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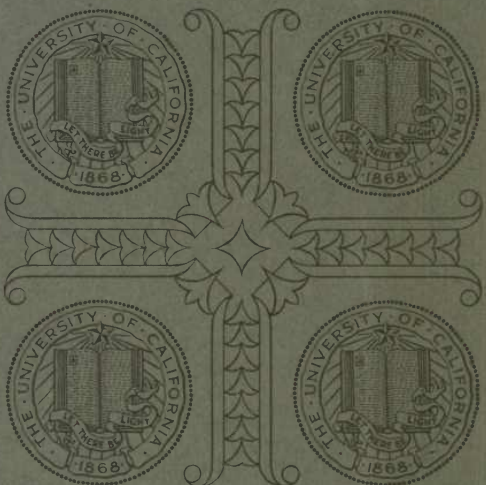


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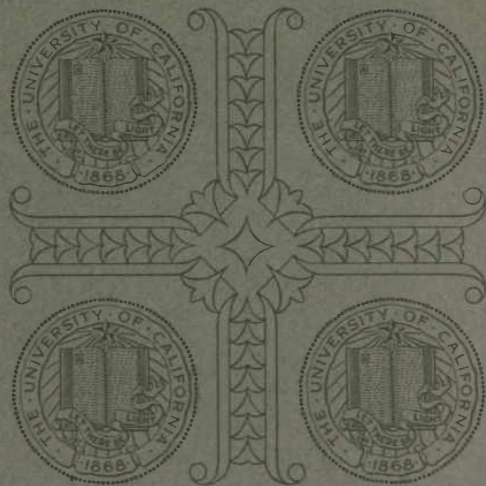
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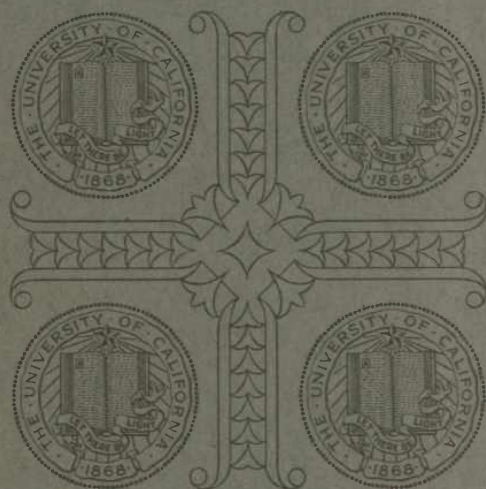
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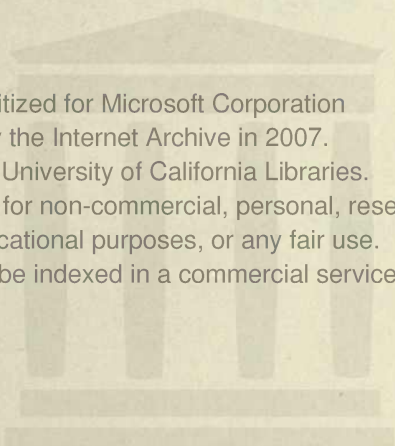
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HISTORY
OF
McDONOUGH COUNTY
ILLINOIS,
ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

WITH

EARLY REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,

AND A COMPLETE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY.

By S. J. CLARKE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
D. W. LUSK, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.
1878.

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
McDONOUGH COUNTY,
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

It is now two years since I conceived the idea of publishing a sketch of McDonough county, for that was all really intended. The first to whom I submitted my plan was Hon. Benjamin R. Hampton, who approved the same as far as it went, but suggested its enlargement, and referred me to Hon. James M. Campbell, Hon. Alexander McLean, Joseph E. Wyne, and others for their opinion. Each one encouraged the enterprise, but with the suggestion that I should publish not only a short sketch, but a full and complete history of the county. Prospectuses of the proposed publication were at once issued and the work began. In order to test the enterprise a partial canvass of the city of Macomb was made, and in three or four days' time two hundred subscribers were secured, and I was thus encouraged to continue the work and solicit subscriptions from those living in other towns and in the country.

Of the magnitude of the work I then had no conception. I was of the opinion there were yet living many of the old pioneers from whom information could be obtained without difficulty; but in this I was greatly mistaken. Few indeed are the number dating their residence in the county previous to the year 1830; and even of those of from one to five years later, the number is fast becoming perceptibly less. Since the projection of this work, quite a number have been called to their long homes, of whom we now recall the names of Hon. James Clarke, Hon. Cyrus Walker, Vandever Banks, T. J. Pennington, John Clark, David Seybold, John Lane, and Larkin C. Bacon, the last mentioned passing away while the work was in the hands of the printer. From some of these we expected to obtain much valuable information, and had single interviews with one or two, with the promise of others; but "Man proposes and God disposes." The interviews were never had, and now their lips are hushed in death, and no more will their stories of pioneer life be listened to with interest and pleasure by those gathering around their hospitable firesides.

The author has labored under many adverse circumstances in the prosecution of the work. Without a dollar in his pocket or to his credit, without material assistance of any kind from any source, he began the compilation of a work that has required two full years to complete.

As previously remarked, the difficulty in securing information was far greater than he anticipated ; especially has this been the case with respect to dates. In order to learn the dates of the settlements made by William Carter and William Job, several weeks were spent in visiting and interviewing old settlers, besides writing many letters to those who had formerly lived in the county and were supposed to be cognizant of the facts in the case. The conclusions arrived at are satisfactory to his mind, and will be to the mind of any who will take the same trouble to obtain the knowledge. The same care taken to learn the exact time in which the settlements mentioned were made, has been taken to verify every fact given. That errors may creep in, however guarded one may be, cannot be doubted ; but I believe they will be few and far between.

Although in the compilation of the work much time has been spent, and therefore it has been quite tedious, yet it has not been unmixed with pleasure. Many days and nights have I spent in listening to the stories of the old pioneers ; ever hearing something new ; now laughing and then crying, as the ludicrous or the pathetic was narrated ; and then in the study of the character of our fathers and those of the present generation, time with me has slipped quickly away.

And now, at the close of my labors, I cannot lay down my pen without returning thanks to the many kind friends who have assisted me in obtaining information, and have encouraged me from time to time with words of cheer ; especially would I remember Hon. James M. Campbell, Hon. Alexander McLean, I. N. Pearson, Circuit Clerk ; Joseph E. Wyne, Deputy Circuit Clerk ; A. L. Sparks, County Clerk ; Hampton & Hainline, publishers Macomb Journal ; Thomas Fulkerson and Charles R. Hume, all of whom have placed me under special obligations. I would also not forget Rev. B. N. Wiles, of Macomb, who, by his advice and counsel has greatly assisted me, nor Charles C. Chapman, who has been a co-laborer with me in the work. The printing is from the office of D. W. Lusk, State Printer, Springfield, Illinois, and great credit is due him for the handsome typographical appearance of the book. The binding is from the same establishment, and superintended by George E. Boos, the excellent foreman of the bindery department, who is entitled to thanks for the faithful manner in which he has performed his part of the work.

My work is now done, and it is presented to you with the hope that it may please ; that its errors you will kindly overlook, and that you will be well repaid in its perusal.

Yours truly,

S. J. CLARKE.

MACOMB, ILL., December 1, 1877.

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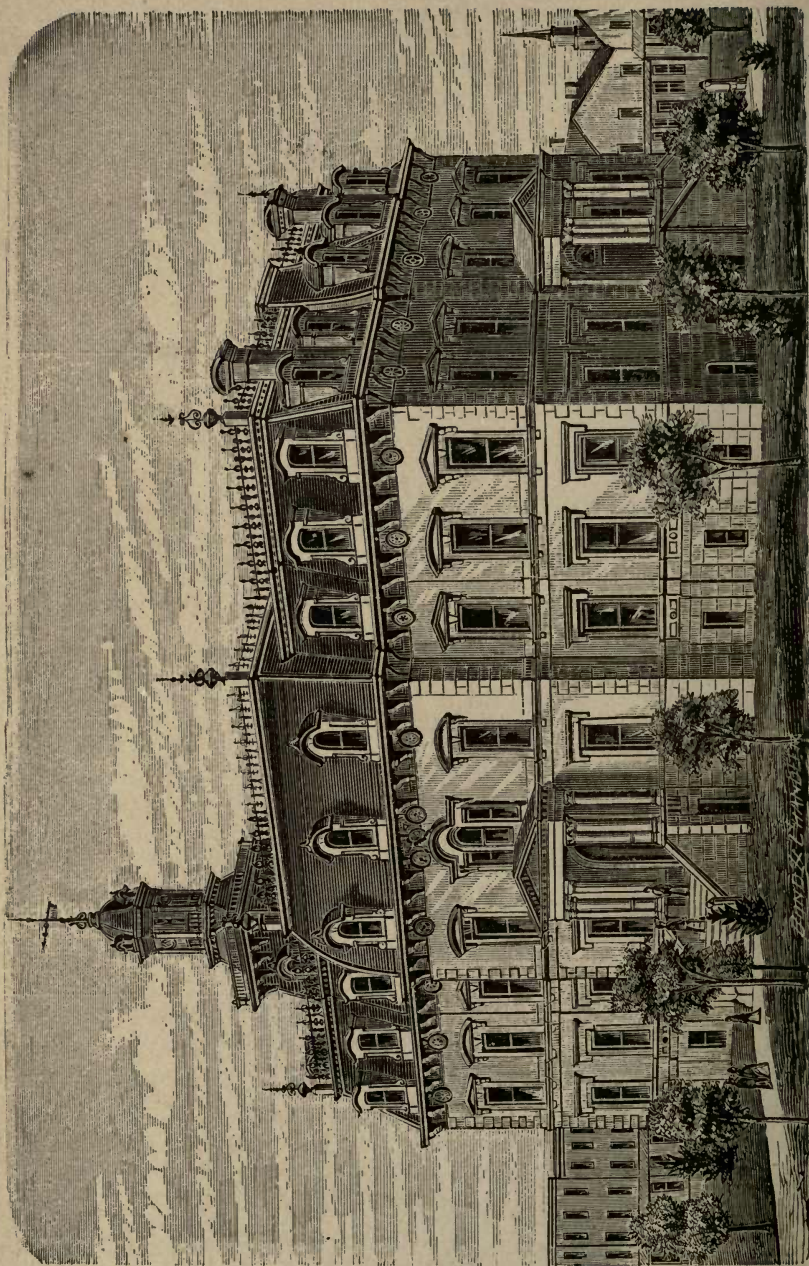
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MCDONOUGH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION.

The first settlement of McDonough county of which we have record was in the spring of 1826. Previous to this time the county was in a state of unbroken wildness, the home of red men, who roamed at will over its broad prairies, engaged in occupations peculiar to their race. No one, save the old settler, or one who has visited the far West, can fully realize the beauty of the country at that time. Dividing the county centrally north and south, we had upon the east a broad prairie extending as far as the eye could reach, the tall grass gently undulating like the waves of the sea, while upon the west the giant oak, the stately elm, and the useful hickory seemingly pierced the very heavens, and stood as faithful sentinels over their entire surroundings. No fallen timber or undergrowth of any kind obstructed the passage, the annual prairie fire making a clean path for all. A prairie on fire! Have you ever witnessed one? The sight is a magnificent one indeed. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, on a visit to this State in 1837, while traveling up the Mississippi, described in glowing terms the scenery on that grand old stream, and thus graphically sketched a prairie on fire :

“ Whilst enjoying the sublimity of the scene, night threw her mantle o’er the earth, and the sentinel stars set their watch in the skies, when suddenly the scene was lighted by a blaze of light illuminating every object around. It was the prairie on fire. Language cannot convey, words cannot express to you the faintest idea of the grandeur and splendor of that mighty conflagration. Methought that the pale Queen of Night, disclaiming to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched ten thousand messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun, and that now they were speeding on the wings of the wind to their

appointed stations. As I gazed on that mighty conflagration my thoughts recurred to you, immured in the walls of a city, and I exclaimed in the fullness of my heart :

'O fly to the prairie in wonder, and gaze,
As o'er the grass sweeps the magnificent blaze;
The world cannot boast so romantic a sight,
A continent flaming, 'mid oceans of light.' "

How changed the scene now ! The timber, in many places, has been cleared away, and beautiful farms appear in its stead. The broad prairies have been shorn of their native beauty, and the hand of man has endeavored to excel in their decoration. The iron horse now courses over the prairie and through the timber where once only the trail of the red man was known. Villages, towns and cities appear where the wigwam was once seen. All this change has taken place in fifty years. What will the next fifty years bring forth ? Who can tell ?

On the admission of the State into the Union, what is now known as McDonough county was a part of Madison. Afterward, by an act of the Legislature, approved June 30, 1821, it was placed within the boundaries of Pike, and by a subsequent act, approved February 10, 1826, its present boundaries were determined, and it was attached to Schuyler county for judicial and recording purposes. As before remarked, the county is about equally divided between timber and prairie, the eastern tier of townships being mainly prairie, while the western is chiefly timber. When we shall come to the descriptions of townships, we shall notice this matter more at length, giving the exact proportions of each. The county is bounded on the north by Henderson and Warren, on the south by Schuyler, on the east by Fulton, and on the west by Hancock.

To William Carter and *Riggs Pennington belong the honor of the first settlement, about one mile southeast of the present town of Industry, in the south part of the county. The settlement was named in honor of Mr. Carter, who resided in the neighborhood for several years, when he removed to the State of Missouri. Mr. Pennington, shortly afterward, removed also. He was the first Justice of the Peace residing in the county.

It is not known if any others settled in the county that year, but in the following year (1827) William Job and brother, John Vance, and others, settled near where the town of Blandinsville is now located, the neighborhood taking the name, and being known for many

*Riggs Pennington left the county at a very early day, removing to Knox county, in this State, from which place he emigrated to Texas in the spring of 1837, and where he died some years since.

years afterwards as "Job's settlement." William Pennington, in 1828, located in the neighborhood now known as "Pennington's Point," in the southwest corner of New Salem township, where he remained about three years, removing to Spring Creek, in the north part of the county. Elias McFadden, also, at this time settled near the present city of Macomb, living on the farm now owned by William Hunter, about one mile south of the city. John Baker came out in the fall of this year, or in the spring of '29, and built the first house on the site of the present city of Macomb. Mr. Baker was a minister of the Regular Baptist Church, but gave little time to his calling, engaging almost exclusively in secular pursuits. He was appointed the first Clerk *pro tem.* of the County Commissioners' Court on the organization of the county, which position he retained only a few months. He held membership in the New Hope Baptist Church, in Job's settlement, from which he was expelled for unchristian conduct. He left the county about the year 1835, going to Missouri, and from thence to Texas. In the latter place he again felt a longing desire to become useful in the cause of Christ, and friends there, knowing his talents, desired him to resume the work of the ministry. This he was too conscientious to do until first restored by the church from which he had been excluded; so, in the year 1840, he returned to the county, riding eight hundred miles of the distance on horseback, that he might again meet with the New Hope Church, make confession, and be restored to its fellowship. The church joyfully received him, and he was again commissioned to go forth bearing "glad tidings." Returning to Texas, he was occasionally heard from for several years later, and always with good report. Whether now living or dead, we know not.

In 1830, James Clarke, David Clarke, William Pringle, Resin Naylor, and a few others, settled in the neighborhood of Macomb. At this time Indians were still frequent visitors to the cabins of the white man. It was in the fall of 1830 that a large number of the tribe of Fox or Sac Indians encamped on the creek just west of Macomb for the purpose of engaging in their annual fall hunt, when a few of the brave settlers went out and ordered them away, and in order to hasten their departure, caught a few of them, and while some of their number kept guard, Resin Naylor, with a hickory withe, gave them thirty and nine lashes upon their bare backs. In doing this the settlers ran a great risk, for the Indians were well armed, while the whites had only a few old flint-

lock muskets, the most of which were too rusty to be of any service. Luckily no resistance was made, and the Indians hastily left.

As showing how destructive of game the Indians were, it is related that in the fall of 1829 one solitary Indian killed one hundred and sixty-nine deer in the region known as Wilson's Mill, about four miles southwest of Macomb; and, strange to relate, the last one he shot was the means of his own death. After shooting the deer, and seeing it lie motionless upon the ground, he went forward for the purpose of securing his prize, when it arose and ran him through the breast with its antlers. He was afterward discovered by others of his tribe, who gave him burial on the spot where he fell, placing within his grave his gun, tomahawk, knife, and other implements. The mound erected over his grave was still visible a few years ago, but about the year 1832 some vandal opened the grave and stole therefrom the buried arms.

In this same year (1830) Roswell Tyrrell, David Fees, John Gibson, and others, settled in the western part of the county, in what is now known as Lamoine, Tennessee, and Bethel townships. They were followed shortly afterward by the Marks, Edmondsons, Dunsworths, Archers, and others, all the various settlements receiving reinforcements. It was now thought there was a sufficient number of inhabitants to justify an organization of the county; accordingly, on the fourteenth day of June, 1830, a petition was presented to the Hon. Richard M. Young, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, then holding court at Rushville, Schuyler county, signed by a majority of the legal voters of the county, setting forth that McDonough county had the number of inhabitants required by an act of the Legislature for the organization of counties, and upon the said day his honor issued the following order:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
McDONOUGH COUNTY, } Sect.

To the People of the State of Illinois, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

WHEREAS, By the said ninth and eleventh sections of the act entitled "An act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof," approved January 13, 1825, it is made the duty of the Presiding Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, whenever it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that either of the counties of Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam or Knox contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants, to proceed to organize the same, and to grant an order for the election of county officers preparatory thereto; and

WHEREAS, By virtue of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof,'" approved January 25, 1826, a new county was created, to be called the county

of McDonough, with the express provision therein contained that the inhabitants of the said county of McDonough should enjoy and possess all the rights and privileges granted to the inhabitants of the several counties created by the first recited act, and to which the said last mentioned act is a supplement ; and

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to my satisfaction that the said county of McDonough contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants and upwards, and inasmuch as the greater part of qualified voters of said county have requested, by petition, that the same should be organized with as little delay as possible, I do therefore, in pursuance of the power invested in me by virtue of the provisions contained in the above recited acts, order and direct that an election in and for the said county of McDonough, at the house of Elias McFadden, in said county, on Saturday, the third day of July next, for the election of three County Commissioners, one Sheriff, and one Coroner, to serve, when elected and qualified, in and for the said county of McDonough, respectively, until they shall be superseded by the persons who may be elected at the general election, to be held on the first Monday in August next ensuing the date hereof ; and for the purpose of having this order carried into execution, I do hereby appoint Ephraim Perkins, William McDonald and John Rogers, Esquires, of said county, judges of said election, whose duty it shall be to set up written or printed advertisements or notices of said election in at least six of the most public places in said county, inclusive of the place at which the said election is hereby directed to be held, having due regard to the situation and population of the different settlements, at least ten days immediately preceding the said election, to the end that all persons concerned may have timely notice thereof, the election to be *viva voce*, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and conducted in all respects, as near as may be practicable, in conformity with the act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January 10, 1829 ; and, lastly, the said judges are to certify the result of the said election to the office of the Secretary of State as soon thereafter as may be convenient, in order that the persons who may be elected and entitled to commissions may be commissioned and qualify with as little delay as possible, and after the said election of the said county officers shall have taken place in pursuance of this order, I do hereby declare the said county of McDonough to be organized and entitled to the same rights and privileges as the other counties in this State.

Given under my hand and seal, at Rushville, this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois.

Pursuant to this order, the election was held, and James Vance, James Clarke, and John Hardesty were elected County Commissioners, and William Southward, Sheriff, and Peter Hale, Coroner. On the same day the election was held the County Commissioners met and began the official business of the county. Their first order affirmed that the order of Judge Young had been fully carried out, and that the County Commissioners were duly elected. Their second order appointed Michael Stinson, Clerk *pro tem.*, and their third order located the seat of justice at the house of John Baker, on the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, and 2 west, which is now known as Macomb township, and that "the same be known as the town of Washington for the present." The Commissioners then appointed Ephraim Perkins, William McDon-

ald, and George Dowell, judges of election, to be held at Washington on the first Monday in August. Their fifth order adjourned the court until the fifth of July, at the residence of James Clarke.

On the fifth of July the Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment at the residence of James Clarke, and proceeded to divide the county into three Magistrate's Districts, and provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables in each. The districts were made eight miles wide, running east and west the entire length of the county, and were called First, Second and Third Magistrate's Districts, the first being on the south, the second the middle, and the third the northern portion of the county. An election was called for the First District at the house of James Vance on the first Saturday in August following (1830) for two Justices of the Peace and two Constables. George Dowell, William S. Moore, and William Garrett were appointed judges of election. In the Second District, at the same time, an election was held at the house of John Baker for four Justices of the Peace and four Constables. Elias McFadden, Peter Hale, and David Troxwell were appointed judges of election. In the Third District, at the same time, at the residence of John Vance, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables were elected. William Deakins, John Wyatt, and Isaac Bartlett were appointed judges of election.

At this general election James Vance, John Hardesty, and James Clarke were re-elected County Commissioners; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The house of John Baker, at which the election was held, was simply a hut built of poles, scarcely large enough to deserve the name of logs. This house was used as a tavern, the Clerk's office, and Court House, until the erection of the old log Court House, in 1831.

At the special election, held August 7, in the several Magistrate's Districts, James Vance, Sr., and John Billew were elected Justices of the Peace, and James Lee and James B. Tomberlin, Constables in and for the First District. In the Second District were elected James Clarke, William McDonald, Robert Cook and Samuel Bogart, Justices of the Peace, and John Wilson, Oliver C. Rice, Thomas J. Pennington, and John Harris, Constables. In the Third District Ephraim Perkins and Caswell Russell were elected Justices of the Peace, and Francis Reading and Jacob Coffman, Constables.

The third meeting of the first regular term of the County Commissioners' Court was held on the first Monday in September,

1830, when the Commissioners proceeded to the selection of a grand and petit jury for the October term of the Circuit Court, being the first term. For grand jurymen the following names were selected: William Osborne, Joseph Osborne, William Garrett, Roland Lee, George Grace, William Hendry, William Stephens, Elias McFadden, John Barber, David Troxwell, Peter Hale, Nathan A. McFadden, John Carmack, John Wyatt, Sr., John Woodsides, William Deakins, Wright Riggins, Elijah Bristow, Caswell Russell, Abraham Gassett, and John Vance. For petit jurymen were selected Charles Shannon, William Shannon, John Wilson, James Vance, Jr., John Bridges, Thomas Bridges, Thomas Phillips, Nimrod Smith, Eli Osborne, Nicholas Campbell, John Massingill, Ephraim Mitchell, Enoch Cyrus, Nathan Bartlett, Russell Duncan, Reuben Harris, Jr., Ephraim Perkins, George Shell, William Job, Nathan Hume, Noble Owsly, and Larkin Osborne.

It required about two-thirds of all the legal voters in the county to constitute this grand and petit jury.

At this meeting John Baker was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*, in place of M. L. Stinson, resigned; James Vance, Sr., was appointed Commissioner of School Lands; Isaac Bartlett, County Surveyor, and John Huston, County Treasurer. The bond of the latter was fixed at \$800, showing that it was not expected he would ever be entrusted with a large amount of money.

On the seventeenth day of October, 1830, the first term of the Circuit Court was held. There were present, in attendance on the Court, Hon. Richard M. Young, Circuit Judge; John Baker, Clerk, *pro tem.*; William Southward, Sheriff. In the absence of Thomas Ford, State's Attorney, James M. Strode was appointed *pro tem.* This term lasted but one day, and was held at the house of John Baker, in the town of Washington, the temporary county seat of McDonough county. But little business was transacted, the grand and petit juries both being dismissed without performing any duties. The order of Judge Young calling an election for the organization of the county was ordered spread upon the records of the court, as well as an order in relation to the time of holding court. The bonds of Isaac Bartlett, Coroner, and William Southward, Sheriff, were approved.

Previous to the organization of the county the taxes were assessed and collected by Schuyler county, and among the first acts of our County Commissioners was a request that the authorities of

that county furnish them a list of taxes assessed for the coming year, which request was at once complied with.

In December, 1830, James Clarke, Esq., went to Springfield, and, in behalf of the county, entered the quarter section of land upon which the old town of Macomb was subsequently laid out. For this service he was allowed the munificent sum of \$3, which was certainly well earned, for, while returning, he was overtaken by the big snow storm so well remembered by all the old settlers, and it was with great difficulty that he arrived safely at home. The snow began to fall when he was between Springfield and Beardstown, and in a few hours time all traces of the road were obliterated, and the only way by which he could with certainty know he was pursuing the right course was by observing the trees and large weeds that he had noticed in previously passing over the road. The recollection of this "big snow" is vividly impressed upon the mind of more than one old settler, and the remembrance of the horrors of that long winter will never be obliterated while their lives shall last. The snow began to fall the night of the twenty-ninth of December, and continued falling for three days and nights, until it reached an average depth of about four feet, drifting in places as high as eighteen or twenty feet. Great suffering was experienced in consequence. The settlers relied for their daily food upon the Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with the wild game, which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants of all until the next season's crop; but when the snow fell, but little had been gathered. Game could not be had. The great depth of the snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may well be imagined the sufferings of the people were great indeed. In a letter, published in the March (1876) number of Clarke's Monthly, Hon. James Clarke thus graphically described the situation:

"The snow fell an average depth of about four feet, and remained on the ground for about three months. All kinds of wild game literally starved to death. Before the snow fell the deer were as fat as could be, and before it passed away they were so poor they were not fit to eat. Wild turkeys would fall from the limbs of trees. The morning after the snow fell my wife was about three hours shoveling it from our cabin. We then lived about one hundred yards from the house lately occupied by Isaac Haines, a little southwest of Macomb. I did not have my corn gathered, and had a good sized family to feed, and had five

horses and some cattle. As soon as possible I sent John Wilson, the young man afterward murdered by McFadden, with the horses to Morgan county to have them kept through the winter. Each day we would have to go out to the field, and where we could see a stalk of corn standing above the snow reach down until we came to the ear, pull it off, gathering enough for the day. There were no mills in the country, and each family would, with a mortar and pestle, pound their corn so as to make bread. A few were fortunate enough to have large graters with which they would grate up the corn. The first thing done each morning would be to build the fire and put on a big pot of water in which the corn would be thrown and boiled awhile, then taken out and grated and made into good, wholesome bread. This, with what game we could get, was what we had to live on during the long winter.

"Several families came to the county that fall, and, of course, had no corn. All things were then held more in common. Those that had none were welcome to help themselves from their more fortunate neighbors, all that was required of them being that they should gather it themselves. Resin Naylor, better known as "Boss" Naylor, was one of that class, and it was a little amusing to see him go out to the fields, walking for a time on top of the snow, on which a crust was formed, but now and then going through, getting his corn, and come in blowing like a porpoise and sweating dreadfully. But we all managed to live, and had good cause to be thankful it was no worse. The young men and women of this day have little knowledge of what a pioneer life consisted. Away out upon an almost boundless prairie, far from home and kindred, with an opportunity of hearing from them only every few months, it was dreary indeed, but how different it is now! However far the distance, they can be communicated with in a few moments time."

During the previous summer Mr. John Rogers erected himself a log house on the prairie, in Industry township, but the winter coming on, he concluded it would be better for him to move to the timber, which he accordingly did, taking his cabin with him; but the snow beginning to fall before he had finished rebuilding, he enclosed the cabin in a tent, and managed to live in it during the long winter that followed, his only food being hominy, without salt. This so disgusted him that the next spring he left the county, never to return.

We have little doubt that many a weary one during that long winter sighed for the comforts of the "old home;" but, notwithstanding its dreariness and the suffering of the people, none became disheartened save the one above mentioned. We find them in the spring of 1831 as determined as ever to carve out for themselves a home in this truly beautiful country.

During this first year of the organization of the county but one couple was brave enough to try "the sweets of wedded bliss," for but one marriage license was granted—John Wyatt and Betsy Massingill.

CHAPTER II.

1831.

The snow lay upon the ground until about the first of April; meantime the few inhabitants of the county lived as best they could, trusting the good time would yet come.

In the spring of this year James M. Campbell, Esq., came to the county, and was cordially received. He had, in December previous, received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court from the Hon. Richard M. Young, Circuit Judge, and came to enter upon the duties of his office. Like most of the settlers living in the county at that time, Mr. Campbell was from the State of Kentucky. This fact was not discovered at first, and Mr. Campbell was regarded as a Yankee, and, consequently, looked upon with suspicion. John Baker resigned the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court; a new man was to be appointed, and who it should be was a question. Mr. Campbell was suggested. One of the Commissioners replied most emphatically that no Yankee should ever be Clerk of that Court. Mr. Campbell was asked if he was really and truly a Yankee. "Well, gentlemen," replied Mr. C., "if to be born in the city of Frankfort, State of Kentucky, living there until six years of age, coming to the State of Illinois and remaining for six years, then returning to Kentucky and living there for twelve years, and again returning to Illinois, constitutes a Yankee, then I am one." It is unnecessary to add that the explanation was satisfactory, and the appointment made. Being of an energetic turn of mind, and something of an enthusiast, he at once took a leading part in the affairs of the county, and has ever since been in active life, having many times been honored by the citizens of the county with the highest offices within their gift.

Strict economy governed the Commissioners in all the affairs pertaining to the welfare of the county. Every bill presented was carefully scrutinized, and value received was invariably required before payment. We may here remark that such has always been the action of every Board of County Commissioners, or Supervisors, since the organization of the county, which will account for the good credit always enjoyed. Very few bills of doubtful propriety have ever been smuggled through.

At the March term of the County Commissioners' Court James Clarke was allowed the sum of three dollars for going to Springfield and entering the land upon which the original town of Macomb was located. As remarked in a preceding chapter, the money was well earned, for while returning home he was overtaken by the big snow storm, and was several days in making the trip. We have heard him remark that often times while on the journey he thought he would be compelled to give up and lie down and die. The snow in many places had drifted so much that his horse could not get through, and he would be compelled to effect a passage by raking it away with his hands.

In payment for the use of his house for court purposes John Baker was granted the fee simple right to two lots in the town of Macomb, which was then to be laid out. John J. Keaton was employed to make the survey, for which he was allowed the sum of thirty-five dollars. David Clarke and John Baker were employed to carry the chain, for which they each received fifty cents a day. William McDonald received sixty-two and a half cents per day for driving the stakes, the work being more arduous than that of carrying the chain. It appears from bills allowed by the County Commissioners' Court the wages paid laborers at this time were from fifty cents to one dollar per day.

Many laughable anecdotes are related of this survey. Mr. Keaton was not a regular surveyor, and is said to have known less about surveying than those who carried the chain. He had great difficulty in making the corners—in fact never did make them, and they have never been straightened to this day. Another man being wanted to assist in the work, several were approached for this purpose, but all had an excuse to make, one man replying that he would not give the pleasure of his day's drunk for the two best lots in the town. It should be remembered there were few teetotalers in the county at that time. The first plat of the town not

proving satisfactory, the citizens petitioned the County Commissioners to change it, which was done, although one of the members of the board, Hon. James Vance, entered upon the records of the court his protest against the action.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held April 12, 1831, the question of building a Court House was discussed, and the following order made:

Ordered, That the building of a house, to be used as a Court House, be let to the lowest bidder, of the following description, to-wit: To be built of logs, hewed on both sides, to face from nine to twelve inches; to be built eighteen feet by twenty, with a white oak plank floor above and below, laid loose; nine feet between the joist and sleepers, the sleepers laid two feet apart, laid on the sills; joists not more than two feet apart, of good white oak, hewed, or sawed four inches thick by nine inches wide; to be chinked and daubed on the outside; one door six and one-half feet high and three feet wide, well faced and cased: a good batten door, hung on good iron hinges; one window, to have twelve panes of glass, and one window of six panes of glass; to be placed in said building by the instruction of James M. Campbell; each window to have a good strong batten shutter, hung with butt hinges, covered with boards four feet long, of good width, and what is called double covered, with good gutters and eaves. The said building when completed and finished to be done in workmanlike manner. The said building to be on a lot in the town of Macomb, (on a lot) to be in due time, that is within two weeks, made known to the undertaker. The undertaker will be required to give bonds, with sufficient security, for the faithful performance of his undertaking in the penal sum of double the amount of his bid, made payable to the County Commissioners, or their successors in office, for the use of the county, that the said house shall be finished on or before the first day of September inst.

It is further ordered, That the weight poles are to be of sufficient weight to be of service; that the undertaker furnish everything necessary for the above building, except the glass for the windows.

On the same day the above propositions were made the contract was let to William Southward for the sum of sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents. As will be observed, there is a considerable difference between the first and last buildings erected for court purposes.

At this same meeting John Baker applied for a license to keep a tavern, which request was ordered on his paying into the County Treasury the sum of six dollars and fifty cents, together with the Clerk's fees for issuing the license. The board then adopted the following scale of prices to govern inn-keepers in the county:

For each meal of victuals.....	\$0 25
For each night's lodgings.....	0 12½
For each horse feed per night.....	0 25
For each horse feed	0 12½
For each half pint of whisky.....	0 12½
For each half pint French brandy.....	0 25
For each half pint Holland gin or wine.....	0 25
For each half pint peach brandy.....	0 18¾

It will doubtless seem strange to our young readers to know that this John Baker, to whom a license was granted to keep a tavern, which was but another name for a grocery and whisky shop, was a Baptist preacher, but such was the fact. He figured for several years in the county as a minister of the gospel and a retailer of the ardent. He, a few days after obtaining his license, took as a partner Samuel Bogart, a Methodist preacher, and, under the name of Bogart, Baker & Co., the firm engaged in the sale of dry goods, groceries, whisky, tobacco, etc. That no preacher is now allowed to drink, much less sell ardent spirits, is certainly proof sufficient to show that the temperance cause is advancing.

By an examination of the records of the Board of County Commissioners, we find that four licenses were granted during this year (1831) to keep tavern in Macomb, from which it may be supposed that liquor was in demand. We can scarcely imagine who their customers were, and can only solve the problem by supposing that they carried on business after the manner of the old man and his wife, who, owning a barrel of cider between them, and only a sixpence to spend, tapped the barrel at both ends, and sold to each other.

On the twenty-sixth day of April the first public sale of lots was made in the town of Macomb, William Edmondston acting as auctioneer, he having previously been appointed by the board as commissioner for the sale of all lots. But few were sold, and the amount realized was quite small.

On the sixth day of June John Baker resigned the position of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and James M. Campbell was appointed in his stead "during good behavior." We conclude his behavior must have been good, for he held the position for many years. He was required to give bond in the sum of \$1,000 to "faithfully, fairly and impartially do and perform the duties of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court to the best of his understanding and abilities."

License was required at this time for the sale of all kinds of merchandise, and we find applications made by James M. Campbell, Henton & Robinson, and Bogart, Baker & Co. to keep a "dry goods and retail store," which were granted on the payment of the sum of five dollars per year, together with the Clerk's fees. These firms all transacted business in Macomb.

At this meeting of the board the various magistrate districts were made election precincts for the Congressional election, to be held the first Monday in August. For this election the clerks were each allowed one dollar and twelve and a half cents, and the judges one dollar per day. We suppose the clerk's duties were more laborious, hence the difference in price.

By an act of Congress the sixteenth section of land in every township was set apart, and the proceeds of its sale used, for common school purposes. Commissioners were appointed in each county to superintend its sale and take charge of the proceeds. In September of this year James Vance received the appointment as Commissioner of School Lands, and was instructed by the board to loan all money received therefor for not less than twelve per cent. per annum. Trustees for each township were also appointed for the school lands.

The assessment of taxes then and now will bear no comparison, as we learn from the records that Resin Naylor was only allowed fifteen dollars for assessing the taxes of the whole county.

The Court House was finished according to contract, and Circuit Court convened therein for its second term on the twenty-first day of October. There were present the Hon. Richard M. Young, Circuit Judge; Hon. Thomas Ford, State's Attorney; William Southward, Sheriff, and James M. Campbell, Clerk. At this session considerable business was transacted, the most important being the trial of David Morgan for murder. This was a case from Schuyler county. After a patient hearing, the jury rendered its verdict, finding him guilty, as charged in the indictment. For some cause the verdict was set aside, the indictment quashed, and the prisoner discharged.

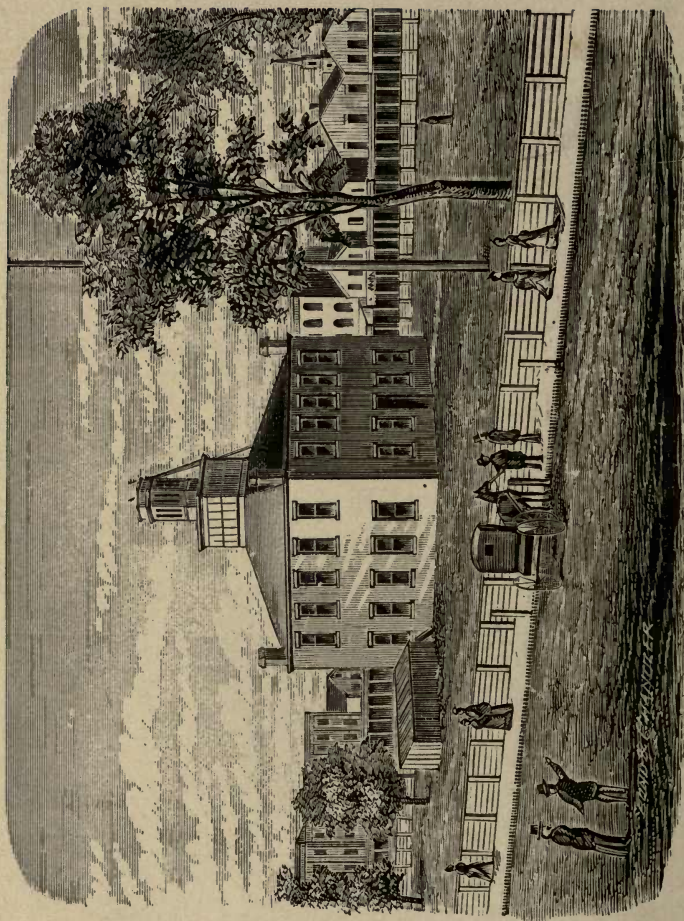
An indictment was found by the grand jury against Thomas Morgan, a brother of David, for murder, after which he was arrested, and obtained a continuance of his case until the next term of court. There being no jail in the county, he was remanded by the Judge to the Schuyler county jail. At the next session of the court he obtained a farther continuance, and ere another term he broke jail, and was never afterward heard from.

Quite a number settled in the county this year, among whom was J. W. Brattle, for many years surveyor for the county, and a man well and universally esteemed. Mr. Brattle has probably done more surveying in McDonough county than all others combined since the organization of the county.

John Huston resigned the office of County Treasurer on the seventeenth day of March, 1831. Resin Naylor was appointed to succeed him, and was placed under bonds to the amount of \$800. Quite a difference between his bond and that of the present Treasurer of the county, who is held in the sum of \$530,000. Mr. Naylor continued to hold the office a number of years, receiving his appointment each year from the Board of County Commissioners.

Twelve couples were united in the holy bonds of matrimony this year.

At the time Mr. Campbell came to the county there was no postoffice within its limits, citizens obtaining their mail from Rushville, the nearest office. He at once made arrangements with the Postmaster at that place to send him the mail belonging to citizens of this county, he becoming personally responsible for the payment of the postage, which at that time was scarcely ever prepaid, the price being twenty-five cents per letter. It is said of Mr. Campbell that on receiving the letters he placed them in his hat in order that he might accommodate the people as he met them on the streets or elsewhere. A petition was sent to the Postmaster General for the establishment of an office at Macomb, and for the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Postmaster, which was granted, and his commission was received December 1, 1831. He held the office for some fifteen years, save for a period of three months, in 1841, when George W. Damron was appointed in his stead.



OLD COURT HOUSE.

CHAPTER III.

1832-34.

During the years 1832 and 1833 but few matters of importance transpired in the county. The seasons came and went—a few families moved into the county, a few others moved out of it, becoming dissatisfied with the hard life of the pioneer. And it was indeed hard. Very few of the immigrants were possessed of any considerable property; there was no market for what was raised; money was held at a high rate of interest, and the securities offered were poor. Those who remained in the county were of two classes, those who were too poor to get away, and those who believed there was “millions in it.”

Up to this time no place had been provided for the confinement of prisoners, there being but little necessity for any. The want now began to be felt; accordingly, at the March (1833) term of the Board of County Commissioners, the subject was fully canvassed, and it was agreed that a jail should be built. The order was made in the following terms:

Ordered, That the building of a jail for said county be let to the lowest bidder on the second Monday of April next, and that the Clerk advertise the same, to-wit: Twenty feet square, with three rooms at least nine feet between the floor and ceiling; the walls built of hewed logs, twelve inches square, laid close, dovetailed together and pinned, each log at the corner, so as not to admit of anything passing through the inside of said rooms; to be lined with plank two inches thick, of white oak, spiked on across the logs, laid close; with the floor of said sized timber of two thicknesses, crossing at right angles, with a ceiling; and as a floor, of the same said plank, and spiked over, as on the walls, of the following description: The walls planked are to be spiked in diamond form, four inches square on all the walls, ceilings and floors, with a clapboard roof nailed on, the boards to be three feet long, and of good width; all of which to be done in workmanlike manner, &c.; with three doors covered with sheet iron, with a place left so as to open on hinges; a small grate in the center of the two inner doors, and to be so fixed as to be as strong when done as though they were solid; with three grates, two large enough to admit a pane of glass ten by twelve, with a sash swinging on hinges on the inside of each room, and one window large enough to contain six panes of glass; in each window to be placed two

grates of iron bars only four inches square from center to center of the bars ; and two outside doors to the criminal rooms, hanging on the outside, opening into the debtor's room, and that the bar to be of iron three inches breadth bar, and crossing through the center with bars one inch square ; the house to be placed on a stone foundation, built at least six inches above the highest point of the ground, and to set into and under the surface at least two feet, two feet thick, and the space filled with stone to the lower part of the floor ; and the whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner, &c.

The contract was let to James Edmondson, who, in due time, completed the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The building yet stands, and has been used for over twenty years by the city of Macomb as a city prison, going by the name of the "old calaboose."

This building has always been considered a pretty strong one, but we are informed "by one who knows" that, when first built, a man by the name of John Seward was incarcerated in it for assault on one Devonshire. Not liking his quarters, he kicked a log out, and was soon a free man. He was evidently good on the kick.

The following rather strange order was spread upon the records at this term of the court :

Ordered, That the Treasurer assess a tax at the rate of one-half per cent. on town lots, provided that Congress has repealed the law exempting public lands sold from taxes for five years, and that he govern himself according to law ; and *on slaves, registered or indentured negro or mulatto servants* ; on pleasure carriages, on distilleries, on all horses, mares, mules, asses and neat cattle above the age of three years, and also on all horses, mules, asses and neat cattle under three years of age ; on watches and clocks, and their appendages, on wagons and carts, on hogs and sheep.

But one slave was known to have been held in the county, and it seemed to be the determination that none should be allowed unless duly taxed.

The Court House erected in 1831 becoming too small, it was determined to erect one of brick, "two stories high, and not more than forty-six feet square." An advertisement was inserted in the Jacksonville Patriot in March or April, 1833, for plans and specifications for such a building, and in answer plans were furnished at the May term of the Board, and one adopted, as follows :

Ordered, That the following be the plans of a Court House in and for the county of McDonough, viz : The foundation walls of stone, forty-six feet four inches square, and two feet thick and three feet high ; one foot above the surface of the earth ; which foundation shall be made of stone, range work above the ground, and to show a smooth face on front, nicely hewed, and laid in lime and sand mortar ; also two division stone walls (of the same as above) twelve by twenty feet in the west end, that being the northwest and southwest corners of said building, which walls are to be eighteen inches thick, three feet high, one foot above the surface of the earth ; there will be a wall extending from the corners of each of the jury or small rooms to the east end of the building, at parallel lines

with the outside foundation wall, same depth in the ground, and only to come to the surface of the earth, eighteen inches thick, laid in lime and sand mortar; walls made of first rate brick and other suitable materials, forty feet square, lower story eighteen inches thick and fourteen feet high, upper story to be thirteen inch walls and twelve feet high; the small rooms, inside walls, to be thirteen inch walls; on the outside an oval and round cornice of brick; one circular top door frame four feet by eight and a half feet in the clear, with pannel work, and glass on each side and above, placed in the north, south and west centers of the walls of the house; a window placed six feet above the Judge's seat, and thirty-six window frames, sixteen of which in the lower story and twenty in the upper, each to contain twelve panes of glass twelve by eighteen inches, at equal distances, to be proportionate, and to have above each a double arch (thirteen inches) finished off smooth. The frame of the cupola to be run up through the center of the house-top; in the corners of the house, on the lower floor, will be a fire place of convenient size, and above, in the jury rooms, in the northwest and southwest corners, a small fire place, and in the northeast corner, above the gallery, will be left a space and flue for a stove pipe; chimneys to be run out five feet above each corner of said building; the short joist will be three by ten inches; the long joist four by ten inches; making a round foundation for a circular cupola ten feet in diameter, three feet above the roof, and closed in so as to make a roof to keep out the rain; a square roof, with an eave all around, sheeting jointed, and laid close, and with good and sufficient and suitable jointed shingles, eighteen inches long, and to show six inches; all of which work shall be done in work-like manner; and the timber of said building shall be of the most suitable kind; the sills of the windows and doors are to be of black walnut, three inches thick, and of sufficient width; the walls to be jointed and penciled; which shall be advertised by the Clerk in the Jacksonville paper (Patriot) three insertions; to be let to the lowest bidder on the first Monday of June next; which building is to be completed according to the contract on or before the first day of November, 1834.

An advance of one-fourth of the bid will be made to the undertaker so soon as commenced, in order to carry on the building, one-fourth to be paid when the contract is half done, one-fourth when the contract is completed and received, and one-fourth at the expiration of nine months from the time the contract and work is received by the County Commissioners' Court. Bond, with approved security or securities, will be required to be given in a penalty of double the amount of the undertaker's bid, which penalty will be required as a forfeiture in case the contract is not complied with in every respect.

James Clarke, Moses Henton and Benjamin T. Naylor were appointed by the court as a committee to superintend the erection of the building. George Miller and John T. Bishop were awarded the contract for the stone and brick work for the sum of two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars. They immediately entered upon the work, and in due time completed their undertaking to the satisfaction of the court.

In the month of September, 1835, a further contract was made by the county with Morris Roberts and David F. Martin to complete the inclosure of the building for the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars. This part of the work was finished and accepted in the spring of 1836. A further contract was made with Benjamin T. Naylor and Robert A. Brazleton for

the completion of the wood work, painting, etc., for one thousand dollars. Their part of the work gave satisfaction, was accepted by the court, and McDonough county had a Court House in which her citizens felt a just pride. It was built at a total cost of four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

By permission of the contractors, Circuit Court was held in the building in the fall of 1836, and all other courts immediately thereafter. It was used for all county purposes thenceforward until the year 1869, a period of thirty-three years, save during the years between 1860 and 1866. In the former year, while Hon. C. L. Higbee was making a political speech in the court room, the walls of the building began to crack, and there was a general stampede of the crowd. In a moment's time the Judge had naught but empty benches to address. Campbell's Hall was then secured for court purposes, and was so used until the spring of 1866, when the walls of the Court House were patched up, and the building again used. It was never regarded safe, however, and the crowds assembled there were always in fear the walls would give way and destruction would be their doom. In consequence of this state of affairs the Sheriff and his bailiffs could never keep order, and the patience of the Judge was sorely tried. On the least noise being heard, the timid would precipitately retire from the room. The Judge could stand it no longer, so, in 1868, he publicly declared that McDonough county must have a new and better Court House. The Board of Supervisors immediately acted upon the suggestion of the court, and, as a result, we have the present magnificent building.

The expenses of the county up to this time were very small indeed, nearly all being incidental to its organization. The county was organized July 3, 1830, and for the six months remaining in that year, paid out \$78 25; for the year 1831, the sum of \$436 42½; and in 1832 was paid \$510 01½. From this it appears that our public officers were as economical as are those of the present day. A little seeming extravagance may be manifest (at least it would so seem to the present generation) in this account allowed James M. Campbell for clothing, *opium and tobacco* furnished certain paupers. The two latter articles are now hardly considered among the necessities of life, however they may have been regarded then. Other equally strange matters are upon record, as for instance, in 1831, the rate for tavern license was \$6 50 per year, and for mer-

cantile license \$5. In 1833 tavern license was reduced to \$3, and mercantile raised to \$15, which was again, in 1835, raised to \$25, while tavern license remained about the same. Would not saloon keepers of the present day be happy if they could obtain license for the small sum of \$3 per year, and by it enjoy the protection of the law?

At the April term (1834) of the County Commissioners' Court, Willham Willis was appointed County Treasurer, his bond being fixed at \$2,500. He only retained the office one month, when Resin Naylor was again reappointed.

In June, 1832, a battalion of men was raised in this and Warren counties, under call of the Governor, for service in the Black Hawk war. The organization was effected at Macomb, the Warren county men coming to this place for that purpose. Samuel Bogart, of McDonough, was chosen Major; Peter Butler, of Warren, Captain; — McAllen, of Warren, First Lieutenant; John Wilson, of McDonough, Second Lieutenant. They marched to the town of Oquawka, and they were there stationed for the purpose of guarding the frontier. They were out eighty-six days, but performed no special service. They drew their rations regularly, ate heartily, played euchre, and visited the friendly Indian camps on the opposite side of the river. At the expiration of their term, they all returned to Macomb, and received their discharge.

The following were among the number serving in this war: Major Samuel Bogart, Lieutenant John Wilson, David Clarke, James M. Campbell, Abraham Dover, J. L. Russell, Larkin Osborne, Jefferson Pennington, Mr. Shannon, William Tetherow, Asa Cook, Mr. Langley, Solomon Osborne, Orsamus Farrington, David Tetherow, Iraby Job, Andrew Calhoun, Berry Jones, Uriah Cook, Daniel Campbell, Shadrack Goens, John McFadden, George Tetherow, William Southward, Lacy Jones, Samuel P. Lewis, James Tetherow, Lewis F. Temple, James C. Head, Isaac Morris, Nicholas Campbell.

This battalion was mounted, each man furnishing his own horse, and, as remarked, were out eighty-six days, and received therefor the remunerative sum of eighty-six cents per day for self and horse. Afterward the general government was kind enough to give to each participant a bounty of eighty acres of land.

A number of instances are related of the sudden change in the temperature of the weather from comparative warmth to extreme

cold. On the sixteenth day of March, 1832, David Clarke and William Carter were returning from Frederick to Macomb, each with a wagon load of goods. On the morning of this day they left the residence of a man living near Doddsville, and proceeded about one mile when it became so cold they could go no further. Unhitching their oxen from the wagons, they broke for the nearest house, barely reaching it alive. On this same day two men left Blandinsville for Fort Madison, the weather at starting being comparatively pleasant. They had gone but a short distance when they discovered they were freezing. One of the party hurried off for help, which was obtained, and, on going back, the other party was found but a short distance from where he was left frozen to death. Again on the morning of the same day, a man left Macomb for his home near Blandinsville, or Job's settlement, and had reached the prairie on the north when the change in the weather occurred. Unhitching his oxen, he started them toward the timber, at the same time catching hold and holding on to their tails. The oxen brought up at a house not very far distant, and the man endeavored to loosen his hands, but was unable to do so, and the inmates of the cabin were compelled to pull him loose, the entire skin of his hands coming off in doing so.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LOST CHILD.

The incidents related in the following story will readily be recalled to mind by every old settler of the county. This story was first published in the Macomb Journal, January, 1874, and was written by Miss Imogene Updegraff, daughter of Joseph P. Updegraff, of Macomb, the facts being furnished by the latter. The article was read with the greatest interest, and a demand made that we give it permanent form in this history :

One Sunday afternoon, in August, 1834, two of the older sons of Ephraim Palmer, living near the line separating Walnut Grove from Macomb township, with several of the younger children, went out to obtain some melons, growing a short distance from the house. After obtaining all they desired, they returned, and as they neared the house, the mother came out to meet them, and anxiously inquired :

"Jonathan, where is Willie? Didn't he go with you?"

"Couldn't say, mother; there's always so many of the small fry at my heels that I don't stop to count them."

"Jonathan, my son, you shouldn't speak so. What if Willie should be lost?"

"No danger, mother; he'll turn up soon enough."

But the heart of the mother was not to be comforted in such a way. She was in constant dread of some of her little ones wandering away and being lost, and possibly being devoured by wolves, which infested the country at the time.

After looking around for some time, Mrs. Palmer again expressed her anxiety by saying :

"Jonathan, I am sure Willie did go to the patch with you. I have looked everywhere, and cannot find him."

The father, just aroused from a nap, said :

"Come, boys, let's return to the patch. I have no fears the little one is lost, but it will relieve the anxiety of your mother."

Back to the patch they went, but no traces of the child could be found, and they returned to the house, trusting to find him there. But not so. The family were now fully aroused and feared the worst. They searched in the corn, on the prairie near the field, and through the timber, but still no trace of the lost one.

Night coming on, the mother's anxiety knew no bounds, and as the hours passed, she would cry out again and again :

"O my child! My precious Willie! Where is he? Have the wolves torn him to pieces? Has my little boy been drowned? Go look for him again! My God, I shall go wild!"

Palmer and his sons continued looking for the child until morning, but becoming convinced it was useless to pursue the search alone, the boys started with all speed to the nearest settlement for help. Levi Hamilton was the nearest neighbor, and he lived three miles away. Quite a number volunteered in the search from Macomb, among whom were Col. William Bailey, J. M. Campbell, James Clarke, David Clarke, J. L. Russell, J. W. Westfall, Thompson Chandler, Charles Chandler, J. L. Anderson, J. P. Updegraff, and it may be others. Some went from Job's settlement, Carter's settlement, and other points. Col. William Bailey was selected as leader, and search was begun in a very thorough and systematic manner. A critical survey of the field was made; not a corn row or fence corner escaped unnoticed. Not even a track was found to keep alive the fast fading hope that had been so bright a little while before. The prairie south of the field was next traversed, and then the timber, and at night the party returned with no tidings of the lost child.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and beautiful. Ere this the tidings of a "lost child" had reached the most distant settlements, and many came to assist in the search, even from Schuyler and Fulton counties. The sad tidings were carried from cabin to cabin, until the whole community was aroused.

On the second day, there being a greater number of men, longer lines were formed, and they were thus enabled to traverse a larger scope of country than on the day previous.

The interest taken in the search was unparalleled. The disappearance of the child was so mysterious, and apparently beyond solution, that great interest was awakened. On this day the prai-

rie was scoured as far south as Wolf Grove, and also a large body of timber following the course of Crooked Creek.

As the day wore on, many became discouraged and gave up the search, and when darkness surrounded them the entire party was nearly hopeless. Again they were compelled to report no tidings of the loved and lost.

Only one section of the country now remained to be searched, and those who still cherished a faint hope determined to come again on the morrow and spend one more day in quest of the child.

Another long night of suspense, and then—who could tell what the day would bring forth?

Wednesday morning found the disappearance of the child still an unsolved mystery. Three nights of ceaseless restlessness, and days of suspense and hopeless agony, left the mother in a dangerous condition. Completely exhausted, both in mind and body, she lay unconscious of everything, save the loss of her child. Hours of weeping and prayer had prostrated the over-taxed nervous system, and the only sign of consciousness was her frequent moanings. The other members of the family were worn out. Their aching limbs refused to longer carry their tired bodies, and they were denied even the poor relief of action.

All day Wednesday the search was renewed. Night came on, and yet the mystery of the little one seemed no nearer a solution than when the day's work began. The faithful friends now despaired of finding the child alive. A few men agreed to come the next day and help those who were still sanguine of success to explore the country farther down the creek.

Thursday, the fourth and last day of the search, was a beautiful one indeed. With the morning came the friends who were to make one last desperate effort to obtain some clue to the child's fate.

Palmer and his sons had taken some rest, and early in the morning were on their feet ready to resume the search.

The company organized in two parties, one going south to strike Crooked Creek at Wolf Grove and work up stream, the other commenced among the head waters, where darkness had compelled them to stop the night before.

Before night they hoped to search the entire length of the stream, searching all the branches and country on either side, un-

less it be rendered unnecessary by finding some traces of the lost one. In this way they worked all forenoon without finding anything to reward their labor, and some were ready to give up; but when word was brought to them that the mother's life seemed to depend entirely on the return of her child, they were touched with her utter helplessness, and feared to abandon the search lest despair should snap the frail link that held her soul to earth. So they worked on, some still eager to be the lucky one to discover the boy.

About the middle of the afternoon, when the two parties had advanced to within a mile of each other, Crosby Bowman, one of the men, working down stream, espied something in the mud that looked like the print of a little bare foot; but it was so nearly obliterated by the washing of the water that he could not be at all certain. He looked farther up the bank in hope of finding tracks that the water had not reached, but not the slightest impression was to be seen.

Passing the word along the line—"look closely along the banks, a track has been seen"—they advanced in the direction indicated by the foot mark. Some yards from the first impression another was seen, and presently another, until the men were half wild with joy and excitement. They followed the trail backward until convinced that there could be no mistake; then turned back to where it led directly into the stream. The water was waded out to the middle of the creek and measured. The depth turned their joy to sadness, for it would reach the boy's chin; and now they felt sure that he had been drowned in attempting to cross. A runner was sent to the other party, and all began the sad task of dragging the creek for the body of the brave boy.

The poor father and sons could work no longer. Now that hope was dead, their strength forsook them and they could only wait for their friends to recover the body.

"Hold!" cried one. As they worked near the opposite bank other foot-prints were seen. Could it be that the child crossed the deep water in safety? Yes, it was a trail. Filled with joy and surprise, they left the water and turned to the land. Father and brothers were strong once more and led the way. The trail followed the creek for some distance, then struck out into the bushes. North of the creek, some two or three miles from Walnut Grove, was a blackberry region, and the trail led through the thickest places. It was wonderful to think a little child could make his

way through the dense thickets without being sadly torn by the briars. The path of the little bare feet was very crooked, going this way and that, in and out, back and forth, after every ripe berry the hungry little fellow had espied. The berries were all gone along the trail, and it was very evident the venturesome rogue had been having a blackberry excursion on his own hook. But as they left the bushes the trail grew indistinct and then stopped. They pressed forward with all possible speed, at the same time proceeding cautiously for fear of frightening the child. Some who had been through all the four days were still eager to be first in catching a glimpse of the boy. They worked on until about a half mile from the creek, when Henry Russell, one of the party, peering through the bushes, spied something in the distance dodging about from bush to bush. He looked again and this time got a full view of the long-sought-for child, standing up by a bush eating berries. Word went along the line:

"Silence, the boy has been seen."

They crept up noiselessly, but when quite near, the boy saw them and started to run.

George Miller advanced toward the child and held out a biscuit. He evidently regarded them at first sight as something frightful, and showed signs of having forgotten his past life, and of having become a child of the woods. Miller advanced slowly, saying:

"Willie, don't you want a biscuit? Don't Willie want to go home and see mamma?"

The child eyed him curiously as if trying to tell what he meant, but seeing the biscuit, came slowly forward, as if afraid, and when near enough snatched the bread, ran back a little way, stopped and ate it as if half starved. They let him finish the biscuit, then coaxed him nearer, and finally one of them lifted him up to Miller, who had mounted his horse. The little fellow did not like that, however. As he had got to be quite a pedestrian he seemed to prefer walking. He kicked and screamed, and seemed for the first time to remember that he could talk a little. They had hard work to pacify him, but finally he gave up, and they started homeward.

The father and boys were not in the line when the boy was found, but had gone back to the creek to follow up the trail once more.

Word was sent to them, and when they came up with the returning party, the child knew them, and they were so overjoyed that they laughed and cried by turns.

As they returned home, they all concluded that when the other children left the watermelon patch, Willie had either lagged behind, or went back after another melon, and, missing his way, started out in the direction of the prairie instead of the cabin, wandered out across the prairie toward the northeast, crossed the creek, and tarried among the blackberries.

They found where he had slept in an old stump, with sprouts grown up all around it, forming a kind of shelter.

From the way the grass was tramped, they were led to believe that he had slept there several times and used it for a place of retreat.

He did not seem to have worried about being away from home, but apparently had been having a general good time, eating berries and sleeping in an old tree.

Several had gone on ahead to prepare the mother for the coming of her child. Among them was the Rev. William J. Frazier, and to him fell the delicate task of breaking the news to the almost lifeless woman. He entered the cabin and approached the bed on which the poor woman lay. He spoke to her, asking if she felt better. A moan was her only answer.

"My good woman," said the minister, "you ought not to grieve in this way. Wouldn't you feel better to sit up a little?"

"No, no," came feebly from her lips.

"My dear friend," said he, "God is good—"

At that she started up with glaring eyes, and cried:

"What do you mean, man, by telling me that God is good, when he has taken my Willie away."

"My good woman calm yourself; God is good to those—"

"Hush," she cried, springing from the bed, "I don't believe it, or he would have answered my prayers and brought my darling back."

"What if he should bring Willie back, would your prayers be answered then?" said the good man.

She sank back on the bed sobbing.

"Then they have found him dead. My Willie dead?"

"Dear friend, what if the good Lord should bring him back alive?"

She started to her feet, seized hold of the minister, and said hoarsely :

"Speak out, man. What do you mean? Don't torture me longer. Tell me, tell me! have they found him?"

"Yes," said the minister, "they have found him safe and well."

She sank at the man's feet in a swoon. They soon restored her to consciousness, and the party came in with the child. She caught him in her arms, sobbing :

"Oh, Willie, my darling boy! Safe, safe at last! Don't Willie know mamma?" smiling through her tears.

"Yes, I know mamma," lisped the child. And the poor woman exhausted herself with joy as she had done with grief. Father, brothers and friends stood around laughing and crying for joy. It was almost night, and the rescuers returned to their homes with a thousand thanks from the happy family, and what was still better—with the consciousness of having done their whole duty.

The young men who then took part in the search, are now old or have passed from earth. Forty years rolls around and scarcely any of those so full of life and the love of adventure are left to tell the tale. Then they were full of hope and promise; now only one here and there is left to tell us of pioneer life in times long gone by.

CHAPTER V.

MURDER OF JOHN WILSON.

Previous to November, 1834, there was no event in the history of McDonough county calculated to arouse any particular excitement among her citizens, save the incident of the lost child, an account of which we publish in a previous chapter. The settlers of that day pursued the even tenor of their way, endeavoring to make for themselves and families a home in this unbroken wildness. Their little troubles were settled by a fair fight, and a friendly drink afterward, and no hard feelings were entertained.

A year or two previous to the time of which we write, Elias McFadden, his son, David, and son-in-law, Wylie McFadden, with their families, came to this county and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William Hunter, about one mile south of Macomb. If reports are correct, all were of an over-bearing and quarrelsome nature, and from the first trouble ensued between them and their neighbors.

John Wilson, the murdered man, came to the county about the same time, and settled on what is known as the "Ruthy" Wilson farm, adjoining McFadden's, now Hunter's place. Wilson was generally respected by all; a good-natured, yet bold and fearless man.

The McFaddens and Wilson had not long been neighbors before there was trouble between them in reference to some timber land lying near. Threats were made by the former against the latter, and at the time of the murder, as it afterward was shown, Wylie McFadden was in Rushville consulting Judge Minshall as to whether they had the right to kill Wilson should he appear on their place.

In the early part of the month of November, 1834, an execution was placed in the hands of Nelson Montgomery, Constable and

Deputy Sheriff of the county, against Wylie McFadden, directing him to levy on the property of said Wylie McFadden to satisfy a judgment against him in favor of Henton & Robinson, merchants in Macomb. Mr. Montgomery took the execution and called upon Wilson to accompany him, and take his team, that he might haul away a certain amount of corn he proposed to seize to satisfy the claim. Apprehending no danger, Mr. Wilson agreed to accompany him. Arriving at the place, they were met by Elias McFadden, who engaged them in conversation, decoying them around to the north side of the house, and when in proper range, through the window, David McFadden committed the foul deed, shooting Wilson down, without a word of warning. Mr. Montgomery caught him as he fell, and dragged him within a woodshed and hurried off to town and gave the alarm. A crowd of excited people at once proceeded out to the scene of the murder, and found Elias McFadden coolly repairing a fence, while near by lay Wilson in a supposed dying condition. McFadden was at once arrested, and search was made for the then unknown murderer. Searching the house, a rifle was found in the corner near the north window unloaded; a pane of glass was found broken out of the window; a book laying upon the sill, and the sash and book both powder-marked. The question now arose who committed the deed. Wylie McFadden was supposed to be away, and David was not known to be near. Searching, footsteps were found leading from the house in the direction of the residence of David McFadden, who lived just across the hollow on the west side. Following the tracks, they were led to the door of David McFadden's house; and going in they found him at work on a shoemaker's bench, as entirely unconcerned as his father, and acting as innocently as though no cold-blooded murder had taken place. He was at once arrested, and, in company with his father, brought to town and placed under guard, to await the result of the wound inflicted upon Mr. Wilson. Wylie McFadden, coming home the same evening, was likewise arrested.

Mr. Wilson lived some days. On his death a preliminary examination was had before James Clarke, Esq., Justice of the Peace, the evidence being as already narrated, and the three men, Elias, David and Wylie McFadden were committed to the county jail, without bail, to await the meeting of the Circuit Court.

On the fifteenth day of November, 1834, the grand jury found a true bill of indictment against the three, and a few days afterward

they were brought before the court; a change of venue was asked and granted, and two of the party, Elias and David, were taken the following spring (1835) to Rushville, Schuyler county, for trial. Wylie McFadden was discharged by the Judge, there being no evidence against him.

George Wison, Alfred Evans, Nelson Montgomery, Joseph Updegraff, J. W. Brattle, Moses Henton, William J. Frazier, William Bowen, Daniel Bowen, Perry Keys, and James Anderson were each placed under bonds of \$300 to appear as witnesses in the case.

In May, 1835, the case was called in the Circuit Court at Rushville, and Elias and David McFadden, father and son, were placed upon trial for their lives. Judge Young presided, and Cyrus Walker appeared for the people as Prosecuting Attorney, while Judge Minshall assumed the hopeless task of defending the murderers.

The trial lasted for several days, Mr. Walker, well known as the best criminal lawyer in the West, exerted all his powers to weave around the murderers a chain of unimpeachable testimony. Judge Minshall defended in a most admirable manner, doing all for his clients that it was possible for man to do, but without avail. In his speech, he charged the Judge, the attorney for the people, and the jury also, of not prosecuting, but persecuting his clients.

As was expected, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and upon Judge Young devolved the duty of pronouncing the sentence of death. This was done, and in due time, upon a scaffold, erected in a hollow near the city of Rushville, Elias and David McFadden paid the penalty for the crime committed. Thomas Hayden, as Sheriff of the county, erected the scaffold, and his son, acting as Deputy Sheriff, pulled the drop that launched the souls of the guilty men into eternity. His bill of \$1 50 for hanging the guilty wretches is now on file in the County Clerk's office at Macomb.

Such, in brief, is the record of the second murder that ever occurred in McDonough county. For the facts in the case we are indebted to James Clarke, David Clarke, John O. C. Wilson, J. M. Campbell, and others. We believe the story is as exact as it is possible to get it at this late day, and only in minor details can exceptions be taken.

CHAPTER VI.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The first settlers of this county were principally from Kentucky and Tennessee, and brought with them the peculiarities, as well as the prejudices of the people of those States. All were kind-hearted and given to hospitality; no poor wayfarer was turned hungry from their doors; even the despised book agent, or lightning-rod peddler would have met with a cordial welcome, though luckily they were never bored with these specimens of the genus homo. But there was one peculiar trait about these early settlers of the county—they had a strong prejudice against the Yankees, and hated them with a “righteous hatred”. All persons born in the Eastern and New England States were Yankees in their estimation. Capt. Charles R. Hume, of Blandinsville, a York state man by birth, relates the following personal experience in illustration of this early prejudice:

“I came to this State and county in 1837; purchased east half of section 19, 5 north, 4 west, and then went, to pass time, to visit my parents, then living in LaGrange county, Indiana.

“In the meantime I learned that on my land, so purchased, there were two families living, then called ‘squatters.’ As soon as I ascertained this fact I returned and called on these persons and informed them that I, a stranger, had bought the land on which they were settled, but with no knowledge that there was any settler on said land. I at once informed them that I had bought said half section for \$1000, cash, and if they would refund to me the money I had paid, all would be right; that I did not buy with the knowledge that the land was occupied. Occupants at once informed me that they had no thousand dollars to pay for the land, nor did they ever expect to have so much money. I then

informed them that if they wished to give me possession of the land, that they might pick two men, and I, a stranger, would pick one, the three to fix the amount I should pay for the improvements that had been made. To this they at once agreed. The men went out and fixed the amount I was to pay. I paid in cash on the day agreed, and so we separated. They went; I remained.

"A few days after said leaving, being an old 'bach,' and while preparing my morning meal, a man on a mule rode up and shouted :

" 'Who keeps house?'

"Being entirely unacquainted with this manner of salutation, I went to the door and inquired of the stranger what he wanted. He says,

" 'Come down here and I will tell you what I want.'

"I walked down to see my newly-made friend. He inquired,

" 'Is your name Hume?'

" 'Yes, sir; I never had occasion to deny my name.'

" 'Do you know that you are in a dangerous place?'

" 'Will you be so good as to tell me as to my danger? Are there any wild beasts or venomous serpents that I should dread? I can hardly suppose my neighbors are worse than wild beasts or venomous serpents.'

"I then said to my visitor,

" 'Come down off your mule and we will talk this over.'

"He replied,

" 'I shall not get down. I have told you all I was sent to tell.'

"I then informed him that no friend of mine could come and go without partaking of my good cheer.

" 'Dismount,' I said.

" 'I will not,' he replied.

"I then drew several shooters, and told my friend to come and see my arrangements, for if he did not so come I would shoot him dead if my fire-arms proved true. He went in with me, and instead of cooking for one I cooked for two, and we ate as brothers.

"From that day to this I have suffered no reproach by being called a Yankee, and my best friends are those from the south."

But there were some of the "favored ones" who did not have it in their hearts to condemn this unfortunate class, and were ever

ready to extend a helping hand to them as well as others, feeling it both a privilege and a duty to do a kind act for all such. It is related of Rev. William McKamy, familiarly known as "Uncle Billy McKamy," that at an early day a "Yankee" settled in his neighborhood, and, upon one occasion, being in need of some kind of an agricultural implement, borrowed it of him. On returning it, he thanked Uncle Billy for the favor, and enquired of him how much he should pay for its use. "Pay!" says Uncle Billy, "look here, my friend, you don't know me, do you? Now, sir, I want you to understand that whenever I have anything that you wish, all you have to do is to come after it; and, when through with it, if it suits your convenience to return it do so; if not, I will come after it when I need it. I want you to understand farther, sir, that whenever you have anything I want, I shall come and get it, and if it suits my convenience to return it, I shall do so; if not, you can come and get it." The point was very plain to Mr. Yankee.

As illustration of a neighborly turn the old settlers were always ready to show, we will state that some years ago in the eastern part of the county, an unoccupied quarter of land was entered at the same time, by Messrs Judd & Gowdy, a prominent firm of lawyers in Lewistown, Ill., and a Mr. Grimm, of this county. The former gentlemen desired it for speculative purposes, while the latter gentleman desired it for a place of residence. The party first occupying the land, would, of course be entitled to it. Both parties hurried their preparations, but Judd & Gowdy were a little too fast for Mr. Grimm. The neighbors, (those living anywhere within ten miles) all sympathized with Mr. Grimm, and desired that he should occupy the land rather than any one Judd & Gowdy would send there. After Judd & Gowdy had erected their building and placed a man in possession, those sympathizing with Grimm met to consider the matter. Various suggestions were made as to how they should get rid of this obnoxious neighbor; finally, one suggested that if fifty or one hundred yoke of oxen should gather around that house some night, and that house should follow them off in the direction of the creek no one would be to blame; there was no law against cattle running at large. Nothing more was said, Grimm was advised to build a house as close to the line as possible and await developments. This was done. A short time after, Judd & Gowdy's man went to Lewistown. That night a large number of

oxen strayed in the direction of the house, and the next morning it was no where to be seen! Grimm's house was found over the line on the quarter in question!

On the return of the man employed by Judd & Gowdy, he discovered the situation in a moment, and returned post-haste to Lewistown, and the would-be-owners came over, and with the aid of a search warrant found the house down on the creek! The aid of the grand jury was invoked at their next sitting, but no one could be found who knew how it came there. Grimm got the land. We would not recommend the practice of such neighborly turns being practiced at this time. Trouble might ensue—our officers being quite vigilant.

About 1832 a young couple living in the neighborhood of Industry concluded to marry, which proceeding was opposed by the parents of both parties. But whoever knew such opposition to avail anything? "Love laughs at locksmiths," and no impediment placed in the way of a loving couple is too great to be removed. This young couple had determined to marry, and marry they would; so one morning, bright and early, they left their homes on foot for this purpose. Their destination was Nauvoo, then the county seat of Hancock. When a little way beyond Macomb, they were overtaken by brothers of both parties, who urged them to return and be married at home, telling them their parents had consented that the ceremony might proceed. Having their "dander up," in consequence of the opposition previously made, they refused to return. The brothers went back to report, and the fair couple proceeded on their way to Nauvoo. They arrived at the creek west of Macomb about dark, and could find no way to cross, the water being high, and no bridges built. They would not turn back to seek shelter for the night, but lying down beside of a large log, slept sweetly, dreaming, doubtless, of the joy in store for them in the future. When the morning came they searched up and down the stream until they discovered a log thrown across, on which they passed over in safety. Arriving in Nauvoo, the young man called upon the County Clerk for the papers. Being a little nervous, as one is apt to be under such circumstances, he could not make his wishes known. The Clerk, witnessing his embarrassment, kindly inquired as to his desires. Coloring up, he blurted out, "Have you got any nails?" "Nails," said the Clerk, "why, no; this is not a store, it is the office of the County Clerk." "We-l-l, then, wh-what do you ask for a pair of license?" The

sum was named, the amount paid, the papers made out, and the Clerk, being also a Justice of the Peace, kindly offered to "tie the knot." The blushing bride was brought in, the ceremony performed, and the twain went on their way rejoicing.

It sometimes happens that when the arrangements are duly made, with the consent of both parties, and, seemingly, the truth of the old proverb that "true love never runs smooth" is proven false, that circumstances will arise by which all arrangements will be frustrated. One evening in September, 1844, a large party assembled for the purpose of witnessing the marriage ceremony of Mr. Zachariah A. Gattton and Miss Elizabeth Alison, at the residence of the latter, a few miles southwest of Macomb. Great preparations had been made for the event, and invitations sent out to friends throughout the country. Just before the hour arrived for the performance of the ceremony it was made known to the bridegroom that the bride was an Abolitionist. Seeking her out, he inquired if this was so. She responded by saying it was, when he urged her to renounce her principles, stating he could never wed an Abolitionist. "Very well," said she, "I will not renounce my principles for the best man living." After further parley, it was agreed, and the announcement made that no wedding would occur. The guests were invited to partake of the supper, after which the would-be bridegroom returned to his home minus a "better half."

Some rich scenes have occurred in our Justices' Courts, among which we relate the following:

A gentleman having failed in business was thought to have disposed of his property in such a way as to defraud his creditors, some of it being placed in the hands of a Mr. P., who was arrested on a charge of concealing the goods. In the trial before the justice the case was ably argued pro and con, when the justice delivered his opinion as follows: "It is the opinion of the court that Mr. P. is *not guilty*; but, look here, Mr. P., let me admonish you never to do the like again."

The same justice, who, by the way, was an Irishman, of course, was trying another case, in which a man was charged with stealing a log-chain. The taking of the chain was clearly proven, and not denied by the defense, who set up the plea that there was no felonious intent, it being customary in this country when one desired to use some article owned by a neighbor, to take it without asking. When the justice arose to give his opinion, he said:

"It is the opinion of the court that Mr. A. is *guilty*." "What," said the counsel for the defense, jumping to his feet, "do you mean to say that my client is guilty of felonious intentions in taking the chain?" "O, no, no;" replied the justice, "it is the opinion of the court that Mr. A. is *not guilty*." And so it was recorded on the docket.

Another justice, who, at that time, was in the habit of partaking a little too much of the "ardent," but who for nearly forty years has been a staunch teetotaler, was engaged in trying a case in a room used by himself as a saloon, when a half-drunken man who was sitting on an old-fashioned spinning wheel, fell over and broke it, which called forth an oath. The justice exclaimed: "By —, I fine you five dollars for swearing in court." "Why, your honor swore, too," said the man. "Did I? Well, I fine myself five dollars, also."

Some forty years ago there lived in this county a man who imagined himself bewitched by a woman living in this neighborhood. He was told that he could dispossess himself of the evil influence by making a drawing of the woman, placing it upon a tree and shooting it with a silver bullet. This he did. The woman died the same night, and the man was told he would be haunted no more, as the woman was dead. "I know it," he replied, "I killed her." The same confession he made to many others, and at length it was proposed by some to arrest him for the crime. He acknowledged his guilt, and no murderer should go unpunished. He was promptly arrested, tried, and convicted on his own testimony and acknowledged guilt. The justice examining the case, immediately sentenced him to be hung, but in consideration of the fact that he was an unconverted man, remanded him to the jail at Macomb for spiritual consolation, and to make due preparation for eternity.

It is needless to say the man was not hung.

In the early settlement of this county, when newspapers, circus shows and minstrel troupes were a thing unknown, the people had to devise other means of amusement wherewith to while away the weary hours. We find them occasionally indulging in a little "wee bit of row," "just for the fun of the thing," after which they would shake hands and take a drink 'round. But in practical jokes they took especial delight. Hon. James Mr. Campbell was frequently the subject of them. Being the peoples' servant,

they considered they had a better right to make him the butt of their jokes than an ordinary man, but none were exempt.

On a certain occasion, Mr. Campbell had advertised, in the manner common at that time, for some men to split rails for him. J. P. Updegraff, well known to all our readers, and Joseph Hempstead, a brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell, concluded they would have a little fun at his expense. Hempstead was a slim-built man, but Updegraff held his own then as now. Hempstead disguised himself by obtaining the largest pair of pants, vest and coat he could find, and encased himself in them, filling up with pillows, making himself very heavy, fleshy-looking. Mr. Updegraff put on the roughest suit he could find, topping off with a slouchy hat that came down over his ears. Each taking an old maul, wedge and axe upon his shoulders, and giving the cue to a lot of their friends, who preceded them, they went over to the old court house, where Mr. Campbell held forth as circuit clerk, county clerk, &c. Passing into the office, they enquired for Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell who was engaged in writing at the time, replied, "I am the man."

"We understand you desire some rails split," says Mr. Updegraff, who acted as spokesman.

"I do."

"What will you give?"

"Sixty-two and a half cents per hundred."

"Is it good, sound timber?"

"Yes."

"How do you pay?"

"Cash."

"Every Saturday night?"

"Yes."

"You won't ask us to take trade?"

"No."

"Well, then," said Mr. U., who, during the interview, had been standing with maul and axe across his shoulder, throwing them down on the floor, "if you want your rails split, bring on your timber."

"By Jiminie, you get out of here," said Mr. Campbell, as the crowd began to roar, and he perceived the joke played upon him.

A correspondent of Clarke's Monthly furnished the following "good one" on Mr. Campbell, for the March (1876) number of that paper:

When the Quincy House, Quincy, Illinois, was first built, it was considered a "big thing on ice," and the pride of the citizens of the "Gem city." Our honorable Senator, in company with Judge Henry L. Bryant, of Lewistown, visited the city about the time of the formal opening of the house, and, of course, registered there. They were assigned rooms in the third story of the building, and were there but a few hours when they were honored with calls from General John Tilson and other dignitaries of the city.

At this time total abstinence did not prevail, and our friend, with his visitors, had wine, brandy, old bourbon, etc., brought up to the room, and a good time was enjoyed by all. After having imbibed a few times, General Tilson invited our Senator to go through the house with him. Showing him through from cellar to garret, the last place visited was the kitchen, in it was placed a new steam cooking apparatus. Eyeing the thing suspiciously for a moment or two, Mr. Senator remarked to General Tilson,

"By——, I should consider this a dangerous thing. Suppose the whole thing should bust up, what would become of us?"

"O, there is no danger," replied the General, "they have an experienced cook employed; one who thoroughly understands the principles governing steam."

Returning to their room, and having been absent about two hours, of course it was time to take another drink. As they were in the act of raising the glass to their lips, a man came through the hall beating a gong. Never having heard the musical tones of this wonderful instrument, and still thinking of the danger arising from the steam cooking apparatus, our honorable friend dashed his glass down and yelled out,

"By——, I told you so; the whole d——d thing is busted up!"

"*Better Kill My Half Now.*"—One year David ——, of Macomb, had a large number of hogs, but no corn to fatten them, and as corn was very high and very scarce, he felt as did the man who drew the elephant—he did not know what to do with them. No one then was disposed to buy on account of the difficulty in obtaining grain to fatten them. Phillip ——, living north of town some four or five miles, had a large quantity of grain and but few

hogs, so David made a proposition to him to take the hogs and fatten them on shares, each party to have half the number when killed. Phillip agreed to the proposition, but when he called for the hogs he desired to make a proviso to the original contract that if he found the hogs were eating too much of his corn he should have the privilege of killing and delivering David's half of the number at any time. "By ——," said David, "if that's your game you had better kill my half now, and save yourself the trouble of driving them out to your farm!" Suffice to say, the hogs were not taken with the proviso.

Judgment for the Plaintiff.—A case for the recovery of a certain sum of money, said to be due from A to B, was brought before 'Squire ——, and, on trial, no evidence was produced that A was indebted to B at all, yet the learned 'Squire gave judgment for the plaintiff. The attorney for the defense objected to the verdict, for the reason set forth above, that no evidence had been shown that anything was due. "By ——," said the 'Squire, "do you think a man such a —— fool as to bring suit when there was nothing owing him?"

"Put a Little Sugar in It."—The boys one night got upon a little "lark," and conceived the idea of making everybody else in the town as drunk as themselves, and with that laudable (?) intention they started out. Many, of course, willingly partook of the proffered liquors, but one man refused on the ground that he had sworn off. But what cared they for that? Drink he must. Time and again he refused, until their patience was lost, and closing in on him they threw him down, and as they were in the act of pouring the stuff down his throat, he cried out, "Boys, if you will make me drink, put a little sugar in it."

CHAPTER VII.

1834-38.

From 1834 until 1838 we have nothing of a startling nature to narrate. The Board of County Commissioners held their meetings regularly each quarter, with now and then a called meeting, and a number of orders were made with reference to public improvements. The times were comparatively easy; new settlers supplying all the money needed to carry on the little trade required by the actual wants of the people. The late and more fashionable customs of society had not yet penetrated these regions, and the bonnet and shawl worn by our mothers were not cast aside after the first season's wear, but continued to do service as long as they could be kept whole. Our fathers did not aspire to broadcloth suits nor beaver hats, but were content with home-made jeans and a felt or straw hat.

When the County was organized there was but one public road running through it, and that was the old lead mine road leading from Beardstown to Galena, passing through the county about six miles east of Macomb. Galena, at this time, was one of the most important points in the State. As the County became settled new roads were laid out. More than four-fifths of the entire expenses of the county, we believe, during the first fifteen years of its existence, was for this purpose. Roads were not then run upon section lines, as now, but were located as was thought best for the convenience of the people. The broad prairies were supposed to be useless, and would never be settled; therefore, a road running across them at any angle would hurt no one, and would be a convenience for all. If one had intimated at that time that these prairies would sometime be dotted over with farm houses, barns, school houses and churches, he would have been thought a fit subject for the insane asylum. This, no doubt, seems strange to

our younger people and late settlers in the county, but at that time the conclusion arrived at seemed reasonable. In the first place, the question of fuel had to be taken into consideration by the early settlers; coal had not yet been discovered, and, of course wood had to be procured. In the second place, lumber for building purposes was required; railroads were unknown, and lumber could not easily be imported. For these reasons our fathers settled in the timber—or on its borders, where they could obtain material for the erection of their houses, fences for their lands, and fuel for their fires.

The nearest and most convenient route from settlement to settlement was sought for, and surveyors were so instructed to locate roads. To show the difference in distance between points then and now, we state that a finger board long standing just southeast of Macomb read, "To Vermont, 17 miles." It is now impossible to reach the place, via the established roads, in less than twenty-four miles travel. It may be thought that a great saving could have been made to the County by locating the roads as they are now run, but whether this was made whole by the convenience and saving of time to the people then, is a question we are not prepared to discuss.

In the year 1835, the County applied to the State for relief on account of the expense attending the keeping and trial of the McFadden's, who were hung for the murder of John Wilson. We have searched the statutes of the State for the years 1835-6-7, and find no act passed for that purpose, and suppose the request was not granted.

On the eighth day of September, of this year, Hon. James Vance filed his bond before the County Commissioner's Court for the fourth year, as Commissioner of School Lands. He died after holding the office a little over three months, and was succeeded on the seventh day of December by Benjamin T. Naylor, who retained the position for several years.

In reference to the expense attending the trial of the McFadden's, we find on the books of the County Commissioner's Court an allowance made to Thomas Hayden, Sheriff of Schuyler County, for the sum of \$1 50 "for hanging McFaddens." If all the other expenses attending their trial and conviction had been as reasonable, we can see no reason why the State should grant aid in the case.

In the year 1836 occurs the first mention of the letting of paupers to those who would care for them for a consideration. This custom was retained until about the year 1857, when a farm was purchased by the County, and all paupers transferred to it when thought best by the proper officers.

In this year (1836) Wesley Wayland came before the County Commissioner's Court and stated that he had given a certificate of freedom to a certain negro woman whom he had brought with him from Kentucky a few years previous, for the purpose of acting as nurse to his invalid wife. We believe Mr. Wayland had been taxed on this species of property since 1832, and had reached the conclusion it didn't pay. Elsewhere we have given the order of the County Commissioners instructing the assessment of all such property, which order, we have no doubt, was cheerfully obeyed. The same order was repeated in 1837, but whether any slave was held in the County at that time we can not learn.

The effect of the hard times throughout the United States, beginning in 1837, was not felt in this county until the following year. From that time until about the year 1845, our people experienced greater financial embarrassment than at any time in the previous history of the county. Money was an almost unknown commodity, all business being transacted through the means of trade or barter. A would trade B flour for its value in meal; B would trade C a yoke of oxen for a horse; D would trade E a half dozen hogs for a cow, &c. If money enough could be raised to pay the general taxes, a man considered himself fortunate. Many were the straits to which the people were led to make both ends meet, and many laughable incidents are narrated of the crooks and turns that were made—incidents that are laughable to us now, but were serious matters at that time. Notes were given for value received, payable in a cow, or a horse, or other property, and when the note came due, and collection was to be made, it would sometimes be hard for one party or the other to make proof of it being that which was described in the note. Many notes were held, without attempting to make collection, in the hopes that better times would dawn upon the country, and their makers be able to pay the money. William Hamilton, Esq., of Bushnell, tells us that he gave a note payable in a black cow, valued at a certain sum, which note was not presented for pay-

ment until seven or eight years after it was due, its holder trusting to receive the money—and he did receive the money.

During these hard times the price of such articles as our people had to purchase rapidly advanced, while that of what they had to sell as rapidly declined. New Orleans sugar sold at 16½ cents per pound; coffee, 25 cents; calico, 50 cents per yard; hogs brought from \$1 to \$1 25, per hundred pounds, and no market within forty miles of Macomb; wheat 20 cents per bushel, etc. What would our farmers think should such prices rule now? There would be very few palatial residences and fine outbuildings erected upon their lands within the next ten years.

As an illustration of those terrible times, Richard Pennington, Esq., tells us the following incident in which a man who now ranks as one of the most substantial farmers of New Salem township prominently figures:

“One morning while I was out looking for a yoke of oxen, I met this gentleman whom I will call Mr. X. ‘Have you seen anything of my oxen?’ I inquired. ‘No, Richard, I have not; but worse than that, have you seen anything of my cows?’ I replied that I had not. ‘Well, Richard, I do not know what I am to do. When I left home my children were crying for something to eat, and it has come to this pass—no cows, no breakfast; no cows, no dinner; cows, or no cows, no supper.’”

“Talk about hard times,” said Mr. P. to us, “when I hear anybody talking about hard times, I feel like narrating the above incident, and telling them if it is as bad as that with them, they may well complain; otherwise not.” We agree with him.

Our nearest market at that time was forty miles away, being Beardstown on the south, and Warsaw on the west. Our merchants did but little business in the way of exportation, and what little traffic was had was between the producer here and the shipper at one or the other of the above points. No “middle men” were employed.

In a general way Ford, in his “History of Illinois,” well describes the existing state of things in this county at that time. On pages 96–99 we read as follows:

“Commerce from 1818 to 1830 made but small progress. Steamboats commenced running the Western waters in 1816, and by the year 1830 there was one or two small ones running on the Illinois

river as far up as Peoria, and sometimes further. The old keel-boat navigation had been disused, but as yet there was so little trade as not to call for many steamboats to supply their place. The merchants of the villages, few in number at first, were mere retailers of dry goods and groceries; they purchased and shipped abroad none of the productions of the country, except a few skins, hides and furs, and a little tallow and beeswax. They were sustained in this kind of business by the influx of immigrants, whose money being paid out in the country for grain, stock and labor, furnished the means of trade. The merchant himself rarely attempted a barter business, and never paid cash for anything but his goods. There was no class of men who devoted themselves to the business of buying and selling, and of making the exchanges of the productions at home for those of other States and countries. The great majority, in fact nearly all the merchants, were mere blood-suckers, men who, with very little capital, with small stock of goods, and with ideas of business not broader than these ribbons, nor deeper than these colors, sold for money down, or on credit for cash, which, when received, they send out of the country. Since their time a race of traders and merchants has sprang up who use the money they receive in purchasing the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the farmers, and ship these articles to the Eastern cities.

"Mather, Lamb & Co., late of Chester, in Randolph county, but now of Springfield, were the first to engage in this business, and they were led to it by the refusal of the United States Bank, at St. Louis, to grant them the usual facilities of trade. As they could get no accommodation from the bank, they fell upon this course to avoid going to St. Louis to purchase Eastern exchange.

"The money they received being again paid out, remained in the country and the products went forward in its place to pay for stocks of goods. The traders in this way made a profit on their goods which they brought into the State, and another profit on the produce which they sent out of it.

"But, as yet, the merchant generally had neither the capital nor the talent for such a business, and it was not until a more recent period—upon the going down of the United States Bank, the consequent withdrawal of facilities for exchange in money, and the high rates of exchange which came in with local banks of doubtful credit—that they have been very extensively forced into it. When they no longer could get either money for remittances

to these eastern creditors, or bills of exchange, except at ruinous rates of premium, they at once saw the advantage of laying out the local currency received for their goods in purchasing the staples of the country and forwarding them in the place of cash. In very early times there were many things to discourage regular commerce. A want of capital ; a want of capacity for the business; the want of a great surplus of productions, the continual demand for them created by emigrants, and facility of carrying on a small commerce with the money supplied by emigration alone, all stood in the way of regular trade.

"New Orleans, at that time, was our principal market out of the State. It was then but a small city, and shipped but a trifle of the staple articles of Illinois to foreign countries. Such shipments as were made to it were intended for the supply of the local market, and here the Illinoisians had to compete with Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. Any temporary scarcity in this market was soon supplied, and the most of the time it was completely glutted.

"For want of merchants or others who were to make a business of carrying our staples to market, our farmers undertook to be their own merchants and traders. This practice prevailed extensively in the western country. A farmer would produce or get together a quantity of corn, flour, bacon and such articles. He would build a flat-bottomed boat on the shores of some river or large creek, load his wares in it, and, awaiting the rise of water, with a few of his negroes to assist him, would float down to New Orleans. The voyage was long, tedious and expensive. When he arrived there he found himself in a strange city, filled with sharpers ready to take advantage of his necessities. Everybody combined against him to profit by his ignorance of business, want of friends or commercial connections, and nine times out of ten he returned a broken merchant. His journey home was performed on foot, through three or four nations of Indians inhabiting the western parts of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. He returned to a desolate farm, which had been neglected since he was gone. One crop was lost by absence, and another by taking it to market. This kind of business was persevered in astonishingly for several years, to the great injury and utter ruin of a great many people."

Ford makes some deductions in reference to the laws of trade, which we commend to all. We read on pages 99—101, the following :

“In later times, after the steamboats have taken the place of other specie of navigation, after regular dealers and business men had made their appearance on the theatre of trade, and after New Orleans had become a great city, and a great mart of foreign commerce, there were still other difficulties to be encountered of a very formidable character. These were the disposition of the people not to sell their produce for the market price and to raise no surplus whatever unless the prices were high. If the trader offered one price the farmer would ask a little more, and more than the trader could afford to give and make a reasonable profit. Let the price be what it might, many would hold on to their commodity a whole year, expecting a rise in the market, and if the price was low they would cease producing. If a farmer had a surplus of corn, wheat, hogs or cattle in the fall season, and could not sell them for the full price demanded, he would keep them until next year, expecting to get more for them. In the meantime, he would lose more by the natural loss and waste of his property, than he could possibly gain by increased prices next season. I have known whole stacks of wheat and whole fields of corn to rot, or to be drabbled out and wasted to no purpose; and whole droves of hogs to run wild in the woods so as never to be reclaimed, whilst the owner was saving them for a higher price. He suffered, also, by laying out of the present use of the money, and by being compelled to purchase many necessary articles on a credit, at a higher price than they could be bought for cash. By holding back for a higher price, he suffered loss by the natural waste of his property, by laying out of the use of his money, by losing the many good bargains he could have made with it in the meantime, and by being compelled to purchase dear on credit, and pay a high interest on the debt if not paid when due. In all these ways he lost more than by borrowing money on compound interest, and yet he could never be persuaded that it was for his advantage to sell as soon as his articles became marketable, and at the market price.

“This practice of holding up property from the market unless the owner can receive more than the market price, still prevails extensively in the southern and some of the eastern parts of the

State, and fully accounts for much of the difference in the degree of prosperity which is found there, and in the middle and northern part of the State.

"The New England population make it a rule to sell all their marketable property as soon as it becomes fit for market, and at the market price. By this means the farmer avoids the loss and expense of keeping it on hand. He has the present use of its value in money, and makes many good bargains and speculations which could not be made without a little ready money. He avoids buying on credit, or rather paying interest on his debt after it becomes due. Money is more plenty, and the people are enabled to be more punctual in the payment of their debts. The local merchant is enabled to do an active business. He is always sure he can purchase to the extent of his capital, and at rates which will put it in his power to sell at a profit. In this manner the farmer prospers, the local merchant prospers, the miller and manufacturer prosper. Loans grow up rapidly. Employment is furnished for mechanics and laborers.

"By such means our northern people are enabled to build up a country village in three or four years, as large as a county seat in the south of twenty years standing."

The evil effects of holding on for higher prices we have personally noticed many times in our short life. We recall one instance during the time of our late war. When wheat was on the rise, a farmer living near Macomb, had on hand about three thousand bushels, for which he was offered \$2 25 per bushel; he refused to sell, stating that he would hold until he could get \$3 00 per bushel. Wheat continued to rise in price until \$3 00 was reached, when our friend concluded to hold until he could obtain \$3 50. Soon it began to decline. It fell to \$2 75; to \$2 50; to \$2 25; to \$2 00; and still this man would not sell, trusting that it would rally again. But it continued to decline, and he was finally obliged to sell at \$1 00 per bushel. So much for not selling at the market price.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Carter's Settlement.—The first settlement made in McDonough county was in the year 1826. Riggs Pennington, with his family, in that year settled on the northeast quarter of section 24, Industry township. To him belongs the honor of being the first to settle in the county. He was immediately followed by William Carter, who settled on section 26, adjoining, and in his honor the first settlement was called Carter's settlement, and by which name it was known for many years after. Next came James Vance, in the same year. Mr. V. settled on the southwest quarter of section 24. Stephen Osborne, Widow Tomberlin, Isaac Fowler and Rev. John Logan were also among the number forming the early settlement. Here occurred the first marriage in the county, the second birth, and the first death. The first marriage was that of Mr. John Wilson and Martha R. Vance, who were married on the thirtieth day of October, 1828, by Elder John Logan, a minister of the Baptist Church. The second birth in county, but first in settlement, Nancy Carter, a daughter of Thomas Carter, who was born in August, 1828; the second birth was Elizabeth Black Logan, now Mrs. William C. Hainline, daughter of John and Nancy Logan. The first death was a son of Isaac Fowler, who died about the year 1829.

The little band of whites forming Carter's settlement erected in the year 1827 a block house, or log fort, near the residence of William Carter, on section 26. This was a two-story affair, the upper story projecting about four feet over the lower one on all sides. It was built in this way because it would afford more ample protection against being set on fire by the Indians. Where the upper story projected holes were made, through which an Indian could be gently tapped on the head should he come for incendiary

purposes. The building was eighteen by twenty feet, with numerous port holes for the guns of the inmates. Luckily they had no occasion to use the building for the purpose for which it was erected. The soldiers that passed through this county in 1831-32 to the seat of the Black Hawk war made considerable sport of this building, and of the idea of erecting one two hundred miles from the Indian country. But it should be remembered that the Indians were all around them every spring and fall, and like those of the present day, were a treacherous people. For some time this was the only settlement between Rushville and Rock Island, on the old Galena road.

Job's Settlement.—About the same time that Riggs Pennington and William Carter were forming a settlement in the south part of the county, William Job and a few others moved to the north part near the present town of Blandinsville. To the older residents of the county the name of Job's Settlement is very familiar. Hugh Wilson and family started in 1826 from Schuyler county to go to some place on the Mississippi, near the Des Moines Rapids, and when they arrived near the present village of Webster, Hancock county, they were met by William Job, William Southward, and Ephraim Perkins, all brothers-in-law, who had settled in that vicinity a short time previous. Through the solicitude of Mr. Job, Mr. Wilson changed his course and went to the northwest part of this county, and settled upon section 9 of the present township of Hire, on the farm now owned by James Seybold. Here he erected a "half-faced camp," being nothing more than a shed with three sides and an open front. Preparing his ground, he planted it, and raised a crop. When his harvest was over he built himself a more substantial house, into which he moved, but only lived therein about two weeks, when a friendly Indian came to his cabin and gave the alarm by stating that a band of hostile Indians was coming that way, and he had better leave. This advice he followed, going to the Des Moines Rapids. Job, Southward and Perkins, who had also settled in the vicinity, went to Morgan county, but returned the following spring. Wilson never came back.

This Wilson was a pioneer, truly, for he could not endure living near a wholly civilized community. In 1814 he moved from Tennessee to Indiana. After a few years he went to Kentucky; thence to Missouri; thence to Arkansas. From there he desired

to emigrate farther south, but his family objecting, he returned to Missouri, from whence he moved to Schuyler county, this State, in 1825. The following year, as related, he settled in this county, in Job's Settlement, and thence pushed on to Iowa. He kept even pace with the Indians, being just far enough in their rear to be out of danger. His wife delighted in being on the move as much as he did, she averring "the food always tasted better when they were moving." Mr. Wilson was the father of John Wilson, of Industry township, and died in Iowa some years ago—as much from grief as of old age, it is said, because he could not influence his sons to go further west as far as the new State of Colorado. He had a decided distaste for living in a town, saying he would as soon go to the penitentiary.

When William Job returned to the county in 1827, he drew around him a goodly number of people, and soon a very flourishing settlement was formed. John Vance, Nathaniel Heron, Redmond Grigsby, Coffman, Bagby and others were among the first.

Pennington's Point.—This was the third settlement found in the county, the locality still retaining its original name. The Point embraces a little neck of timber in the southwest part of the present township of New Salem, 5 north, 1 west, it being the only timber land in the township. Hon. Cyrus Walker, it is said, gave this district its name in honor of Stewart Pennington, although William Pennington is entitled to the honor of being the first settler. The latter gentleman settled at the point in 1828, remaining about three years, moving from there to Spring Creek in the north part of the county. Stewart Pennington was the second person to settle in the place, Salem Woods the third, and William Osborne the fourth. When Stewart Pennington settled in the place the nearest families were the Smiths', nine miles north; Barker's, nine miles northeast; Knott's ten miles east, in Fulton county; thirteen miles southeast was a lonely log cabin; six miles south were the Vance's, Stevens', and Carter's; while Resin Naylor was on the northwest, near the present town of Macomb.

The settlers at the Point, like those in other parts of the county, were poor in material wealth, but rich in faith, and each went to work with a will for the improvement of their respective homesteads. The result of their toils is now manifest, the farms in this neighborhood being among the best in the county. The

settlers now living in the vicinity are all in good circumstances and as happy as kings.

Camp Creek derived its name from the fact that William Osborne camped on its banks the entire summer of the year 1829. At that time the timber near the Creek was large, and the land farther out on either side was covered with hazel brush, crab apples, plum trees, etc. At the present time, none of this is to be found. The fine timber on a part of Richard Pennington's farm is a second growth, the ground once having been cleared, and crops of corn, wheat and other grain raised thereon.

Macomb.—Elias McFadden was the first settler in the vicinity of the present city of Macomb, and came to the place in the fall of 1828, or spring of 1829. He was followed soon after by John Baker, who is elsewhere spoken of in this work. After Mr. Baker, James Clarke, David Clarke, Resin Naylor, Samuel Russell, Wm. Pringle, Samuel Bogart, ———Anderson, and others, forming a very respectable neighborhood. Like other settlers of the county, this community hugged the timber, consequently we now find that all the oldest farms are timbered ones. The settlers were nearly all from Kentucky. In the year 1831, the original number was increased by the coming of James M. Campbell, Moses Hinton, S. H. Robinson and others. Several stores were opened, the tavern sign hung out, and entertainment was provided for man and beast. As we speak elsewhere of this place at considerable length it is needless to say more in this connection.

Hillsgrove.—In the fall of 1830 Roswell Tyrrell, then a citizen of Fulton county, came to McDonough and built a cabin on sec. 26, 5 n., 4w., now Tennessee township, after which he returned to Fulton for his family, but the big snow of that winter falling, he did not return until the following spring. Here he remained until the year 1832, not having a neighbor within several miles. At this time James Fulkerson and family came and settled on a farm adjoining his quarter. The first day of their arrival, while preparing their noon-day meal, their dogs began to bark, and looking out they discovered a large black bear, at which they were somewhat alarmed. Their dogs took after it, and soon were joined by those of Mr. Tyrrell, the bear fighting and tearing several of them in a terrible manner. Mr. Fulkerson followed and succeeded in getting in a good shot, killed it, returning to the camp with his prize. It was dressed and weighed, bringing the

beam down at two hundred pounds. This was the first, and so far as we know, the only animal of the kind ever killed in the county. When the dogs of Mr. Tyrrell returned he discovered they were badly torn, and, being ignorant of what had occurred, and supposing it had been done by the dogs of his new neighbor, he was somewhat offended, but on receiving a huge slice of the bear's meat, and learning the particulars of the killing, he was satisfied.

Following Mr. Fulkerson, other families settled in the neighborhood within two or three years, forming quite a settlement. Among the number being — Hill, for whom the postoffice and settlement was called; Isaac Holton, Colonel Charles Wesley Waddill, Charles Waddill, David Kepple, Rev. James King, Charles G. Gilchrist.

Isaac Holton was a graduate of Brown University, one of the best educational institutions in the East, and when he settled in the neighborhood he conceived the idea of establishing a similar institution in this county at Hill's Grove, believing an institution located in the country would be better than one in a city, as the young educated therein would not be subject to the temptations incidental to city life. Accordingly, about the year 1835, he opened a High School in an old log house in the neighborhood, continuing the same for some fifteen years. In this school were educated some of the best men in this section of the country, among whom we may mention Dr. J. H. Bacon, now of Fort Madison, Iowa; H. W. Ferris, President of Carthage National Bank; John M. Ferris, attorney at law; Dr. Thompson Ferris, Carthage; Samuel Hunt, Bushnell; C. W. Fulkerson, Rev. Sampson Talbot, Rev. William Owen, Thomas Fulkerson, and Larkin Bacon. In the year 1837 he secured a charter from the Legislature of the State for the "Hill's Grove Academy," which he hoped would be the basis for a future college or university. We believe he never organized under this charter, but continued his school as a private institution until called to his final home.

The country about the Grove for many years was infested by rattlesnakes and other reptiles, and a little southwest was a hollow that bears to this day the name of "Snake Den Hollow." In this hollow, in the crevices of the rocks, the snakes would form their "den" for the winter, and as the warm days of spring approached they would crawl out in great numbers. As soon as this fact be-

came known, the neighbors began to make a raid upon them, organizing parties for this purpose, taking turns in watching the holes from out of which the reptiles crawled, and killing them as they appeared. The snakes as they came forth from their dens would be in a torpid condition, and therefore were easily destroyed. The first year the manner in which the war was carried on was as follows: Stationing himself by the hole from which the snakes would crawl, a man would stand with a sharp pointed stick, and when the snake would show its head, he would thrust the stick through it, pulling it out, and then mashing its head. The second or third year a kind of trap was placed over the hole, into which the snakes would crawl, and at certain intervals some one would take and destroy them. This latter plan was preferable, as it required but little time. As many as nine hundred snakes were killed in one season, principally of the rattle and black snake species, these two dwelling together harmoniously. Great care had to be taken to avoid being bitten by these dangerous reptiles. Many a poor farmer lost his entire means of subsistence by having his horses or cattle bitten by them. Abraham Fulkerson, a brother of James, affected to care but little for the reptiles, stating there was no danger from them, but, alas, there was danger to him. One summer day, in order to cool and rest himself after the heat and burden of the day, he laid down on the floor of his cabin and fell asleep. On waking, he threw his hand over on one side, when he felt a sharp pain in one of his fingers. and raising his hand he observed a large rattlesnake with its fangs imbedded in his finger, and was compelled to give his hand a shake before it loosened its hold. His family was called, and the simple remedies known to the common people were tried, but without avail. The patient grew worse; a doctor was called, and his skill brought into requisition, and the life of the man was temporarily saved. Eye witnesses say never did they see a man suffer as he did, and they have no desire ever to witness another such scene. Although, as stated, the life of the man was saved for a time, the poison was not eradicated from his system, and in about one year after death came to his relief.

Hillsgrove settlement has not only the honor of killing the first and only black bear, and having the largest number of snakes in its midst, but two panthers were killed in that neighborhood at an early day. Elijah Tyrrell, a cousin of Roswell Tyrrell, while out hunting, discovered an animal in a tree as he thought in the

act of springing upon him, and although at best a poor marksman, he hastily took aim and succeeded in shooting it through the heart. While in the act of skinning it, a little dog that was with him began to bark, and looking up he observed another animal eyeing him, and taking aim, succeeded in killing it also. Not knowing to what species of animal his game belonged, he reported at the house that he had "*killed the devil!*" This same man was again out in the woods when the wolves got after him, and he ran in the direction of his house, followed by a considerable pack of the animals. Finding that he could not reach his house, he took to a tree, and as he ascended the wolves jumped up and succeeded in tearing off a goodly portion of his jacket. His cries brought assistance, and he was rescued without receiving any injury.

In the spring of 1832 seed corn was hard to obtain and brought a good price, and a number of the farmers could not obtain sufficient for their use. During this year several companies of soldiers passed through the county going to the Black Hawk war; and having with them a supply of corn brought from the south, the people endeavored to exchange what they had for the corn of the soldiers, and where they had none to exchange, and no money to buy, raked up the grains left by the horses where they were fed, saving them to plant.

The trouble in obtaining flour and meal by the early settlers cannot be realized by any at the present day. Charles W. Fulkerson gave the following as his experience on one occasion:—Being out of flour, he was sent by his parents with three or four bushels of wheat to mill, going first to Bacon's mill, near Crooked Creek, where, on account of low water, he could not get it ground. He then went on to Marietta, in Fulton county, and, falling in with David Kepple, the two continued on together. At Marietta they again failed to have their grain ground, and went on to another mill on Spoon river, near where it empties into the Illinois. This mill was owned by an old Scotchman and his sons. Arriving here late on Saturday night, they explained to the sons of the old man their situation, and secured a promise from them to grind it on Monday morning. The old man was absent at the time, but the next morning he came into the mill yard where they had driven and ordered them to leave. Said he, "Get right out of my yard and home with you; I will not grind you a single grain. All you want with it is for speculating purposes, and I will have

nothing to do with you!" Mr. Fulkerson and Mr. Kepple both tried to reason with him, assuring him it was not for speculating purposes, and that they had not a morsel of meal or flour at home; but he would not listen to them, and they were compelled to hitch up their teams and depart. Leaving this mill they went to Vermont, where a mill had lately been erected, but here they met with no better success, and had to return home without having their grain ground at all; but Mr. Kepple, before leaving, hunted around the mill and succeeded in finding about a half bushel of "shorts," which he said he would call flour, and took it home with him, but what success his people had in making bread out of it he never reported. When such a state of affairs occurred the only alternative the people had for making bread was to pound their corn with a pestle in a huge mortar made for that purpose, or, in lieu of that, to eat hominy.

Hills Grove is frequently called "the old Methodist stamping ground," as here this body of people early secured a foothold and had many adherents. Many of the old pioneer preachers of this denomination held forth in the cabins of the early settlers. Thomas Fulkerson yet has a cabin standing on his place, where Peter Cartwright, the old Methodist apostle, preached to the hardy men and women of the neighborhood the unsearchable riches of Christ. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Valentine Wilson, a Methodist preacher, in 1833, at the house of James Fulkerson.

Edward McDonough, for a number of years past a dealer in flour, etc., at Macomb, was the first child born in the township, which event occurred in April, 1832. His father was Hugh McDonough, Sr., one of the pioneers of the county, and who died in 1849.

The country in and around the old Hills Grove settlement is excellent, and the early settlers made a wise choice in their selection. At present writing (March, 1877) many wealthy men inhabit this part of the county—men who obtained their wealth by hard labor in the early times.

Middletown.—This place was laid out in the spring of 1837, by Major John Patrick and James Edmonston, Esq. The first house erected was by Major Patrick. The first settlers were James Edmonston and John Gibson, and Andrew Cox started the first store. It was called Middletown from the fact of its being the

central point or middle town between Beardstown on the Illinois river and Burlington on the Mississippi river. It was also the crossing of the Beardstown and Burlington and the Peoria and Quincy public roads.

The first public sale of town lots occurred in April, 1837, lots realizing from \$15 to \$30 each. Very few have at any time commanded a higher price than this. Although the town never grew to any considerable size or importance, it was at one time a busy and prosperous village, as will be seen by the following article taken from the McDonough Independent of October 31, 1853 :

"Middletown.—A few days since we paid a flying visit to this beautiful village in the western part of this county. We were much pleased with the evidences of prosperity which the town presents. It contains about 180 inhabitants, three dry goods stores, three taverns, several blacksmith shops, and a splendid steam saw mill which does a fine business.

"Col. Patrick, who is engaged in the mercantile business, has just received an extensive stock in store, which were shown us by Capt. Lipe, his gentlemanly clerk."

The country in the vicinity of Middletown is thickly settled by a good class of farmers, and is generally level prairie land, well drained and fertile.

There was no portion of the county that labored harder to secure the line of the Northern Cross Railway than Middletown, which was to be on the main line of the contemplated road. At an election held August 20, 1853, for the purpose of voting for or against the county subscribing \$75,000 to this railroad, Middletown precinct cast 198 votes for and but 2 against the proposed enterprise. The road, however, when built, failed to be a benefit to the town; it was on the other hand, the means of taking her established trade from her, and causing many of her more prominent and enterprising citizens to seek other locations. The reason was, that instead of the road running through the town it ran five miles north, where new towns sprang up, which with the advantages of the railroad commanded the patronage and interests of the people in the surrounding country. It is due the citizens of Middletown at the time the Railroad was projected to record that the failure of the road to pass through their town, was not a want of interest in the enterprise, or lack of earnest

labor on their part to secure the road, for as before mentioned, none worked harder to secure it than they, but it was on account of the condition of the country through which the road would necessarily have to be constructed.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MORMONS.

From 1835 to 1845, the County nearly doubled its population, having in the former year, according to the census reports, 2862 souls, and six negroes; while, in the latter, it had 5355 souls and three negroes. Whether the negroes were regarded as having souls or not we cannot say, but presume not from the way the report reads. But little was done in the way of public improvement during those years, because of the exceeding dullness of the times.

In the years 1839-40, several families of that very peculiar people, the Mormons, settled in McDonough County. They came as refugees from Missouri, being driven from that State by the infuriated people whom they had persistently robbed and despoiled. Claiming that they were persecuted on account of their religion, they appealed to the sympathies of the people, and were received with favor. It is a well known fact that humanity will sympathize with those who are persecuted, be they right or wrong. It is related of Martin Van Buren that upon a certain occasion, going home he found his wife in tears, weeping bitterly over an article she had just read in a newspaper, in which her husband had been shamefully traduced. Learning the cause of her distress, he remarked: "O never mind that, wife, I paid the editor \$50 to insert it." He knew the value of sympathy. Presuming that many of our readers have never read a description of the Mormons, we offer no apology for the following extract from Ford's History, pp 157—158:

"The people called the Mormons, but who called themselves 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,' began to figure in the politics of the State in 1840. They were a religious sect, followers of a man familiarly called 'Joe Smith,' who was claimed by them to be a prophet.

"This man was born at Sharon, Winsdor county, Vermont, on the twenty-third day of December, 1805. His parents were in humble circumstances, and gave their son but an indifferent education. When he first began to act the prophet he was ignorant of almost everything which belonged to science, but he made up in natural cunning and in power of invention and constructiveness for many deficiencies of education.

"When he was ten years old his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. Here his extreme youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and exerting himself to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. He, and his father before him, were what are called 'water witches,' always ready to point out the ground where wells might be dug and water found, and many are the anecdotes of his early life, giving bright promise of future profligacy. Such was Joe Smith when he was found by Sidney Rigdon, who was a man of considerable talent and information.

"Rigdon had become possessed of a religious romance written by a Presbyterian clergyman in Ohio, then dead, which suggested to him the idea of starting a new religion. It was agreed that Joe Smith should be put forward as a prophet; and the two devised a story that golden plates had been found buried in the earth in the neighborhood of Palmyra containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the powers of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel in their wanderings through Asia into America, where they had settled and flourished, and where, in due time, Christ came and preached his gospel to them, appointed his twelve apostles, and was crucified here nearly in the same manner in which he was crucified in Jerusalem.

"The second then pretended to give the history of the American Christians for a few hundred years, until the great wickedness of the people called down the judgment of God upon them, which resulted in their extermination. Several nations of people, from the Isthmus of Darien to the extremities of North America, were arrayed against each other in war. At last the great battle of Cumorah was fought in Palmyra, New York, between the Lamanites, who were the heathens of this continent, and the Nephites, who were the Christians, in which battle there was a

prodigious slaughter—hundreds of thousands being killed on each side. The nation of the Nephites was destroyed, except a few who had deserted, and a few who had escaped into the south country. Among this number was Mormon and his son Moroni, who were righteous men, and who, as it was said, were directed by the Almighty to make a record of all these solemn and important events on plates of gold, and bury them in the earth, to be discovered in a future age, fourteen centuries afterwards. It is needless to add that the pretended translations of the hieroglyphics said to be inscribed on these pretended plates, were no more nor less than the religious romance already spoken of, but which now appeared as the book of Mormon.

“The prophet in after life pretended that at an early age he became much concerned about the salvation of his soul. He went to the religious meetings of many sects to seek information of the way to heaven, and was afterwards told, ‘this is the way, walk ye in it.’ He reflected upon the multitude of doctrines and sects, and it occurred to him that God could be the author of but one doctrine, and own but one church; he looked among all the sects to see which was this one true church of Christ, but he could not decide; and until he became satisfied, he could not be contented. His anxious desires led him diligently to search the scriptures, and he perused the sacred pages, believing the things that he read. He now saw that the true way was to enquire of God, and then there was a certainty of success. He therefore retired to a secret place in a grove near his father’s house, and kneeling down began to call upon the Lord: darkness gave way, and he prayed with fervency of spirit. Whilst he continued praying the light appeared to be gradually descending towards him; and as it drew nearer it increased in brightness and magnitude, so that by the time it reached the tops of the trees, the whole wilderness for quite a distance around was illuminated in a glorious and brilliant manner. He expected the leaves of the trees to be consumed, but seeing no such effect of the light, he was encouraged with the hope to endure its presence. It descended slowly until he was enveloped in the midst of it. Immediately he was caught away in a heavenly vision, and saw two glorious personages, alike in their features, and he was now informed that his sins were forgiven. Here he learned that none of the churches then in being was the church of God, and received a promise at some future time of the fullness of the Gospel, and a knowledge of the

true doctrine. After this, being still young, he was entangled in the vanities of the world, of which he sincerely and truly repented.

“On the twenty-third of September, 1823, God again heard his prayers. His mind had been drawn out in fervent prayer for his acceptance with God; and for a knowledge of the doctrines of Christ according to promise in the former vision. While he was thus pouring out his desires, on a sudden a light burst out into the room like the light of day, but purer and more glorious in appearance and brightness, the sight of it was, as though the house had been filled with consuming fire; this occasioned a shock felt to the extremities of his body, and then was followed by calmness of mind and overwhelming rapture of joy, when in a moment a personage stood before him, who, notwithstanding the light, seemed to be surrounded by an additional glory, which shown with increased brilliancy. This personage was above the ordinary size of man, his raiment was perfectly white and had the appearance to be without seam. This glorious being declared himself to be an angel sent to announce the forgiveness of his sins, and to answer his prayers by bringing the glad tidings that the covenant of God with ancient Israel concerning posterity, was at last about to be fulfilled; that preparation for the second coming of Christ was speedily to commence; that the fulness of the Gospel was about to be preached in peace unto all nations, that the people might be prepared for the millenium of universal peace and joy.

“At the same time he had been informed that he had been called and chosen as an instrument in the hands of God to bring about some of his marvellous purposes in this glorious dispensation.

“It was made known to him that the American Indians were a remnant of Israel; that when they first came here they were an enlightened people, having a knowledge of the true God; that the prophets and inspired writers amongst them had been required to keep a true record of their history, which had been handed down for many generations, until the people fell into wickedness; when nearly all of them were destroyed, and the records by command of God were safely deposited to preserve them from the hands of the wicked who sought to destroy them. If faithful he was to be the highly favored instrument in bringing these records to light.

"The angel now disappeared, leaving him in a state of perfect peace, but visited him several times afterwards, instructing him concerning the great work of God about to commence on earth. He was instructed where these records were deposited, and required to go immediately to view them. They were found on the side of a hill slightly buried in the earth, secured in a stone box, on the road from Palmyra to Canandagua, in New York, about three miles from the village of Manchester. The records were said to be engraved on gold plates in Egyptian characters; the plates were of the thickness of tin, bound together like a book, fastened on one side by three rings which run through the whole and formed a volume of about six inches in thickness. And in the same box with them were found two stones, transparent and clear as crystal, the Urim and Thummim used by seers in ancient times, the instruments of revelations of things distant, past, or future.

"When the prophet first saw these things, being filled with the Holy Ghost, and standing and admiring, the same angel of the Lord appeared in his presence, and said, 'look;' and he beheld the devil surrounded by a great train of his associates. He then, after receiving further directions from the angel, started home to his father's house, where he was waylaid by two ruffians. One of them struck him with a club, but was repulsed, but they followed him nearly home, when they fled for fear of detection. The news of his discovery got abroad; the new prophet was the sport of lies, slanders and mobs, and vain attempts to rob him of his plates. He removed to the northern part of Pennsylvania, where he commenced, with the aid of inspiration and the Urim and Thummim, to translate the plates. He finished a part of which is called the Book of Mormon. It is pretended that Mormon hid all the old records up in the hill of Cumorah, but had first made an abridgement of them, which was called the Book of Mormon, and which he gave to his son Moroni to finish. Moroni continued to serve his nation for a few years, and continued the writings of his father until after the great battle of Cumorah, when he kept himself hid, for the Lamanites sought to kill every Nephite who refused to deny Christ. The story is remarkably well gotten up, and many yet, unhappily, make the foundation of a religion which may roll back upon the world barbarism of eighteen centuries passed away. Whilst there are fools and knaves, there is no telling what may be accomplished by such a religion.

“And the prophet was not without his witnesses. Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and Daniel Whittemore solemnly certify that ‘we have seen the plates which contain the records; that they were translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice has declared it unto us, wherefore we know of a surety that the work is true; and we declare with words of soberness that an angel of God came down from heaven and brought and laid it before our eyes; that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon.’

“Eight other witnesses certify that ‘Joseph Smith, the translator, had shown them the plates spoken of, which had the appearance of gold; and as many of the plates as the said Smith had translated they did handle with their hands, and they also saw the engravings thereon, all of which had the appearance of ancient work and curious workmanship.’

“The most probable account of these certificates is that the witnesses were in the conspiracy, aiding the imposture; but I have been informed by men who were once in the confidence of the prophet, that he privately gave a different account of the matter.

“It is related that the prophet’s early followers were anxious to see the plates; the prophet had always given out that they could not be seen by the carnal eye, but must be spiritually discerned; that the power to see them depended upon faith, and was the gift of God, to be obtained by fasting, prayer, mortification of the flesh, and exercise of the spirit; that so soon as he could see the evidence of a strong and lively faith in any of his followers, they should be gratified in their holy curiosity.

“He set them to continual prayer and other spiritual exercises to acquire this lively faith, by means of which the hidden things of God could be spiritually discerned, and at last, when he could delay them no longer, he assembled them in a room and produced a box, which, he said, contained the precious treasure. The lid was opened; the witnesses peeped into it, but making no discovery, for the box was empty, they said, ‘Brother Joseph, we do not see the plates.’ The prophet answered them: ‘O, ye of little faith, how long will God bear with this wicked and perverse generation? Down on your knees, brethren, every one of you, and pray to God for the forgiveness of your sins, and for a holy and a living faith which cometh down from heaven.’ The disciples dropped to their knees, and began to pray in the fervency

of their spirit, supplicating God for more than two hours with fanatical earnestness; at the end of which time, looking again into the box, they were now persuaded that they saw the plates. I leave it to the philosophers to determine whether the fumes of an enthusiastic and fanatical imagination are thus capable of blinding the mind and deceiving the senses by so absurd a delusion.

"The book of Mormon pretended to reveal the fullness of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as he delivered it to his people in America. It was to be brought forth by the power of God, and carried to the Gentiles, of whom many were to receive it, and after this the seed of Israel were to be brought into the fold also. It was pretended that pristine Christianity was to be restored, with the gift of prophecy, with the gift of tongues, with the laying on of hands to cure all manner of diseases. Many were the pretended prophets which this sect brought forth.

"Many of the disciples spoke in an outlandish gibberish, which they called the unknown tongue; others again acted as interpreters of this jargon, for it rarely happened that he who was gifted to speak in an unknown tongue was able to understand his own communications; and many brilliant miracles were pretended to be wrought in the cure of diseases, by the laying on of hands and by the prayer of faith."

The main body of the Mormons settled in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, Hancock County, a few only in McDonough, and these latter remained only until it was thought there was an opening for them in the "city of the Saints."

In the summer of 1843 George Miller, then a member of the Presbyterian Church in Macomb, living in that town, and in the house now owned by James Roberts, corner of East Carroll and North Randolph streets, made a trip to Nauvoo, returning apparently with not a very favorable opinion of the "Saints," unless we except Joe Smith, the prophet. Still, as occasion offered, he would refer to the Mormons, and express a desire to again hear them preach. He said to the citizens of Macomb that if they desired to hear, he would have Joe Smith come over and preach for them. A few days later he went to the woods, near the present town of Bardolph, in search of blackberries. After a little he threw up his arms, screamed and fell to the ground. He was taken up, a bed was provided, and he was taken home. Dr. J.

B. Kyle was called in, and relieved him of about a quart of blood, and gave him a good, strong dose of calomel. The beginning of this fit occurred about the middle of the afternoon on Thursday, and for forty-eight hours he continued to rave. About the middle of the afternoon on Saturday, a couple of men, on horseback, rode up to the square, and meeting William Hamilton, now of Bushnell, inquired if he knew where George Miller lived. Being directed to the place, they rode over, and tying their horses, went into the house, knelt down by the bed-side of the sick man, commenced praying in a loud tone. On the conclusion of their prayer, they arose, and laid their hands upon Mr. Miller. This they repeated, calling upon Mr. M. to have faith—by faith all things were possible. In a few moments he became calm, and soon was sitting up in bed, and the next day was as well as ever, though a little weak. He was indeed well enough to attend the preaching of these Saints, one of whom was the renowned Sydney Rigdon. Whether all this was a “put up job” between Mr. Miller and the Saints we know not. Suffice it to say that on Monday morning Mr. Miller was baptised in the creek north of town, and in few days he removed to Nauvoo and became a leader among the Mormon people.

In August, 1843, occurred the Congressional election. Hon. Cyrus Walker and Hon. James P. Hoge were the rival candidates for Congress, and each labored to secure the Mormon vote. This subject is treated elsewhere in this work. During all this time the Mormons had continued to increase in numbers until they had become a powerful body. As they grew in strength, they became arrogant, and, under the assumption that “the earth was the Lord’s, and the fullness thereof,” and that they being his peculiar people, were entitled to all the fruits of it, the Gentiles having no rights which they were bound to respect. This doctrine led to considerable trouble between the “Saints” and those who were not disposed to accept it. Much stock disappeared from all parts of the county, a great deal of it being found in the “holy city.” But when found, it was extremely difficult to regain possession. Under a provision of the city charter of Nauvoo, the Mormons enacted “that no writ issued from any other place, for the arrest of any of her citizens, should be recognized in the city, without an approval endorsed thereon by the mayor; that if any public officer, by virtue of any foreign writ, should attempt to make an arrest in the city, without such approval of his process, he should be subject to imprisonment for life; and that even the

Governor of the State should not have the power of pardoning the offender without the consent of the mayor." If an attempt was made to obtain property by a writ of replevin, witnesses without number would promptly swear it belonged to some Mormon claimant. The following is a case in point: A gentleman living in the southern part of this county had a valuable horse stolen, which he afterwards found in Nauvoo, and seized. During the trial resulting therefrom he had sixty witnesses to identify the horse as his property, but the Mormons brought forward seventy to prove that it belonged to some "Saint," and having a preponderance of testimony, the Mormon justice decided in favor of his brother.

The citizens of Hancock County submitted to this state of affairs until endurance ceased to be a virtue, and the Governor was appealed to for aid. This assistance was asked more especially on account of the failure to arrest Joseph Smith and other leading Mormons for engaging in a riot in destroying the office of an anti-Mormon paper. A warrant was issued at Carthage and served upon them, when they were taken at once to the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged from custody.

On the twenty-first day of June, 1844, Gov. Ford arrived at Carthage, where he found an armed force assembled, and hourly increasing in numbers, composed of men from Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler Counties. He immediately placed all under military command of their proper officers. A messenger was then despatched to Nauvoo, requesting the leaders of the Mormons to send a committee to lay their side of the question before him. Says the Governor in his History:

"It appeared clearly, both from the complaints of the citizens and the acknowledgments of the Mormon committee, that the whole proceedings of the Mayor, the Common Council, and the Municipal Court, were irregular and illegal, and not to be endured in a free country; though perhaps some apology might be made for the court, as it had been repeatedly assured by some of the best lawyers in the State who had been candidates for office before that people, that it had full and competent power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases whatever. The Common Council violated the law in assuming the exercise of judicial power; in proceeding *ex-parte* without notice to the owners of the property; in proceeding against the property *in rem*, in not calling a jury;

in not swearing all the witnesses ; in not giving the owners of the property, accused of being a nuisance, in consequence of being libelous, an opportunity of giving the truth in evidence : and in fact, by not proceeding by civil suit or indictment, as in other cases of libel. The mayor violated the law in ordering this erroneous and absurd judgment of the common council to be executed, and the municipality erred in discharging them from arrest.

“ As this proceeding touched the liberty of the press, which is justly dear to any republican people, it was well calculated to raise a great flame of excitement. And it may well be questioned whether years of misrepresentation by the most profligate newspaper could have engendered such a feeling as was produced by the destruction of this one press. It is apparent that the Mormon leaders but little understood, and regarded less, the true principles of civil liberty. A free press, well conducted, is a great blessing to a free people. A profligate one is likely soon to deprive itself of all credit and influence by the multitude of falsehoods put forth by it. But let this be as it may, there is more lost to rational liberty by a censorship of the press, by suppressing information proper to be known by the people, than can be lost by an individual now and then by a temporary injury to his character and influence by the utmost licentiousness.

* * * * *

“ It was asserted that Joe Smith, the founder and head of the Mormon Church, had caused himself to be crowned and anointed king of the Mormons ; that he had embodied a band of his followers called ‘ Danites,’ who were sworn to obey him as God, and to do his commands, murder and treason not excepted ; that he had instituted an order in the church whereby those who composed it were pretended to be sealed up to eternal life against all crimes, save the shedding of innocent blood, or consenting thereto ; that this order was instructed that no blood was innocent blood except that of the members of the church ; and that these two orders were made the ministers of his vengeance, and the instruments of an intolerable tyranny which he had established over his people, and which he was about to extend over the neighboring country.

“ The people affected to believe that with this power in the hands of an unscrupulous leader there was no safety for the lives or property of any one who opposed him. They affected likewise to believe that Smith inculcated the legality of perjury, or any other crime in defense or to advance the interests of true believers ;

and that himself had set them the example by swearing to a false accusation against a certain person for the crime of murder. It was likewise asserted to be a fundamental article of the Mormon faith that God had given the world and all it contained to them as his Saints; that they secretly believed in their rights to all the goodly lands, farms and property in the country; that at present they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force; that consequently there was no moral offense in anticipating God's good time to put them in possession by stealing if opportunity offered; that in fact the whole church was a community of murderers, thieves, robbers, and outlaws; that Joseph Smith had established a bogus factory in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that he maintained about his person a tribe of swindlers, blacklegs and counterfeitters to make it and put it into circulation.

"It was also believed that he had announced a revelation from heaven sanctioning polygamy, by a kind of spiritual wife system, whereby a man was allowed one wife in pursuance of the laws of the country, and an indefinite number of others to be enjoyed in some mystical and spiritual mode; and that he himself, and many of his followers, had practiced upon the principles of this revelation by seducing a large number of women.

"It was also asserted that he was in alliance with the Indians of the western territories, and had obtained over them such a control that in case of a war he could command their assistance to murder his enemies.

* * * * *

"But the great cause of popular fury was that the Mormons at several preceding elections had cast their vote as a unit, thereby making the fact apparent that no one could aspire to the honors of the offices of the country within the sphere of their influence, without their approbation and votes. It appears to be one of the principles upon which they insist upon being governed as a community, to act as a unit in all matters of government and religion. They express themselves to be fearful that if division should be encouraged in politics, it would soon extend to their religion and rend their church with schism and into sects."

The result of the various conferences with the Governor was that Smith and some of the leaders of the Mormons agreed to surrender and stand trial at Carthage, under assurance of protection. We again quote from Ford's history :

"On the twenty-third, or twenty-fourth day of June, Joseph Smith, the mayor of Nauvoo, together with his brother Hiram and all the members of the council, and all others demanded, came into Carthage and surrendered themselves prisoners to the constable on the charge of riot. They all voluntarily entered into a recognizance before the justice of the peace, for their appearance at court to answer the charge, and all of them were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hiram Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ, on a complaint of treason. They were immediately arrested by the constable on this charge, and retained in his custody to answer it.

"The overt act of treason charged against them consisted in the alleged levying of war against the State by declaring martial law in Nauvoo, and in ordering out the legion to resist the *posse comitatus*. Their actual guiltiness of the charge would depend upon circumstances. If their opponents had been seeking to put the law in force in good faith, and nothing more, then an array of military force in open resistance to the *posse comitatus* and the militia of the State, most probably would have amounted to treason. But if those opponents merely intended to use the process of the law, the militia of the State and the *posse comitatus*, as cat's paws to compass the possession of their persons for the purpose of murdering them afterwards, as the sequel demonstrated the fact to be, it might well be doubted whether they were guilty of treason.

"After the Smith's had been arrested on the new charge of treason, the justice of the peace postponed the examination, because neither of the parties were prepared with their witnesses for trial. In the meantime, he committed them to the jail of the county for greater security."

A great desire was manifested on the part of the militia, especially from this county, to see Joe Smith, the great leader of the Mormons, so on the morning of the twenty-seventh of June, under guard of the Carthage Grays, commanded by Captain R. F. Smith, afterwards the gallant Colonel of the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the war of the rebellion, he was marched around the public square, and thence taken back to the jail. The Governor then disbanded the principal part of the militia, placed the Carthage Grays as a guard around the jail, and proceeded to Nauvoo for the purpose of exerting his influence

with the Mormons in favor of peace. The volunteers from McDonough immediately returned home, leaving Carthage about two o'clock, P. M. The Governor arrived in Nauvoo about four o'clock the same day, and as soon as notice could be given, a crowd, estimated at from one to five thousand, assembled to hear him speak. He counselled their obedience to the law, and asked their co-operation in sustaining all lawful measures, and then called for a vote as to whether his advice should be followed. Of course, they voted to be law-abiding citizens. A short time before sundown he started on his return to Carthage, and had proceeded about two miles when he was met by two men—one of them a Mormon—who informed him that Smith was killed. Ordering the two men under arrest, he hastened on to Carthage. Says the Governor, pp. 348—349:

“As for myself it [the news of the murder] was perfectly astounding, and I anticipated the very worst consequences from it. The Mormons had been represented to me as a lawless, infatuated and fanatical people, not governed by the ordinary motives which influence the rest of mankind. If so, most likely an exterminating war would ensue, and the whole land would be covered with desolation. Acting upon this supposition, it was my duty to provide as well as I could for the event. I therefore ordered the two messengers into custody, and to be returned with us to Carthage. This was done to make such arrangements as could be made, and to prevent any sudden explosion of Mormon excitement before they could be written to by their friends at Carthage. I also dispatched messengers to Warsaw to advise the citizens of the event. But the people there knew all about it before my messengers arrived. They, like myself, anticipated attack all over the country. The women and children were moved across the river, and a committee was dispatched that night to Quincy for assistance. The next morning by daylight the ringing of bells in the city of Quincy announced a public meeting. The people assembled in great numbers at an early hour. The Warsaw committee stated to the meeting that a party of Mormons had attempted to rescue the Smiths out of jail; that a party of Missourians and others had killed the prisoners to prevent their escape; that the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were then closely besieged; that the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his

position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred if assistance did not arrive by the end of that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was of a piece of the other reports put into circulation by the anti-Mormon party to influence the public mind and call the people to their assistance. The effect of it, however, was that by 10 o'clock on the twenty-eighth of June between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Major Flood, embarked on board of a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

“As for myself, I was well convinced that those, whoever they were, who assassinated the Smiths, meditated in turn my assassination by the Mormons. The very circumstances of the case fully corroborated the information which I afterwards received, that upon consultation of the assassins, it was agreed amongst them that the murder must be committed whilst the Governor was at Nauvoo: that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation, they would assassinate him, by way of retaliation. And that thus they would get clear of the Smiths and the Governor all at once. They also supposed, that if they could so contrive the matter as to have the Governor of the State assassinated by the Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would result in their expulsion from the State at least.”

On pages 353—355, the Governor relates the following account of the murder:

“It was many days after the assassination of the Smith's before the circumstances of the murder fully became known. It then appeared that, agreeably to previous orders, the posse at Warsaw had marched, on the twenty-seventh of June, in the direction of Golden's Point, with a view to join the force from Carthage, the whole body then to be marched into Nauvoo. But by the time they had gone eight miles, they were met by the order to disband; and learning at the same time that the Governor was absent at Nauvoo, about two hundred of these men, many of them being disguised by blacking their faces with powder and mud, hastened to Carthage. There they encamped at some distance from the village, and soon learned that one of the companies left as guard had disbanded and returned to their homes; the other company, the Carthage Grays, was stationed by the captain

in the public square, a hundred and fifty yards from the jail, whilst eight men were detailed by him, under the command of Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell, to guard the prisoners. A communication was soon established between the conspirators and the company, and it was arranged that the guards should have their guns charged with blank cartridges, and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. Gen. Deming, who was left in command, being deserted by some of his troops and perceiving the arrangements with the others, and having no force upon which he could rely, for fear of his life retired from the village. The conspirators came up, jumped the slight fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guards, which, according to arrangements, were overpowered immediately, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room, where the two prisoners were confined with two of their friends who voluntarily bore them company. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joseph Smith being armed with a six barrellled pistol, furnished by his friends, fired several times as the door was bursted open, and wounded three of the assailants. At the same time several shots were fired into the room by some of which John Taylor received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith attempted to escape by jumping out the second story window; but the fall so stunned him that he was unable to rise; and being placed in a sitting posture by the conspirators below, they dispatched him with four balls shot through his body.

“Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful impostor in modern times, a man who, though ignorant and coarse, had some great natural parts, which fitted him for temporary success, but which were so obscured and counteracted by the inherent corruption and vices of his nature, that he never could succeed in establishing a system of policy which looked to permanent success in the future. His lusts, his love of money and power, always set him to studying present gratification and convenience, rather than the remote consequences of his plans. It seems that no power of intellect can save a corrupt man from this error. The strong cravings of the animal nature will never give fair play to a fine understanding, the judgment is never allowed to choose that good which is far away in preference to the enticing evil near at hand. And this may be considered a wise ordinance of Providence, by

which the councils of talented but corrupt men are defeated in the very act which promised success."

That it was a brutal and premeditated murder cannot be, and is not, denied at this day. But the end of the murderers was not gained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterwards. In the meantime the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die out. Horse stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of it cannot be denied, but a great deal, we now know, was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons.

Before the spring of 1846 the great majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained. About this time a man by the name of Debenheyer was killed near the town of Pontoosuc, and buried in a ditch by the side of a sod fence. The murderers were unknown, but a number of Mormons had been lying around the neighborhood for some time making night hideous with their noise, and were ordered away. They refused to go, when, one day while at work in a field surrounded on three sides by timber, they were surrounded by forty or fifty anti-Mormons, who captured them, took them to the place where Debenheyer had been buried, stripped them of their clothing, gave each of them thirty and nine lashes upon their bare backs, and again bid them go. They went to Nauvoo, reported the matter, and a few nights afterwards a large number of the Mormons surrounded the house of Major McCauley, who lived in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and demanded his surrender. J. W. Brattle, now of Macomb, was stopping with him, and was likewise arrested and taken with him to Nauvoo. The men were held for several days, when, after due trial, they were discharged. They would probably not have been let off so easily had not several leading Mormons been taken by the anti-Mormon party and held as hostages.

Some time in the years 1845 or 1846, a party of Mormons started from Nauvoo in search of a young man whom they thought had done them an injury. The young man fled to the house of John Vance, Esq., living near Blandinsville, and, as the Mormons were in close pursuit, jumped into bed, covered up, and told Mrs. Vance to tell the party he was her son. Quick as a flash she took in the situation, and, seizing a white handkerchief

she wet it and laid it over his head. When the Mormons came in she requested them to be very quiet, for her son was in a high fever. Observing the young man in bed they pursued their search as quietly as possible, and soon retired. The young man afterwards remarked it was no sham about his being in a high fever, for well he knew if his identity had been discovered, his life would not have been worth a farthing.

About the first of September, 1846, a writ was issued against several leading Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest. Two or three companies of men went from this county to his aid, and quite a large force was soon gathered in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed the command of the posse first under General Singleton, and afterward under Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and mortally wounding one man who volunteered from this county, but a citizen of Pennsylvania, who was here on a visit, and slightly wounding several others.

While the greater number of the male citizens of Macomb were gone to Nauvoo, apprehension was felt by the women that an attack might be made on the town, and they would not rest content without a guard every night to give the alarm in case the Mormons appeared. James M. Campbell and others agreed to act as guard, and every night about dark would begin their regular patrol. They would remain out until the lights about town were put out and the inhabitants were supposed to be asleep when they would go home to bed. A gentleman from Ohio was at Macomb at this time, coming out for the purpose of purchasing land for a future home, but learning of the troubles, and hearing the cannon firing at Nauvoo, which could be heard very distinctly at the former place, mounted his horse and rode home, swearing that he would not live in a country where the inhabitants were engaged in killing one another. If this gentleman would return to the county now and see the great improvements that have been made, he would certainly be sorry that he was so hasty in forming his conclusions.

The Mormons now realized that their time had come. Says Ford, pages 423-425 :

"At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State.

"The trustees of the Church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and to leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations.

"Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head, consisting of about eight hundred armed men, and six or seven hundred unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, from motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled, and delivered up to its enemies, and to the domination of a self-constituted and irresponsible power. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of contrivance was called by the Mormons a 'hell's half acre.' When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for Mormons' arms and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment, where they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who then sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour, or two hours; and by rare grace, some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases, longer. The treaty specified that the Mormons only should be driven in exile.

"Nothing was said in it concerning the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city. But the posse no sooner had obtained possession, than they commenced expelling the new citizens. Some of them were ducked into the river, being in one or two instances actually baptised in the name of the leaders of the mob, others were forcibly driven into the ferry boats to be taken over the river, before the bayonets of armed ruffians; and it is believed that the houses of most of them were broken open and their furniture stolen during their absence. Many of these

new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property, and they knew but little of previous difficulties, or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew of their own knowledge that an effort to expel them with force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States from whence they came, to abhor mobs, and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority, to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and as they honestly believed from distraction. But in this way they were partly mistaken, for although the mob leaders, in the exercise of unbridled power, were guilty of many enormities to the person of individuals, and although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings. The most that was done in this way, was the stealing of the doors and the sash of the windows from the houses by somebody. The anti-Mormons allege that they were carried away by the Mormons, and the Mormons aver that the most of them were stolen by the anti-Mormons. Thus ended the Mormon war.

The following is a list of names of those who were out from this county :

E. B. Root, Colonel ; Levi Warren, Lieut. Colonel ; V. E. Remington, Major ; Joseph Shute, Wagoner ; S. McFarland, Adjutant ; H. Gilfrey, Sergeant Major ; Thos. Gilfrey, Quartermaster Sergeant ; Wm. Duncan, Quartermaster Sergeant ; Dr. H. G. Ayer, Surgeon.

Captains.—Chas. Creel, A. P. Smith, James M. Wilson, Chas. W. Waddill, Wm. S. Hendricks, Vandever Banks, Samuel C. Hogan, William I. Pace, F. D. Lipe, B. Maxwell, John Long, Wm. F. Blandin, Thomas Davis, J. L. N. Hall.

Lieutenants.—Joseph Crawford, Peter McClure, J. L. Cross, I. C. Webb, Harry R. Holden, John Baker, Thomas Shippey, John Smith, John R. Edmondson, H. H. Burr, Milton L. Archer, Patrick Laughlin, Thomas Mustain, Richard Brightwell, William Edmondson, I. L. Twyman, James S. Palmer, Absolom Parker, William B. Clarke, Bethel Owen, Philetus Rice, J. C. D. Carmack, Jonathan L. Berry, Andrew Alison, George C. Vest, John C. Webb, V. M. Hardin, A. Dorothy, Perry Langford, Harrison Hungate, Joseph P. Gates.

Privates.—Henry Thompson, John Creel, John W. Clarke, G. E. Robinson, Silas Creel, David Hogsett, William Brooking, E. Brooking, Levi Hamilton, James R. Simpson, Ross Penan, Harper McCandless, James Kepple, John S. Campbell, Hugh Ervin, John Snapp, D. M. Crabb, Jonathan Palmer, William Hamilton, Garret Bonham, Thomas Davis, George Vanhowten, George Nichols, George W. Wade, J. H. Michael, Durham Creel, Valentine Clayton, Nicholas Bowman, Rutherford McClure, Calvin Canote, William Stephens, Thomas K. Waddle, John Crawford, Charles Kepple, Andrew Walker, John Bishop, Ephraim Banning, John Stokes, P. Hamilton, D. R. Hamilton, Michael Harris, William M. McCartney, John Jackson, George Boothe, Wiley M. Sloan, William Stewart, O. H. Casley, S. A. Hunt, C. W. Dunsworth, Patrick Aber, Lewis Mourning, Richard Musson, Abraham Stephens, Joseph Riley, Thomas J. Hunt, Shad Goan, William Boyd, Peter Dye, Edmond Bean, Thomas White, John J. Lower, Luke Prentice, James Chamberlain, Levi Done, Isaac Bacon, William Stroud, Eliphate Jarvis, J. L. Cross, William B. Walker, J. M. Head, G. S. Hainline, J. N. Clark, R. J. Scott, G. W. Head, John S. Wilson, William B. Head, H. H. McGee, Robert Garheart, James Dye, A. J. Walker, Stephen White, Eli Campbell, W. W. Clayton, William Lower, Silas Parker, Samuel M. Not, James Stroud, Abraham Fulkerson, James Wilson, William B. Clarke, John Rollins, A. D. McBride, J. W. Walker, George Painter, Samuel McCray, Samuel Bland, George Head, J. B. Stapp, A. G. Haineline, Orin Chatterton, Jacob Strickle, Michael Youst, J. Mitchell, G. W. Eyres, J. H. Head, Nathan Hainline, Samuel Clark, Frank Clarke, Nelson Montgomery, S. H. Gillihan, C. W. Fulkerson, William Owens, Hugh McDonough, David Badger, Jonathan Parker, Allen Porter, Asa Decker, Elias Clem, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Bartlett Whittington, William Gibson, William Badger, Cornelius McDonough, John C. Conants, Nathaniel Barker, Ambrose G. Owen, James Moore, Lewis Scalf, George Crossier, Charles Jackson, Peter McDonough, David Kepple, R. G. King, John Badger, Roswell Tyrrell, William Grafton, Ladwick Courier, Matthew Framel, C. G. Gilchrist, B. B. Jackson, William Ervin, D. Boyd, James Rigdon, John Twidwell, Isham Rigdon, Josiah Ralston, John Smith, Isaac Garrett, H. Garrett, Isaac Smith, Henry Garrett, H. Melton, Allen Melton, Bird Smith, John B. Wear, Joseph D. Wear, W. Melton, Andrew D. Wear,

Augustus Lillard, James Hendricks, David Jenkins, Reuben Alexander, John Kennedy, Solomon Kennedy, John Hill, Levi Sawyer, Nicholas Jarvis, Isaac Howell, Isaac Welch, N. C. Averell, V. A. Caldwell, Thomas J. Caldwell, G. W. Welch, J. R. Welch, Jefferson Welch, B. J. Welch, H. J. Averill, John James, William Carmack, Henry Carmack, Moses Stookey, William Walker, Rufus Botts, N. B. Wooley, James Williams, Othias De Haven, James Dorothy, Jessie Hainline, Hiram Hainline, John Logan, Jr., William Martin, Henry Martin, Joshua White, William Hardestry, James Milsaps, James Seybold, Henry H. Monarch, E. T. Monarch, Isaac Bogart, Jacob Hutchinson, Jacob Keithley, C. C. Hungate, A. G. McCord, William McCord, James Jarvis, Slocum Wooley, Rolly Martin, Charles Martin, Moses Haskins, Beta Haskins, John Caldwell, Oliver C. Smith, S. M. C. Pennington, Robert Andrews, Henry W. Foster, James F. Greenup, Thomas Richardson, Anson Richardson, Martin Miles, William Waddle, Robert Comer, Cyrus Wing, Clem Reddick, James McKee, John W. Lane, James Fulton, James McCurdy, Jonas Hushaw, Elam Chockley, Watson Chockley, Benjamin Chockley, Richard Chockley, Isom J. David, William Toland, Thomas Toland, George Woods, Randolph Hall, John Seward, D. Sandridge, Thomas Bailey, John P. Kinkade, George W. Shultz, Walter Scott, James H. Atkinson, Edmond Cave, Jerry Sullivan, James Walker, John Allison, Nelson Campbell, Samuel Pollock, T. W. Greenup, William Henley, Alfred Ripitow, Benjamin Miller, Jessie Jeams, Gholson Lane, Elisha Dungan, Jessie Beck, William Beck, G. W. Coker, William Sullivan, Alfred Gibson, James Gibson, William Rice, Robert Smithers, John Hushaw, Johnson Downer, Joel Pennington, Lewis Springer, Fountain C. Tomberlin, Travis Miller, A. J. Cockeram, John J. Wyatt, Nathan Hayes, B. T. Gibson, Wesley Harlan, Robert Black, William B. Peak, James Rasor, David Later, Edmond Naylor, Jeremiah Sullivan, Hugh Black, Robert L. Dark, Samuel McClure, Morton Pringle, William S. Bailey, D. C. Riggs, Edmond Barber, William H. Pringle, John McCormick, Nicholas Edmondson, Shad. Campbell, Isaac McCowen, Benjamin Stephen, John Friend, Robert Barber, Archibald Edmondson, Thomas Dungan, George W. Mitchell, William W. McCormick, Francis Wayland, Joel Wayland, Francis Rice, Thomas Allison, Andrew Allison, G. C. Lane, Anderson Cannon, Jessie Niece, Henry Perry, Alexander Provine, John Fletcher, William Walker, Jacob Massingil, Nathan Stephens, Joseph

Bailey, Elijah Stephens, Israel Camp, Jr., John Barrett, William J. Despain, William Gahagan, Jonathan Comar, T. B. McCormick, Nathan Scott, John E. Jackson, William Lovely, George W. Niece, L. M. Hobart, James Perry, George Hume, A. H. Rutledge, David Scott, Joseph Haines, Isaac Fugate, John W. Fugate, Jacob Morgan, Thomas Shoopman, Jacob S. Matthews, Edward Dixon, B. Mason, B. B. Edmondson, John G. Stoneking, Thomas E. Smedley, J. J. Smedley, Caleb Husted, John Bundridge, H. V. Craig, Samuel Calvin, Robert Clugston, John McCoy, G. W. Shoopman, Carrol Lane, John Wilson, Jr., William Venard, C. Pruit, William T. Wells; J. C. Vawter, William Shannon, Russell Riggs, John E. Riggs, John Nankeville, William Thompson, Charles Patrick, M. C. Archer, Nathan Dunsworth, James Dunsworth, Thomas Hunt, Amos Gibson, Arch. Holstein, Robert McCumsey, Washington Owens, John Patrick, Samuel Dark, John Ferguson, J. Q. McClure, Robert Archer, Robert Hall, G. A. Tayl, William Parks, George Venard, Peter Riggs, John B. Case, Nimrod Duskill, James C. Archer, Jacob Waimac, William T. Archer, John L. Foster, William W. Wilson, John Crisp, A. J. Edmonston, James McPeters, William Owens, J. J. Mathews, Samuel Wilson, William Ellis, Hugh B. Smiley, John Monk, Samuel Haney, N. B. Hardin, B. Past, Sanford Past, Jasper Twichell, Joseph Overton, G. Hainline, John Ledgerwood, John Purdy, J. H. Hughes, Jacob Humbert, Francis McSpirit, Smith Haines, J. H. Baker, A. C. Bristow, Reuben Harris, Daniel Duncan, D. Bristow, Sylvester Ruddle, Wesley Langford, Preston Anderson, H. Mayhew, James Peak, Robert Dorothy, Lewis Past, J. E. Lansdown, Lorenzo Twichell, D. F. Martin, S. Stewart, G. G. Guy, William Scott, J. Rollins, William Humbert, William Stickles, Allen Bland, H. S. Head, Hiram Bellew, William D. Mustain, Robert Kellison, William J. Epperson, James D. Eads, E. F. Randall, Nathan Ferris, James P. Birtland, Thomas Speaks, C. A. Brown, William E. Duncan, Joseph Duncan, William Wilson, Simeon Everett, H. G. Woodside, John Hall, Francis McKay, John L. Charter, Henry Dorothy, Redmond Grigsby, Silas Grigsby, David Alton, Henry Alton, Hugh Conner, John Hagerty, William Moss, George Bughman, Philetus Knight, John Bowman, Jonathan Charter, A. L. Bryant, B. B. Head, Ephraim Hammer, Squire Charter, John T. Mustain, Samuel Dunlap, James Ward, James Grigsby, William Grigsby, Adonijah Hungate, Dotson Seybold,

John Vance, Isaac Harris, Alva Alton, John Huston, John Duncan, John L. Gordon, Alexander McCullin, John Gilfrey, Sr., Norman Davis, John T. Gilfrey, N. Herrin, C. A. Lawson, G. A. Farwell, N. Montgomery, T. B. Maury, P. H. Walker, Merritt A. Russell, William L. Broadbudd, G. W. Smith, Joseph Long, R. H. Broadbudd, Samuel S. Whitmire, Joshua Conrad, J. M. Martin, Thomas Pickett, James Cannon, J. P. Head, David Lawson, Manva Perry, William H. Randolph, J. P. Updegraff, W. H. Kendrick, John Lowry, T. J. Beard, Andrew Lewis, J. E. Wyne, T. M. Luster, Milton Sweeney, B. F. Martin, John L. Anderson, N. McElrath, C. M. Duffee, W. H. Kyle, Thomas Adcock, William S. Hail, G. W. Watt, William H. Phelps, Henry Towls, William B. Gordon, Martin Read, James B. McCartney, John Wiley, C. W. Dallam, Marshall Rogers, Wesley Freeland, William Ervin, R. M. Bonham, Thomas McElrath, James Walker, James Anderson, Richard Rowley, Logan Kyle, Daniel D. Rall, J. C. Roberts, Robert Cannon, James B. Kyle, S. C. Watson, James Martin, John Harrow, Samuel McKamy, J. O. C. Wilson, Abner Walker, J. H. Updegraff, Theodore Laughlin, B. R. Hampton, Charles Chandler, Michael Martin, Robert H. Broadbudd, William F. McCandless, R. F. Anderson, Joseph Bailey, Gowen Decamp, Daniel Courtwright, Joseph W. McDonald, William Courtwright, O. C. Cannon, R. A. Brazelton, Charles Dunn, R. Garrett, Daniel Sullivan, John M. Sullivan.

The following is a copy of an original pass now in the possession of Mrs. Charles R. Hume :

CARTHAGE, June 23, 1844.

Permit Joseph L. Blandin to pass and repass to and from Nauvoo, and to bring from thence his son Joseph C. Blandin without molestation.

THOS. FORD,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

Also furnish those persons to bring any of their property with them.

THOS. FORD,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

CHAPTER X.

A NEWSPAPER AND A RAILROAD.

In the spring of 1844, occurred the greatest fall of water ever known in the western country. The Mississippi river was higher than ever known before or since. All the streams in the county were over their banks; but little planting was done and not a half crop raised. B. R. Hampton, Esq., before the rains began to fall went to Ohio on a visit. Returning, he left the boat at Frederick, but could secure no conveyance to this county, and was therefore compelled to return on foot. The few bridges in the county were all washed away or covered with water; even small streams like Kill Jordan were too high to ford. Mr. H. was compelled to strap his clothes upon his back and swim across each.

In 1847, a State election was held for members of the Constitutional Convention, which convention prepared and submitted to the people a new constitution which was adopted by a large majority. By this constitution, in place of the County Commissioners' Court, a County Court was organized in each county. This court consisted of a County Judge, and if the legislature saw proper to so order it, two Associate Justices. This the legislature favorably acted upon.

The last meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held September 3—8, 1849, Joel Pennington, C. C. Hungate, and Samuel Calvin being members, all of whom were present. After the transaction of such business as properly came before them, they adjourned "until court in course," but never re-assembled.

On the third day of December, of the same year, the first regular term of the County Court was held. The duties of this court in a legislative capacity, were precisely the same as those of the County Commissioners' Court. The court itself consisted of a

County Judge and two Associate Justices. In addition to the legislative powers, the members of this court were permitted to exercise judicial authority, having all the rights and privileges of Justices of the Peace, together with all probate business. Hon. James Clarke was elected the first County Judge to serve four years. The first Associate Justices were Charles R. Hume and C. C. Hungate, Blandinsville. No business was transacted at this first term, save the allowance of a few bills and the appointment of vieweurs to view and locate certain roads. The court was in session three days.

In 1851 the subject of a railroad was extensively agitated in this county. A charter had been granted by the State for the building of the Northern Cross Railroad, running from Meredosia to Springfield. It was proposed, under the provisions of this charter, to build a branch of this road through McDonough County, having its terminus at Clayton, in Adams county. The terminus was afterwards changed to Quincy.

In the fall of this year George W. Smith and Theodore L. Terry started a paper in Macomb called the McDonough Independent. This sheet proposed to be "independent in all things; neutral in nothing," and was edited with considerable ability by George W. Smith, the senior proprietor. Mr. Smith was a whole-souled, jovial fellow, and withal a talented man—himself his worst enemy. In the files of this paper, now in possession of J. M. Campbell, Esq., to which we had access, there are flashes of wit equal to any "take off" of George D. Prentice, the Danbury man, or other wit of modern times. Mr. Smith came to an untimely end by a fall from the fourth story window of a hotel in Hannibal, Missouri, about the year 1864 or 1865. The paper had an existence of about four years and a half. The last year it renounced "independency" and became a firm supporter of the Democratic party; but, in consequence of a disagreement between Mr. S. and some of the leaders of that party in the county, patronage was withdrawn from him and the paper ceased to exist. During the days of railroad excitement it was a consistent and earnest advocate of the road, and did much in influencing the people in its favor. The following we copy from it under date of October 10, 1851:

"Railroads.—Reader, steam is up! The people of the county of McDonough want and will have a railroad. The age is progressive, and they must keep up. Our neighbors all around us are

'ridin' on a rail,' and we must enjoy the same means of locomotion. The prairies *have* been *trackless*, but they shall remain so no longer, come what may we are bound to have a railroad. A railroad! what an invention! what a blessing! See yon 'iron horse,' with his nostrils breathing fire, his long and shaggy mane, in the shape of smoke, streaming far behind, while in his might and strength, with his 'train' in the rear, he comes careering through yon 'neck of timber,' now over that creek, now across the prairie, now again in timber, until in half the time it has taken us to write it, here he is in Macomb, brought up 'all standing,' with his freight of bachelors and babies, married men and mules, ladies and live stock, dry goods and Dutch! Oh, what a rumpus, what a din! But still what a *thing* a railroad is.

"But to be serious. What is to be done in regard to the proposed road from Quincy to Macomb, and from here to Galesburg? The time for stopping to consider the policy of such an enterprise has passed away; and the benefits to be derived from such a means of communication are held to be too self-evident to need any additional argument advanced in their favor, for who, say we, cannot see in the advanced price of land, in the advantage of a ready market, in the increased facilities of communication, in the spread of general intelligence, in the cheapened and quickened mode of transportation, a sufficient inducement to wish such an undertaking success, and say that its benefits are beyond dispute? Perhaps the facts of these truths being so plain and undeniable, has led to the lethargy and inaction of our people. But we must awake from our stupor; measures must be taken for the securing of stock, of having the county become a stockholder to a liberal amount; of getting individuals, who need only the solicitation of some active friend of the road, to become deeply interested in its completion. Then, friends of the road, be up and doing; farmers of McDonough, your interests are at stake, see that you neglect them not; merchant and mechanic, your welfare, too, is bound up in this scheme—with it will come your prosperity, without it you must lose immensely! Then, again say we, let us all at work! Let our untiring zeal and determined efforts show that we desire what we need, and must have A RAILROAD."

Meetings were held for the purpose of creating an interest in the proposed railroad. On Wednesday evening, November 5th, 1857, Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, and General Darnell, of Hancock county, addressed the citizens of Macomb upon this

important subject. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the road, and at an adjourned meeting the next evening it was resolved to ask the County Court to appoint an election at some suitable time, at which the people could vote on the question of taking stock in the road to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. At another meeting held December 1, substantially the same proposition was adopted, and on the second day of December, Hon. B. R. Hampton appeared before the County Court and presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Honorable County Court in and for the County of McDonough and State of Illinois, to submit to the people of said county a proposition to vote for or against the County of McDonough taking stock to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in the proposed railroad from Clayton to Galesburg, and that they be solicited to fix upon the third Monday in the month of March, A. D., 1852, for the purpose of taking said vote.

The Court thereupon made the following order :

Therefore it is ordered by the Court that the said proposition be submitted to the citizens of McDonough as requested in said resolution, and that the Clerk of this Court order an election to be held at the several election precincts in said county, on the third Monday in the month of March next, to take the vote of the county for and against the county taking stock in said railroad to the amount of fifty thousand dollars ; and that the Clerk issue the notices of said election in the time and manner required by law ; and that said election be held and conducted in all respects as other general and special elections required by the statutes are held and conducted. It is further ordered that the resolutions and proceedings of said meetings be filed by the Clerk.

The work now began in earnest. Hon. James M. Campbell, Dr. J. B. Kyle, B. R. Hampton, J. P. Updegraff, L. H. Waters, and others favorable to the road, at once began the canvass. Mr. Campbell and Dr. Kyle travelled together, making speeches in nearly every school house in the county. Being in the dead of winter, travel was almost impossible, and had to be done upon horseback. Still they were undaunted, and bound to secure the road, if possible. The opponents of the road were not idle in the meantime, but used every means in their power to influence the people against it.

At a meeting held in Industry, addressed by Dr. Kyle and Mr. Campbell, an opportunity was given in which to hear objections, when the Hon. Cyrus Walker boldly took a stand against the road, and, not content with that, followed the gentleman to Pennington's Point, and in a speech of an hour's length, endeavored to show the fallacies of the arguments advanced in favor, and made many objections against the proposed improvement. The recollection of the gigantic failures of the State in its system of

public improvement had not been forgotten, and Mr. Walker endeavored to show what might be the consequence should our county be so unwise as to vote the proposed aid. In answer to this plea, Dr. Kyle stated it reminded him of the story of the old woman who sent her little girl out to attend the fire in the old-fashioned brick oven, while she prepared the dough for baking. Not returning, the mother became alarmed and went out to look for her. The fire was burning brightly in the oven, but no child was to be seen. Hearing a cry of distress around the other side of the house, the alarmed mother hastened to the place, supposing her child to be in great danger. She found her weeping bitterly, and hastily inquired: "My daughter, what is the matter?" "O, mother," said she, "I was just thinking if I was a great big woman, just like you, and was married, and had a little girl, just like me, and while I was in the house making bread, I should send her out to fix the fire, and she should come out, with a smile upon her face, and crawl right into the fire, and get all burned up, what a terrible thing it would be!"

At another meeting held in Industry, as an illustration showing the flimsiness of the opposition against railroads and other improvements, the doctor told how certain Germans and others living on the line of a proposed canal opposed it on the ground that they had a large amount of money invested in horses and wagons, and if the canal should be built, there would be no employment for them. The canal was built, and they found they could obtain just as much employment as before, and at better prices. Mr. Walker, in reply, spoke of the doctor taking to water, and boasted of driving him into the Miami canal, and stated that he would acknowledge that canals were a public benefit, but not so railroads. He was then asked why it was that no canals were now being built and railroads were being constructed throughout the whole land. This was not answered.

At a public meeting in Macomb, held in the Court House, Mr. Walker remarked that he had been informed by a couple of prominent merchants in the town that one train of cars could carry away all the surplus products of McDonough County, raised in one year, or that David Rall and Harry Perry, two well known teamsters in the town, could likewise remove all its surplus produce, carry it forty miles to a market and return with all the merchandise required by the inhabitants. Such being the case, said Mr. W., what use have we for a railroad; of what benefit will it

be? He further stated if the audience desired to know the names of the two merchants he could give them; they were Jonathan H. Baker and John W. Westfall. Mr. Baker was a very strong opponent of the road, and in March 1852, contributed an article to the McDonough Independent relating a pretended conversation overheard in the Post Office between Farmer Bangs and one of the committee appointed to canvass the county in aid of the proposed road, in which the farmer has the best of the argument, of course.

At Blandinsville one of the speakers compared this section of country, with its unsurpassed soil, its fine timber and abundance of coal, with the country between Chicago and Galena, the latter country having a railroad, the former none. In one year from the time the railroad was completed between Chicago and Galena the country lying along its route increased in population three hundred per cent., and in wealth four hundred per cent., and asked if it could be accounted for in any other way than on account of her railroads. Del. Martin, a prominent citizen of the place, suggested it might be on account of that country being settled by the Yankees. Ever afterward the speaker made good use of Mr. Martin's reply to his question. When in a neighborhood composed principally of those emigrating from the South, he would ask them if they would acknowledge such a conclusion was correct. "Have these Yankees," said he, "more enterprise than you? Is that the way you account for this prosperity? No, sir; it all results from their having the advantages afforded by a railroad." When in a Yankee settlement, he would ask them if they could not see the force of Mr. Martin's reply. "These Yankees," said he, "understand fully the laws of trade, and naturally go where they will be sure of a good market for their products. In this they show their shrewd, common sense. Will you not follow and profit by their example?"

As the day of election drew near, those favoring the road were fearful of the result. The county had not been thoroughly canvassed, and the people were slow to vote aid for any purpose. If the question could be brought fairly and squarely before them in order that they might see the advantages to be derived in the building of the proposed road, there could be no doubt of securing a majority of votes in aid of its construction. It was therefore resolved by friends to secure, if possible, a postponement of the election. A petition to that effect was presented to the County

Court, and that body, on the sixth day of March, 1852, revoked their former order for an election on the third Monday in that month, and made order for an election Saturday, May 22, for or against taking \$50,000 stock in the Northern Cross Railroad.

Renewed efforts were now made by the friends of the road, who worked day and night, for its success. As a result there were 817 votes cast for, and 644 against issuing the bonds, a majority in its favor of 173. The McDonough Independent, in speaking of this vote, says: "It may not be generally known that old McDonough polled 200 more votes than an at any former election. This vote should stimulate to action every citizen of McDonough, for it is a sure and certain index of the growing prosperity of our county. We venture the prediction that in ten years from this date we will, in number, almost double the vote just polled. 'So, look out for the cars when the bell rings.'" This prediction was more than fulfilled in eight years, viz: In 1860 the vote of the county was 4,638, or more than three times the number in 1852. This shows the value of the road.

A year or more passed away, and still no road. Its friends were almost in despair, and its enemies jubilant—the soothing phrase, "I told you so," was repeated over and over again to the friends of the road until it became almost monotonous. The difficulty in securing eastern capital was the only impediment in the way—capitalists could not realize it would be for them a judicious investment. The President of the road, Hon. N. Bushnell, made repeated visits east to secure this aid, but without success. The first contract made by the road with this county was to the effect that, in its corporate capacity, it should subscribe \$50,000 to its stock, issuing therefor its bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent interest. We presume arrangements were made with other counties on the proposed line of the road upon the same conditions. Mr. Bushnell found it utterly impossible to obtain money to complete the road upon such terms. The question now arose as to what should be done. Must the road be allowed to fail? Its friends said "No;" its enemies said, "How can you help it?" Individual subscriptions to the amount of \$52,500 had been secured in this county for the building of the road, thus showing that our citizens felt a great interest in the success of the enterprise. It must be borne in mind that at this time there was not to exceed 8,000 inhabitants in the county, and they were of the poorer class, and to them this was a large sum.

Arrangements were finally made with eastern capitalists upon conditions thought favorable by Mr. Bushnell, and upon the twenty-ninth day of June, 1853, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the road, held in the city of Quincy, the following resolutions were passed and certified to the County Court of McDonough County, at a special session held in Macomb, July 6, 1853:

Resolved, That in locating and constructing the Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, the faith of the Company is hereby pledged that the location shall be so made as to make Macomb, in McDonough County, a point on the line.

Resolved, That in case McDonough County will, in its corporate capacity, in lieu of the \$50,000 already voted, subscribe \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Company, payable in bonds bearing eight per cent interest, the Company will agree to pay until the road is put in operation the whole distance from Quincy to Galesburg, all the interest which may accrue on said bonds, over and above the \$3000 annual interest which would accrue on the bonds already voted, so that no additional tax will be required in consequence of this increase of the County subscription. The interest thus advanced and paid by the Company to be hereafter refunded out of the surplus dividends which may be declared on the County stock, after providing for the interest thereafter accruing on the bonds.

The Board thereupon passed the following order:

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois entitled "An act supplemental to 'An act entitled an act, to provide for a general system of Railroad Incorporations,' approved November 6, 1849." The several counties in the State are authorized in the manner therein provided to subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad company then organized or thereafter to be organized under any law of this State, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and whereas the Court has been requested by a large number of respectable citizens and voters of this county to take the necessary steps to procure the vote of this county, at the earliest practicable period for or against the subscription by the said county of seventy-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the railroad of said company from the city of Quincy on the Mississippi river, to the town of Galesburg, in Knox county.

AND WHEREAS, it is the opinion of this Court, and as they believe a large majority of the citizens and voters of the county, that the early completion of said railroad is of paramount importance for the future growth, improvement, and prosperity of the county; and that it is their interest and duty, to aid by all reasonable means and to the extent of their ability, in raising the means necessary to secure the success of this important enterprise.

It is therefore by the Court ordered, unanimously, that Isaac Grantham, Esq., the clerk of this Court, be directed to give such notice as shall be lawful of an election, to be held in the usual place of voting in the several precincts of said county on Saturday the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1853, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of citizens, voters of said county, in reference to the subscription of said county of seventy-five thousand dollars, to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company; for the purpose of aiding the construction of said railroad from Quincy to Galesburg; said subscription to be paid in the bonds of said county at their par value; and payable twenty years after their respective dates to the Northern Cross Railroad Company, or bearer, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum; payable semi-annually, according to interest coupons to be thereto annexed; both principal and interest being payable in

the city of New York; and said bonds to be issued to the said railroad company from time to time in discharge of the regular assessments made on stock subscription, as they may fall due. Said election to conform to the provisions of the act mentioned in the foregoing preamble; and to be held and conducted in other respects, and the votes counted and returns thereof made, by the judges and clerks of said election as in elections for State and County officers.

And it is also further unanimously ordered, that in case the citizens and voters of the county of said election, shall duly authorize a subscription by the county of the said seventy-five thousand dollars, to the capital stock of said railroad company, for the purposes aforesaid, that the former vote of the county to subscribe fifty thousand dollars to the stock of said company, shall thereby be revoked, cancelled, and annulled.

The friends of the road went immediately to work, the result being, when the vote was counted upon the evening of August 20, there were eleven hundred and forty-five votes for and two hundred and eighty-five against the stock. The city of Quincy, but a few days before, by a vote of eleven hundred and thirty-two to three, voted an additional \$100,000, making a total amount for that city of \$200,000.

In the fall of 1855 the iron horse made its first appearance in the county, and by January, 1856, the road was completed to Galesburg, where connections were made with the Central Military Tract Railroad to Chicago. From this date McDonough county has continued to make rapid progress, and we are fully convinced that no one regrets the aid rendered, though by the foreclosure of the mortgage on the road the entire amount of stock taken by the county, and by individual citizens, was lost. Property advanced rapidly in price, emigration poured in, new farms were opened, and a market was obtained for all surplus produce raised. Elsewhere we give a resume of the business of the road since 1871 up to January 1, 1876, the Chicago fire destroying the books of the company previous to that date.

CHAPTER XI.

HOME LIFE AND AMUSEMENTS.

The manners and customs of our forefathers are always fraught with peculiar interest, and read of with pleasure and profit by all. If we compare the places of abode of our fathers with those of to-day, and the customs of those days with our own, we are apt to regard those of the past in an unfavorable light. But by outward appearance alone, things cannot safely be judged. Many things appear outwardly beautiful which inwardly are the reverse—"without are fair, within full of dead men's bones."

We have not yet given a description of the dwellings of our fathers, so here goes. Imagine a house about sixteen feet square, seven and a half feet high, built up with large round or square logs, and covered with clapboards, held on by huge weight poles, the cracks in the walls filled with mud, which would occasionally fall out, when the wind would whistle merrily through the door (for there was but one) made of rough boards, with a wooden latch, the string of which always hung out, a sign of welcome to the weary traveler and the kind neighbor, and you have the exterior, except that upon one side there was a small window, large enough for a sash containing six eight by ten lights, sometimes with glass in them, but often covered with greased paper. In the interior you will find upon one side the huge fire place, large enough to contain a back log as heavy as any man would care to carry, and holding enough wood to supply an ordinary stove a week; on either side are hung pots and kettles, and over all a mantle, on which stands the tallow-dip, to "give light to all who are in the house," but which will hardly compare with the gas jets of this day; the "little brown jug," which was not so little, either, and generally well filled with a liquid which teetotalers decline; in one corner the larger bed for the oldfolks, under

which the trundle bed for the younger members of the family; in another corner stands the old-fashioned large spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the pine table, on which three times a day the food of the family was placed, and which was rapidly taken therefrom by the individual members thereof; in still another may be seen the cumbersome loom; over the door hangs the ever-trustful rifle and powder horn, ready for instant use; while around the room are scattered a few splint-bottomed chairs and three-legged stools; a rude cupboard holding the glass and queensware completes the furniture—everything of the simplest and rudest manufacture. And yet these homes, simple and rude as they were, were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the offerings of honest hearts, always found welcome. The people were industrious from dire necessity. All who were old enough were usefully employed. Children were inured to toil and labor—while the lot of the women was hard indeed. Upon them devolved the preparation of the daily food, and from a very scant larder; they were required to weave the linen and woolsey, prepare the flax, cotton and wool with their own hands, making almost the entire wardrobe of the family—some really doing it all. It was a life peculiarly trying and wearying to them, yet borne with patience and thankfulness.

The family bible was another article found in almost every home, and the minister of the gospel appearing, the two served to turn the thoughts of the people in the right direction. To these influences we ascribe in a great measure the prosperity of the county, and the better moral sentiment that has usually prevailed. Without such influence men would be barbarians; closely allied to this influence is a desire for knowledge that must be appeased. We therefore find the school teacher following closely in the wake of the minister, and schools were established in every neighborhood where a sufficient number of children could be brought together to warrant the services of an instructor.

The cultivation of the flax was an important item with the early settlers; cotton was raised to some extent, while sheep raising was never neglected. The entire clothing of many families was manufactured from these staple sources into cloth by the prudent and tireless housewife.

The flax was often pulled by the women; and, after the seed had been thrashed out, was spread on the grass to rot; and, when rotted sufficiently, was bound in bundles and dressed; that is, the flax and tow were separated. Scarcely any crop, while growing was more beautiful than the flax. From one-half to two bushels of seed was sown on an acre, and the crop amounted to about two hundred pounds. Cotton was less extensively raised, especially after the big snow of 1830, though many families raised enough for their own use.

Great trouble was experienced for many years in the raising of sheep, on account of the great number of wolves that infested the country. But, notwithstanding this, enough wool was secured for home use. One article largely manufactured, was called "linsey-woolsey." It was made of equal parts of cotton and wool, and colored according to the taste of the manufacturer. The exquisite shades and delicate colors shown in the dress goods of to-day were not observed in those times, our mothers being content with good, solid colors.

There were few houses where the large and small spinning wheel and the cumbersome loom were not found, together taking up more room than all the rest of the furniture. Having all these implements and manufacturing so much of their own clothing, our fathers and mothers were almost independent of the rest of the world. To-day all this is changed. The buzz of the little spinning wheel, the whirr of the larger ones, and the monotonous click of the loom are heard no more. They are banished to the attic or given over to destruction.

While our fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons for fun and enjoyment. If they did not receive the oft-repeated visits of the theatrical or minstrel troupe, the wonderful magician, or the man with the "intelligent ants," they yet contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them with a good hearty laugh.

Among the more general forms of amusements was the "quilting bee," the corn-husking, or "corn-shucking," as generally called in this country, and the "apple-paring." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, where labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. "Quilting-bee," as its name indicates, was where the industrious qualities of that busy little insect that

"improves each shining hour" was exemplified in manufacturing quilts for the household. In the afternoon the ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, their hands were busily employed in making the quilt, and a desire was always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing some boisterous yet innocent game, or in the dance. "Corn-husking" was where both sexes united in the husking. They usually assembled in a large barn which was prepared for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; if a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. This feature of the general programme was particularly enjoyable, and a source of unlimited fun and frolic. After the corn was all husked the floor was cleared, the old violin brought out, tuned up, and the merry dance begun, usually lasting until "broad day light in the morning."

"Apple-paring" often called the young folks together when the apples were pared for the winter's sauce. The same kind of sport was enjoyed after the supply was obtained, as in the case of husking and quilting bees.

"The little brown jug" spoken of as having a place upon the mantle, was often brought into requisition, it affording a means of enjoyment that nothing else could supply. No caller was permitted to leave the house without an invitation to partake of its contents; not to so invite was a breach of hospitality not to be thought of for a moment. It was brought out upon all conceivable occasions, and freely dispensed to old and young alike, with no thought of danger. It was a thing of prime importance in all the assemblages of men—at log rollings, huskings, house raisings, &c. It was essential at all births, and even at funerals. It has often seemed a great wonder to us that the entire country was not devoted to drunkenness, for in the early settlement of all its parts, the same universal custom prevailed. No one then seemed to think there could be danger; now and then a drunkard was made, but he was more pitied for his misfortune than for his want of manhood or self-control; it was not the use but only the abuse of it that seemed wrong. It was thought impossible to work

without it, and it was therefore always present, and the drunken broils occasioned by its use were soon forgotten.

Hunting was a favorite pastime of the men. Game was killed more, however, for amusement than to supply the wants and necessities of their families.

House-raisings furnished another occasion for assemblage and enjoyment. Buildings were then made of such massive timbers that it required a large force of men to erect them, which was done solely by muscular power, all the appliances of modern inventions for this purpose being entirely ignored if not unknown. On these occasions liquor was always free to all present. These raisings were usually important events in every neighborhood, and people from far and near came to witness and enjoy them. Log-rolling was another mode of useful recreation. When a man had felled the timber on a considerable space of ground, covered as it was with a large growth, it was impossible for him, without aid, to get the logs together so as to burn them. He therefore made a log rolling and invited all his neighbors, who came, and with good will and strong muscles, brought the logs together, the work ending with a good supper and a social good time.

Election days were observed as holidays. The men came to town, voted, drank whiskey, smoked, swore, wrestled and fought, all for a little fun.

Look as we may upon the questionable amusements of the early times, we know that kind hearts, neighborly acts and universal good will for all mankind was a genuine passion, and therefore we forbear all criticisms.

CHAPTER XII.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The crime of murder has been rare in this county; in fact, we believe that in proportion to its population there has been less crime in McDonough than in any other county in the State. Occasionally we are shocked with the announcement of a terrible murder committed in our midst. This was true on the morning of the twenty-eighth day of May, 1854. On the evening before at about nine o'clock, the alarm was given that James Dye, a wealthy farmer living in the west part of the county on a farm known as the "Prentiss farm," was murdered. Neighbors of the deceased at once gathered, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that Mr. Dye had been killed while lying in bed. An inquest was held upon the body by S. H. McCandless, the coroner of the county. After examining the body and carefully investigating the matter, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violent and unlawful means; by the hands of his own wife Rebecca, assisted by two accessories, David B. Burress and S. P. Ray, all of whom were immediately arrested and committed to the county jail to await a hearing before the Circuit Court.

On the tenth day of October following the grand jury of the county found a true bill of indictment against the above parties. The case being called in the Circuit Court, a continuance was granted until the next term of the court. At this term a change of venue was granted to David P. Burress, to Warren County, and Mrs. Dye, to Fulton county. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Ray and he was discharged from custody.

Mrs. Dye was duly tried at the April term of the Circuit Court of Fulton county, the trial lasting nine days. It was probably the

most exciting one that ever took place in that county. The court room was crowded at every session, many ladies being constantly in attendance. The counsel for the people were Messrs. Goudy, of Fulton, Wheat, of Adams, and Schofield & Mack, of Hancock. For the defense, Mrs. Dye secured the services of Messrs. Manning, of Peoria, Kellogg & Ross, of Fulton, and Cyrus Walker, of McDonough. Probably a better array of counsel could not have been secured in the entire State of Illinois. They were all able men.

William C. Goudy opened the case for the people. He told the jury that they "were called upon to discharge the most solemn duty that ever devolved upon man, in the discharge of which involved the life or death of a human being. The evidence they had to offer was purely circumstantial. No living being was known who saw the inhuman crime committed. But circumstantial evidence, in many cases, was better than positive testimony—the guilty mind always acts inconsistent with its innocence, and this marks out its own accusation. This is one of God's marks upon crime. To hunt out, follow up, and arrest a criminal are its daily uses. By its aid the police of our cities are constantly bringing to light and arresting the perpetrators of evil deeds, who would otherwise continue their crimes unmolested. The prisoner before you is indicted for the murder of her own husband. The deceased came to his death by a blow upon the head from an axe or hammer, or from a slung-shot in the breast, or from both. Three persons are named in the bill of indictment, but you have only to inquire as to the guilt of the prisoner before you. We expect to show acts and words between Burress and the prisoner that will show their connection with the murder, and bring to your mind uncontrovertible evidence of the prisoner's guilt. Should we do so, you have but one duty to perform, and that we shall expect at your hands."

Cyrus Walker, for the defense, opened the case, and spoke substantially as follows: "The arrangement has been made by the counsel for the defense that I should make the opening statement. I agree with the gentlemen that this is an important case. You, gentlemen, are to decide a momentous question. The Emperor of the Russias possesses no more power over the life of his subjects than you have over the life of that lady. Her life is in your hands. You can hang her up between the heavens and the earth, or you can send her home to her children, from whom she has been torn

by the iron rule of the law. You must expect the case will be somewhat tedious; the issues involved are such it cannot be otherwise. That woman before you, whose life you hold in your hands, is accused of an unnatural crime. The difference between murder and manslaughter has been fully and accurately stated to you by my friend, and it is in your province to find her guilty of either, if the evidence should thus convince you. Certainty, beyond a reasonable doubt, is required in all criminal cases—the law rejects preponderance. James Dye, the deceased, was a man between seventy and eighty years of age. He was married twice. By his first wife he had twelve children. Six years ago he was married to the accused, by whom he had three children, one at the breast at the time of his murder. On Saturday, the twenty-seventh of May last, he was found dead in his bed, shot through the breast, and his skull fractured just above the left eye. As is very natural in such a case, there was much anxiety to find out the perpetrators of the deed. Suspicion took the smallest circumstance and magnified it; and the natural disposition in every community to find out the cause—that restless, eager energy that seizes every point—directed attention toward the accused. I warn you, gentlemen, against such restless eagerness, against that suspicion that blights without investigation, and condemns without proof. There is no contest here, but as to who murdered Dye. James Dye was a large farmer, a hard working man. I am bound to do justice to the living. I must speak of the faults of the dead. The deceased was an honest, industrious man, but he sadly neglected the education of his children—their moral and intellectual training was unprovided for; while his great aim was to accumulate property. He had frequent quarrels with his sons, fights and law suits. These engendered a bitter feeling between them, which often led to violence. After the old man's death, the boys were active to show the prisoner's guilt—they charged her with the murder and hinted of circumstances to cast suspicion upon her. The old man died intestate. There was a large dower coming to the prisoner. They had various motives to induce them to be forward in settling opinion against the accused. Knowing their previous quarrels, they sought to divert suspicion from themselves, and have sought every means to throw the guilt upon the prisoner. The prosecution has stated the rules of evidence. I wish only to add, as the enormity of the crime increases, so the character of the proof should be more certain. There never was a greater error committed than

that from the pen of Dr. Paley, when he said that circumstantial evidence could not lie. It was a fine theory, and having received the sanction of so great a mind, has been handed down as incontrovertible. One ounce of sober sense upon such a point is better than the speculative wisdom of the world. Remember, you are not to enquire who murdered James Dye, nor, if she didn't, who did? You are only to decide as to the prisoner's guilt."

Some eighty or ninety witnesses had been summoned and were duly examined. As outlined in the remarks of the attorneys, the prosecution endeavored to prove criminal intercourse, or at least criminal intentions, on the part of Burress and the accused; and that they might more surely and securely carry out their evil designs, it was necessary to get the old man out of the way. That they made a strong case against the accused cannot be denied. The defense, on the other hand, brought forward witnesses to prove the good character of their client, showing how she many times acted as peace-maker between the old man and his sons; how the old man regarded her as worthy of all confidence, giving her all the money she wished for, and making her his "banker," as he said; how that, in nature, he could live but a little while, and that his intention was to leave all his property to the accused and her children; that the supposed facts, as set forth by the prosecution, was entirely inconsistent with the state of affairs as they existed. The case was ably argued on both sides. After being out fifteen hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the accused to five years in the penitentiary. It is said that on the first ballot the jury stood four for acquittal and eight for conviction, and the verdict, as given, was a compromise.

Mrs. Dye was in due time removed to the State's prison, but on account of uniform good conduct, and on the recommendation of the Warden, she was pardoned long before the expiration of her term. As to her guilt or innocence, we are not prepared to judge; suffice it to say, that, on receiving her pardon, she returned to Macomb, where she resided for many years, enjoying, we believe, the respect of all who knew her. She died in the year 1874.

The success attending the vote on the proposition of taking stock in the Northern Cross Railroad, and the certainty of its early completion, made the people enthusiastic on the subject of railroads, and the belief became general, that, with their aid, the county would become very wealthy and populous within a few

years. Other railroads had been projected, and their companies were desirous of running their lines so as to obtain the most money—a straight line being no object if a larger amount could be obtained by deviations. On the seventh day of December, 1855, a petition was presented to the County Court, praying that it be submitted to a vote for or against taking subscription to the capital stock of the Wabash and Mississippi Railroad to the amount of \$75,000. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and a vote was ordered for the twenty-sixth day of January, 1856. The vote was taken, resulting in the defeat of the proposition. This did not dishearten the friends of the project, and on the seventh day of June another petition was presented, signed by a large number of voters, for the purpose of having submitted the proposition of voting aid to the amount of \$100,000 to the Wabash & Mississippi and the Rock Island and Alton Railroads, \$50,000 to each. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, (Silas J. Grigsby dissenting), and the election was ordered to be held on the fourth day of August. The conditions of the proposition to be voted on were that Macomb should be a point in both of the above named roads, and that no bonds should be issued until the roads were completed to Macomb.

On the twenty-eighth day of June, at a special session of the County Court, Charles R. Hume, of Blandinsville, presented a petition, signed by a large number of citizens, praying that the Court would amend or change its former order, made on the seventh day of the present month, so as to make the towns of Blandinsville and Bushnell points in the Wabash and Mississippi Railroads, instead of Macomb. The prayer of the petitioners was refused. This led to the defeat of the proposed measures.

On the sixth day of September still another petition was presented to the Court, and an order made for voting on the proposition of taking stock to the amount of \$50,000 to the Rock Island and Alton Railroad on the same conditions as previously stated, viz: that Macomb should be made a point. The election was held on the fourth day of November, and was carried by a respectable majority.

At a meeting of the County Court on the sixth day of September, this same year, J. M. Clark and one hundred and thirty-six other legal voters of the county presented a petition praying that an order be made for an election to be held on the fourth day of November, that a vote might be taken upon the proposition of

adopting the township organization law. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, the election held, resulting in a majority in favor of the adoption of the law.

At the December term of the Court an order was made appointing commissioners to divide the county into towns, or townships, and Levi H. Bradbury, of Prairie City, Harrison Hungate, of Blandinsville, and William R. Downen, of Industry, were appointed. The commissioners reported, dividing the county as it at present stands, save Prairie City and Bushnell townships were then one and called by the former name.

The old jail becoming too small, and inconvenient in many particulars, the County Court decided upon building a new one. The contract was immediately let, Hector McLean taking the stone work, and W. O. Thomas & Co. the brick and wood work, and Ingram & Painter the painting. The total cost of the building was about \$3,500. We can not say much for it, it being a continual expense to the county every year. Prisoners broke out without trouble, necessitating an almost constant watch. As a general thing we can commend the wisdom of our County Board of Supervisors, they conducting the affairs of the county in a very prudent and economical manner, but in this respect their economy is not to be commended. Although we have not the figures at hand, we verily believe more money has been spent for repairs, guarding the jail, and re-capturing prisoners, than would have built as fine a building as we have in the Military Tract.

The old log-jail, in due time, by order of the Court, was sold by the Sheriff, the city of Macomb becoming the purchaser, for the sum of \$275. It has been in use by the city ever since as a city prison, and is known as the old calaboose.

On the eleventh day of April the County Court assembled for legislative purposes, for the last time. Present, Hon. Thompson Chandler, presiding judge; Samuel Calvin and Silas J. Grigsby, Associates. The last order made by them was for ironing the new jail, after which they adjourned *sine die*, being succeeded by the Board of Supervisors.

With reference to Burress, arrested for the murder of James Dye, his trial was never held. On the night of August 11, 1855, he escaped from the county jail, at Macomb, but returned, after an absence of about ten days, and gave himself up to the authori-

ties. On the evening of the tenth of November, following, he again escaped. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered for his capture. He was traced to the State of Indiana, and a party went in pursuit of him, but when they reached the place where he was seen, he was gone, since which time he has never been heard from. Whether guilty of the crime charged against him will probably never be known.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

The committee appointed for the purpose of dividing the county into townships reported in due time that they had performed that duty. By their report the county was divided into sixteen township, having the following names: Eldorado, Industry, Eagle Town, Lamoine, New Salem, Scotland, Erin, Tennessee, Mound, Macomb, Spring Creek, Rock Creek, Prairie City, Walnut Grove, Sciota, Blandinsville. The first election for township officers was held in April, 1857, and the Board of Supervisors held its first meeting May 11, 1857. At this meeting the name of Eagle Town was changed to Bethel; Rock Creek to Hire; Erin to Chalmers, and Spring Creek to Emmet. A petition was presented praying that the town of Prairie City be divided into two townships, but the prayer of the petitioners was refused. The following are the names and location of the various townships:

Eldorado, 4 N., 1 W.; Industry, 4 N., 2 W.; Bethel, 4 N., 3 W.; Lamoine, 4 N., 4 W.; New Salem, 5 N., 1 W.; Scotland, 5 N., 2 W.; Chalmers, 5 N., 3 W.; Tennessee, 5 N., 4 W.; Mound, 6 N., 1 W.; Macomb, 6 N., 2 W.; Emmett, 6 N., 3 W.; Hire, 6 N., 4 W.; Prairie City, 7 N., 1 W.; Walnut Grove, 7 N., 2 W.; Sciota, 7 N., 3 W.; Blandinsville, 7 N., 4 W.

By the above we were entitled to sixteen members of the Board of Supervisors, since which time Macomb City has been allowed two representatives, and Prairie City township has been divided, the west half called Bushnell. Bushnell township is given one representative, and Bushnell city one, making in all twenty members of the Board of Supervisors. We here subjoin sketches of the various townships, beginning with—

Eldorado.—This township lies in the extreme southeast part of the county, 4 n., 1 w. It was first settled in 1831; A. J. Foster building the first house on section 2, in the northeast portion of the township, the settlement being known to this day as Foster's Point. About one-fourth of the township is timber land, the balance being a beautiful prairie. The timber land all lies in the southern part, with the exception of about seven hundred acres in the northeast part, comprising all of section 1 and part of section 2. Divided up, we have 21,292 acres of improved land; 1,490 acres of unimproved. In the southeastern part of the township, coal and building stone are found in great quantities, and of a good quality. Several small streams run through the township, furnishing living water for stock in all seasons of the year. Sugar creek and its branches are the principal water courses.

As showing the value of the township for all purposes we compile the following facts and figures of its products for the year 1875, together with the number of head and value of all kinds of stock: There were 21,293 acres of improved land, of which number 7,634 acres were in corn, 1,457 in wheat, 1,467 in oats, and 656 in other products. There were also 2,270 head of cattle,—value, \$47,574; hogs, 4,192—value, \$22,982; horses, 747—value, \$31,200.

At the residence of Father Harris, living on section 1, was performed the first marriage ceremony in the township—Mr. Cleon Reddick and Miss Lucy Harris, by Rev. Aaron Kinney, a Universalist minister, in the year 1839.

The first birth was Samuel J. Foster, son of A. J. and Sarah Foster, who was born in the fall of 1831. The first death was Nimrod Foster, son of Henry Foster, in the fall of the same year.

Miss Lucy Harris taught the first school, in 1837.

Eldorado Township, politically, is Democratic. As members of the Board of Supervisors it has sent John Price, James Keach, Thomas Lawyer, William Marshall, Milton Amrine, Thomas Cox, James Irwin, Isaac Chandler, Job Marshall and A. J. Herron, the present efficient member.

There are no towns in the township, and her people can truly be said to be agricultural in their tastes and habits.

In churches and school houses the township is behind none. On the southwest corner of section 15 is a good town hall, known

as Eldorado Hall. This building was erected about the year 1869, at a cost of \$1,800. It is used for all public purposes, such as elections, meetings of town officers and general public meetings.

New Salem.—New Salem township lies in range 5 north, 1 west, and is generally believed to contain the finest body of land in the county. With the exception of a small tract of thirty-eight acres of timber in the southern part, it is entirely prairie land, and for richness of soil and adaptability to the various products of this country, is unsurpassed. The township was first settled in 1828, William Pennington erecting his cabin in the region now known as Pennington's Point. There was probably at that time a little more timber in the township than at present, and the early settlers made their homes so as to have the benefit of it. No attempt was made to settle the prairie for many years after, though we believe it was the first township in which this was generally done.

No better improved farms are to be found in the Military Tract than in New Salem Township; and herein live some of the most wealthy and honored of our citizens. The hospitality of her citizens is unbounded, and the "latch-string always hangs out" and the weary traveler finds a hearty welcome.

Among the early settlers of this township we may mention William Pennington, Stewart Pennington, Major Yocum, J. E. D. Hammer, Salem Woods, and William Moore. Salem Woods, although he did not effect a settlement in the township until 1830, visited it in 1828, coming from his home in Pennsylvania on foot, for the purpose of examining the land he had purchased the year before, in 1827. Not finding the country as well settled as he anticipated, he returned to his old home, but came out again two years after, settled down on section 30, where he has resided ever since, retaining the original deed. Mr. Woods brought the first stove ever seen in McDonough County,—a stove that was a great wonder in its day. We have heard of women making their bread, and carrying it a distance of nine miles to have the honor of baking it in that stove. Mr. Woods has yet a portion of it. One of the most jolly, good-natured souls that ever lived was Major Stephen Yocum, and the citizens of the Point will long remember him.

The first marriage in the township was Mr. Morgan Jones and Miss Elizabeth Osborne, who were united by Joseph Osborne, Esq., in February, 1834. The first birth was Perry Pennington,

son of Wm. Pennington, in the year 1828. The first death, J. J. Pennington, son of Stewart Pennington, September 10, 1838.

The first sermon was preached by old Father Harris, at the house of William Osborne, at Pennington's Point, in 1834.

The first school was taught at Pennington's Point by Miss Martha Campbell, now the widow of the John M. Walker. Gideon Waters was the first to teach a public school and drew the first public money.

This township has one village in its boundaries, the village of Adair, on the Chicago, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad. Mention is made elsewhere of this place, to which we call attention. Pennington's Point, although, not incorporated, has quite a little settlement around it, there being a general store, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, and a post office. Mr. S. Raby is the postmaster, Dr. E. Bolles, the physician, while the store and blacksmith shop are also run by Mr. Raby.

The products of the township are such as are common throughout the county. The value of the land as assessed is \$687,590. There are 22,286 acres of improved land and not one unimproved. In horses, cattle, hogs, and other stock, she ranks second to none. In fine stock, the township is probably ahead, especially on cattle. This is the home of Joseph and Russell Lownes, who live on sec. 27, near the county line. These gentlemen, for many years, have turned their attention to fine cattle, and have about as fine herds as are to be found in this section of the country.

The following named gentlemen have served as members of the Board of Supervisors: James H. Epperson, Joseph Lownes, Simon Pontious, Asahel Russell, Reuben C. Porter, Lyman Porter, Joseph E. Porter, Amaziah Hanson, Abram Powers, John L. Epperson.

Mound.—The southern portion of this township is low and flat; the eastern, bordering on Spoon river brakes, is broken and hilly; the remainder of the land is beautifully rolling and fertile. On section 14 is the summit of a very high mound, perhaps the highest point in the county; the ascent is very gradual, and scarcely perceptible. When the summit is reached a grand view of the surrounding country presents itself. From this mound the township derives its name. The mound is known as Dyer's Mound.

Of the thirty-six sections, but one is timber land.

In the northeastern portion, but a few feet below the surface, coal is found in paying quantities, and several mines are now being worked.

As for improvements, Mound ranks among the best, there being but few poor farms in the whole township. There are several fine churches in the township, also a good town hall, but the school houses fall below the average, and are not in keeping with the wealth and high standing of the people. This doubtless will soon be otherwise.

Mound has more miles of railroad than any other township in the county. There is one village, New Philadelphia, which is noticed under the head of towns and villages.

The first settlement was in 1832, Joseph Smith building a house on section 18, and occupying it with his family. But little progress was made as respects increase in population and the development of the resources of the township for many years after. The Crawfords, Jacksons, Creels, Kepples and McCandless are numbered among the first settlers—all good and industrious families, and still living in the respective neighborhoods in which they first settled.

Edward Dyer and Jane Kepple were the first couple united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They were married on the seventeenth day of April, 1838, by the Rev. John Richmond, a Methodist minister, who organized the first church in the township. The first preaching in the township was also by a Methodist, Rev. E. Thompson, who preached at the house of Jacob Kepple, in the year 1836. There are now three churches in the township, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and United Brethren.

The first birth was that of Josephine Kulp, about the year 1834, and the first death was Emily Miller, daughter of George and Mary C. Miller, who died in the year 1832.

S. H. McCandless taught the first school in the first cabin ever built in the township, in the year 1838.

There are in the township 22,238 acres of improved land, having an assessed value of \$872,260, a higher rate than any other in the county. There is no unimproved land.

With respect to products, the township will favorably compare with any other in the county. In stock it ranks number one. In intelligence and business enterprise second to none. Being the home of such men as the Porters, Creels, Manlys, Works, and others, this is not to be wondered at.

Politically, Mound is Republican. The township has been represented in the Board of Supervisors by Samuel H. McCandless, Solomon Markham, Edward Dyer, Christian Ely, James Updegraff, Lyman Porter, James Manly, Joseph Shannon, Thomas J. Creel, Ross Manly, and Joseph Shannon.

In 1874 a town hall was erected on section 21, at a cost of \$1,000. It is a frame building, twenty-four by thirty-six, and is used for all town purposes, such as elections, public meetings, etc.

Prairie City and Bushnell.—These townships were originally one, and lie 7 north, 1 west, and are almost wholly prairie land, and as good as can be found in the Military Tract. Matthew B. Robinson was the first settler, erecting a house on section 30—now Bushnell township. G. W. Thompson was probably the second, and settled on section 25, six miles east from Mr. Robinson. Mr. Thompson remarked to the writer that, notwithstanding the distance, they were truly neighbors, much more than many who now live within a stone's throw of each other. This was characteristic of early times.

But little was done in the settlement of the township until the completion of the C. B. & Q. R. R., when, in a short time, every quarter was taken up and occupied.

The first birth was Missouri E. Robinson, daughter of Matthew B. Robinson, who was born in 1837.

The first death was John W. Clark, who died in September, 1847.

The Presbyterians were the first to enter this new field and sow the seeds of the gospel, Rev. William H. Stewart, of Macomb, preaching the first sermon, at the house of Matthew B. Robinson.

The first school was taught by David Robinson, in the year 1838.

The township increased very rapidly in wealth and population on the completion of the railroad, and two towns were laid out within its limits; one on sections 1 and 2, and the other on sections 27, 28, 33 and 34—the former called Prairie City and the latter Bushnell. These towns are noticed elsewhere at some length.

By an act of the Legislature the township was divided in 1865, the north half retaining the name of Prairie City and the south half adopting the name of Bushnell.

This township has always been Republican. Before the division the following named gentlemen served it on the Board of Supervisors: Alonzo S. Kimber, G. F. Hendrickson, Isaac Weaver, Hiram Conover and D. R. Hamilton. Since its division Prairie City has been represented by H. C. Sanford, G. W. Hamilton, James W. Brooks, Sanger S. Stevens, G. W. Closson, and A. T. Irwin. Bushnell has sent J. H. Smith, D. M. Wychoff, James Devon, S. A. Epperson, A. L. Sparks, J. C. Cadwallader, and E. D. C. Haines.

Industry.—Industry township lies in range 4 north, 2 west, and is the oldest settled district in the county, it embracing the old Carter settlement of which we make mention elsewhere in this work. About two-fifths of the township was originally timber land, a good part of which is now brought under cultivation.

Being the oldest settled township in the county its people can boast of having initiated several customs. Here was performed the first marriage ceremony in the county. Mr. John Wilson and Miss Martha R. Vance, being united in the "holy bands of wedlock" on the 30th day of October, 1828; here the first child was born, a daughter to Thomas Carter in August, 1828; here the first death, a son of Isaac Fowler, in 1829; here the first gospel sermon, by Elder John Logan, in May, 1828; here the first church erected in 1831, which is still standing, it having been built as a Union church; here the first school, taught by an Englishman, named Jenkins.

The township now has 21,457 acres of improved lands, and 1,403 acres of unimproved, with a total cash value of \$612,866; towns lots, \$33,749. In the past year (1875), there were planted and sown 6,987 acres corn, 1,651 acres wheat, 1,057 acres oats, 212 acres other products. There were in the township 910 horses, 1,806 cattle, 68 mules, 868 sheep, and 2,521 hogs. (For value of these see table).

In the south part of the township, and probably underlying every square foot of soil in all parts, may be found coal in great abundance, the veins averaging thirty-three inches. Ebenezer Jones, James A. Vawter, William Dupees and others are working good veins of an excellent quality.

We find in the township, including the town of Industry, several churches, showing the spiritual wants of the people are not neglected. There are also school houses, with an average attendance in their schools of four hundred and sixty-seven.

Grindstone Creek (formerly called Turkey Creek) is the principal stream passing through the township, it coming in on section 1 and passing out at section 19. Camp Creek passes through a portion of sections 5 and 6. Thus we find the township well watered. All things taken into consideration, the division of the township into timber and prairie land, the abundance of coal, stone for building purposes, etc., we consider Industry well-favored. Among the wealthy farmers, we may mention Darius Runkle, who owns large tracts of land in the southern part. The following named gentlemen have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors: Joel Pennington, 1857-60; Darius Runkle, 1860; Leander Cassidy, 1861-63; P. B. Cordell, 1863-65; T. J. Pennington, 1865; James P. Skiles, 1866-68; George A. Taylor, 1868; R. A. Duncan, 1869; Ebenezer Vail, 1870; T. J. Pennington, 1871; T. B. Cordell, 1872; Thomas L. Maxwell, 1873; C. R. Shannon, 1874; W. H. Taylor, 1875; William Kinkade, 1876.

Scotland.—This township derived its name from the large number of Scottish citizens living in the township at its organization. It lies in range 5 north, 2 west.

The first settlement effected in the township was in the year 1832. Dr. Charles Hays, a physician of large practice in the early times, and the Hon. Cyrus Walker being the first to erect their cabins. The Clarks, Alisons, Harlans, and Campbells were among the early settlers. These men are yet living, or have descendants living in the township, all, we believe, well-to-do farmers and excellent business men.

The township is all prairie land, except groves along the banks of Camp Creek, which is reported to the assessors as being timber land, and containing 662 acres, a little more than a section. The soil is the best in the county, and no township can boast a greater yield of corn or other products to the acre. A large amount of stock is raised, it being one of the best sections of country in the State for that purpose.

No better improved farms are found, no finer residences and better barns than those in this township. The people are all of the industrious class, and are continually adding to their wealth. Dr. B. R. Westfall, Milton Knight, S. C. Knight, Amos Dixon, L. F. Smith, M. Herndon, J. M. Rexroat, and the Barclay brothers, are among the prominent men of the township.

Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, living in Macomb, preached the first gospel sermon at the house of Hon. Cyrus Walker, in the year 1837. This denomination outranks all others in the township, having two flourishing churches in the southern part, a description of which may be found in the chapter on the religious history of the county.

The first school taught in the township was in a log house on Camp Creek, Miss Mary Mead as teacher. Scotland to-day has the best school buildings of any township in the county, in number, nine, and valued at about \$10,000. Her schools have always been the best, with number one teachers usually employed.

The first death was the Rev. Ezekiel Campbell, who died in the year 1834, on what is now known as the Craig farm.

The first couple marrying in the township we were unable to learn.

The assessed value of land for the year 1876 is \$634,080. A small portion of Macomb lies in this township, but its record of town lots are kept by that city, and do not come under the supervision of the township officers at all. In value of stock Scotland ranks third in the county. In imported stock it ranks first. Dr. B. R. Westfall and J. M. Rexroat have been making special efforts to improve the stock of the county by importing thorough bred horses and cattle from Europe and other places.

Scotland politically is Republican by a large vote, and is usually relied upon by the leaders of that party to bring in a good majority.

Isaac P. Monfort, George W. Provine, Jacob Randolph, John Blackburn, Samuel R. Jones, John C. Moore, John Watson, L. F. Smith, Jonas Ringer and John Barclay have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors.

Macomb.—The history of this township in a measure is identified with the history of the city of Macomb. It lies in six north, two west, and is principally prairie, though having considerable timber along the margin of Crooked creek and its branches. In woodland there was reported to the assessor in 1876, only a little over a section—696 acres. Among the settlers in the township were Alexander Harris, Joseph Smith, Robert Grant, J. P. Updegraff, Ephraim Palmer, William Hamilton and Levi Hamilton, the first among them settling about the year 1831. This town-

ship was made noted at an early day by the circumstances of a child being lost, an account of which is given in one of the first chapters of this book.

The township now has some advantages over those of any other in the county, chief among which is its accessibility to a railroad depot, there being no part of it over four miles from one. It has only two churches in it, but its proximity to the towns surrounding it obviates any difficulty here.

Crooked creek passes through the entire township, coming in at section thirteen, and passing out at section thirty. Drowning Fork, of this stream, derived its name from the circumstance of a man being drowned there about the year 1827. Two soldiers were returning from the northern part of this State, or Wisconsin, where they had been fighting Indians, going south. When they arrived at this branch of Crooked creek they found it swollen by recent rains. In attempting to cross, one of them was drowned. His companion buried him beside the stream, and made his way to the block house, in Industry township, where he narrated the circumstances to the few settlers surrounding it, who returned with him to the creek and found it as he described. They gave it the name which it has since borne—Drowning Fork.

Although there are fewer acres of land susceptible of cultivation in the township, it is well improved in every respect, and has living within its boundaries some of the most enterprising farmers in the county, among whom we may mention L. H. Copeland, formerly County Superintendent of Public Schools, David Holler, H. H. McElwain, Durham Harris, L. H. Shriner, John Wiley, Andy Lewis, William Rile, James Fulton, Abraham Switzer, L. H. Shriner, W. E. Roberts, John Crabb, the Cline Brothers, Joseph Parks, and a host of others. David Holler has an advantage over many of the farmers of the county, in the fact that he can sell the dirt of his farm, and whether able to raise anything or not, he can still live. The finest clay in the world for the manufacture of fire-brick, tiling and earthenware, comes from his farm.

The land in this township not available for cultivation makes the finest pasture, and we find the township excelling as a stock-producing country, having three times as many head of cattle as any other.

The greater part of the city of Macomb lies in this township, and also the town of Bardolph. This takes from the total value of the lands, but it has \$623,127 worth, at the assessed value.

We find the following named persons who have served in the Board of Supervisors: James Maguire, Louis H. Waters, B. R. Hampton, William S. Hendricks, Firman Casto, O. F. Piper, William J. Merritt, F. D. Knapp, William H. Rile, John Archer, Thomas Cline and Foster Dobbins.

Walnut Grove.—This township was not settled as early as some others, the first record we have being in the spring of 1835, when Sidney Gear erected his house on section 14. It is a beautiful prairie country, its timber land, about one hundred acres, lying along the banks of the stream.

The first birth was Flora M. Walker, daughter of Gilmore Walker, who was born in the year 1836. Mr. Walker was the first to lose a child, Martha Walker, who died in the fall of 1837. Rev. Harrison Berry, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, and Miss Martha Walker were the first couple married in the township. They were united on the fifteenth day of February, 1838, at the residence of Gilmore Walker, by the Rev. Cyrus Haines. The Rev. Mr. Griggs preached the first sermon in 1836. Walker Findley taught the first school in 1838, in a log cabin on section 16, near what is now known as the Deer Park.

The township is well represented by the various religious denominations, each having good church buildings, showing the inhabitants are not adverse to religious influences. As to its educational facilities, it is up to the average.

The T. P. & W. Railroad passes through the township on the south side, and the St. L., C. & R. I. crosses its northeast corner. A portion of Good Hope lies in the township, near the southwest corner. This town is mentioned elsewhere. Bushnell and Prairie City are within convenient distance, which give the people good markets.

Politically, the township may be classed as Republican. We find the following named gentlemen have been members of the Board of Supervisors: Dr. D. J. Dungan, John McSperritt, Joshua Larkins, D. A. McKee, Samuel McWhinney, E. B. Davis, William W. Stewart, David Brockway and R. A. Morris.

Bethel.—This township lies 4 north, 3 west, and is principally timber land, containing some of the finest in the county. John Gibson has the honor of being the first to settle here, he building himself a cabin in the year 1830, about the time the Clarkes, Naylor's, and others settled in the neighborhood of Macomb. Mr. Gibson built his house on section 2, near the present village of Middletown. That his selection of a site was good is admitted by all. James Edmundson, one of the first County Commissioners, Marks, Dunsworth, Archer, and Matthews also came at an early day.

The first marriage was Mr. Thomas Driskill and Miss Sarah Gibson, who were united November 16, 1839, by Jesse Neece, Esq., a Justice of Peace. The first birth was Joseph, son of John Gibson, in 1832.

The Baptist was the first religious denomination to preach the gospel, old Father Bradley and Thomas Owens, doing the work. These men, we believe, organized a Baptist church here about 1835.

John Claybaugh taught the first school on section 6, in 1831.

This township is well watered, the two forks of Crooked Creek passing through its entire length, one coming in on section 24, and the others on section 1, both uniting and passing out on section 31.

The north part of the township is prairie land, and we find some of the finest farms in the county. The southern part is timber land, and is the depository of immense beds of coal and a great deal of stone for building purposes. Copper, zinc and iron ore have been found in large quantities, though but little effort has been made to test the matter as to whether it can be found sufficient to pay working or not.

There are in the township 17,403 acres of improved land, and 5,053 acres of wood land.

This is a democratic township, and has sent as members of the Board of Supervisors the following named gentlemen: James H. Dunsworth, John Nankivil, James Black, Wm. Twaddle, James Robinson, John M. Dunsworth, Samuel Wilson, Archibald Holstine, Wm. H. Nankivil.

Chalmers.—This is one of the oldest settled townships in the county, and lies five north, three west. Daniel and David Troxwell, Berry Jones and the McFaddens were the first to inhabit the

township, in 1828. The first mentioned left the following year, 1830. John D. Barber, Jesse Neece and Robert Phelps can also be numbered with the first.

This township contains more timber land than any other in the county, which doubtless accounts for its early settlement and subsequent growth. John W. Westfall, familiarly known as Governor Westfall, and Miss Neece, were the first couple married. Miss Neece was the daughter of Jesse Neece, and a sister of Hon. W. H. Neece. They were married by James Clarke, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, on the fifteenth day of December, 1834.

The first birth was Martin, son of Robert Phelps, in the year 1830.

The first death was a Mr. Bowen, who died in the year 1830, at the residence of David McFadden, on the farm now owned by William Hunter, near the city of Macomb. He was buried in the old grave yard near Macomb, and was the second person interred therein.

Rev. John Baker, who is mentioned in the first part of this work, a Baptist minister, preached the first discourse at the residence of Daniel Troxwell, in 1830.

William Shelton taught the first school on section 20, in 1833.

A portion of the city of Macomb lies in the northeast corner of this township, and a portion of the town of Colchester lies on section nineteen.

By reference to the returns of the assessors, we learn that there are yet 7,760 acres of timber land, a greater number than any other in the county. The fuel question, so far as they are concerned, is settled.

There are here many good farms, the most of which are small, there being very few large landholders. This is far better for the general good.

Living here we find the following named excellent citizens, who have done much, and are still working for, the best interest of the township: C. W. Dunsworth, George W. Duncan, and William Reid, W. S. McClelland, George Kruse, John D. Barber, Mrs. Alison and Mrs. Sullivan.

This township has always been Democratic. The following have been sent to represent the township as members of the Board of Supervisors since the adoption of the township organization law: Isaac McCowan, Alexander Blackburn, Jeremiah Sullivan,

Sr., Henry S. Marvel, T. B. McCormick, Cyrus Hoyt, George W. Neece, Jeremiah Sullivan, Jr., R. L. Horrell and George M. Thompson.

Emmet.—This township lies 6 north, 3 west, and is about equally divided between timber and prairie land. A portion of it lying in the present city of Macomb, its history is contemporaneous with it, Peter Hale, the first Coroner of the county, building his cabin on the quarter where the old grave yard, west of Macomb, is located, in the year 1830. William Pringle settled a short distance west. This was the first settlement in the township. In the year 1831 William Pennington removed from Pennington's Point, and located upon Spring creek, about eight miles northwest of Macomb, where he still resides. John Wyatt settled near by about the same time. Others soon followed, and the Spring Creek settlement became quite noted. The Russells, McCords, Humberts, and others were among the first, and all have descendants yet living in the township.

Elder John Logan, the noted pioneer preacher, a short biography of whom we give elsewhere, preached the first sermon on Spring creek in the year 1832.

David G. McFadden and Miss Dorcas Bowen were the first couple married in the township, the ceremony being performed by James Vance, Sr., a Justice of the Peace, some time in the year 1833. This McFadden was one of the two hung about two years later for the murder of John Wilson, they being the only citizens of McDonough county who have met the like fate.

The township is well watered, and is an excellent stock country. Crooked creek passes through the southeast portion of the township, and Spring creek and tributaries running through the greater portion of it, furnishes living water at all seasons of the year.

There are many excellent farms here, and the farmers are nearly all well to do men. J. D., A. J. and J. N. Hainline, Samuel Dey, James D. Griffith, Samuel McCray, A. B., William and George Stickle, George Guy and sons, William C. McLeod, are among her best citizens.

There are 4,439 acres of wood land, and 20,055 improved, and 2,762 unimproved land. The improved is assessed for 1876 at \$432,623.

In churches and school houses the township will bear comparison with any other.

Emmet has always been Democratic, generally voting the ticket straight. This year, 1876, by strong effort, the Republicans succeeded in getting a small majority on their county ticket.

The following named gentlemen have served as members of the Board of Supervisors: Jonathan H. Baker, James M. Campbell, Charles Creel, William C. McLeod and Thomas Murray. Since 1859, William C. McLeod has served on the Board fourteen years, a longer time than any other person in the county save one. He certainly has made an efficient officer.

Sciota.—This township lies in range 7 north, 3 west, and is a very fine body of land. With the exception of one-quarter section in the southwest corner, it is entirely prairie, and nearly all available for cultivation. The land is very fertile, and at this time there is scarcely a foot of soil, outside of public highways, but what is under fence, and all under cultivation, save the timber land mentioned above and a little on the brakes of the creeks.

The first settlement made in this township was in the year 1836—Pressly Purdy, John Hainline, Benjamin Clark and V. M. Hardin being among the early settlers. The township made no special growth until about the time of the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. There being so much prairie land within its boundaries, it seemed a perfect barrier to its settlement. Where was the timber to come from for fuel and fencing purposes, and what protection could be had from the cold blasts of winter? The fuel and fencing question was effectually solved by the introduction of the railroad, and, from experience, it was found that one could live about as comfortable upon the open prairie as in the timber. It was not until about the year 1856 that much progress was made in settling upon the prairie; previous to this the settlers all hugged the timber joining the township on the southwest. When John Logan settled upon section 16, in 1857, his friends thought he was crazy in going so far from the timber, and predicted he would never be troubled with neighbors—the nearest one then being about three miles away. Now there is not a quarter section in the whole township where there is not a dwelling house, and there are many very fine farms which are well cultivated by their happy owners.

The first marriage was that of Mr. V. M. Hardin and Miss Nancy Purdy. They were united by Rev. Jesse Chapman, a Baptist preacher then living in Macomb, on the sixteenth day of

April, 1840, and on the twentieth of June, 1841, was born to them Mary E., the first child born in the township.

The first school house was built in 1846, and Louis Goddard taught the first school. There are now eight in the township, each enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Rev. Cyrus Haines preached the first sermon at the house of John Hainline, in the summer of 1839. Mr. Haines was of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

There are two villages in the township—Good Hope and Sciota, the latter more generally known as Clarkesville—a name given it in honor of William B. Clarke, who established the point. For description of these villages the reader is referred to another chapter.

The township is mainly well watered, the Walnut Grove branch of Crooked creek and its tributaries passing through some ten or twelve sections, while the head waters of Spring creek is formed on section 29, and passes out on section 31.

The principal products are corn, wheat and oats. In corn the township outranks any other in the county, in 1875 having 13,712 acres. If we give 50 bushels as an average, it would be 685,600 as the yield.

Politically, Sciota has always been Democratic. The following are the names of those serving the township as members of the Board of Supervisors: William Heath, James M. Wallen, G. F. Green, J. W. Brewster, Benjamin Robinson, J. T. Painter, Ephraim Dice, John W. Tipton and Evan Rodgers.

Lamoine.—Lamoine lies in township 4 north, range 4 west and is principally timber land. Its first settlement was in 1830, and the first house built on section 12, by David Fees. In the southwestern part a settlement was founded, we believe, in the following year, on what is known as Round Prairie, near the Hancock and Schuyler county line. In this part of the township are some fine farms, the land being of a good quality. The Twidwells, Whittingtons, and Myers, were the first to settle on Round Prairie, while Thomas and Benjamin Powers and David Fees settled on the eastern part, joining Bethel.

The first birth was Sarah, daughter of David Fees, in the year 1830.

It was several years after the settlement of the township, before death entered, Isaac Smith dying on Round Prairie in the year 1840, being the first one.

In the year 1832, at the house of Elijah Poole, the first gospel sermon was preached, by Old Father Bradley and Thomas Owens.

There is one village in the township—Colmar, on the C. B. & Q. R. R.

William S. Hendricks, a well known former citizen of the county, taught the first school on section 11, about the year 1839.

Lamoine is Democratic, and has elected to serve them in the County Board of Supervisors the following named gentlemen: John S. Holliday. John Twidwell, L. G. Reed, J. W. Hendricks, and William Robinson.

Mr. Reed has the honor of having served on the Board longer than any other person, serving fifteen years out of the twenty since the adoption of the township organization law. He has made an efficient officer, and served several terms as chairman of the Board. He was the agent of the county in superintending the work of building the new court house, and faithfully attended to his duties. Although a zealous politician, he enjoys the respect and esteem of both political friends and foes.

Tennessee.—This township was settled at an early day, Roswell Tyrrell building a house in which to live in the year 1830. We find it principally timber, there being given to the assessor as wood land in 1876, a total number of 10,293 acres. A good part of this is counted also as improved, for we find 15,204 acres marked as such. A good portion is excellent farming land, and there are a number of good farms.

The whole township is underlaid with stone coal of an excellent quality; some of the best mines in the whole State are here found.

Crooked creek passes through the township, coming in on sec. 1, and passing out on sec. 18.

The greater part of Colchester lies in this township, and also the village of Tennessee. This takes from the gross amount of the value of their land.

Samuel A. Hunt taught the first school in the winter of 1833, in a log cabin on sec. 3.

The first marriage was Benjamin Welch and Miss Pauline Kirk, who were united in the year 1834 by Rev. James King, a Methodist preacher.

Rev. Cyrus Haines, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, delivered the first discourse, at the house of Joshua Hunt, sometime in the year 1834.

Stephen A. White, E. B. Hibbard, William Moore, Reson Hooton, Ralford McClure, John Myers, Rutherford McClure and H. L. Rapelje, have served with the Board of Supervisors.

Hire.—This township derived its name from George W. Hire, it first being called Rock Creek. It lies 6 north, 4 west, and was settled at an early day, a portion of Job's settlement reaching into it. Nathaniel Herron was probably the first settler, and Robert Seybold the next. Mr. Herron came out and built his cabin in the fall of 1827, when he returned for his family and moved in the spring of 1828. Like many other portions of this county, Hire was originally settled by the Kentuckians, with a very slight mixture from other States. Of those settling here at an early day, we recall to mind Major Hungate, John Hardesty, Jacob Clark, John Hunt, Vandever Banks, Evan Martin, and John Logan. Many of the early settlers attained some prominence in McDonough county affairs. John Hardesty was County Commissioner for several years; John Logan was a noted Baptist preacher; Vandever Banks was somewhat of a politician, running once for the Legislature, being beaten by throwing out of one of the poll books on account of some informality.

The Methodists were the first to proclaim the gospel, Rev. Nehemiah Hurd preaching at the house of Vandever Banks, in the year 1836.

Captain Charles R. Hume, well and favorably known throughout the county, taught the first school in 1838, at the present residence of Isaac Oakman. Previous to this time the citizens of the township were compelled to send their children to other more fortunate settlements to obtain an education.

There is no record of any death previous to the year 1844, when George W., a son of Vandever and Leonore Banks, died on the fourth day of March.

Hire is principally prairie, with groves here and there. The soil is of good quality, and the farms are among the best in the county. Within the past ten years great improvements have been

made; the old log house has given place to the stylish modern residence; straw barns to large wooden structures. Everything betokens change for the better.

This is a good stock country, and considerable attention is given to this branch of industry.

By the assessments, and from personal enquiry, we learn there are 22,743 acres of improved land in the township, valued at \$580,052. Of wood land there are 803 acres.

Hire has had to represent her in the Board of Supervisors the following named gentlemen: Ebenezer N. Hicks, R. Matteson Folls, Isaac Oakman, Jesse Martin, J. E. K. Carlisle, Samuel Logan, William D. Welch, and Allen Stookey.

Blandinsville.—With the exception of Industry this is the oldest settled township in the county—William Job and two of his brothers-in-law coming here in 1827. A thriving settlement was soon gathered, and was called, in honor of William Job, "Job's settlement," and until the past few years it still continued to bear the name.

John Hardesty, Redmond Grigsby, Harrison Hungate, V. M. Hardin, Charles G. Hungate, William Hardesty, William D., James A., John S. and Thomas Mustain, Silas J. Grigsby and John Huston were among the first settlers. Many of these are yet living, and all have descendants here who are prominently identified with the history of the township and of the county.

James Vance, son of John Vance, was the first child born here. He was born on section 29, in the year 1830.

Elder John Logan, the old pioneer preacher, who probably preached as many discourses for as little money as any other man, and who toiled long for the Master, delivered the first discourse in 1829 or 1830, in the barn of John Hardesty. The first church was built about the year 1832 as a Union Church, and was occupied by the Baptist and Christian denominations in common.

Blandinsville township is principally prairie, though having in it considerable timber, given in to the assessors at 5,166 acres. The land is of good quality, and in it are some of the best farms, the finest residences, and most substantial outbuildings found in the county. As a stock producing township it ranks number one. In number of head of cattle it is next to Macomb, and in quality it is probably ahead. Here is the home of Rigdon Huston, Esq., one of the

heaviest stock dealers in the county. His herd of fine cattle has borne away from the fairs of the State many blue ribbons. John Huston also devotes a great deal of labor to this branch of industry.

Among the many excellent farmers and business men of the township who have spent time and money in building up its industries are Rigdon, Thomas B., Preston and John Huston, Hon. Humphrey Horrabin, William Blackhurst, O. M. Lisk, George G. Blandin, William H. Grigsby and Thomas M. Gilfrey.

The village of Blandinsville is in this township, and much of its history is identified with it. A sketch of the place is found elsewhere.

This is one of the strong Democratic townships. It has had to represent her in the Board of Supervisors William W. Moss, Hiram Williams, Victor M. Hardin, James A. Munstain, Rigdon Huston, W. W. Gillihan and Silas J. Grigsby.

CHAPTER XIV.

GEOLOGICAL.

We make no apology for copying bodily from the report of Hon. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, his remarks with reference to the geology of this county. To scholars this chapter will be especially valuable.

The geological formations appearing at the surface in this county comprise the Quaternary, including the loess and drift; the lower portions of the coal measure, including the three lowest seams of coal; and the St. Louis and Keokuk divisions of the Lower Carboniferous limestones.

The entire area of this county, except the valleys of the streams, is covered with beds of Quaternary age, ranging from thirty to a hundred feet or more in thickness, and presenting the same general features that have been given as characteristics of this formation in the reports on the adjoining counties. Good natural exposures of these are but rarely found here, and the observer is compelled to rely mainly on such information as can be obtained from the well diggers, or others engaged in surface excavations, as to their thickness and general character. In the railroad cut on the north bank of Crooked creek, just below Colmar, the following section of Quaternary beds was seen:

Soil.....	1 to 2 feet.
Ash colored marley clay (loess)	8 to 10 "
Reddish-brown clay	5 "
Sand and gravel, partially stratified.....	15 to 20 "

This exposure is considerably below the general level of the prairie, and the beds seem to have been subjected to some shifting process since its original deposition, giving to it the general characteristics of "modified drift." In the shafts of Colchester the drift clays generally range from thirty-five to forty feet in thick-

ness, and consists of buff or brown clays, with gravel and boulders, passing downward at some points into blue clays, or "hard pan." Boulders of metamorphic rocks, of various kinds, and of all sizes up to a diameter of two or three feet, are scattered in considerable numbers in all the gulches and streams that cut through the drift beds, and are most abundant in the lower part of the drift deposits. No indication of the presence of an ancient soil underneath either the loess or drift was seen at any of the points visited in this county; nor did we learn that it had been observed by any one else. The wells are seldom sunk to the bottom of the drift, and hence afford no indications of what may underlie the boulder clays. At Bushnell a boring for coal passed through 112 feet of these Quaternary deposits before reaching the bed rocks, in the following order:

No. 1 soil.....	2 feet
No. 2 yellow clay.....	12 "
No. 3 sand.....	2 "
No. 4 blue boulder clay.....	61 "
No. 5 blue and yellow sand.....	35 "

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This is probably twice as much as the average thickness of the deposits in this county—the drill having evidently penetrated an old valley, where from sixty to seventy feet of Coal Measure strata had been removed by erosion; and the valley thus formed subsequently filled with the transported material. The average thickness of the drift deposits probably does not exceed fifty feet.

Coal Measures.—All the uplands in the county are underlaid by the Coal Measures except a limited area on Crooked creek, in the southwestern corner of the county, embracing nearly the whole of township 4 north, range 4 west, (Lamoine) and the south-western portion of township 5 north, range 4 west, (Tennessee). The beds composing the lower portions of the Coal Measures, as they are developed in this county, give the following sections:

No. 1. Sandstone and sandy shales, partly ferruginous	20 to 30 feet
No. 2. Band of calcareous shale, with lenticular masses of dark blue limestone, containing <i>Cardiomorpha Missouriensis</i>	2 to 3 "
No. 3. Coal No. 3.....	2 to 3 "
No. 4. Sandy shale and soft sandstone.....	35 to 40 "
No. 5. Bluish clay shale, filled with fossil ferns.....	1½ to 2 "
No. 6. Coal No. 2.....	2 to 2½ "
No. 7. Bituminous fire clay.....	2 "
No. 8. Gray clay shale.....	6 "
No. 9. <i>Septaria</i> limestone.....	3 "
No. 10. Variegated shales, purple, yellow and blue.....	18 to 20 "
No. 11. Sandstone passing locally into shale.....	10 to 15 "
No. 12. Coal No. 1, sometimes replaced with slate or blue shale.....	1 to 3 "
No. 13. Fire clay, sometimes replaced by sandy shale.....	2 to 3 "
No. 14. Quartzose sandstone, conglomerate.....	5 to 20 "

These beds have a maximum thickness of about 150 feet, and consequently a boring anywhere in the county, carried down to a depth of two hundred feet from the surface, would pass entirely through the coal measures, and determine the amount of coal that could be found at that point. No coal seam is worked at the present time, except No. 2, or the Colchester coal; and it seemed to us quite probable that neither 1 nor 3 is developed in the county so as to be of any value to the industrial interests of its people. In the vicinity of Colchester the limestone and calcareous shale usually found above coal No. 3 out-crops in the brakes of the ravines west of the town, but no indications of the presence of coal was seen. The concretionary or lenticular masses of dark blue limestone were found quite abundant here, and they afforded *Cardiomorpha*, *Missouriensis* in great numbers, associated with *Discina nitida*, *Productus muricatus*, *P. Prattenianus*, *Pleurotomaria sphaerulata*, *Aviculopecten rectalaterarea*, two or three species of small *Goniatites*, fossil wood, and the spine of a fish *Listracanthus hystrix*. We also obtained from one of these limestone concretions, associated with the fossil wood above mentioned, a fossil fruit, shaped somewhat like an elongated pecan nut, the relations of which have not yet been determined. These limestone concretions have been found in Fulton and Schuyler counties overlaying coal No. 3, and affording most of the species of fossil shells obtained from it here; so that there seems scarcely a doubt but that it here represents the horizon of that coal. It is quite probable that in the eastern, and especially in the southeastern portion of the county, coal No. 3 may be found sufficiently developed to be worked to advantage. The shale and sandstone above this coal, No. 1 of the foregoing section, we only saw in the vicinity of Colchester, where about ten feet in thickness of sandy, ferruginous shales overlay the limestone concretion above mentioned. No. 4 of the foregoing section is well exposed on the ravines leading into the east fork of Crooked Creek, west of Colchester, but it is everywhere a sandy shale, with some thin layers of sandstone, but affords no material of any economical value. The calcareous shale associated with the limestone in No. 2 of the above section is, at some points near Colchester, quite full of small fossil shells, among which the *Spirifer plano-convexus* was the most abundant, associated with *S. lineatus*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Productus muricatus*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Grayvillensis*, a small *Macrocheilus*, and fragments of a *Nautilus*.

No. 5 of the above section forms the roof of the Colchester coal, and is a true clay shale at the bottom, and locally quite bituminous, becoming sandy higher up, and gradually passes into the sandy shales of No. 4. It contains ironstone concretions similar to those at Mazon creek and Murphysboro, though usually not so perfectly formed, and they contain fossil ferns of the same species found at those localities. The shales also are filled with beautiful ferns, in a remarkably fine state of preservation; and this locality may be reckoned as one among the best in the State for collecting these beautiful relics of an ancient vegetable world. Two specimens of fossil insects and two or three species of shells have been found associated with the fossil ferns at this locality. The following list comprises all the species of fossil plants that have been identified at Colchester to the present time: *Neuropteris hirsuta*, *N. tenuifolia*, *N. rarinervis*, *Alethopteris aquilina*, *Callipteris Sulivantii*, *Pecopteris squamosa*, *P. villosa*, *P. unita*, *P. plumosa*, *P. chærophylloides*, *Sphenopteris irregularis*, *S. trifoliata*, *Hymenophyllites alatus*, *H. Spinus*, *H. splendens*, *H. Gutbierianus*, *H. thallyformis*, *Cordaitea borassifolia*, *C. angustifolia*, *Sphenophyllum Schlotheimii*, *S. emarginatum*, *S. cornutum*, *Annularia longifolia*, *A. sphenophylloides*, *Asterophyllites equisetiformis*, *Calamites ramosus*, *C. approximatus*, *C. undulatus*, *Selaginites uncinnatus*, *S. carifolius*, *Lepidodendron diplotegioides*, *L. simplex*, *L. obovatum*, *L. gracile*, *Ulodendron majus*, *U. ellipticum*, *Lepidophloios obcordatum*, *Lepidostrobus princeps*, *Lepidophyllum auriculatum*, *Sigillaria monostigma*, *Stigmaria ficoides*, *S. umbonata*, *Pinnularia capillacea*, *Caulopteris obteata*, *C. acantophora*, *Carpolithes multi-striatus*. Owing to the thinness of the coal, the roof shales are removed in driving the entries to the mines, thus affording a fine opportunity for collecting the many beautiful fossil plants that they contain. The thickness of the coal at this locality varies from twenty-four to thirty inches, and at the level of the prairie it lies from seventy-five to ninety feet below the surface. On all the branches west of Colchester the coal out-crops, and is worked by tunneling into the hillsides. The city of Quincy, as well as most of the small towns along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad south of Bushnell, have for many years derived their supplies of coal mainly from the Colchester mines.

In the vicinity of Macomb the Colchester coal seam has not yet been found of sufficient thickness to be worked. About a mile and a half southwest of the town a thin coal out-crops above the

sandstone quarries of Mr. Stewart, which I am inclined to regard as the Colchester seam, though it is here only about one foot in thickness. This may, however, be an out-crop of the lower seam number one, but from the appearance of the sandstone I believe it to be number two, thinned out here to about one-half its usual thickness.

In the vicinity of Colchester a very good sandstone is found below the coal, and from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. It is number eleven of the foregoing section. This I believe to be the equivalent of the sandstone at Stewart's, and the old McLean quarries near Macomb. A section of the beds exposed in the vicinity of these quarries show the following succession of strata :

Thin coal.....	1 foot.
Shaly clay.....	2 feet.
Thin-bedded sandstone.....	1 to 6 "
Massive sandstone.....	10 to 12 "
Bituminous shale (coal No. 1).....	4 "
Carbonate of iron.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fire clay	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Bituminous slate or shale.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
Shale	5 "

The horizon of coal No. 1 is here occupied by Bituminous shales and a six inch band of carbonate of iron. In the vicinity of Colchester, at most of the out-crops we examined, the same horizon was represented by dark blue shades (No. 12 of the section previously given) containing nodules of iron ore inclosing crystals of zinc blende. On the southwest quarter of section 24, town 5 north, rangs 4 west, (Tennessee) the following beds were found exposed in connection with coal No. 1 :

Shaly sandstone.....	4 feet.
Coal No. 1.....	2 "
Fire clay—not exposed.	
Shaly sandstone.....	16 "
St. Louis limestone.....	6 "

Although we did not find this lower coal developed at any of the exposures examined in the vicinity of Colchester, yet it was found by Mr. Horrocks at his tile and fire-brick kiln, not more than a mile from the town, and was struck in one of the pits sunk for fire-clay. It was found to be about a foot in thickness only, and was associated with an excellent fire-clay, and was here about forty-five feet below coal No. 2. Below Horrock's brick and tile kilns on the same stream a band of ferruginous sandstone, or rather a sandy iron ore, was found, about six inches in thickness, filled

with fossil shells, among which a large *Discina* was the most abundant, associated with *Hemipronites crenistria*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Spirifer opimus*, *S. Kentuckensis*, and some other undetermined species. This was no doubt a local deposit, and probably represents the band of iron ore occurring in Schuyler and Fulton counties, associated with coal No. 1. This band of iron ore occurs just at the junction of beds numbered 13 and 14 of the general section of the coal-bearing strata, on a preceding page.

On section 24, town 5 north, range 4 west [Tennessee], southwest quarter of the section, a coal seam was opened as early as 1853, when we first visited this county, on land then owned by Mr. Lowry. The coal was from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, overlaid by a few feet of shaly sandstone. Below the bed of coal there was about sixteen feet of sandstone exposed, and a short distance up the creek the concretionary limestone is exposed, underlying the sandstone. This I have no doubt is the lower coal (No. 1), and it will no doubt be found at many points in the county ranging from one to three feet in thickness.

At this time coal was also dug on Mr. Thompson's place, on the northeast quarter of section 16, town 4 north, range 3 west [Bethel]. The seam at this point was thirty inches thick, but was only exposed in the bed of the creek, with no out-crop of the associated beds. This is also, without doubt, the lower seam, as the concretionary member of the St. Louis limestone was found out-cropping on the creek a short distance below where the coal was found. On the northwest quarter of section 33, town 4 north, range 3 west [Bethel], a coal seam was opened and worked in 1858 on land then owned by Mr. J. Stoneking. The coal was worked by "stripping" in the bed of a small creek, and the coal ranged from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness, and was overlaid by about two feet of gray shale.

These two lower seams also out-crop on Job's creek, near Blandinsville, and have been worked from the first settlement of the county. They out-crop also on nearly all the tributaries on the east fork of Crooked creek, and probably underlie at least seven-eighths of the entire area of the county. They seldom attain a thickness of three feet, however, in this portion of the State, but they are nowhere more than one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five feet below the surface of the general level of the prairie. No. 3, if developed anywhere in the county, will prob-

ably be found in the eastern range of townships, and would be the first seam reached in sinking a shaft or boring from the prairie level.

At Bushnell, a boring for coal at the steam mill passed through the following beds, as represented by those in charge of the work :

1. Soil	2	feet.
2. Yellow clay	12	"
3. Sand	2	"
4. Blue clay with boulders	61	"
5. Blue and yellow sand	35	"
6. Sandstone	5	"
7. Clay shale	11½	"
8. Black shale	1½	"
9. Gray shale	34	"
10. Limestone	9	"
11. Shale	1	"

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The beds numbered 1 to 5 inclusive belong to the drift, and show an aggregate thickness of one hundred and twelve feet, indicating the existence of an old valley here, in which the Coal Measures have been cut away down to a point below the horizon of the Colchester coal, and which was subsequently filled with drift deposits, and consequently that coal which should have been found at a depth of fifty to seventy feet below the surface at this point, was not met with at all. The limestone No. 10 of the above sections is probably the bed overlaying the Seaville coal. The extent and direction of this old valley we have no data for determining at the present time, but it is probably a lateral arm of the Spoon river valley, and most probably trends southeastwardly into the valley of that stream. At Prairie City a boring was carried down to the depth of 222 feet, passing through the following beds, as reported by Mr. T. L. Magee :

1. Soil and drift clays	36	feet.
2. Clay shale or "soapstone"	16	"
3. Black shale	1½	"
4. Coal No. 2	1½	"
5. Fire clay	4	"
6. Shale and sandstone	12	"
7. Clay shale	38	"
8. Hard rock (limestone)	11	"
9. Shale	4	"
10. White flint	1	"
11. Shale	10	"
11. Coal No. 1	3	"
13. Fire clay	6½	"
14. Hard rock	5	"
15. Clay shale	8	"
16. Sandstone	4	"
17. Dark gray shale	8	"
18. Clay shale (light colored)	14	"
19. Limestone (St. Louis bed)	44½	"

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In the foregoing sections the beds numbered from 2 to 18 inclusive belong to the Coal Measures, and include the two lower coals. No. 19 is undoubtedly the St. Louis limestone which out-crops on Spoon river just below Seaville, about eight miles east of Prairie City. At Lawrence's mound, at an elevation considerably above the surface where the above boring was made, a coal seam three feet in thickness was found in digging a well, which was probably No. 3, occurring here as an outlier left by the denuding forces which swept it away from the surrounding region. It lay immediately below the drift, with no roof but gravel, and covered but a limited area of ground.

At Macomb, a boring, carried to the depth of about 160 feet, failed to find any coal of sufficient thickness to be of any economical value. From these experiments, it would seem that the lower coals in this county are not very uniform in their development, and probably neither No. 1 nor No. 3 will be found over any considerable area thick enough to be worked to advantage, while No. 2 is also too thin to be worked at some points, though it may be considered the most persistent and reliable seam to be found in this county.

St. Louis Limestone.—This division of the Lower Carboniferous series is probably nowhere in this county more than fifty feet in thickness, and consists, first, of a bed of light-gray concretionary or brecciated limestone, laying immediately below the lower sandstone of the Coal Measures; and secondly, of a magnesian limestone and some blue shales or calcareous sandstones, constituting what is sometimes called the "Warsaw limestone." On the east fork of Crooked creek, a little north of west from Colchester, the following sections of these limestones may be seen:

No. 1 Brecciated light-grey limestone.....	5 to 20 feet.
No. 2 Calcareous sandstone, in regular beds.....	12 "
No. 3 Bluish shale.....	3 "

The magnesian bed, which usually forms the base of this group, is below the surface here and generally ranges from eight to ten feet in thickness. The brecciated limestone is very unevenly developed, and often varies in thickness in a short distance from five to twenty feet or more. It rarely affords any fossils except the common corals *Lithostrotion*, *canadense* and *L. proliferum*, silicious specimens of which are often found weathered out along the creeks where this limestone out-crops. No fossils were seen in the calcareous sandstone, but the magnesian lime-

stone that out-crops lower down on the creek, and underlies the blue shale in the above section, usually contains a variety of Bryozoans, among which are the *Archimides Wortheni*, *Polypora Varsoeiense*, *Semicoscinium*, *Keyserlingi*, etc.

Keokuk Limestone—This is the lowest rock exposed in the county, and is only found along the bluffs of Crooked creek, in townships 4 and 5 range 4 west (Lamoine and Tennessee). The upper part of this formation is usually a bluish calcareo argillaceous shale, containing silicious geodes either filled with a mass of crystalline quartz, or hollow and lined within quartz crystals, mammillary chalcedony, calcite and dolomite. Below this geode bed there is usually from thirty to forty feet of cherty gray limestone, the layers varying in thickness from a few inches to two feet or more, and separated by partings of shale. The limestone beds consist mainly of the remains of organic beings, the corals, the crinoids, and mollusca that swarmed in countless numbers in the primeval ocean; and the old quarries of limestone afford a rich field for the student who desires to become fully acquainted with the varied and peculiar organic forms of this period. South of Colmar the grade of the C., B. & Q. railroad cuts into the upper part of this limestone to the depth of several feet, and from the material thrown out from this cut we obtained many specimens of the characteristic fossils of this limestone in an excellent state of preservation. The upper layers of the limestone had been freely exposed to the erosive action of the water during the drift period, and many of the silicious fossils were found completely weathered out from the shaly limestones, and in a most perfect state of preservation. Among the fossils found at this locality were many specimens of *Lophrentis dalii*, *Spirifer Keokuk*, *S. lineatus*, *S. sub-orbicularis*, *Agaricocrinus*, *Americanus*, *Actinocrinus bi-turbinatus*, *Cyathocrinus stellatus*, *Archimides*, *Owenana*, *Hemipronites crenistria*, *Phillipsia*, *Portlockii*, several species of fish teeth, etc. The lower portion of this limestone is usually below the level of the creek bottoms, but the upper portion is well exposed on the main creek in township 4 north, range 4 west (Lamoine), and on the east fork in township 5 north, range 4 west (Tennessee). In the region south of Colmar the geodiferous shales and the St. Louis limestone have all been removed by denudation before the deposit of the drift, and the boulder clays now rest directly upon the upper part of the Keokuk limestone. A complete section of

all the limestones below the coal measures in this county would show the following order of succession and thickness:

Light gray brecciated limestone.....	5 to 20 feet.
Calcareous sandstone.....	12 "
Magnesian limestone and shale.....	10 to 12 "
Geodiferous shales of the Keokuk bed.....	20 to 30 "
Light gray cherty limestone.....	30 to 40 "

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.—As may be seen from a perusal of the foregoing pages, a large portion of this county is underlaid with coal, and although the seams that are found here are much thinner than some of those that outcrop in Schuyler and Fulton counties, yet they have not only furnished an abundant supply of coal for home consumption, but for many years have furnished many thousands of tons annually for shipment south and west to the adjoining counties. The shipment from Colchester alone for the years 1866 and '67 was about 500,000 tons per annum, and the product of the mines have been constantly on the increase. The coal obtained here is of an excellent quality, if taken out at some distance from the outcrop, where it has not been exposed to atmospheric influences. The coal is tolerably hard, bright, and comparatively free from pyrite, and breaks freely into cubic blocks when mined.

An analysis of this coal by Mr. Henry Pratten, as reported in Dr. Norwood's "Analysis of Illinois Coals," gave the following results:

Specific gravity.....	1.290	
Loss in coking.....		41.2
Total weight of coke ...		58.8
		<hr/> 100.0

ANALYSIS.

Moisture.....	5.4
Volatile matters.....	35.8
Carbon in coke.....	56.8
Ashes (light gray).....	2.0
	<hr/> 100.0
Carbon in coal.....	60.10

This analysis shows this to be one of the best coals in the State, and its freedom from pyrite has always made it a favorite coal with blacksmiths of this and the adjoining counties. The coal from the lower seam is usually harder than that from the Colchester seam, and less uniform in quality. Its thickness is also more variable and frequently the coal is wanting altogether, and

its place occupied by bituminous shales. Nevertheless, it sometimes attains a thickness of three feet, as at Seaville, in Fulton county, and the coal obtained there is of a fair quality. It is quite probable that this seam may be found in some of the eastern townships in this county as thick as it is at Seaville, and if so, it might be worked to advantage, as its depth below the surface would probably nowhere exceed two hundred feet.

No. 3, if found at all in this county, would be met with in the uppermost layers of the bed rock, and immediately underneath the boulder clays, except at a few points, where it might be overlaid by a few feet of sandstone or sandy shale. It is less persistent in its development, however, than either of those below it, but its proper horizon may be readily recognized by the dark blue limestone and bituminous shales that are nearly always present, even when there is no development of the coal itself.

A boring carried down to the depth of two hundred feet would probably pass entirely through the Coal Measures in any portion of the county, and in the western part the subordinate limestone would be reached at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet or less, when the light gray brecciated limestone of the St. Louis group is reached, it is useless to bore further in search of coal, and this limestone is so decidedly different in its appearance from any of the limestones in the lower part of the Coal Measures, that an expert would find no difficulty in identifying it, even by the smallest fragments taken up by the sand pump. Hence it forms a reliable guide, both where it out-crops and where it may be reached by the drill, and determines the point below which no coal can be found.

Fire-Clay.—The fire-clay under the Colchester coal has been used by Mr. Horrocks, at his kiln west of the town, for the manufacture of drain tile, fire-brick, etc., but recently he has obtained a better quality of fire-clay by sinking a shallow shaft down to the lower or No. 1 coal, which, at his kiln, is about forty-five feet below the Colchester seam. The horizon of this lower coal furnishes an excellent article of fire and potter's clay in various portions of the State, and it may, no doubt, be found at many points in this county, besides the one where it is at present worked.

Iron Ore.—There is a band of iron ore, very generally developed in connection with coal No. 1, and indications of its presence were observed at several points in this county, though not in suf-

ficient quantity to justify an attempt to work it at the present time. On the creek below Horrock's brick kiln it is about six inches thick, but too sandy to be of much value, even if the quantity was greater. On the creek west of Macomb, a band of very pure iron ore occurs, about six inches thick, and it is quite probable it may be found somewhere in the county of sufficient thickness to be of some economical importance. In Schuyler county, there are two or three bands of ore associated with the same coal, attaining there an aggregate thickness of about two feet, and yielding on analysis about 52 per cent. of protoxide of iron. The ore is an argillaceous carbonate of iron, and compares favorably in quality with the best Pennsylvania ores.

On Mr. D. C. Flint's place in Mound township, a deposit of bog iron ore of good quality is found, which is reported to be several feet in thickness, but the area covered by it has not been ascertained. Should it prove sufficiently extensive and pure as the sample sent to my office, it is a valuable deposit.

Building Stone.—The central and the western portions of the county have an abundant supply of free stone from the sandstone bed intervening between coals No. 1 and 2. This is usually from ten to twelve feet in thickness, the upper part thin-bedded and quarrying out in thin, even slabs, suitable for flags, while the lower part is quite massive, and splits evenly. At Stewart's quarries, two miles west of Macomb, there is about twelve feet in thickness exposed in the face of the quarry. The rock is a rather coarse grained sandstone, nearly white in color, and furnishes a very durable material for foundation walls, and is also easily cut and may be advantageously used for all ordinary architectural purposes.

At these quarries the rock is very massive, but at the old McLean quarries, about a half a mile to the westward of Stewart's, the sandstone is more regularly bedded, the layers varying from four to twelve inches or more in thickness. This sandstone is equivalent of that on the T., P. and W. Railroad west of Seaville, in Fulton county, and is very similar in quality. Some of the beds seem to be sufficiently even-textured for grindstones. The magnesian and arenaceous beds of the St. Louis group will afford the best material for culverts and bridge abutments that can be found in the State, as they are scarcely at all affected by the action of frost and moisture. The gray limestones of the Keokuk series

make a durable building stone if protected from water, but split to fragments on exposure to ordinary atmospheric agencies. The brecciated limestone will make an excellent macadamizing material for the construction of turnpike roads, or for ballasting our railroads.

Limestone for Lime.—Good limestone for burning into quicklime may be obtained from the lower division of the Keokuk, and from the brecciated bed of the St. Louis group. Where the former is used, it should be selected with some care, as a portion of the beds contain too large a per cent. of argillaceous or silicious matter to slack readily when burned, and would yield only an inferior quality of lime. The light gray semi-crystalline layers are the best for this purpose, and will make a quicklime of good quality. The brecciated limestone is, however, in many respects the best rock in the county for this purpose, as it is usually a nearly pure carbonate of lime in its composition and can be burned at less expense, and makes a quicklime of superior quality. This limestone may be found on most of the tributaries of Crooked creek, and on the east fork as far north as the vicinity of Colchester.

Sand and Clay for Brick.—The sub-soil, where it is predicated upon the marly beds of the loess, supplies these materials in nearly the right proportion for the brick yard; and when deficient in sand, this may be easily supplied either from the creek bottoms or sandy beds interstratified with the drift clays. These materials are so universally distributed that there is scarcely a neighborhood in the county where they may not be readily found at hand.

Soil and Agriculture.—There is not much variety in the general character of the soils in this county, and there is no considerable portion of its surface that will not bring good crops of the various cereals usually cultivated in this latitude, without other stimulants than those contained in the soil itself. The prairie soil is a dark, chocolate-colored loam, appearing nearly black when wet, and produces excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and grass, and where a proper rotation of crops has been the rule, no perceptible decrease in the annual product has been observed, even on lands that have been under constant cultivation for the last twenty-five or thirty years. The timbered lands are generally confined to the creek valleys, and broken ridges adjacent thereto.

The soil on these timbered ridges is usually thin, but they are excellent fruit lands, and will produce fair crops of wheat, oats and clover, but they require manuring if subjected to long continued cultivation. These thin soils are predicated upon the boulder clays, and the timber growth is mainly black and white oak and hickory; and their uneven surface does not retain the vegetable and animal matters that are annually deposited upon them, but on the contrary, these are swept away by the annual rains into the adjacent valleys, while on the level prairies they are retained, and add from year to year their fertilizing properties to the soil. The bottomlands on Crooked creek are very limited in extent, and are mostly subject to overflow. They afford some fine timber, the varieties of which have been enumerated on a preceding page.

CHAPTER XV.

TEMPERANCE.

McDonough county, like every other organized territory, has had its "temperance revivals," its seasons of drunkenness and seasons of sobriety. As stated in the first part of this work, one of the first acts of our Board of County Commissioners was the licensing of taverns, places where intoxicating liquors might be sold. Then, everybody drank; not to do so, was to set yourself above your neighbor and become his judge, a state of things which was not to be encouraged. When the first barrel of whisky was brought to Macomb there were but two ministers of the gospel residing in the place, and both got "gloriously drunk" when it was tapped. The first license was granted to a preacher, and for years this class took their toddy along with other folks. Notwithstanding we are told now that whisky in those days was very pure, it made a surprising number of drunkards, and when the Washingtonian movement swept over the country it is not to be wondered at that this county was struck by a huge wave and driven along with the tide.

In the winter of 1841-42, two gentlemen from Quincy, Illinois, came to the county seat, proclaiming themselves missionaries of this movement, secured the Methodist Episcopal church for lecturing purposes. On the first evening of meeting a large concourse of people assembled to hear what they had to say, as they seemed to be setters-forth of a new doctrine, strange to their ears. A chairman was desired for the occasion, and with great difficulty one was obtained, and he only on the promise made him by the speakers that they would not urge him personally to sign the pledge. The speakers held forth to a wondering audience, keeping them alternately laughing and crying, as the ludicrous or sorrowful side of the drunkard's life was portrayed. At the con-

clusion of the addresses, those who desired to do so were invited to sign the pledge. The chairman of the meeting was the first to affix his name to the document, followed by many others, some of whom, we know, have been consistent temperance men ever since.

Open temperance organizations were wholly adopted for carrying on the temperance work until the year 1848, when a charter was obtained for a Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Macomb, an organization which at that time was being extensively introduced all over the country. This was a secret organization, composed of males eighteen years old and upwards. In a short time this organization had its Divisions all over the county, two very strong ones existing in Macomb at the same time. In the latter place, in conjunction with two other parties, these Divisions erected what at that time was regarded as a very fine building, on the south side of the square, the lower part to be used as store rooms, and the upper part as a hall for the meetings of the Divisions. From some cause the Divisions weakened and soon suspended, their hall was sold, and in a few short years that which was erected for the purpose of advancing the interests of temperance and morality was converted into a den for making drunkards.

When the Sons of Temperance began to wane, the Good Templars sprang into existence, and, in this county at one time, we believe, there were eighteen or twenty lodges, with a membership of nearly two thousand. This order differed from the Sons of Temperance in that it admitted both men and women, receiving as members all above the age of fifteen years. A good work was accomplished by them, the effects of which will last throughout eternity.

Other organizations have existed at times, both open and secret, each working with some effect in its peculiar field of labor. Connected with the Sons of Temperance was the Daughters of Temperance, designed for the wives and daughters of the Sons; also the Cadets of Temperance, for youths. The Temple of Honor also flourished for awhile. This was an organization combining the benevolent features of the Odd Fellows and Masons, with temperance as a cardinal virtue. The Good Templars for awhile had under their control a very effective juvenile organization, called the Cold Water Templars, which instilled temperance principles in the minds of many children, which, it is hoped, will be as lasting as eternity. Various other temperance organizations have

existed at different times and in different places, each endeavoring to accomplish a special work.

In 1854 the temperance men ran a candidate for member of the Legislature, Hon. L. H. Waters, who was elected by a small majority. This, we believe, is the only instance where a candidate was ever put forward by temperance men for a general office. For a number of years past, in our cities and towns, the temperance men have either put forward recognized temperance men for the local offices, and voted for them as such, or have been content to vote direct upon the question of license or no license, allowing the political parties of the day to nominate such men as they chose, while pledging them to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

Although intemperance exists among us to an ordinary extent, in common with the rest of the country, we know it has greatly decreased within the last thirty years. We do not believe that, according to population, there are one-fourth as many drunkards in our midst as there were at an early day. This leads us further to declare we do not believe the efforts put forth by temperance people have been a failure in times past. That organizations have lived and flourished for awhile and then gone down, prove nothing. All these organizations are but human instrumentalities, and are brought forth by the necessities of the hour. Their design is to accomplish a certain purpose apparent at the time. It is not to be expected that they will be as enduring as the hills, or like the church, so strong that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." If they shall accomplish a good work for the time being, well and good. If it is found there is a radical defect in their organizations necessitating change, let it be made, and let us not imagine, because they are defective and have not accomplished all the good their most sanguine supporters anticipated, that nothing has been done. All over the country can be found sober, honest, and good men, who, but for the efforts put forth by the members of some temperance organization that has ceased to exist, would now fill a drunkard's grave. Then, we would bid God-speed to every effort of temperance men and women, knowing that as temperance increases our country will become more and more prosperous.

CHAPTER XVI.

1857-1860.

A called meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held May 11, 1857, and continued in session three days. This was the first meeting ever held by the Board. John Price, of Eldorado, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, after which Jonathan H. Baker was elected permanent Chairman. Rules were adopted for the government of the Board, and business at once proceeded with. The following named persons responded to their names: John Price, Eldorado; James H. Epperson, New Salem; Samuel H. McCandless, Mound; Alonzo L. Kimber, Prairie City; Joel Pennington, Industry; Isaac P. Monfort, Scotland; Jonathan H. Baker, Spring Creek; D. I. Dungan, Walnut Grove; James H. Dunsworth, Eagle Town; Isaac McCowan, Erin Town; William Heath, Sciota; James Maguire, Macomb; John S. Holliday, Lamoine; Stephen A. White, Tennessee; Ebenezer N. Hicks, Rock Creek; William W. Moss, Blandinsville. George A. Taylor, Sheriff, and Isaac Grantham, Clerk, were also present.

For several years previous to this time our county had enjoyed a season of unexampled prosperity. Emigration had poured in, and in less than five years we had more than doubled our population. The speculative fever raged high, and real estate advanced in a marvelous degree.

Land which, before the railroad was projected, would not bring the government price, \$1.25 per acre, now ranged from \$10 to \$30, and that, too, without improvements of any kind. Town lots which before went begging at from \$25 to \$50, readily sold at from \$200 to \$500. Laborers were in great demand, buildings were erected by the hundred, and all seemed on the high road to wealth. In the year 1856 William H. Randolph & Co. opened a

banking and exchange office in Macomb, and in an evil hour took stock to the amount of \$20,000 in what afterwards proved to be a wild cat bank of the worst species. The county was flooded with the issues of this bank, though not all being of the series assumed by Messrs. Randolph & Co. The name of this institution was the Nemaha Valley Bank, having a large number of stockholders throughout the county. Its plan of doing business was substantially as follows: Its stock was divided into a certain number of shares and sold to parties desiring them, the purchaser being entitled to a certain amount of the bills of the bank in proportion to the number of shares held. The bills held by each contributing purchaser constituted a series for which he was only to be held responsible, each redeeming the series assigned to himself. Arrangements were entered into by the holders of the different series to redeem the notes of each other when presented for payment, and sending them in for redemption. This arrangement served to strengthen the confidence of the people in their stability.

This county was also flooded with the notes of the Platte Valley Bank, another institution of the same wild cat species. When the crash in 1858 came the notes of these banks were at once presented to the different depositories for redemption. Messrs. Randolph & Co., though having out but \$20,000, continued to redeem until they had paid out over \$25,000, and, then becoming satisfied that they would never be enabled to obtain anything from McCoy, the owner of the Nemaha Valley Bank, they were forced to suspend. Mr. Randolph's loss, we are reliably informed, was not less than \$100,000 directly, and as much more indirectly, in consequences of the sacrifices he was compelled to make.

The failure of Messrs. Randolph & Co., in connection with the panic throughout the whole country, operated heavily against the interests of this county. Nearly all public and private improvements were suspended; mechanics and laboring men were thrown out of employment; real estate depreciated in value, and mortgages given for securing payment on land were foreclosed, and the sufferings of the people were very general. Notwithstanding all this, they soon rallied, and an era of prosperity began again.

The Board of Supervisors, at its first session, placed the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at \$300 per annum. Petition after petition was sent in during the year, and an effort was

made by some of the Board to reduce the amount. Like the unfortunate woman with the unjust judge, they continued to plead until the patience of the members gave way and the license was made \$50.

On account of the large amount of repairs necessary to be made on the poor farm, an order was made at the September term of the Board to sell it, provided it could be sold for not less than \$30 per acre. Eighty and one-third acres were afterward sold at this price.

A clause in the charter of the city of Macomb, relieving it from taxation for county purposes, has always been a source of great trouble to the Board of Supervisors. The following is the provision of the charter in question :

The county of McDonough shall be exempt from the support of any citizen of said city who may become a pauper, but the City Council shall provide for the support and care of all paupers belonging to said city and pass such ordinances and regulations as they shall deem proper for the purpose thereof. The City Council shall also provide for the payment of all costs in the Circuit Court of McDonough county for the conviction of any citizen of said city for any criminal offense, and the prosecuting attorney's fees and jailor's fees, in case the same cannot be collected from the offenders. Or the City Council may provide for the payment to the county of McDonough, annually, of such sums as will be a fair proportion of the expenses of the county for the Circuit Court of said county—the amount to be fixed by the City Council and the County Court of said county, and to be apportioned equitably and justly. In the consideration of the support of paupers and the payment of the expenses and costs aforesaid, all the real estate within said city and all the personal property of the inhabitants of said city shall be exempt from all taxes for county purposes, except for paying the interest and finally the principal of the bonds of McDonough county, issued or hereafter to be issued as subscriptions for railroad stocks : *provided*, that, upon the final payment of any such bonds, the said city shall be entitled to a *pro rata* amount of the stock for which they were given with said county, according to the amount paid therefor by said city.

In one way or another, at nearly every meeting of the Board, questions would arise with reference to this matter. The Board finally asked the State Legislature to repeal this clause of the city charter, which was accordingly done.

By the contract with the Northern Cross railroad, the bonds and coupons given in aid of the said road, were made payable in New York. At the September term, 1859, of the Board of Supervisors, it was ordered that the coupons, due the following January, should be paid as usual. At the December term this order was rescinded, in consequence of a decision having been rendered by the Supreme Court of the State declaring that cities and counties have no right to make bonds issued in aid of railroads payable in the city of New York, (See 22 Ill. R., pp. 147), and that counties

and cities, by such decision, are not legally bound on contracts to pay moneys anywhere else than at the city or county treasury. Contracts made to pay such indebtedness elsewhere than at said treasury are void, as the statutes of the State of Illinois do not authorize cities and counties to make a contract payable at any other place than at their treasury. (See 22 Ill. R., pp. 147-156.)

In March, 1860, in the Supreme Court, or the United States District Court, suit was commenced by Van Hoffman *et al.* against the county. At the June term of the Board of Supervisors Hon. James M. Campbell was authorized to employ counsel, and, in the name of the county, to defend this suit. Mr. Campbell employed Messrs. Goudy & Waite, of Chicago, to take charge of the case. Before a trial was had the Supreme Court of the State, in a trial between Johnson vs. Stark County, in a great measure overruled and revised the above decision. On learning this, Messrs. Goudy & Waite advised Mr. Campbell to pay the judgment which would be rendered against the county in the case, and it was accordingly done. We cannot help but disapprove the action of our Board of Supervisors in this case. We think they did wrong in attempting to shirk the payment of a just debt in the manner called for in the contract. It may be offered in extenuation that the directors of the railroad had defrauded the county out of the stock taken by it, but this would first have to be proven before it could be made to appear as a justification.

At the December (1860) meeting of the Board, Mr. Hendricks, of Macomb, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the County of McDonough, Illinois, respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of this State, at its next session, the passage of a law for the relief of the tax-payers of the State. That the Clerk of this Board be directed to forward copies of this resolution to our members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Everything then was at a low price; mechanics and laboring men were out of employment; gold and silver was at a premium, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining enough to pay taxes. In view of this fact, Mr. Hendricks, at the same session, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Pending the crisis of affairs in this county, the low prices of products of the farmers, and want of employment for the mechanics and laborers, the citizens and tax-payers labor under great disadvantage in procuring gold and silver to pay their taxes; therefore,

Resolved, That the County Treasurer, Township Treasurer, and Town Collector be, and they are hereby, requested to receive in payment of the county revenues, town, school, and road tax the bankable currency of the banks of this State, which are recognized as having fully complied with the laws of Illinois, to the satisfaction of the State Auditor; and that the collectors of towns above alluded to be required to pay over to the county treasury every week the collections each may have made in currency.

The resolution was not adopted, but in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That the several Town Collectors and the County Treasurer be, and they are hereby, requested to receive from and after January 28, 1861, in pay for county, school and town taxes, until the fifteenth day of March next, the notes of all solvent banks of the State of Illinois, the stockholders and officers of which have fully complied with the laws of this State; and said Town Collectors are hereby requested to pay over weekly to the County Treasurer all such sums as they may collect as aforesaid.

In 1858 there was a great fall of rain, and the rivers and streams of the west were higher than ever before known, save in 1844. Crooked creek swelled to the proportion of a good sized river. June 3, of this year, William H. Franklin, of Macomb, while returning home from Missouri on horseback, came to this stream near the Horace Head farm, west of town, and hardly knew whether to cross or not, but deciding to make the attempt he urged his horse into the water, hoping to strike on the bridge. Unfortunately he missed it, and went down into the water. His horse turned to go back, but the stone abutment at the end of the bridge rose perpendicular upon either side, making this impossible. He then resolved to sink his horse and swim for life. After swimming a short distance he reached some brush to which he clung for a moment or two, when, observing a huge drift of wood being swept toward him, he let go and struck out for a tree, the branches of which he observed above the water. Having on two coats and a pair of heavy boots he could scarcely swim at all, but managed to reach the point which he was endeavoring to make. Climbing the branches of the tree as far as possible, he still found himself in the water. Thinking he would never be able to reach the shore, he commenced hallooing as loud as possible, when his cries attracted the attention of a young son of Jesse Walker, who came down to the bank and answered his call. Mr. F. told him to go at once for his father, when he was informed he was in town; but the boy started for him. Meeting his father, the boy related the circumstances, when they both returned hurriedly to the stream. Mr. F., seeing the two could do

nothing for him, told them to go to town and get six or eight hundred feet of rope and more help. About ten o'clock at night a large crowd from Macomb gathered on the bank and endeavored to cheer the almost drowning man with the assurance that they would soon rescue him. The current of the stream being so swift it was found impossible to reach him with the rope, when B. F. Martin and Orsamus Walker hurried back to town for the purpose of building a boat, while Andy Lewis, Benjamin Naylor and a man named Bromfield, went up the stream about three quarters of a mile, made a raft and floated down. Bromfield fell off the raft and was swept down the stream, but was rescued. The effort to reach the man with the raft proving fruitless, nothing could be done until the arrival of the boat, which arrived at about three o'clock the next morning. Having been in the water for some ten hours, it was with difficulty Mr. F. could get in the boat which was rowed out to meet him. He has no desire to meet with another like experience. The horse, after making several attempts, finally reached the shore some distance down the stream.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR—AT HOME.

We now come to the year 1861, the first year of the great rebellion, and we note with pride the history of McDonough during the stirring events of the succeeding four years. True there are some things we wish might be forever blotted from the book of remembrance, but such cannot be the case, and it becomes our duty, as a faithful historian, to record the facts as they occurred, trusting the time is past when bitter feelings will be engendered by recalling the scenes of those "days that tried men's souls."

Politically, McDonough county has ever been close, neither one of the great parties, at any time being able, with confidence, to claim it as its own. Settled, as we have before stated, principally by emigrants from the Southern States, it could hardly be otherwise than that the sympathies of many would be with the South, and that ill-feeling would exist towards the Abolitionists. But notwithstanding all this, there beat within their breast a patriotism that made them forget mere party feelings and sectional lines in their greater love for the Union. Every star and every stripe in the old flag they loved with a devotion which afterwards exhibited itself on many a battle field.

Many of our best and most patriotic citizens endeavored, by all the means within their power, to prevent the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair, believing it would endanger the Union. Others, equally true, worked hard for his election, believing it impossible that it should afford any pretext for the secession of the Southern States. When the dark war clouds began to spread over our country, each and every one hoped, even against hope, that they would soon pass away, and that peace and prosperity would continue to reign. But such was not to be the case. On the twelfth day of April, 1861, the rebels, who for weeks

had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumpter. For hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being injured severely; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the old flag—that flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe, by rebel hands it was now trailed in the dust! O, how the blood of patriotic men in the North boiled when they learned of the outrage! And nowhere was greater indignation manifested than in McDonough county. Partisan feeling that had heretofore existed was now swept away, and in the language of the immortal Douglas, but two parties could exist—patriots and traitors.

When the President issued his call for 75,000 men, McDonough county responded without delay; and when the call, but a few days afterward, was made for 300,000 more, others were ready to go forth in defense of their country. Meetings were held in various parts of the county, participated in by Democrats and Republicans, now only to be known as patriots, and resolutions were adopted setting forth in the strongest terms undying devotion to the Union. As showing the feeling existing at the time, we give the following: At Macomb, April 17, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, and a committee, consisting of Nelson Abbott, Charles Chandler, A. K. Lowry, W. E. Withrow, John Knappenberger and Carter Van Vleck, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. This committee consisted of three Democrats and three Republicans. They reported as follows:

WHEREAS, War against the government of the United States has been commenced by the authorities of the so-called Confederate States, by assailing and reducing Fort Sumpter, a fortress garrisoned and defended by United States soldiers, and under the sacred protection of the national flag; and,

WHEREAS, The president of the United States has issued his proclamation reciting that "the laws of the United States have been and are opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way," and calling for volunteers to suppress said combination and execute the laws; be it

Resolved by the citizens of McDonough county, without distinction of party, in mass meeting assembled, That it is the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to sustain and support the constituted authorities of the United States in their lawful efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the integrity of the constitution and the supremacy of all the laws, and protect the federal capital and sustain the honor of our national flag.

Resolved, That, while we would be glad to see such legislation adopted by the federal and state governments as would, if possible, bring about an honorable reconciliation between the citizens of the several states, yet we deem it the duty of our Legislature about

to assemble to pass such laws as will render the general government speedy and efficient aid in all its lawful endeavors to carry out the objects indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the stars and stripes are the emblems of our country's liberties and honors, and wheresoever floating it is the duty of every American citizen to yield to that flag unconditional allegiance and undying devotion.

At Colchester, April 19th, at a public meeting, they reported as follows :

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Colchester and vicinity, have no ill-feeling toward any political party, and say, with the immortal Clay, that we know no North—no South—no East—no West; we know only the welfare of our country.

Resolved, That, in view of our present crisis, we pledge our support to the administration for the purpose of sustaining the government, the constitution, and the Union. In doing so we show them we are not degenerated sons of '76.

At Foster's Point, on the evening of the twenty-seventh of April, the citizens assembled and adopted the following :

WHEREAS, The government of these United States has been assailed—the flag of our country fired upon and dishonored—our country is severely threatened with destruction; therefore,

Resolved, That we, without respect to party, declare our undying devotion to the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we know no government but our government, no country but our country, and no flag but the stars and stripes of our honored sires.

Other meetings were held in various parts of the county, and equally strong resolutions were passed. The people were thoroughly aroused. About the twentieth of April a company numbering one hundred and eight was formed at Macomb, and the following officers elected: V. Y. Ralston, Captain; B. F. Pinckley, First Lieutenant; H. M. Bartholomew, Second Lieutenant. As the names of the company are given elsewhere, it is not necessary that we should repeat. D. P. Wells had another company ready, when the two together left Macomb for Springfield, the place of rendezvous. They were escorted to the depot by about one thousand persons, and many were the tears shed and the hearty "God bless you!" given over the departure of loved ones. But there was not one of all that number who would have had any one of the departing boys turn back. Samuel Wilson, of Middletown, with another company, joined the two from Macomb at Colchester, and, together, the three proceeded to Springfield, from which place they were forwarded to Quincy, where the work of organizing the regiment was completed.

For four long years, the organization of new companies and enlistment of men for old companies whose ranks had been decimated by disease and rebel bullets, was carried on. Gray-headed

men, who had almost reached three-score years and ten, and boys not yet out of their teens, went to the camp, and through the most urgent solicitation, were accepted and sworn into the service. Neither age nor youth kept them back,* and when rejected from either cause, or from physical inability, would insist on being received, believing themselves as capable of doing a soldier's duty as thousands who had already gone. Three thousand of as brave men as ever handled a musket or drew a sword, went out from this county, many, very many, never to return. If you go with me to the battle-fields of the South, we shall see how there fell at Donelson, Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Vicksburg, and other places, those who were the pride of fond fathers, loving mothers, and unselfish, devoted wives. We shall see them dropping off, one by one, and often, without coffin or burial shroud, thrown into the cold ground, there to await the resurrection morn, and the re-union upon the other side of the River of Death. In many a home throughout the county we find the vacant chair, and witness the mournful look of those ever watching for one that cometh not. Upon our streets, day by day, we meet those wearing sleeveless garments, or walking in a way that tells too plainly that the sound of the footfall is not made by flesh and blood. Inquire the reason, and we shall probably learn that while charging the enemies lines at Vicksburg, Shiloh, or elsewhere, a cannon ball deprived them of a limb. But no word of complaint do we hear; the only regret expressed being that it was not possible to do more for their country.

While they were away upon the tented field, the patriotic men and women at home were not idle. Although impossible to get the county to do anything in an official way for the relief of soldiers' families, many, as private citizens, thought it not only a duty but a blessed privilege to render all the aid in their power. During the entire four years of war, we think but little actual suffering was experienced by any at home on account of the absence of their natural protectors, who were serving their country. Fairs and festivals were held for the purpose of obtaining sanitary supplies for those in the field, and Soldiers' Aid Societies were continually investigating and relieving the wants of the needy at home.

Occasionally word would be received of the gallant conduct upon the battle field of some company from this county, and al-

though hearts were made sad by the fact that the blood of many had been shed, yet all rejoiced that none failed to perform their duty. At the battle of Shiloh the 28th regiment distinguished itself greatly, and the ranks of Co. D were decimated by the shot and shell of the enemy, but still they faltered not. At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors held thereafter, Hon. James M. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That James M. Wallin, Esq., the Chairman of this Board, be requested to procure and present to Capt. G. L. Farwell, for his company D, 28th regiment, Illinois Volunteers, a national flag as a token of merit for distinguished patriotism in the battle of Shiloh, on the sixth and seventh of April last, on behalf of McDonough County, Illinois.

On the twenty-sixth of May, 1863, Hon. B. R. Hampton presented the following preamble and resolution to the Board, which, on motion of J. P. Updegraff, was adopted :

WHEREAS, There has been a number of battles recently fought by General Grant's division of the army, between Jackson and Vicksburg ; and,

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of McDonough county are soldiers in that division ; and,

WHEREAS, The Sanitary Commission of Chicago have called upon the people of the State of Illinois for aid for the sick and wounded soldiers at Vicksburg ; therefore,

Resolved, That we make an appropriation of one hundred dollars out of any county funds not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of said sick and wounded soldiers, and the clerk is hereby directed to issue a county order for that amount, and send the money to the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

During this year our armies met with a number of reverses, and doubts arose in the minds of many as to the power of the government to put down the rebellion. Organizations were formed throughout the North of men who favored an instant cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of our troops from southern soil, and a compromise with the rebels. The organization was regarded as treasonable by the administration, and many of the leaders of the movement were arrested without regular warrant and incarcerated in various prisons, while the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended. A great hue and cry was raised because of this fact ; the government was denounced as tyrannical, and a forcible resistance was seriously advocated. A large number in McDonough county joined in the movement with the opposition, and party strife again ran high. Friends of long standing became enemies, and threats of personal damage were made upon both sides. Recruiting for the army was well nigh suspended, and the Union cause seemed

very dark. 'At this juncture, B. R. Hampton introduced the following resolution, and asked its adoption by the Board of Supervisors at their session in May, 1863 :

WHEREAS, Our nation is now involved in civil war, brought about by the acts of designing and unscrupulous men who seek to destroy the best government ever instituted upon the earth by man ; and believing it to be the duty of all public bodies, assembled for the purpose of transaction of public business, to throw their influence, whether it be much or little, on the side of the government and for the maintenance of its power and authority ; therefore,

Resolved, That although some of us may differ with the administration in relation to some of its war policy, yet we are anxious to see the rebels subdued and forced to submit to the regularly constituted authorities of the United States ; and further, that we are opposed to any and all propositions for a compromise, come from what source they may, short of an unconditional surrender of the rebels to the government.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn all sympathizers with the rebellion, wherever found, as also that spirit of fault-finding which is so rife among us.

On motion, the subject of the adoption of the resolutions were laid upon the table, and afterward being taken therefrom, after slight amendment by Mr. Hampton, and considerable discussion ensuing, Supervisor Reid offered the following as a substitute for those of Mr. Hampton :

Resolved, That McDonough county has been, is now, and will forever remain devotedly attached to the federal government of the United States, under the constitution which creates that government and defines its powers.

Resolved, That we are in favor of destroying the rebellion, and sanction any legitimate means for the accomplishment of that purpose, either through an honorable compromise of difficulties or a convention of all the States for arranging terms of mutual intercourse, leaving to every State the right to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret that the President has not moved with the whole power of the army placed in his hands by a confiding but betrayed people, upon the enemy's works, but instead thereof has made war upon unarmed and patriotic citizens of the North, whose only "crime" has been devotion to the constitution and best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we view with just alarm the repeated usurpations of power by the President and his military officers, in the arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of peaceable citizens ; in their mock trial and imprisonment ; in the attempt to overawe peaceful meetings of the people called " to petition the government for redress of grievances ; " in the arbitrary suspension of the *habeas corpus* ; in the substitution of the will or whim of an irresponsible officer for the written law ; that if these and other kindred usurpations are not rebuked and counteracted by the friends of law and order, then indeed is a military despotism established over us, our constitution destroyed, and a new government destructive of our liberties inaugurated in the place of the fundamental law bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Resolved, That we call upon this government to return to true and faithful allegiance to the Constitution, and to employ the remaining period of their short term of power in honest endeavors to restore the country to the condition of peace, prosperity and growth which distinguished our country before the advent of a sectional organization to power.

Resolved, That the profligate squandering of the public money by the officers under the control of President Lincoln is without a parallel for recklessness and infamy in the history of any civilized nation ; in the language of John P. Hale, we solemnly "believe and declare that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruption and profligacy practiced in the various departments of this administration than they are from the open enemy in the field."

Resolved, That we request our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Lewis W. Ross, to use his best exertions to secure the repeal of the conscription bill, the indemnity bill, and all other oppressive and partisan enactments of the late Congress; also, to oppose all measures looking toward a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That in the language of Governor Seymour, "Having given the administration a generous support in the war, we pause to see what kind of a government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures, and demand to know whether the war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North."

Pending the question of the adoption of the resolutions, Supervisor Porter offered the following as a substitute therefor, to-wit :

Resolved, That we, as a Board of Supervisors, whatever shades of difference of opinion there may be among us, we are united in this, a firm and unshaken determination to stand upon the Federal Constitution—standing upon this broad basis, we are opposed to secession, and to suppress it, we are in favor of the use of the means guaranteed to us by a wise and benignant government, arms, amnesty, redress of grievances, an honorable compromise on all subjects of controversy ; in short, by the use of all means that become a wise and Christian nation.

Resolved, That upon this basis shall we stand till the "trump of peace shall sound."

The resolutions of Mr. Porter were rejected, and those of Mr. Reid adopted.

As we have before remarked, enlistments for the army were slow at this time, and in order to encourage volunteers, Hon. B. R. Hampton, at the December meeting (1863) of the Board of Supervisors, offered the following resolution, which was rejected by the Board :

Resolved, That in addition to the bounties offered by the government of the United States for recruits, we offer a county bounty of fifty dollars to each man who is the head of a family, and twenty-five dollars to each single or unmarried man who shall hereafter enlist in the military service of the United States.

The call of the government became more urgent, and as the quota of the county was not full, drafting was resorted to. We may here state that had McDonough county received credit for all who had gone from her midst, no draft would have ever been ordered here; but many, in order to receive the large bounty offered by other counties, went there for the purpose of enlistment. Hon. William H. Randolph, some time previous to this, re-

ceived the appointment of Deputy U. S. Marshall, and upon him devolved the enforcement of the laws. It was in this duty that he met his death.

The United States government was now terribly in earnest—men must be had. A large bounty was offered, but still not enough to tempt many to leave the comforts of home to endure the toils and privations of a soldier's life. Those who were formerly opposed to the giving of a bounty by the county for volunteers, now became clamorous for it to be done at once. On the fourteenth day of December, 1864, W. H. Green, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolution which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary for the government of the United States to draft men into the service of the United States, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion in the Southern States; and,

WHEREAS, The government of the United States does not pay a sufficient bounty to obtain volunteers for said service; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the county of McDonough request William H. Neece, the Representative of this county in the Legislature of this State, to have such law or laws passed at the next meeting of the Legislature as will empower the Board of Supervisors of this county to levy a tax sufficient to enable the county to offer bounties to persons enlisting in the military service of the United States, and to enable drafted men to procure substitutes when drafted into said service.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. Neece, in due time, introduced a bill before the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of the above request. The bill became a law, receiving the signature of the Governor. Monday, February 6th, 1865, the Board of Supervisors were called together to take action on this law. A dispatch was forwarded to Mr. Neece inquiring into the provisions of the bill, which answer being satisfactory, Supervisor McSperitt offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption, viz:

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of McDonough county, That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to each and every volunteer that may have been, or shall be, enlisted in the military service of the United States, to fill the quota of McDonough county under the proclamation of the President of the United States, made in December, 1864, for 300,000 men to fill the army: *provided*, that this appropriation shall be allowed to no person who shall be credited to any other county, city or State, and to no person who shall volunteer or present a representative substitute from any township after its quota under the present call shall have been filled. Also, that the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to each person, a resident of this county, who shall be drafted under the present call, to furnish a substitute or enter the service himself: *provided, further*, that where townships or parts of townships have already furnished volunteers under the present call, by clubs or townships, and have paid the men so furnished, then such clubs, townships, or parts of

townships, shall have the right to their respective shares of this appropriation, instead of the men so paid and in the service, to be paid to such person or persons as the club or township may designate; to be divided *pro rata* among all persons contributing to such club or township fund in proportion to the amount of their contribution: *provided, also*, that no inhabitant of the city of Macomb shall be entitled to any part of this appropriation unless the tax to pay the same shall have been levied upon the property of said city, as well as the property of said county.

For the payment of the above appropriations the Clerk of the County Court of McDonough county is hereby authorized and directed to draw his order on the Treasurer of this county for the sum of three hundred dollars, payable in one year, and drawing six per cent. interest from date, in favor of each and every person volunteering, and credited to the several townships and wards of said county, or their respective orders; and also to each and every drafted man (after he shall have been accepted), or his order, so far as the same may be necessary to fill the quota of said county: *provided*, that any order for said sum of three hundred dollars may be made in amounts of fifty dollars, if required by the person entitled thereto. The certificate of the Provost Marshall of this district, as to the names of the persons volunteering or having been drafted, and as to the quotas of the different townships or wards of this county, shall be sufficient evidence to the Clerk to authorize him to act under the present appropriation.

Various substitutes were offered for the foregoing resolutions. Among others Supervisor Provine offered one embodying the following objections: First, that it would be unequal and unjust for those that have sons, or that have sent sons under twenty-one years of age. Second, that it is the duty and the privilege of every able-bodied man to respond to the call of his country in defense of his civil and religious liberties. Third, that the making of such appropriation would involve the county in such a debt as would result in bankruptcy and ruin.

Previous to a vote upon the question the privilege was given to Col. L. H. Waters, Judge J. S. Bailey and James M. Campbell to present their views. All the various substitutes were voted down and the original resolutions of Mr. McSperitt were adopted. Mr. Hamilton afterwards (at March term, same year) endeavored to have passed a resolution exempting from taxation under the levy to raise money for the payment of the bounties certain classes, as follows: First, those who have been themselves in the service during the present war. Second, those who may be widows or orphans of soldiers who have served in the present war. Third, those who have hired substitutes in the present war previous to the present call. Those from whose families minors have gone out as soldiers during the present war. The resolution of Mr. H. was voted down.

By reference to a report made by the County Clerk to the Adjutant General of the State, we learn that there was expended by the county as bounty money the sum of \$131,400. In addition

to this Mound township expended \$5,860; Prairie City, \$18,049.39; New Salem, \$6,266.50; a total for the county of \$161,575.85.

On the first day of November, 1864, occurred the most terrible tragedy recorded in the annals of McDonough county. In July of this year the President of the United States issued his proclamation for an additional number of men for the United States service; and further ordered that if the call was not complied with by volunteers within fifty days from date of said call, drafting should be resorted to. Each State in the Union was divided into districts and sub-districts, and to each was assigned their just quota. A record of all enlistments heretofore made had been kept and each district properly credited with all volunteers reporting therefrom. McDonough county was in the Ninth District, Capt. B. F. Westlake, of Mt. Sterling, Brown county, Provost Marshal. On the fifteenth day of June, 1863, William H. Randolph, of the city of Macomb, received the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal, and was re-appointed Sept. 28, 1864, commission to date from Sept. 15, 1864. About this time notice was given to the various sub-districts in the county that upon the sixth day of October, the draft for the townships of Eldorado, Emmet Hire, Sciota, Industry, Bethel, Lamoine, Chalmers, Scotland, Mound, Walnut Grove and New Salem, would take place at Mt. Sterling, and requested that committees should be appointed from each township to attend the drawing to see that it was fairly conducted. According to notice, the draft took place and a list of drafted men immediately forwarded to Captain Randolph. Upon that list appeared the name of John Bond, of Hire township. Mr. Bond was duly notified, and failing to report according to the statute made and provided, was considered a deserter, and it became the duty of Captain Randolph to arrest him as such. Accordingly on the morning of the first day of November, 1864, he proceeded to Blandinsville for that purpose, arriving there a little before daylight. About sunrise, he met Bond in the saloon of Chris. Sappington, and told him he had come for him, and asked him to go peaceably with him to Mt. Sterling. This Bond refused to do, stating that he would not go and fight for the niggers, and that the quota of his township was full, and it was unnecessary. Mr. Randolph told him he must go. Bond went out of the saloon, followed by Randolph, going over to the hotel of his brother James. Here they were met by Miles, another brother of John, who said to him, "Your horse is ready; it is time to take

a ride." Mr. R. then placed his hand upon John's shoulder and told him he was his prisoner. Upon this, Bond drew his pistol, fired at Randolph, and then ran. Mr. R. returned the fire, and followed him out the door, where they were again met by Miles, who also fired at him. Randolph then turned, and the Bond brothers jumped on their horses and fled the country. Randolph was shot in four places, two mortal wounds being inflicted. He was taken to the house of a Mr. Hudson, where he died in about eighteen hours after being shot. Drs. Emery and Durant, of Blandinsville, and Jordan, of Macomb, were called in, and all that could be done for his relief was attended to, but all in vain. Coroner Sullivan held an inquest on the remains on the third inst., the jury returning a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of John Bond and Miles Bond, aided by James Bond and Tyler Ray, and that the act was without sufficient justification. The next day, the fourth, the remains were brought to Macomb, and interred in Oakwood cemetery, being followed to the grave by a large procession of sincerely mourning relatives and friends.

At the death of Mr. Randolph the citizens of the county offered a reward of \$5,205 for the arrest of the four accomplices in the murder, viz: John Bond, Miles Bond, James Bond, and Atilla Ray. Of this amount Mrs. Randolph was to give the sum of \$2,000. At the March term (1865) following of the Circuit Court, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against the four above-named persons implicated by the coroner's jury. The indictment against Ray, we believe, was afterwards quashed.

As remarked, after having shot Captain Randolph, the Bonds fled the country, and the attempt made to capture them at the time was unsuccessful. Nothing reliable as to their whereabouts was learned by the public for several years. Frank E. Fowler, of Macomb, now of Galesburg, Illinois, then in the employ of the government as United States detective, determined, if possible, to effect their capture. In response to a card, we received the following account of the capture of Miles Bond, from Mr. Fowler:

"On Saturday, June 13, 1868, I arrested Miles W. Bond, near the town of Sonora, Hardin county, Kentucky, for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal William H. Randolph, on the first day of November, 1864. I had been on the track of Bond about three years, but when about ready to capture him 'he wasn't there.'

"Some three weeks before the arrest I located Bond at the above mentioned place, and proceeded to arrange for making his arrest, which had to be done very cautiously, as he had many relatives and friends watching my every movement. So I gave out in your neighborhood that I was going to Massachusetts to visit relatives. The next you heard was a telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky, that the arrest had been made.

"On arriving at Louisville, Bond being a desperate man, I secured the co-operation of an officer, and together we proceeded to the place of capture. Bond had just left his house and was crossing the road, at about five o'clock in the morning, when we came upon, and immediately seized him and clasped the irons upon him, without giving him any time to make the least resistance. He was immediately hurried off, and arrived in Macomb Tuesday morning, June 16, 1868, just three years four months and fourteen days from the day of the murder.

Since the murder, Bond had been wandering all over the country, his occupation being that of farmer, barber, miller, carpenter, etc. He took his arrest as coolly as could be expected. At first he had not much to say, but before arriving at Macomb he became quite talkative, giving all the information in regard to his life since he left the county. He had been living under the name of Samuel S. Walker. Shortly after arresting him I called him by the name of Miles, his given name, and he remarked to me,—
'That is the first time in over three years that anybody has called me by that name.'

Very respectfully,

"FRANK E. FOWLER."

At the October term, 1868, the case of Miles W. Bond was called, and, on motion of his attorneys, a change of venue was taken to Schuyler county, and his trial had at the May term of the circuit court of that county. L. W. James, prosecuting attorney, assisted by D. G. Tunnicliff, C. F. Wheat, L. H. Waters and J. C. Bagby, conducted the prosecution, while S. C. Judd, S. P. Shope, W. H. Neece, Robert Walker and Henry Metz appeared for the defense. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case ably argued by the attorney. The fact of the killing of Randolph by the Bonds was clearly proven, and not denied by the defense; in fact the defendant himself did not deny the charge against him, and in the trial of his brothers, John and James, some two years afterwards at Macomb, swore to the fact. The attorneys for the defense made the following points: First,

There is no record of a draft having been made. Second, At the time of the arrest of John Bond the draft was filled. The object of the conscript law was to raise soldiers, and consequently the force and object of the law was attained when the quota was full ; after that the Provost Marshal had no right to arrest alternates who would have been dismissed if they had reported. Third, In attempting to arrest John Bond, he transcended his duties, and Bond was justified in resisting arrest. Fourth, Miles Bond, seeing the life of his brother in danger, by the law was justified in shooting his antagonist.

The case was ably managed upon both sides, and, after a patient hearing, it was submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

About the beginning of the year 1870 two men came to Macomb, having in charge John and James Bond, claiming to have captured them in Missouri, and claiming the reward offered for their apprehension. Doubt was entertained as to their story, it being generally believed it was a "put up job," the Bonds desiring to surrender, and had arranged with these men to come and deliver them up and divide with them the amount of the reward offered. It was therefore refused, and they only received about \$50 to pay their expenses.

At the March term, 1871, the case of John and James Bond was called, but on account of the absence of two important witnesses, the State's Attorney, L. W. James, obtained a continuance till the next term. At the special term, held in July following, the case was again called, but in consequence of the sudden and violent illness of Capt. B. F. Westlake, a material witness, a continuance was again granted to the people. At the September term all were found ready, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of the month, the trial began, Judge Sibley, of the Adams District, presiding. Only two jurors were accepted out of the regular panel. Ninety-two others were summoned and examined before the twelve could be obtained. On the completion of the regular number, the trial proceeded. For the people appeared L. W. James, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by C. F. Wheat and D. G. Tunnicliff. The defense was represented by Messrs. Judd & Neece. The trial lasted for three days. Twelve witnesses were examined for the people, and five for the defense. Upon the points where both were examined there was no apparent difference in their testi-

mony. The attorneys for the defense did not deny the fact of the killing, but based their whole argument upon the question of the illegality of the action of Mr. Randolph in the attempted arrest. They claimed that no such an officer as Deputy Provost Marshal was recognized by the United States Government; that Mr. Randolph was acting without due authority, consequently he was a trespasser, and in laying his hand upon John Bond he committed an assault, and therefore the killing was justifiable in law. Mr. James, the prosecuting attorney, showed from the evidence that Randolph was recognized by the government; that he received pay in the discharge of his duties; that Bond thought him an officer; that the community all acknowledged his authority; and, even if authority was denied, the murder was not justifiable and could not be. The judge read quite a lengthy charge to the jury, and they retired about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. About four o'clock in the morning word was sent to the judge that a verdict was agreed upon, when he immediately called the court to order. The prisoners were sent for, and at this unreasonable hour a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered, and John and James Bond were allowed their liberty.

After the passage of the resolution by the Board of Supervisors in which they offered a bounty of \$300 to enlisted or drafted men, volunteering rapidly increased, and our quota was soon filled, the last volunteers leaving the county about February, 1865. Fortunately no more were required, the rebellion being nearly at an end.

The news of the fall of Richmond was received with great joy by every loyal citizen of the county. It was looked upon as a harbinger of peace. But joy was soon succeeded by sorrow. On the morning of the fifteenth of April, 1865, news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln, and grief overspread the face of every one. Business houses were closed and appropriately draped in mourning. Church bells tolled forth the sad intelligence that, by the hands of a cowardly assassin, the great and noble Abraham Lincoln had been stricken down. In squads of two or three, people wandered listlessly about, or retired to the privacy of their own closets, to commune with the Almighty Father, and pray that no further calamity might befall our country. On the following Sabbath day every church was draped in mourning, and services appropriate to the occasion were held.

Time passed, and the rebellion was brought to an end; and peace was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. All throughout the country the shouts went up from loyal hearts, and as our "brave boys in blue" returned, the joy increased. The war over, the sacrifice made, and the Union saved! That McDonough county men nobly did their duty in this great cause, the records of Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chancellorville, Mission Ridge, and a hundred other battle fields, will duly testify. But now those that are left are gathered at home, and occasionally they recount to us the scenes of those terrible times, and our hearts almost cease to beat as they describe the battles in which our brothers were engaged, and tell us how, where the strife raged the fiercest, there fell so many of their brave comrades; or how, one by one, in the dreary prison pens of the South, or in the hospitals, passed away from earth those who but a short time previous were full of health and hope. But how sad our hearts are made to see in so many households the vacant chair and witness the longing look of some loved ones there, who seem to expect that which can never come to pass upon this side of the Jordan of death—the reunion of those who are gone before with those that are left. But amid all this, we have a country saved, and should we not be thankful to the Great Father of All that it was in our power to make the sacrifice by which all this was accomplished?

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR—IN THE FIELD.

If time and space allowed, gladly would we follow our brave soldier boys to the tented field and recount the individual acts of bravery of one and all; but this we cannot do, and can only speak in general terms, giving a short description of such regiments as were composed in good part of men from this county. Our soldiers, we find, are as modest as brave, and not disposed to volunteer information for publication, so that for what we do give we have had to depend principally upon our public records. Beginning in order of enlistment, we come to the

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized and mustered into the United States service at Quincy, Illinois, under the "Ten Regiment Act," on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1861. It was mustered in by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., June 12th, 1861; moved to Grand river, Mo., as railroad guard, after which the regiment was scattered along the line of the H. & St. Jo. road as guard. July 10, Col. Smith's force, though attacked at Monroe Station by sixteen hundred mounted rebels, held its position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the enemy fled. On the sixteenth, lost two men killed and two wounded at Caldwell Station. August 20, regiment moved under Gen. Hurlbut to Kirksville in pursuit of Gen. Green, arriving at Honeyville Sept. 1. Sept. 10, ordered to St. Joseph, Mo. On the fourteenth, together with the Third Iowa Infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City; seventeenth, returned to St. Joseph. Jan. 27, ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. March 3, ordered to New Madrid, where they were attached to the army of Mississippi, Second Brigade, Col. James D. Morgan, First Division, Brigadier General E. A. Paine.

On the evening of the twelfth of March the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers were thrown forward and erected a line of earthworks, mounting four heavy guns, within a half mile of the enemy's works.

March 13, the battle of New Madrid was fought, the Sixteenth supporting the siege guns.

April 7, were landed on the opposite side of the Mississippi with the Tenth Illinois, and followed the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tenn., where they captured 5,000 prisoners, a large amount of artillery, small guns and ammunition.

April 9, returned to New Madrid; 13th, embarked for Osceola, Ark.; 17th, embarked for Hamburg, Tenn., where they arrived on the 22d; participated in the siege of Corinth; after the evacuation pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville. June 12, returned and camped at Big Springs. July 20, moved to Tusculumbia; 29th, crossed the Tennessee at Florence.

September 15, arrived at Nashville after a seventeen-days' march, with continual guerrilla fighting. Loss, one killed and five wounded.

Garrisoned Edgefield, guarding railroad bridge, November 5; garrison was attacked by rebel General Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving many dead upon the field. Loss, one killed and five wounded, including Captain Rowe; was in the Atlanta campaign; mustered out July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; arrived at Camp Butler July 10, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

There were two hundred and twenty-eight in the regiment from this county, divided into six companies, and during the war the casualties were five killed, twelve wounded, and fifteen died.

Notwithstanding the life of a soldier on active duty is one of toil and danger, still a little time is found for amusements, and some good anecdotes are related by the boys. While this regiment was stationed at Memphis, a couple of Irishmen found time to pay court to a pretty Irish maiden residing there. Jealousy existed in the hearts of both, and each did his level best to win the good graces of the fair one, while at the same time he would utterly demolish his rival. One evening both happened to call upon the loved one at the same time, and fell to demeaning each other in her presence. Becoming tired of this they began bragging of their ancestors. One said his father was a very wealthy man in the old country and a lineal descendant of a

noble lord. The other responded, "I can't say my father is very wealthy and a descendant of a lord, but I can say he came to this country when a poor boy and became a great builder and architect, planning some of the finest buildings and works of art in this country; in fact, he was the principal architect of the Natural Bridge in Virginia!" "Take the girl," said the other, "I have nothing more to say."

In the regiment was a German going by the name of Solomon, an easy-going, good-natured soul. One day he came into camp from a foraging expedition, and related an adventure of his, as follows: "As I was coming along te road, somepody he behint me hol-lered out, 'Get out of te road.' I taught it was some tam cavalry man, and I paid no 'tention to him. Butty soon he hollers out again, 'Get out of te road you tam son of a pitch.' I tought ten it vas somepody vot knowd me, ven he callt me py name, and I looks around, and dere vas John Bope (Gen. Pope), and I gets out of te road butty quicks."

While in Missouri, General Pope, for some cause, took a dislike to this regiment, and charged them with being a set of thieves, and said they would steal everything they could lay their hands on. Afterward, at Tiptonville, this regiment, with the 10th Illinois, captured five thousand prisoners without the rebels firing a gun, which, when General Pope heard of, he enquired of General Payne how it was done. The question was overheard by a member of the regiment, who quickly responded, "General, I can tell you how it was done. The 16th stole all their ammunition and they couldn't fire."

On a long march the men were apt to break ranks, which being observed, the order was given to "close up," which order was carried all along the line. On one occasion a large number of "contrabands" were following the regiment when this order was given. An old colored lady, thinking the order was meant for her, raised her clothes a little above her ankles, and turning to the officer near her who gave the command, innocently asked, "Is that high enough, massa?"

The following letter, which we give precisely as received, without the change of a single word, was received by Captain Rowe while the regiment was stationed at St. Joseph. It is needless to say the Captain, being a "gintleman that he was," made the boys pay their just debts, and immediately forwarded the "sax dollars"

to the lady. For this kind deed we have no doubt the lady has always held him in kind remembrance :

THA SITTU O QUANCY NOV 1, 1861.

CAPTAIN ROWE.—Ant yer company after bein ashamed o' yerselves to let a pure widdy go wid no pay 4 muntths when u hev yer one pay long sense ye rite wel no I did yer washin when yer were in this sitty an ye hev never ben the men to pay an not let the childers cryin fer bred drab yer eis ma ye never be after bein hungry childers yerselves, wid a mothers hart in ye at all, now that ye ma niver forget it my name is Catharine O'Sullivan an did the washin fur companie C whin Captain Cahill was the after bein the boss Captain and jeems Barnett was the Clark an he sed he wud se it pade wil ye no dear Captin Rowe tha do sa ye ar after bein dacent gintleman yearself an wuld niver like ter se yer one childers cri fur bred wunt ye be as a gude man as ye are hilp me get the 6 dolirs that companie C oes me fur washin when I walked a mile an a half to git it an fatch it home twice almost every weak when tha wur at Kemp wut Michael Reedy noes I did the wurk so dus michael lynch no it, I an wil tel ye the same if yer onor wil but ask him an he wus married when he was at Quancy an a dacent man he seamed But Jim Barnet tuk the names fur me an he can tel best that tha oe me sax dolirs fur washin an will testify on the cross if he stil in companie c yet an wil tel the trooth about it.

Catherine O'Sullivan To Captin Rowe Michael lynch or Reedy or Jeems Barnet who all no the Captin noe that companie c oes me sax dollars.

Wel ye plase try an get the muny fur the lady as shea is very pure an needs it much an got me to rite for her sent it to Mr. Newton Fagg for Catherine O'Sullivan sax dolirs.

On the departure of the companies for the 16th regiment the enlistment of other men did not cease. The war fever was up, and hundreds were ready to do and die for their country. In July, 1861, L. H. Waters, G. L. Farwell, and W. F. Bayne raised companies and proceeded to Springfield. The companies raised by Waters and Farwell were consolidated, with Farwell as Captain, Waters becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. J. D. Walker was also busily engaged in making up a company, which is next in order.

COMPANY H—SECOND CAVALRY.

This company was organized at Macomb, Illinois, by J. D. Walker, and accepted by the Governor July 24, 1861. The company went into quarters at Camp Butler, Springfield, August 5, and was mustered into the United States service August 12, 1861, remained in the State until November 12, 1861, when they were ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where they were partly armed and equipped. From here they made several important reconnoissances into the interior of Kentucky. They were ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, March 11, 1862, being the first Union soldiers to enter that rebel stronghold ; here they remained until March 23, 1862, when they were ordered to Hickman, Kentucky. March 31

they were part of the force that attacked and captured Union City, then a rebel camp of instruction. Returned to Hickman and remained until July 9, 1862, when they were ordered to Union City, thence to Crocket Station, and from there to Trenton, Tennessee, arriving June 18th. Their duty while here was arduous, having considerable scouting to do, the country being alive with guerrillas. July 27th they scouted toward Brownsville, and for seventeen days were continually skirmishing with the guerrillas. Returned to their camp at Trenton, and was ordered to Jackson, Tennessee, August 25, and the 29th to Bolivar, Tennessee, where they arrived on the 30th, and were immediately ordered into action, in which the noblest officer of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, was killed. The casualties of the regiment were heavy, but in Company H were light. While in camp at Bolivar they scouted in Haywood county, destroying Captain Haywood's guerrilla band by capturing his camp, equipage, and forty men. The regiment was ordered to Lagrange, Tenn., November 5, 1862, from which they made several reconnoissances, one in the direction of Larmar, where they brought on an engagement with the rebels, driving them away and taking possession of the field with eighty prisoners, Company H meeting with slight losses. On the twenty-eighth of November they took the advance of the army, moving through Holly Springs to Abbeyville, returned to Holly Springs Dec. 2, and went into camp. The rebel General Van Dorn made a raid upon Holly Springs Dec. 20, 1862. After two hours hard fighting the rebels, with overwhelming numbers, drove this regiment from their place, it losing one hundred and sixty killed, wounded and missing. Jan. 1, 1863, ordered to Memphis, where they had an opportunity to recuperate some. On the twenty-second of February, moved to Young's Point, arriving the twenty-third, and March 14 ordered to Milliken's Bend, where they remained until the movement on Vicksburg commenced, this regiment taking the advance. March 31, moved on Richmond, La., where they engaged the rebels across the bayou, which, after one hour's fighting, they captured. Left Richmond April 5, moving down Round Away Bayou, skirmishing with rebel Colonel Hanson's command. April 14, camped at Smith's plantation; moved from here, crossing Videt and Mill bayous in flatboats, and encamped at St. Joseph, La., the twenty-eighth. Crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, May 1, and arrived at Big Sandy the fifth. The duties of this regiment were

heavy, having to picket the front of Osterhaus, and Hovey's Divisions, and watching the flanks at the battle of Champion Hills. May 16, 1863, they arrived at Big Black river, and the next day made the first reconnoissance in the rear of Vicksburg. They were engaged in scouting in the Yazoo Valley until June 9, 1863, when they were ordered to Big Black Bridge, on the Vicksburg and Jackson road, remaining until July 5, when they advanced on Jackson. They skirmished heavily with the rebels four days, and arrived at Jackson on the ninth, and on the sixteenth were ordered to scout to Brookhaven, seventy-five miles below Jackson. Returned July 20, and were ordered to Vicksburg, where they arrived July 28, 1863. August 5 were ordered down the Mississippi river to Natchez, remaining until the fifteenth, when they were ordered to Carrollton, La., and Sept. 5 to Morganza, La., where they skirmished with the rebels fifteen days, and on the twenty-ninth the rebels brought on a general engagement, compelling them to retreat. Oct. 9, 1863, they reported to General Lee at New Orleans, and on the fifteenth left for Brashear City, arriving on the seventeenth, and at Franklin the eighteenth, New Ibera the nineteenth, at Vermilionville Oct. 20, 1863. On the twenty-first they advanced on the Bayou Teche road, and brought on an engagement with the enemy, meeting slight losses. Nov. 1, returned to Vermilionville, and on the eleventh engaged the rebels at Carrion Crow Bayou Crossing, one killed and three wounded. Jan. 5, 1864, ordered to New Orleans to recuperate, they arriving the fifteenth. The company was mustered out Nov. 22, 1865. There were in this company, from McDonough county, ninety-one men, four of whom were killed, four died, and four wounded.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The 28th Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1861, by Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Waters and Major Charles J. Sellon.

August 28, ordered to Thebes, Illinois; September 9, to Bird's Point, Missouri; October 2, to Fort Holt, Kentucky, and remained until January 31, 1862, in Colonel John Cook's brigade. In the meantime engaged in several marches south and east from the fort.

January 31, moved to Paducah, Kentucky, and were assigned to Colonel M. Smith's brigade, Brigadier-General Lew Wallace's division; February 5, moved up Tennessee river; on the sixth

took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Herman; February 13, a detachment of forty-eight men and twelve officers, under Colonel Johnson, met the enemy (five hundred strong), at Little Bethel Church, five miles from Fort Henry, and immediately attacked and routed them.

March 6, having been assigned to General Hurlbut's (fourth) division, moved to Pittsburg Landing, arriving the seventeenth.

Early on the morning of the sixth of April the regiment was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy driving General Prentiss. It was assigned to a position on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately attacked it, but were repulsed; and it held its position from 8 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., only then retiring under orders from Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the Old Fighting Fourth Division. On the morning of the seventh it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won. During those two long, trying, bloody days the regiment behaved nobly, and was never broken or driven back by the enemy, though often most heavily pressed. The regiment here sustained a loss of two hundred and thirty-nine killed and wounded.

It was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862.

Marched to Memphis, via Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Colliersville and Germantown, reaching Memphis July 21, 1864. Marched September 6, reaching Bolivar the fourteenth; marched October 4th to Big Muddy river; October 5, engaged in the battle of Metamora, on Hatchie river, losing ninety-seven killed, wounded and missing. Returned to Bolivar October 7, and left for Lagrange November 3. Marched from Lagrange, November 29, to Holly Springs; thence to Lumpkin's Mill, Waterford, Abbeville and Oxford to Tocona creek; December 21, to Tocona station; thence to Tallahatchie river, Waterford, Lumpkin's Mills, and December 30 was assigned to duty of guarding the railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Mississippi.

January 8, 1863, marched via Holly Springs to Moscow and Lafayette; returned and camped at Colliersville, where it was assigned to guard railroad. Regiment at this time being in the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, from June 11 to July 4, 1863.

On the 12th of July, 1863, near Jackson, Miss., the 28th, 41st and 53d Illinois, and 3d Iowa Infantry, not exceeding eight hundred men, were ordered to charge across an open level corn field, some six hundred yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting twelve guns and manned by at least two thousand men. The brigade swept gallantly forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, *with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed or wounded.* The eight companies of this regiment in line, numbering one hundred and twenty-eight men, lost seventy-three killed and wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners.

September 1, 1863, the 28th formed part of an expedition from Natchez to Harrisonburg, compelling the enemy to evacuate Fort Beauregard. The regiment remained at Natchez doing provost guard duty in the city.

The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on July 4, 1864, was mustered for three years' veteran service, and May 18, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough. May 29, every man who had been furloughed reported at Camp Butler, Ill., and the regiment moved for Natchez.

October 10, the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and on the 12th embarked for Morganzia, La. November 3, embarked for mouth of White river; arrived the 7th; left the 20th; arrived at Memphis the 22d. Here the regiment received two hundred recruits, which were organized into two companies; was assigned to the 1st Brigade District of West Tennessee—Major General C. C. Washburne, commanding; December 21, formed part of an expedition to Moscow; arrived the 23d, and returned to Memphis the 31st.

On January 3, 1865, embarked for Knerville, La., arriving the 6th, and on the 12th, embarked for Mobile Point, La., and encountering a heavy gale on the voyage were compelled to throw overboard 130 mules and horses to save the vessel; arrived back at the mouth of the Mississippi, Feb. 14, and proceeded to New Orleans. On the 14, moved to Lake Ponchartrain, on the 17, embarked for Ft. Morgan, Mobile Bay, camped at Navy Cove, and arrived at Fish river March 25, and Spanish Fort the 27th.

In the advance upon Spanish Fort the regiment occupied the extreme right of the division and corps, and held this position dur-

ing the entire siege of 14 days, losing 14 killed and wounded, including two captains.

April 10, marched to Ft. Blackly then returned and on the 12th, entered the city of Mobile and on the 13th, marched to Whistler Station and skirmishing with the enemy. May 11, moved within three miles of Mobile, Ala. June 3, 1865, reviewed by Chief Justice Chase. July 2, embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas; arrived July 6; 7th, marched to Clarksville; Aug. 2, marched for Brownsville, arrived the 3d. The regiment was mustered out March 15, 1866. Number enlisting at organization 761, recruits 959. Total 1,620, 284 wounded, 241 killed and died. Of the 28th, 89 men were from this county, in two companies, D, and K, of whom 9 were killed, 9 died, and 15 wounded. Their record was a glorious one. For their bravery in the battle of Shiloh, the county gave them a handsome flag, which was well deserved.

COMPANY L—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This company was organized in Bushnell by Captain George M. Scott in Aug., 1861, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 3, 1861. The regiment remained at Camp Butler until Dec. 1861, when it was moved to Cairo, thence to Bird's Point, Mo. It remained here until March 5, 1862. Engaged in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10; also in capture of Corinth and pursuit of the rebels. Guarded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in Alabama, until Sept. 9, 1862. After this the company participated in the following engagements: Iuka, Miss., September, 1862; Burnsville, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862; Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4; Hudson Lane, November, 1862; Oxford, Dec. 1, 1862; Yancona Creek, Dec. 3; Water Valley, Dec. 4; Coffeeville, Dec. 5; Covington, Tenn., March 8, 1863; Union Church, Miss., April, 1863; Plain Store, La., May 25; Clinton, La., July 3; Quin's Mills, Miss., Aug. 1; Salem, Miss., Sept. 9; Collierville, Tenn., Sept. 11; Byhalia, Miss., Sept. 12; Wyattsford, Miss., Sept. 13; Collierville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863; Moscow, Oct. 12, 1863; Espanola, Tenn., Dec. 24; Summerville, Tenn., Dec. 26; West Point, Miss., Feb. 20, 1864; Okalon, Miss., Feb. 23; Pontiac, Miss., Feb. 24; Guntown, Miss., June 10; Memphis, Tenn., July 21; Shoal Creek, Tenn., November; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 21; Campbellville, Tenn., Nov. 24; Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 10; Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16; Harpe Creek, Tenn., Dec. 17; Rutherford Creek, Tenn., Dec. 19; Anthony Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25. Besides a number of long,

wearisome marches, the company participated in several important raids, among which was Grierson's famous raid, made in April, 1863, from LaGrange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., traveling in sixteen days, a distance of eight hundred miles. After which the company participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, La., in June and July of 1863. A portion of the company re-enlisted as veterans, Feb. 9, 1864, under Captain Daniel Wilt, Lieutenants James Price and Lewis Pickel.

There were one hundred and eighty-five officers and privates enlisted in this company—many being recruits—fifty-nine of this number were from this county. The company, although very active all during the war, did not suffer as many did, there being but five killed; sixteen died. The company was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1865.

J. L. Epperson, a member of this regiment, was not addicted to the use of profane language, and condemned it in others, but on one occasion the boys claimed that they had the joke on him. While in camp at a certain place he went down to a stream to get a drink of fresh water, and as he raised up from quenching his thirst, he was fired upon by a couple of bushwhackers, one of whom had a shot-gun and the other a musket. Although they were only about forty steps away, they failed to touch him, when he quickly drew his revolver, firing three shots at them as they retreated, and in all earnestness exclaiming: "You playgonit cowards, you!" His comrades laughed at him for his conduct, telling him that he had disgraced the noble 7th, in fact, the entire army, by his terrible swearing; that the rebels would think them an awful wicked set of fellows, to hear such oaths coming from a Union soldier. It is probable he never repeated them.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry Illinois volunteers was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and mustered in October 31, 1861. November 9, left by rail for Alton, and on the evening of the 18th left for St. Louis by steamer. Remained at Camp Benton until January 12, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., where it arrived on the 22d, and March 8th embarked on steamer for the Tennessee river.

March 15, marched out with the expedition from a point some fourteen miles above Pittsburg Landing, for the surprise and over-

throw of Corinth, but high water defeated the movement. It returned to Pittsburg Landing and went into camp east of Shiloh Church.

The opening of the battle Sunday morning found the regiment in position with an effective force of eight hundred and seventy-three men. Colonel Stuart was wounded and nine of the line officers, three of whom died, one hundred and two enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, and one hundred and sixty-one wounded and taken prisoner. The regiment was with the army in the advance on Corinth, and at Russell's house, May 17; lost in skirmish eight men, two killed and six wounded.

Entered Corinth May 30, and from there, with General Sherman, westward along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Marching to Lagrange, Lafayette, Moscow, to Holly Springs, Miss.; with Sherman marched into Memphis July 31, and remained in camp until November 25, when, with Sherman's division, it marched for the Tallahatchie river. Was marched back to Memphis to descend the Mississippi river to Vicksburg with the new troops that arrived at Memphis. Embarked with the expedition, and six companies were engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, losing one Captain killed and one enlisted man killed and seven wounded.

The regiment was present and under fire at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 10 and 11, 1863; from here it moved to Young's Point, La., where it was initiated into the ditching process.

Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, losing in all, from May 16 to July 4, eight killed and thirty-nine wounded. Encamped on Black river, near Vicksburg, until Sept. 27, when it embarked for Memphis, and moved out with the army past Corinth to Iuka. From Iuka it was with the reconnoissance to Tuscumbia. Oct. 30, marched from East Point to Chattanooga; arrived Nov. 21, and during the night of the twenty-third, with the rest of the brigade, manned a fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga creek, four miles above Chattanooga, and in the midst of rain and intense darkness, with muffled oars, descended and crossed the Tennessee river, and captured the enemy's picket line. Nov. 25, marched with Sherman to the relief of Knoxville; returned and camped successively at Bridgeport, Bellefonte, and Larkinsville during the winter, and at Larkins' Landing during the spring, at

which place the regiment veteranized, and returned to Illinois on a furlough of thirty days. June 27, 1864, participated in the assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., losing fifteen killed and thirty-three wounded. On July 22 the regiment was again engaged, with an effective force of two hundred and thirty-nine men, and came out of the engagement with one hundred and eighty men.

In the siege of Atlanta the regiment's loss was seven killed and eighteen wounded. In the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864, lost twenty-three men.

In a short campaign of about two months, the regiment lost about one-half its number.

Joined in pursuit of Hood through northern Alabama, and returned to Atlanta, when one hundred and sixty-two non-veterans were discharged. It soon left for Savannah with the 15th Army Corps.

Near Bentonsville, N. C. lost eight men.

Marched with the army via Richmond to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, and then moved to Louisville, where it remained in camp a few weeks, and then by steamer went to Little Rock, Ark., where, Aug. 14, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and on the 19th left for Chicago, and arrived on the 22d, and received final payment and discharge.

During its term of service the regiment marched 3,374 miles.

This county was represented by one hundred and twenty-five men, in four different companies of the 55th, of whom three were killed, fourteen died and seventeen wounded.

COMPANY C—FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

This was among the first companies organized in McDonough, and nearly all of its officers and men were residents of the western part of the county. It was assigned to duty at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained until the organization of the 9th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, at St. Louis, September 18, 1861, to which Company C was assigned. This regiment was composed of Illinois companies. February 12, 1862, by order of the War Department, it was changed to the 59th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. Three days after organization the 9th Missouri was ordered to Jefferson City, and on the thirtieth moved to Booneville, and was brigaded with the 37th Illinois Infantry, 5th Iowa

Infantry, 1st Kansas Infantry and Davidson's Illinois Battery, Colonel J. C. Kelton commanding brigade, and Brigadier-General John Pope commanding division. The campaign of 1861 and the early part of 1862 was spent in the State of Missouri. On the 20th day of May, 1862, the regiment embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tennessee. From there moved toward Farmington, on the twenty-seventh. After the evacuation of Corinth, pursued the enemy. In June marched into Mississippi, and in August to Florence, Alabama. Thence to Franklin, Tennessee; from there to Murfreesboro, arriving September 1, 1863. September 3, commenced the northward march with General Buell's army, arriving at Louisville on the twenty-sixth. October 7, met the enemy at Chaplin Hill, near Perryville. On the eighth heavily engaged, losing one hundred and thirteen killed and wounded out of three hundred and sixty-one men going into action. Pursued the enemy on the tenth. Arrived in Nashville November 7, and camped at Edgefield, near which they remained during the year.

Dec. 25, skirmished toward Nolensville. On the twenty-sixth the army of the Cumberland was put in motion for the Stone River campaign, and the 59th employed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy nine miles. Took active part in the attack on Nolensville. On the twenty-ninth marched toward Murfreesboro; here the enemy were found in force and entrenched. An unsuccessful attempt was made to drive him from his position, and the regiment lay during the night of the thirtieth within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the thirty-first, the enemy turned the right flank of the Twentieth Corps. The 59th changed front to rear, and supporting the 5th Wisconsin Battery, for a long time held the enemy in check, and when withdrawn, brought with it the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on Murfreesboro pike, which it held until Jan. 2. The regiment forded the river, swollen by recent rains, and assisted in driving back the enemy, and held their position in the extreme front until the morning of Jan. 4, when it re-crossed Stone river, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro. June 23, 1863, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced. August 30, left Stevenson, crossed the Tennessee river and ascended the Sand Mountain. Marched to Lookout Valley. Arrived at Chattanooga Sept. 22. Distance marched from Stevenson, one hundred and twenty-two miles. Was active

in the Lookout Mountain campaign. Dec. 1, buried the dead from the battle field of Chickamauga, of Sept. 19 and 20.

January 12, 1864, the regiment mustered as a veteran organization, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., on furlough, February 10, and March 19, was re-organized. Took part in the Atlanta campaign July 12, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochie, and presented itself before the fortifications around Atlanta, and from that time until the 25th of August, it assailed the works of the enemy and was under fire day and night. November 1, marched to Pulaski. On the 29th, the brigade attacked the enemy in the flank, as it was marching toward Spring Hill. The fight continued all day, and at night the 59th marched 20 miles, and reached Spring Hill on the morning of the 30th. Resting but one hour, marched to Franklin, and during the afternoon the battle of Franklin was fought. Dec. 1, arrived in Nashville, and on the 15th, the battle of Nashville commenced. The 59th was in the first line of the assaulting column and planted the first colors on the captured works. In the afternoon it assaulted and carried the enemy's works near Hillsboro pike. Dec. 16, the memorable assault on Overton's Hills were made; here the regiment lost in killed and wounded one-third of its number. July 9, arrived at New Orleans, marched to San Antonio, Texas, and was stationed at New Braunfels, Texas, until Dec. 8, 1865, when it was mustered out. In company C, there were 79 men from this county, 7 of whom were killed, 7 died and 7 wounded.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The "First Battalion Yates Sharpshooters" was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of December, 1861, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Williams. It consisted of four companies, to which were added two others the last of the month. January 10, 1862, the battalion was ordered to Quincy, where it was armed, after which it was ordered South. Near New Madrid they had their first engagement with the enemy on the night of March 12. Was engaged at Fort Pillow, Corinth, Kenesaw, Atlanta, and a great many other battle-fields. No more effective duty was done by any regiment during the war, it being always in the front. Their loss, as far as known, in killed and wounded, was two hundred and eighty-nine men; of those dying in service we have not the number. The regiment was continually on the go, travelling with Sherman to the sea, thence around through North Carolina,

and then on to Washington, where they were in the grand review, May 24, 1865. They were discharged at Chicago, July, 18, 1865.

There were three companies represented from McDonough county in this regiment—A, D and F, and a total of eighty-five men.

Many personal incidents could be given of individual bravery of members of this regiment, but will content ourselves with the following, as showing the pluck of one of McDonough county's boys :

John Jacobs, a member of company D, was captured near Atlanta, and, with other prisoners, was hurried South under a strong guard, their captors following the line of railroad. The prisoners were made to occupy the railroad track as far as possible, while the guard ranged upon either side.

A short time before the capture the government furnished our soldier boys with shirts of unbleached cotton, which, in the twilight, looked not a great deal unlike the butternut of the rebels. This fact was quickly discovered by young Jacobs, who determined, if possible, to take advantage of it.

On either side the guard was a number of rebel soldiers who had been slightly wounded, and who were being sent to the rear. As twilight began to settle around them, Jacobs began to limp slightly and fall slowly behind, and soon was in the very midst of the guard, who, from his clothing, judged him to be one of their number going to the rear. Occasionally he would limp directly in the way of one of them, who, cursing him, would tell him to fall behind. This was just what he wanted, and what he continued to do until he was the very last of the party proceeding southward. As soon as he thought his absence would be unnoticed, he turned and fled in the direction from which he came. Not knowing the direct way back, he was forced to continue along the line of the railroad. He succeeded in passing the infantry outposts without alarming them, but came near being recaptured when he reached the cavalry pickets. In passing through the woods the underbrush beneath his feet would break, and notice was thus given of his presence. Although unseen, the command rang out to halt, and several shots were fired in his direction, one ball grazing one of his ears. No further sound being heard, the pickets thought the noise was made by a hog or other animal passing through the timber, and made no further efforts to dis-

cover its source, which was indeed well for him. They then rode off and he proceeded on his way.

When daylight came he dared not proceed further for fear of capture, but lay down in the tall weeds by the side of the railroad track, and all day long the rebels marched over the road and on either side of him, many of them passing so near he could easily have reached out and grappled with them. This he was many times tempted to do, that he might wrest from them a gun with which he might defend himself if necessary, and also to get hold of their canteens, for he was almost suffocating with thirst. It was well for him that he restrained himself, for if he had attempted to thus grapple with one he would surely have been discovered, and his recapture made certain.

When night came on he made his way to a house and boldly asked for something to eat, telling the people he was a confederate spy. The family were very glad to render him such service as they could, and gave him a supper which he certainly appreciated, not having had anything to eat for about thirty-six hours. While the meal was preparing, and while eating, he plied the family with questions as to the location of the Yankee army, the best road to reach it, etc., obtaining all the information they were able to give. He then asked for the loan of a mule and a gun, stating that when near the enemy's lines he would turn the mule loose, and let him return home at once, and the gun he would return the first favorable opportunity. Yes, he could have the best mule on the plantation, and an excellent gun, which he need be in no hurry to return if they could be of service to the glorious cause. Thanking his kind host for the favors shown, he rode forth toward the lines of the Union army.

After riding all night, he came to a house, and hitching his mule in the front yard, he went in and asked for breakfast, first depositing his gun by the door, that he might not unnecessarily alarm the family, and where he could easily reach it when necessary. To this family he told the same story of being a confederate spy on his way to the enemy's camp, and from the lady of the house he learned the picket line of the Union army was but a short distance from her dwelling.

While partaking of the nice warm breakfast which was prepared for him, he heard the tramp of horses upon the road, and rushed to the front window and looked out, but could not tell to

which party they belonged, but judging they were rebels intent upon his recapture, started out the back way and made for the woods. He was quickly overtaken and brought back to the house. His kind landlady then witnessed against him that he had confessed to her he was a confederate spy, when they were about to hang him at once, without the form of trial. He told them not to be so fast, that he was a Union soldier who had been captured and made his escape from the rebels. His story they refused to believe, cursing him as a spy, and arranging to at once put an end to his existence. Finally better counsels prevailed, and he was at once taken (not very gently) into the Union camp and before the general commanding, who questioned him as to who he was, and where he was from. He replied, giving his name, company and regiment. The general then questioned him upon other matters, receiving direct replies, when he ordered him under double guard, that inquiries might be made as to the truth of his story, stating that he was either the man he claimed to be or else a spy.

Inquiry being made, it was learned that a captain of that regiment was then in hospital. He was asked if there was such a person as John Jacobs in Co. D of his regiment. He replied there was, and stated he would be able to identify him on sight. Jacobs was then brought before him, and the recognition was mutual, and he was at once ordered discharged. He then asked the party bringing him into camp for his mule and gun, which they refused to surrender, when he at once complained to the general, who ordered them delivered to him. These he sold for \$140, which was so much clear gain. The whole affair showed that Jacobs was without fear, and a man of pluck and inventive genius.

As illustrating the strict discipline of the regiment, the following incident is given: An order was issued by General Rosecranz, commander of the division, that no one should be permitted to pass the guards without the countersign, save a general in full uniform. A gentleman, in a linen duster and broad brimmed hat, drove along a road on which a guard was stationed, when he was commanded to halt. Reining up suddenly, he inquired why he was thus stopped. "Give the countersign," answered the guard. "Get out of the way, d—n you! I'm General Gordon Granger." "I have no means of knowing whether you are General Gordon Granger or not, and you cannot pass here

unless in full dress, or you give the countersign." Using a string of adjectives that would not appear well in print, he again asked permission to pass; when the guard told him he was not in a humor to be cursed, and that he must either give the countersign or turn, or he would at once arrest him and send him to the guard house. Upon this the party wheeled around, and soon appeared dressed in full uniform; when the guard gave the salute, and he was permitted to pass. The circumstance was reported to General Rosecranz, who reproved General Granger and told the guard he did just right.

Few rebel battle flags were captured during the war, and it was always considered a grand honor for any to take one. In the last grand charge upon the enemy's works at Atlanta, Captain George W. Reid, who at the time was acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, succeeded in securing one from a Texas regiment, and sent it home, where it remained in his house in Chalmers township about one year, when it was taken to Springfield by request of the Adjutant-General; and it can now be seen in the "trophy room" of the State capitol, duly labeled and credit given to Captain Reid.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The 78th Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized in Quincy, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Wm. H. Benneson, and mustered into service September 1, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of Ohio; transferred to Thirty-ninth Brigade, Twelfth Division; afterwards detached from Brigade and assigned to Gen. Boyle, Oct. 1, 1862. This regiment was engaged in many battles during the war, among which were Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Kenesaw Mountain and others. After a year's service, Col. Benneson resigned, and Lieut. Colonel Van Vleck, of this county, was promoted to the Colonelcy, and retained command until killed in August 1864, near Atlanta, by one of the enemy's sharp shooters. No braver men than Col. Carter Van Vleck and Major Wm. L. Broadbush were ever in command and none more generally beloved by their men. Of the bravery of the men it is needless to speak; their record is known of all. In this regiment there were 214 men from this county, and of that number 15 were killed, 28 wounded, and 23 died of disease while in service, 20 were taken prisoners, 6 of whom died at Andersonville, and 3 at Libby. This is a record of which we may well be proud.

Resigning the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the 28th, L. H. Waters returned home and succeeded in raising another regiment, which in due time was mustered into the United States service. This regiment was composed in good part of men from McDonough county, and therefore deserves record in this place. We therefore give the

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry, Illinois volunteers was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Louis H. Waters, and mustered into the United States service September 1st, with nine hundred and fifty-one men and officers. Ordered to Louisville, September 23, 1862, and was assigned to the Tenth Brigade, Colonel Gross commanding, Fourth Division, Brigadier General William Sooy Smith commanding, and marched September 29th in pursuit of Bragg. Moved via Bardstown, Danville, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Wild Cat, Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow, Scottsville, Gallatin, and Silver Springs to Nashville; from thence via Murfreesboro, Bradyville and Manchester to Elk river, and back via Hillsboro to Manchester; from thence across the Cumberland Mountains, and via Dunlap, Jasper, Battle Creek, Shell Mound, Whiteside, Chattanooga, Grayville, Ringgold, Gordon's Mills and Crawfish Springs to Chickamauga. On retreat to Chattanooga, thence over Walden's Ridge to Shell Mound and Whiteside. From thence via Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge to Chickamauga battle-ground, and back by the same route to Whiteside; thence moved to Chattanooga, Tyner's Station, Ooltowah, Cleveland, Charleston, back to Cleveland, Blue Springs thence to Red Clay, Catoosa Springs, Tunnell Hill, Buzzard's Roost, and back to Blue Springs. Thence by the same route to Dalton, and moving forward was engaged at Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pumpkin Vine, Burnt Hickory, Dallas, New Hope Church, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Rough Station, Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochie River and Peach Tree creek. From thence moved on the fortifications of Atlanta; thence to Rough-and-Ready, Jonesboro and Lovejoy station. From Atlanta moved via Marietta, Ackworth, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kingston, Calhoun, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Galesville, Alabama, Chattanooga, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Huntsville, Athens, Pulaski, Columbia and Franklin to Nashville; thence to Pulaski,

Lexington and Huntsville; thence by rail to Knoxville, Tenn.; thence to Strawberry Plains and Bull's Gap, and returned to Nashville, where, June 8th, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service.

Battles in which the 84th was engaged: Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 12 and 13, 1863; loss, two hundred and twenty-eight men. Woodbury, Jan. 17, 1863. Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; loss, one hundred and seventy-two men. Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, Nov. 24, 25 and 26, 1863; loss, nine men. Dalton, Feb. 22, 1864; loss, four men. In the Atlanta campaign: Buzzard's Roost, May 10, 1864; Dalton, May 13, 1864; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Burnt Hickory, May 26 to 31, and June 1, 2 and 3; Kenesaw Mountain, Symria, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station; loss in the campaign, one hundred and twenty-five men. Franklin and Nashville; loss, twenty men. Total casualties in battle, five hundred and fifty-eight men.

From the 84th but one man was ever taken prisoner; but ten deserted; only one man ever sent to military prison; and but four tried by court martial.

There were two hundred and five men in the 84th from McDonough county, in five different companies—A, B, C, D and F. Killed, 11; died, 39; wounded, 39; died in Andersonville prison, 1—the only prisoner taken. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole number enlisting from this county in this regiment gave their lives for their country. A great sacrifice indeed, but made in a good cause. May such an offering never again be required.

We now call attention to the

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

The 119th Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Quincy, Ill., in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, and mustered in Oct. 10th. Nov. 2, moved to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Jackson, Tenn.; Feb. 6, 1863, to Humbolt; May 30, to Memphis, and assigned to Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, and Sixteenth Corps. Jan. 27, 1864, the regiment moved to Vicksburg, was engaged in the Meriden campaign, under Gen. Sherman. March 10, embarked on the Red River Expedition, engaged in the battles of Fort DeRussey, Pleasant Hill, Bayou la Moore, Yellow Bayou. Moved to Vicksburg May 25, and to Memphis June 24. By rail to Lagrange, and July 5 commenced march through Mississippi. Returned to Memphis the 27th. Sept. 5,

moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On Oct. 2, started after Price, and returned Nov. 18, having marched 700 miles. Dec. 1, arrived at Nashville, engaged in the battle of the 16. On Feb. 8, embarked for New Orleans, engaged at Spanish Fort and Blakely. Moved to Montgomery and Mobile. Mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 4. Company H. of this regiment was from this county, and contained 81 men. The mortality was 8.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, and Oct. 6 moved for Jackson, Tenn.; was assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Corps. Moved to Lagrange Nov. 4. On the twenty-eighth drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie, and advanced to the Yocona river. Feb. 23, 1863, moved down the river from Memphis to Lake Providence, and March 17 went into camp at Berry's Landing. April 18 moved to Milikin's Bend, and on the 25th commenced the campaign against Vicksburg. On the 30th crossed the river sixty miles below Vicksburg, and the following day was engaged at Thompson's Hill. Was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, May 12, 14 and 16, respectively, and during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the charge on the fortification and assault on Fort Hill. On the thirty-first of August went on the campaign to Monroe, La., and Oct. 14 to Brownsville, and was in the battles at that place of Oct. 16 and 17. Nov. 7 went in camp at Black river, and on the 25th engaged in a prize drill with five other regiments, excelling all others. At a subsequent contest for a prize banner the 124th received the banner, inscribed, "Excelsior Regiment, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps," from the hands of Major General McPherson for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline, and drill. Commenced the raid to Meriden, Feb. 3, 1864. Returned to Vicksburg March 4. Was engaged at Benton on May 7, and 10, returned to Vicksburg on the 21st. In July moved with Gen. Slocum on his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fight at Jackson Cross roads the 5th and 7th. In Oct. was in campaign to White river and Memphis. Remained at Vicksburg on provost duty until Feb. 25, 1865, when it moved to New Orleans. March 12, embarked for Mobile, moved to Dauphine Island, and up Fish river, and commenced the siege of Spanish

Fort. The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and, with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within their fortifications. The regiment started for Montgomery, April 13, and July 17, 1865, started home for muster out; arrived at Chicago Aug. 3, and mustered out the 15th. One hundred and sixteen men in this regiment were from this county, and in companies D and I. But one was killed, fourteen died, and six wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John Wood, and mustered in June 5, 1864, for one hundred days. On June 9, the regiment left Quincy, and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel E. L. Baltwick, 39th Wisconsin, commanding. July 9, assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel John Wood, commanding, and was stationed on the Hernando road on picket duty, where, on the twenty-first of August, they were attacked by General Forrest; being on the extreme outpost, they were the first to meet the enemy, and suffered more than any regiment there on duty. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

There were in this regiment from McDonough county one hundred and fifty-three men, in four different companies, C, D, G and I. Three of this number were killed, four died, four wounded, and twenty taken prisoners.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Illinois, and mustered into the United States service February 23, 1865, for one year. From Quincy it proceeded to Springfield, where it received its arms and accoutrements, and was then ordered to Nashville, and on March 7 marched to Murfreesboro, and then by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it remained drilling and engaged in picket and guard duty and scouting. April 23, Colonel Woodall was detailed to proceed under flag of truce to Macon, Ga., via Atlanta, to communicate with Major-General Wilson, and carry, also, terms offered to the rebel General Warford for his surrender, together with that of his command. This mission he executed with credit and dispatch and was complimented by his commanding officer, Brigadier-General H. M. Judah.

May 2d, ordered to proceed to Resaca, Ga., thence to Calhoun and Kingston, where the regiment arrived May 12, after a most tiresome march. The regiment marched into this town with the precision of regulars, as it was here they were to receive the surrender of the rebel General Warford and his command, which was done on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, 1865—10,400 rebels paroled in all.

The regiment remained at Kingston guarding government property, etc. July 28, the regiment proceeded to Columbus, Ga., where, January 24, 1866, it was mustered out and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge February 8, 1866.

Of this regiment 158 were McDonough county men, of whom but four died, being the only casualties, as far as known.

BATTERY H—SECOND ARTILLERY.

Battery H, Second Ill. Light Artillery, was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Dec. 1861, by Capt. Andrew Stenbeck, and was mustered in Dec. 31, 1861, and Feb. 6, 1862, moved to Cairo, Ill., and was stationed at Fort Holt. One section moved to siege Ft. Pillow, and returned to Columbus, Ky. and from there to Henderson and went into pursuit of Morgan, Aug. 1. One section moved to Smithfield, Ky., and Sept. 4, one moved to Clarksville, Tenn. Jan. 1, 1864, sixty-five men re-enlisted as veteran, and were furloughed. During the summer of 1864, the men of the battery were mounted and armed, as cavalry, and used in scouting, etc. Aug. 8, engaged the enemy at Canton and Rockcastle Ford, Ky., and subsequently were in garrison at Clarksville, until July 15, 1865, when the battery moved to Springfield, Ill., for muster out, and accordingly July 29 was mustered out of service. Fourteen men of this battery were from McDonough county, none of whom were killed, and but one died.

COMPANY B—TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

At the first call for 300,000 men, made by President Lincoln in 1861, Dr. W. F. Bayne, of Macomb, made up a company, and immediately wrote to Springfield and tendered its service to Governor Yates. The Governor informed him that, as he had already accepted two companies from McDonough county, and that being their full quota, he must decline any more. The doctor, with his men, not desiring to quietly submit and remain at home in time of their country's peril, concluded to go to Missouri and enlist, that

State being unable to fill her quota. They accordingly went to St. Louis without delay, tendered their service, and was accepted by Governor Gamble, and mustered into service at St. Louis Arsenal, as Co. B; was put on detached duty until 1862, when they were assigned to the 10th Missouri Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi. The doctor received the commission of Captain, and for two years (having to resign on account of ill health) led the company through many of the hottest engagements of the rebellion. Very soon after the Captain had been commissioned he received a letter from Governor Yates accepting the services of his company, stating that when the two companies referred to came to muster they had only men enough for one. This letter was received too late to effect any change. Had it arrived a few hours earlier Captain Bayne and his company would have been in the 28th Illinois Volunteers. One of the most efficient regiments engaged in the suppression of the rebellion was the 10th Missouri Infantry, and no company of that regiment did better service or has a brighter record than Co. B, of McDonough county.

Many of those enlisting in 1861 never returned to their homes, still there are a few of the brave boys scattered here and there over the country who, sixteen years ago, were so resolutely determined to defend their country. The following are some of the more prominent engagements in which Co. B took an active part: Corinth, in the spring of 1862; Iuka, September, 1862; Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, May 14, 1863, and Champion Hills, May 16. The company was before Vicksburg during the siege, from May 18 to July 4, 1863.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY B, TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Captain, William F. Bayne; First Lieutenant, James E. Fleming; Second Lieutenant, Jerry Randolph; First Sergeant, David S. Randolph; Second Sergeant, James McClelland; Third Sergeant, Calvin R. Single; Fourth Sergeant, James F. Jones; Fifth Sergeant, John H. Moore; Corporals, James F. Greenup, Russell T. Stokes, James W. Harlan, John Matheny, Crawford J. Lindsey, Crawford Cubbison, Isaac Halterman, John W. Clark. Fifer, Charles Morris. Drummer, John W. Foley. Privates, Samuel Baldwin, George W. Baney, Reece W. Barnes, Andrew J. Clark, Presley Cubbinson, Daniel A. Camp, William H. Davis, Thomas

J. Ferguson, Francis M. Fleming, John H. Fair, Samuel H. Frisclive, Edwin A. Farley, Albert Freas, Robert F. Frances, Hiram P. Howe, Anderson D. Hainline, Joseph Hensley, William O. Hoskinson, John Horton, William R. Kirk, John P. Lane, William P. Leaphart, William T. Moore, Robert J. Mills, David E. Marler, Richard A. Morris, John Melvin, William N. McGraw, Isaac D. Morgan, Robert S. Morgan, David H. McCartney, John W. Myers, Thomas J. Martin, David C. Newell, Harvey Oatman, William B. Rice, Edward C. Rabbit, Louis Roberts, George A. Robinson, Hiram L. Sweeny, John M. Sweeny, William S. Stokes, William H. Stevens, George Sherwood, George W. Thompson, Leander C. Twichel, John E. Vance, Isaac N. VanHoesen, John Wooley, Milton Woolridge, W. H. Woods, Felix B. White, William H. Young.

SUMMARY.

We find, under the various calls, McDonough county was called upon to raise 2,737 men. By the reports of the Adjutant General of the State we learn that there were credited to the county 2,734, leaving a deficit of three men. If the seventy-one men enlisting in the 10th Missouri infantry had been duly credited to the county, together with many enlisting in companies made up principally and credited wholly to other counties, we would have exceeded our quota by at least two hundred men. Only about twenty of the one hundred and two counties in the State furnished as great a number proportionately.

McDonough county was represented in thirty-three regiments and in seventy-eight companies. There were sixty-nine men killed in battle, one hundred and eighty-two wounded, and one hundred and seventy-six died while in the service, of whom we have no record.

Below will be found a carefully compiled statement taken from the reports of the Adjutant-General of the State and revised in great part by some one familiar with each regiment and company. We have tried to make it correct and reliable, having spent many days in the work of compilation.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY H.

Sergeant Jonas Eckdall, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
 Clark, Peter, Sr., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Discharged March 25, 1863; disability.
 Clark, Peter, Jr., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Discharged March 25, 1863; disability.
 Rutishamer, Jacob, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Died at Columbus, Ky., April 4, 1862.
 Smith, James, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 29, '65.
 Waldrick, Patrick, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Deserted Aug. 31, 1862.
 Corporal Newton Jellison, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 23, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.
 Jellison, John, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 22, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.
 McCarthy, John, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 23, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.
 Megan, Martin, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 23, 1864. Discharged May 25, 1865; disability.
 Stewart, Charles, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864.
 Whitten, James, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.
 Walter, Isadore, Macomb, re-enlisted Jan. 23, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

BATTERY K.

Fishbourne, Thomas, Macomb, May 23, 1861.
 Harris, Columbus, Middletown, Feb. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 14, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Captain James D. Walker, Macomb, commissioned Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Jan. 17, 1862.
 Captain Josephus B. Venard, Macomb, commissioned July 20, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 First Lieutenant George W. Naylor, Macomb, commissioned July 20, 1864. Must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Charles H. Rogers, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Deserted Oct. 1, 1862.
 Sergeant William Venable, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Disch'd Aug. 11, 1864; term expired.
 Corporal Gabriel Jones, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Corporal John Shipman, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Corporal Thomas Hays, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged July 3, 1863; disability.
 Corporal John Venard, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Corporal Oliver Williams, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Buglar William H. Hudson, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Buglar Frank R. Kyle, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Jan. 2, 1865; disability.
 Saddler James Ellis, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Died July 4, 1863.
 Austin, James, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Sept. 25, 1862; disability.
 Bartleson, Charles, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864; corporal.
 Brown, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Transferred to Co. I, 4th U. S. cavalry.
 Chase, James P., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Halliday, Thomas, L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Calvin, Henry C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Mortally wounded Nov. 11, 1863.
 Davis, George, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Died at Trenton, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hamilton, Thomas, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Hanson, Nels, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Hogan, Augustus, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864, term expired.
 Ingram, Riley, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran. Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Jacobs, Mark F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Johnston, Henry, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged April 14, 1863.
 Kohule, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Kinkade, Mack, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged March 16, 1862.
 Limberge, Henry, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, promoted to Sergeant-Major.
 Morgan, James G., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 McMahon, Thad. C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged for promotion Aug. 1, 1862.
 Munson, William F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1862.
 Metts, John H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, deserted Sept. 11, 1865.
 McClure, James, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged March 20, 1862, disability.
 Martin, Charles E., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Markham, Daniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Markham, Henry L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Norwood, Douglas, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 18, 1862.
 Oertel, Jacob, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Killed at Holly Springs, Dec. 20, 1862.
 Payton, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged for promotion, June 13, 1863.
 Rickets, Rival, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged March 20, 1862, disability.
 Rickets, Green, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Oct. 18, 1862, disability.
 Seiberling, Henry M., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864, Corporal.
 Shannon, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864, Corporal.
 Tyson, Charles F., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Promoted Commissary Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.
 Walker, Samuel P., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged for promotion Aug. 1, 1862.
 Welkin, Ohio, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged May 5, 1862.
 Warren, Edward F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged March 25, 1862.
 Wright, Thomas, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged for promotion June 13, 1863.

- Yaple, Oscar, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861. Discharged Aug. 11, 1864.
 Beck, James E., Macomb, enlisted August 12, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865, Corporal.
 Beck, Jessie, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1863; disability, wounds.
 Bently, George R., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862. Discharged March 15, 1863.
 Butcher, Bowman R., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Butcher, John M., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Butcher, Preston, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Ballou, Charles, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Cockerham, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865, Corporal.
 Curtis, Edward E., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Killed at Sabine, La., April 8, 1864.
 Clugston, Warren, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Discharged Oct. 13, 1862, disability.
 Cockerham, Daniel, Tennessee, enlisted March 28, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Dark, Samuel A., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862. Discharged Dec. 18, 1863, disability.
 Dunham, George, Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Transferred to Company E., mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Freeland, Charles, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Mustered out May 27, 1865.
 Edward, Edmonds, Macomb, enlisted March 15, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Huff, James E., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Jackson, Edwin, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1862. Mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Jewett, A. V., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 27, 1864. Mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Kinkade, John H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 23, 1863.
 Keithley, Andrew, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Knowles, Robertson B., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Lee, George W., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. C., deserted Sept. 29, 1865.
 Markham, Aaron, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, died at Baton Rouge, La.
 Markham, Daniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Markham, Archey, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Michaels, William F., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Morgan, Isaac L., Bethel, enlisted Nov. 24, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.
 Pace, Andrew J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out June 11, 1865.
 Rickets, Pleasant G., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 5, 1863. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Rouse, Levi H., Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Veteran recruit.
 Sullivan, John, Macomb, enlisted March 11, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Schultz, John H., Macomb, enlisted March 11, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Tift, Semer B., Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1865.
 Venard, Josephus B., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1861. Promoted Captain.
 Tift, Silas J., Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Venard, George G., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Discharged March 15, 1863.
 Wagie, William A., Middletown, enlisted March 26, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Wright, Hiram B., New Salem, enlisted Jan. 18, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1864.
 Webb, Silas H., Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Chapman, Amos, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Dickens, Joshua, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Lightfoot, Armsted, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Scott, Thomas, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864. Transferred to Co. E., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

- Adams, Matthew, Prairie City, enlisted March 3, 1865. Absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Gustasson, Alexander, Prairie City, March 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Jamieson, Lewis M., Prairie City, March 3, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1865.
 Nelson, Enoch, Prairie City, March 3, 1865. Died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1865.
 Smith, Lewis M., Prairie City, Feb. 2, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

COMPANY L.

- Captain George M. Scott, Bushnell, commissioned Aug. 21, 1861. Resigned July 3, 1862.
 Captain Squire A. Epperson, Bushnell, commissioned July 3, 1862. Term expired Nov. 12, 1865.

- Captain Daniel M. Wilt, Bushnell, commissioned Nov. 12, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Warren W. Porter, New Salem, commissioned Aug. 21, 1861. Term expired Oct. 15, 1864.
 First Lieutenant James Price, Eldorado, commissioned Oct. 15, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Squire A. Epperson, Bushnell, commissioned Aug. 21, 1861. Promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Daniel M. Wilt, Bushnell, commissioned July 3, 1862. Promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Elijah F. Martin, Bushnell, commissioned April 25, 1865. Commission cancelled.
 Second Lieutenant Lewis Pickel, New Salem, commissioned Aug. 11, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Alexander W. Scott, Bardolph, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Sergeant Israel Markham, Bardolph, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Sergeant James W. Lancy, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Sergeant John R. Sperling, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered Oct. 15, 1864.
 Sergeant Eliab Martin, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Corporal Lester Husted, New Salem, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 2, 1864, wounded.
 Corporal Alexander Lockard, New Salem, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Killed at Birds Point, Mo., Jan. 10, 1862.
 Corporal John T. Lancy, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Discharged Nov. 23, 1862, disability.
 Corporal Henry B. Parvin, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Corporal George Stansbury, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Dewey, George I., Prairie City, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Francis, Henry H., Colchester, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hammer, John, Bardolph, Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Harris, Alexander, Bardolph, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Discharged May 16, 1862, disability.
 Hopwood, Josephus, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.
 Lambert, David, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, corporal, sick at muster out.
 Lair, Daniel, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Killed at Birds Point, Mo., Jan. 10, 1862.
 Long, Henry, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.
 Meyers, Christian, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Killed at Birds Point, Mo., Jan. 10, 1862.
 Myers, Frederick, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Discharged Oct. 15, 1862, disability.
 Price, James, Eldorado, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, promoted.
 Schall, Samuel S., Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Died at Oxford, Miss., Dec. 7, 1862, wounds.
 Wilt, Daniel M., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Promoted.
 Wilson, James M., Bardolph, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Wilson, James, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Adcock, Joseph, Eldorado, enlisted Nov. 2, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Atkinson, Charles, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 3, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Adock, George L., New Salem, enlisted Feb. 22, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Allison, Samuel, Bethel, enlisted April 4, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Brown, William B., New Salem, enlisted August 28, 1862. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Burnett, Daniel D., New Salem, enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged April 8, 1863, disability.
 Boughner, Christian, Mound, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Campbell, John A., Walnut Grove, enlisted April 7, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Epperson, John L., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Husted, Marion, New Salem, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865, as corporal.
 Eveland, Charles B., Mound, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Elliott, Jasper S., New Salem, enlisted March 1, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Henry, Lorenzo D., Mound, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Johnson, Nathaniel L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 4, 1862. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Jones, Thomas G., New Salem, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Matthewson, Josiah C., New Salem, enlisted August 24, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Mitchell, Levi, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 2, 1862. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
 McDermott, Patrick, New Salem, enlisted December 16, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Markham, Frank, Prairie City, enlisted Aug. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Markham, Hiram, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 3, 1861. Discharged for disability.
 Markham, Harrison, Mound, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 McGinnis, John, New Salem, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Myers, James J., Walnut Grove, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 McClure, Winslow, Mound, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Park, William B., New Salem, enlisted August 11, 1862. Died at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1863.
 Pyle, Benjamin F., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862. Died at LaGrange, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863.
 Schall, John L., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 2, 1861. Discharged May 6, 1862, disability.
 Scott, Seymour R., Mound, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.
 Thompson, Henry, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 4, 1862. Died at Memphis, May 5, 1864.
 Wissler, Jonas, New Salem, enlisted March 1, 1862. Mustered out March 11, 1865.
 Willis, William H., New Salem, enlisted April 11, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865, as corporal.
 Wooley, Lewis B., New Salem, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1875.
 White, William J., Mound, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

- Danley, William L., Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; absent sick at muster out.
 Delaney, Dennis, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.

- Edmiston, James C., Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Lutton, Samuel, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Discharged Nov. 4, 1862; disability.
 Luther, James, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Lear, John W., Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; absent sick at muster out.
 O'Brian, James, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged Feb. 9, 1865; disability.
 Woolary, George, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861. Died at Camp Relief, D. C., May 20, 1864.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

- Captain Harvey T. Gregg, Prairie City, commissioned April 18, 1862. Resigned Sept. 23, 1862.
 Captain William R. Hays, Blandinsville, commissioned Sept. 23, 1862. Promoted Major; mustered out July 1, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Joseph Edell, Blandinsville, commissioned June 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant John H. Hays, Blandinsville, commissioned Sept. 23, 1862. Dismissed Aug. 26, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Henry C. Fuller, Macomb, commissioned June 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Sergeant John H. Hays, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 7, 1861. Promoted.
 Sergeant Martin V. Owen, Blandinsville, enlisted Oct. 10, 1861.
 Corporal Theophilus Speilman, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Corporal Robert S. Brooking, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Corporal Adam S. Zimmermann, Walnut Grove, enlisted Oct. 17, 1861.
 Butterfield, C. W., Middletown, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Camp, Edward S., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Discharged.
 Calkins, George W., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Drowned in Clear creek while scouting.
 Cox, R. S., Middletown, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 11, 1864.
 Davidson, Henry C., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Duncan, Elijah, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 2, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Edell, Joseph, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted.
 Friend, Thomas J., Middletown, enlisted Nov. 7, 1861. Discharged Jan. 8, 1863.
 Freeland, Fleming F., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Gates, George C., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Killed at Bethel, Tenn., June 18, 1862.
 Graves, William C., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861.
 Gove, Charles, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran; discharged Aug. 12, 1865.
 Hays, Levi S., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Discharged Jan. 26, 1862.
 Holler, Joseph, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Hume, Robert W., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Keithley, Francis M., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 7, 1861. Discharged June 7, 1862.
 Kirkpatrick, William B., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 7, 1861.
 Lowe, Austin, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 McKinney, Ephraim, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Died at Memphis, Tenn.
 Metcalf, William E., Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Discharged Aug. 21, 1862.
 Mayhugh, McCullum, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 McQueen, Arlow, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 14, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Pennington, Thomas, Industry, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Pennington, Allen, Industry, enlisted Nov. 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged Aug. 4, 1865; disability.
 Schenck, Phillip, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Aug. 1, 1862.
 Spirva, F. M., Middletown, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Webster, Francis B., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Weston, Benjamin F., Bardolph, enlisted Nov. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865; sergeant.
 Bushnell, Homer, Blandinsville, enlisted March 25, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Bughman, James K. P., Blandinsville, enlisted March 26, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Bailey, William S., Blandinsville, enlisted March 22, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Butler, Ozias, Blandinsville, enlisted, Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Butler, Harry R., Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Discharged Oct. 25, 1862.
 Courson, Andrew, Walnut Gove, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Cunningham, William, Prairie City, enlisted March 4, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.

Coe, Edward D., Blandinsville, enlisted Oct. 15, 1862. Discharged Oct. 31, 1863, for promotion.
 Davis, Reuben A., Prairie City, enlisted March 4, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Durham, William A., Industry, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Duncan, Elias, Blandinsville, enlisted March 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Edell, Louis, Blandinsville, enlisted Dec. 28, 1861. Discharged Oct. 24, 1862.
 Foster, William H., Walnut Grove, enlisted March 7, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Farris, William C., Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Deserted June 1, 1862.
 Gove, Benjamin F., Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865; sergeant.
 Grigsby, Redmond, Blandinsville, enlisted March 30, 1864.
 Hays, George W., Blandinsville, enlisted March 25, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, as corporal.
 Hainline, Nathan G., Blandinsville, enlisted March 22, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Jackson, Henry D., Blandinsville, enlisted March 25, 1864. Mustered out May 22, 1865.
 Jackson, John, Blandinsville, enlisted March 1, 1862. Died at St. Louis, June 18, 1862.
 Luthy, Francis A., Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.
 Lillard, Augustus, Middletown, enlisted Jan. 2, 1862. Discharged Aug. 19, 1862.
 Mitchell, Marcellus, Macomb, enlisted March 30, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Moore, William W., Middletown, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862.
 Millington, German, Bushnell, enlisted March 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out.
 McQueen, Norman, Bushnell, enlisted March 1, 1862. Discharged Aug. 21, 1862.
 Pennington, Francis M., Industry, enlisted April 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Pennington, Stewart M., Industry, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865; sergeant.
 Pennington, William R., Industry, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 16, 1864.
 Pennington, John L., Industry, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865; corporal.
 Snyder, Henry, Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Deserted Feb. 1, 1862.
 Titus, John M., Blandinsville, enlisted March 26, 1864. Died at Vicksburg, July 26, 1864.
 Wyman, J. Alexander, Blandinsville, enlisted March 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Willard, Reley, Prairie City, enlisted March 4, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Williams, Reuben, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Oct. 1, 1862.
 York, Francis, Blandinsville, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted to chief bugler.

COMPANY G.

Pixley, Enoch, Industry, enlisted Aug. 1, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Botkins, Ira B., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Harvermail, Mont. H., Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Hefley, William, Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 17, 1865. Transferred to Fifth Illinois Cavalry.
 Johnson, Edwin W., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Johnson, Sylvanus B., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865.
 Little, Henry C., Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Morse, William H., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Ratikin, Silas E., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Shultz, David A., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Sweggle, Robert, Prairie City, enlisted March 3, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Sweggle, John, Prairie City, enlisted March 3, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Vandall, Charles W., Blandinsville, enlisted March 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY L.

Gleason, William H., Blandinsville, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Martin, George, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Captain John A. Gray, Bushnell, commissioned July 5, 1864. Time expired Dec. 19, 1864.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Danford Taylor, Prairie City, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Promoted.
 Arter, William, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran.
 Blazer, David, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Discharged Oct. 15, 1864: disability.
 Doran, William, Macomb, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran.
 Loftis, Benjamin, Macomb, enlisted Mar. 7, 1862. Deserted May 10, 1862.
 Whitsel, Henry, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 19, 1861. Deserted May 24, 1862.
 Bryle, Charles R., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 10, 1863.
 Murphy, C. R., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 15, 1863. Transferred to Co. D, as consolidated.
 Miller, Frank, Prairie City, enlisted June 10, 1862. Transferred to Co. D, as consolidated.

COMPANY L.

Alden, John H., Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 23, 1863. Transferred to Co. G, as consolidated.
 Foster, James, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 17, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1866.
 Fouts, John C., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 23, 1863.
 Giles, Daniel F., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Died at Napoleonville, La.
 Hinesman, John C., Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 2, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866, as sergeant.
 Hughson, Jacob D., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 11, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866, as corporal.
 Lipsey, James B., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 21, 1863. Deserted July 16, 1865.
 Martin, Norton D., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 12, 1863.
 Morgan, George W., Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 30, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865.
 Montrose, Charles, Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 21, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866.
 Nichols, George W., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866.
 Robb, Francis C., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 28, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866.
 Sapp, Calvin A., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Discharged June 26, 1864; disability.
 Shultz, Josiah M., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 22, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
 Tanner, William, Walnut Grove, enlisted Dec. 1, 1863.
 Tainter, David N., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 3, 1863.
 Thompson, John S., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 28, 1863.
 Wentzel, Abram, Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 4, 1863. Mustered out May 29, 1866.

COMPANY M.

Brassfield, James, Middletown, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Deserted June 16, 1865.
 David, John F., Industry, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 30, 1866, as sergeant.
 Mitchell, Theodore, Industry, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Died at Napoleonville, La., Aug. 2, 1864.
 Toland, James B., Industry, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Commissary Sergeant James C. Canfield, Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 16, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., Mar. 5, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 Corporal Joseph Markham, Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 7, 1862. Deserted May 25, 1863.
 Able, Thomas, Bushnell, enlisted Jan. 13, 1863. Farrier; died in Andersonville prison, July 1, 1864; No of grave, 2,415.
 Beard, James, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 8, 1862. Died at Vandalia, of wounds.
 Fultz, Frederick, Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 7, 1862. Prisoner in hospital at Pulaski, Tenn., at muster out of regiment.
 Beardsley, Bartemus, Middletown, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 19, 1865; was prisoner.
 Bellew, Henry H., Bushnell, enlisted July 4, 1863. Died at Richmond, Va., Mar. 1, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 Cochran, Mahlon B., Middletown, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863. Prisoner; mustered out July 1, 1865.
 Howard, Joseph T., Middletown, enlisted Aug. 24, 1862. Prisoner; mustered out Oct. 19, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Wilson, Colchester, commissioned May 13, 1861. Resigned Sept. 3, '62.
 Lieutenant Colonel James A. Chapman, Macomb, commissioned Oct. 31, 1864. Term expired and mustered out, Dec. 31, 1864.
 Quartermaster Thomas J. Coulter, Macomb, commissioned July 24, 1861. Honorably discharged Nov. 25, 1863, and transferred to brigade quartermaster.
 Hospital Steward Patrick H. Delany, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Principal Musician Enoch Welker, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Captain Virgil Y. Ralston, Macomb, commissioned April 26, 1861. Resigned Mar. 13, 1862.
 Captain Benjamin F. Pinkley, Bushnell, commissioned Mar. 13, 1862. Resigned July 11, 1862.
 Captain Eben White, Bushnell, commissioned July 16, 1862. Died of wounds May 18, 1865.
 Captain Ambrose Updegraff, Macomb, commissioned July 3, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Pinkley, Bushnell, commissioned April 26, 1861. Promoted.
 First Lieutenant Henry W. Gash, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 7, 1863. Term exp'd Dec. 28, '64.
 First Lieutenant John V. Mason, Bushnell, commissioned July 3, 1865. Mustered out July 8, '65.
 Second Lieutenant Hiram H. Bartholomew, Macomb, May 3, 1861. Promoted 1st lieutenant.
 First Sergeant Henry W. Gash, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted 2d lieutenant.
 Sergeant Clark C. Morse, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sergeant John E. Lane, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
 Sergeant Charles L. Sanders, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corporal Joseph M. Gaston, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Corporal Marsh B. Burr, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.

- Corporal William H. Bonham, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Mustered out June 23, 1864.
- Corporal John V. Mason, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Corporal John C. Bell, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Sept. 24, 1862.
- Corporal William Morrison, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, promoted corporal, and mustered out.
- Corporal James L. Hainline, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged June 30, 1865, on account of wounds.
- Corporal William F. Bane, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted 2d lieutenant, and mustered out.
- Musician Enoch Welker, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted principal musician.
- Musician Samuel P. Danley, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Dec. 16, 1861.
- Adams, Edward A., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Allison, Joshua, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Brandon, Calvin K., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Bell, James F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; must'd out July 8, 1865.
- Brooks, Harrison, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 9, 1862.
- Chapman, Thomas B., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Clarke, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out while absent sick.
- Doran, William M., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Dec. 16, 1861.
- Delaney, Patrick H., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted.
- Ervin, James, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, '65.
- Fishbourne, Thomas M., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Mustered out July 11, 1864.
- Forrest, James M., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Franklin, William J., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Gordon, Harrison, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Graham, John M., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th, Illinois Infantry Jan. 1, 1864.
- Grooms, Nathaniel C., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Gash, George B., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Feb. 3, 1862.
- Hainline, Baxter, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, mustered out absence on furlough.
- Hainline, George L., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.
- Hainline, William H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, promoted, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Hampton, Van C., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Ill. Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Hampton, Harrison H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Ill. Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864. Died.
- Hart, Henry, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died June 2, 1862.
- Hayden, John, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Head, William H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Mustered out June 23, 1864.
- Hendrickson, James F., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Henderson, Edward F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Deserted Oct. 24, 1861.
- Hicks, William, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Hook, Charles, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Hurley, Edward, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Kelly, Edwin D., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, killed at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1864.
- Kendrick, Nathaniel H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Jan. 14, 1862.
- King, William F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Aug. 12, 1862.
- Lea, Archibald T., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 21, 1862.
- Logan, William, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Loucks, Wellington, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Lane, William, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged June 3, 1862.
- Lane, Cyrus, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; missing since the battle of Bentonville.
- Mattison, David W., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out.
- Morrison, Robert, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Montague, Charles, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Dec. 16, 1861.
- McCartney, John M., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Merrick, Charles W., Industry, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- McCurdy, Martin, Industry, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Overstreet, William H., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Price, Miles, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Aug. 2, 1862.
- Prentice, William H., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to 1st U. S. Engineer Veteran Volunteer Regiment.
- Rutherford, Robert A., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Oct. 15, 1862.
- Sackett, Charles, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Nov. 17, 1861; sentenced court-martial.
- Shannon Aaron, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 29, 1862.
- Slocum, George, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out.

- Speake, Richard H., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged June 10, 1865: wounded.
- Spear, James T., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran.
- Spencer, Benjamin, F., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 9, 1862.
- Sperry, Oren, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; died May 31, 1864.
- Stainbrook, James H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Streng, George, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Simmons, Fletcher C., Bushnell, enlisted March 24, 1861. Discharged July 29, 1862.
- Shrader, John B., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 29, 1862.
- Taylor, Thomas B., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Taylor, Albert, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Thomas, Lloyd, Jr., Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Thomas, Able, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 9, 1862.
- Thompson, Ellis, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Updegraff, Ambrose, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted.
- Waters, Charles, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; died April 24, 1865, wounded.
- Wheeler, George, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged June 30, 1865, wounded.
- Wood, Wesley W., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to Sixtieth Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- William, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Nov. 30, 1861.
- White, Eben, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted Q. M. S. and Captain.
- Crowl, John H., Bushnell, enlisted Jan. 28, 1864. Killed at Bentonville March 20, 1865.
- Campbell, John T., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1864. Mustered out.
- Clark, Richard J., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Ellis, Alvin C., Emmet, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Fox, Hugh, Bethel, enlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Transferred from 101st Illinois; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Hastings, George F., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 5, 1864. Died April 21, 1865, wounds.
- Hamilton, George A., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Hainline, Nathan T., Emmet, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Kelley, William, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1864. Discharged June 10, 1865.
- Kendrick, James W., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Keho, Miles, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862. From 101st Illinois; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- McDonough, John W., Bushnell, enlisted Jan. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Phillips, Charles A., Macomb, enlisted Jan. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Ragan, William M., Emmet, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Smith, Charles W., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 2, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Thomas, Winfield S., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 23, 1861. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

COMPANY B.

- Captain David P. Wells, Macomb, commissioned April 20, 1861. Died April 7, 1862.
- First Lieutenant William L. Broadus, Macomb, commissioned April 20, 1861. Promoted to captain.
- First Lieutenant George W. Ray, Macomb, commissioned May 27, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Second Lieutenant Abram Rowe, Macomb, commissioned April 20, 1861. Promoted captain of company C.
- Second Lieutenant Elnathan K. Westfall, Bushnell, commissioned Oct. 1, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant and captain.
- Second Lieutenant James A. Chapman, Macomb, commissioned April 7, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant colonel.
- Second Lieutenant George W. McAllister, Macomb, commissioned June 20, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant and captain.
- Second Lieutenant Benjamin Lowe, Macomb, commissioned July 3, 1862. Term expired April 5, 1865.
- Second Lieutenant Gilbert W. Parvin, Macomb, commissioned July 4, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- First Sergeant Elnathan K. Westfall, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted.
- Sergeant Henry Bailey, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Mar. 29, 1862. Promoted.
- Sergeant William S. Hendricks, Bardolph, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Sergeant William H. Campbell, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal Henry W. McAllister, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted.
- Corporal James A. Chapman, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted.
- Corporal Alexander D. Hail, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal William H. Walker, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal James M. Eyre, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died Sept. 19, 1862.
- Corporal William Powers, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died Oct. 15, 1862.
- Wagoner Samuel Manholland, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Jan. 1, 1864.
- Allard, Jeremiah, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Bates, Edward, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged March 29, 1862.
- Buchanan, Robert A., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Brink, Thomas, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Jan. 1, 1864.

- Dillon, James I., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865; wounds.
- Farrier, Charles I., Industry, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Gill, John, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Hogue, George P., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Oct. 1, 1861.
- Hammer, William B., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Jellison, James, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged March 29, 1862.
- Jones, Perry C., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois; mustered out July 25, 1864.
- Jones, Isaac N., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Kipling, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Keener, Henry H., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Jan. 1, 1864.
- Lowe, Benjamin, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted.
- Layton, Henry C., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Jan. 1, 1864.
- Miller, William N., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- McGraw, Thomas, F., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- McCampbell, James I., Industry, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Pile, William S., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Parr, James, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Parvin, Gilbert T., Bardolph, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Rugh, Joseph, Bushnell, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Ritchey, Simon, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Ray, George W., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Slater, Isaac O., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 9, 1862.
- Smith, John W., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Jan. 1, 1864.
- Starr, Oscar P., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Sept. 8, 1862.
- Smithers, Joseph, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Strickler, Robert P., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Thompson, Julius G., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged April 19, 1862.
- Truitt, Lafayette, Blandinsville, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to 1st U. S. Engineer corps.
- Tordy, James A., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Walker, William P., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged May 18, 1862.
- Wolf, John W., Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Wovely, John, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Wetherhold, George, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Inf., Jan. 1, 1864.
- Yocum, Sylvester, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died May 4, 1862.
- Campbell, Alex. B., Industry, enlisted Mar. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Dillon, Andrew J., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 8, 1864. Discharged Aug. 16, 1864, wounded.
- Green, William C., Macomb, July 2, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 25, 1864.
- Myrick, Myron N., Bardolph, enlisted June 1, 1861. Discharged Mar. 29, 1862.
- Nebergall, Andrew J. C. S., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Toland, Isaac, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 10, 1864. Veteran; died April 12, 1865.

COMPANY C.

- Captain George W. Patrick, Colchester, commissioned May 14, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1861.
- Captain Abram Rowe, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 25, 1861. Term expired Dec. 30, 1864; wounded.
- First Lieutenant Edwin Moore, Colchester, commissioned July 26, 1861. Promoted Major 21st Missouri.
- First Lieutenant James Donaldson, Colchester, commissioned July 27, 1862. Killed July 17, 1864.
- First Lieutenant Pelatiah Wilson, Bethel, commissioned Dec. 30, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Second Lieutenant Edwin Moore, Colchester, commissioned May 14, 1861. Promoted.
- First Sergeant Ebenezer Rhodes, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged May 24, 1862.
- Sergeant Sylvester C. Gilbert, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Nov. 30, 1861.
- Sergeant James Donaldson, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Promoted.
- Sergeant Andrew J. Duncan, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 19, 1862.
- Sergeant Pelatiah Wilson, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted.
- Corporal James M. Johnson, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal John P. Humbert, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged March 1, 1862.
- Corporal Edward Wilson, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal Richard Betston, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861.
- Corporal Don. C. Salisbury, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal Richard Hobert, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois, Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corporal William Wilson, Middletown, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Sept. 26, 1862.
- Fifer, William S. Johnson, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 8, 1865.
- Wagoner, Isaac Ailshire, Colchester, enlisted May 24th, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Barnett, James, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th, Ill. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Barnett, Edward, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted veteran, discharged July, 5, 1865.
 Dalton, James, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Oct. 1, 1861.
 Fritz, Charles S., Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, Transferred to 1st U. S. E. V. V.
 Hendricks, Benjamin, Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died March 1, 1862.
 Johnson, Alexander M., Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861.
 Lane, Wilson, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Ill. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Leary, Patrick J., Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
 McGrew, George W., Bethel, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Ill. Jan. 8, 1864.
 Newland, Frederick, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Ill. Jan. 8, 1864.
 Smithwait, John, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Died Jan. 7, 1862.
 Thorp, James, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Taylor, John, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 25, 1861, sentenced by court martial.
 Taylor, Richard, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Deserted Oct. 12, 1861.
 Tones, Walker, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged July 25, 1861, sentenced by court martial.
 Tuttle, Charles G., Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Turner, Henry, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Watts, Hiram, Colchester, enlisted May 24, 1861.
 Young, Robert, Colchester, enlisted, May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Barrett, Samuel D., Colchester, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Brundage, Daniel, Colchester, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Bagbie, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Hobart, Lewis, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 13, 1861. Discharged Aug. 13, 1864.
 Lane, William B., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 9, 1861. Discharged Aug. 10, 1862.
 Nutall, William, Colchester, June 2, 1861. Discharged Feb. 2, 1862.
 Scott, John, Macomb, Dec. 9, 1861. Discharged Nov. 25, 1862.
 Slater, Thomas, Colchester, Feb. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Carter, Smith W., Blandinsville, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged June 24, 1861.
 Webster, Eleazar, Prairie City, May 24, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Cannon, William, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Currier, Elon, Prairie City, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Lester, Cyrus, Macomb, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; deserted June 3, 1864.
 Wyatt, Samuel, Industry, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Burson, Jessie A., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Newell, Jacob, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 18, 1864. Died March 7, 1864.
 Pontious, David, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Steel, William, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.
 Swartz, Benjamin, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Freeland, Snyder, Colchester, May 11, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, as sergeant
 Runkle, Joseph, Industry, enlisted Feb. 16, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Corey, Silas G., New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Infantry.
 Cooper, John M., New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Transferred to 60th Illinois Infantry.
 Johnson, Thomas J., New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged May 20, 1862.
 Rigney, John H., New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged Nov. 7, 1861.
 Tipton, James, New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861.
 Conley, John, New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Vanslyke, Daniel, New Salem, enlisted May 24, 1861. Discharged April 23, 1862.
 Maxwell, John C., Industry, enlisted Mar. 9, 1864.
 Veal, John S., Hire Township, enlisted Mar. 22, 1864. Rejected.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Douglas, Royal, Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861. Discharged May 11, 1862; corporal.
 Hendryx, William, Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Murry, William, Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861. Died Oct. 31, 1861.
 Sanford, Sylvester, Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861.
 Still, K. D. Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861.
 Demitz, Earnest, Prairie City, enlisted May 25, 1861.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Corporal George P. Norton, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 21, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Musician Edward P. Vail, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 20, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 McClure, James P., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 22, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865, as corporal.
 Waggle, Jasper S., Bethel, enlisted Feb. 21, 1865. Absent sick at muster out.

COMPANY I.

Corporal William L. Brooks, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Corporal James N. Tedron, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Daniels, Daniel L., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.
 Ellis, Isaac W., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 8, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Ervin, James D., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 9, 1865. Died at Little Rock, May 9, 1865.
 Hubbard, William, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 8, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Hall, Edward, New Salem, enlisted Mar. 15, 1865. Mustered out June 16, 1865.
 Johnson, George M., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 1, 1865. Deserted Sept. 27, 1865.
 Messick, David H., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 8, 1865. Died at Memphis, April 10, 1865.
 Snyder, Alvin A., Tennessee, enlisted Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Tedron, M., New Salem, enlisted Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out May 11, 1865.
 Woods, William H., New Salem, enlisted Mar. 15, 1865. Died at Camp Butler, Mar. 24, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Waters, Macomb, commissioned Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Jan. 10, 1862; disability. Re-enlisted in service as Colonel 84th.
 Quartermaster Hugh Ervin, Macomb, commissioned Aug. 27, 1861. Resigned Jan. 31, 1862.
 Quartermaster Arthur G. Burr, Macomb, commissioned Feb. 1, 1862. Promoted by the President.
 Quartermaster Richard Lawrence, commissioned Sept. 1, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.
 Surgeon John Kemper, Industry, commissioned July 26, 1864. Mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Sergeant Major Charles E. Waters, Macomb. Promoted Sergeant Major.
 Hospital Steward Robert R. C. Danley, Macomb.
 Hospital Steward Albert G. Sullivan, Macomb.

COMPANY D.

Captain Gladden L. Farwell, Macomb, commissioned Aug. 27, 1861. Term expired in 1864.
 First Lieutenant John B. Pearson, Macomb, commissioned Feb. 1, 1862. Transferred to Co. D; consolidated; mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Charles Conover, Macomb, commissioned Feb. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 3, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Andrew W. McGoughy, Industry, commissioned Dec. 3, 1862. Killed July 10, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Daniel K. Miller, Industry, commissioned Aug. 23, 1865. Promoted; mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Second Lieutenant Henry H. Henderson, Scotland, commissioned Dec. 16, 1865. Mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Sergeant Robert Pearson, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Corporal Ezra V. Sayer, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Corporal Joseph T. Walker, Industry, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Corporal Joseph Gill, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Corporal Solomon Foster, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged May 28, 1862; disability.
 Corporal Elijah Patrick, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran.
 Musician Robert D. C. Danley, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Promoted Hospital Steward.
 Anderson, John E., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 26, 1864.
 Bloss, William, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Wounded; transferred to Invalids' Corps, Oct. 21, 1863.
 Blackford, Isaac, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Brant, Abraham, Industry, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Courtright, Van. H., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired; wounded.
 Corman, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; on furlough at muster out.
 Dawson, Richard, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged June 18, 1862; disability.
 Freeland, Francis, Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired; wounded.
 Freeland, Napoleon B., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. E.; mustered out March 15, 1865.

- Freeth, George W., Macomb, enlisted March 10, 1861.
 Faulkner, Thomas, Macomb, enlisted March 10, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh; killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
 Gill, Josiah, Scotland, enlisted March 10, 1861. Died at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 12, 1863.
 Gordon, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Hardesty, William, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Died at Natchez, Miss., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Hobart, Edwin L., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to colored regiment.
 Hillyer, Lambert, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Hillyer, Isaac C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Nov. 10, 1862; wounded.
 Hawk, Samuel, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Hoyt, Lucian, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged June 17, 1862; wounded.
 Keller, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Wounded at Hatchie; discharged March 6, 1862.
 Long, Albert, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out March 15, 1866.
 Laughlin, John W., Industry, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Matheny, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; died at Natchez, March 10, 1864.
 Menzies, Walter, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864, term expired.
 Metts, Clinton, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Deserted April 6, 1862.
 Milligan, Albert, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 McGee, Samuel R., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Mar. 15, 1866, wounded.
 Nichols, Seymour, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Wounded at Hatchie, Oct. 5, 1862; died of wounds.
 Penrose, Henry W., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Died at Memphis, Aug. 5, 1862.
 Pierce, Frank, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Russell, Josephus T., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired; wounds.
 Smithers, Thomas J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Mar. 25, 1862; disability.
 Simmons, Rowen L., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; wounded at Spanish Fort.
 Sharp, Samuel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired; wounds.
 Shepherd Solomon R., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Penrose, John F., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Spencer, Richard, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Smith, John, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 26, 1864; term expired.
 Teas, George H., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Twitchell, William, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Missing since the battle of Shiloh.
 Welch, Azro B., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Discharged May 25, 1862; disability.
 Welch, James M., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; corporal.
 Wayland, Elijah Q. A., Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Transferred to Invalids corps, Oct. 22, 1863; wounds.
 Warren, Francis L., Hire, enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. Died at Pittsburg Landing, April 15, 1862.
 Welch, Sylvester B., Hire, enlisted Dec. 21, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; must'd out Mar. 15, 1866.
 Carter, James L., Macomb, enlisted June 25, 1864. Died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 25, 1865.
 Gordon, James A., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 12, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 15, 1866.
 Heath, E. A., Industry, enlisted June 25, 1864. On furlough on muster out of regiment.
 Kearns, Marlon, Bushnell, enlisted June 25, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 15, 1866.
 Plotts, Joseph C., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 5, 1861. Died at Fort Holt, Ky., Nov. 22, 1862.
 Broadbudd, Edward L., Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1866.
 Gordon, Benjamin F., Walnut Groves, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1866.
 Jellison, Zimri, Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1866.
 Keller, Joseph, Macomb, enlisted June 5, 1864. Discharged to enlist in 1st U. S. artillery.

COMPANIES A AND B, DRAFTED AND SUBSTITUTES.

- Patrick, John R., New Salem, Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1865.
 Brothers, Albert, Eldorado, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865.
 Seward, John A., Eldorado, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out June 20, 1865.
 Taylor, Henry L., Eldorado, Oct. 8, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865.

COMPANY K.

- First Sergeant Ellis S. Stokes, New Salem, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Corporal Thomas W. Blackston, Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Corporal Joseph A. Thornburg, Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Barker, James, Walnut Grove, enlisted March 9, 1865. Mustered out March 25, 1865.
 Davis, James R., Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Died at Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 30, 1865.
 Edmunson, William D., Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Nergeman, Henry, New Salem, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Nichols, Alvinus W., New Salem, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Phillips, Martin, Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 6, 1865.
 Scott, Theodore H., Mound, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 White, Marcus, Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.
 Young, Ralph J., Lamoine, enlisted March 14, 1865. Mustered out March 14, 1866.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Wagoner, Jacob, Moulton, enlisted Oct. 5, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Wheeler, Benjamin F., Emmet, enlisted Oct. 6, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

McManigle, William R., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out Sept. 27, 1864, as serg't.
 Willis, John J., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; discharged Aug. 16, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Clarke, Thaddeus S., Macomb, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; discharged April 21, 1862; disability.

COMPANY G.

Evans, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 13, 1865.
 Ewalt, Nicholas, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; mustered out Oct. 7, 1864, term expired.
 McManimie, Winchester, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.
 McManimie, Marion A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 6, 1861; mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Myers, Noah, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; discharged June 21, 1862; disability.
 Perkey, Daniel, Tennessee, enlisted Oct. 17, 1861; mustered out Oct. 19, 1864.
 Atherton, Finley B., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865.
 Strode, Jessie B., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865; promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Milton L. Haney, Bushnell, commissioned July 3, 1864; mustered out Dec. 2, 1864.
 Major Giles F. Hand, Prairie City, commissioned July 12, 1865; mustered out August 14, 1865.
 Chaplain Milton L. Haney, Bushnell, commissioned October 31, 1861; promoted.

COMPANY F.

Captain Milton L. Haney, Bushnell, commissioned October 31, 1861; promoted.
 First Lieutenant Joshua R. Benton, Bushnell, commissioned Oct. 31, 1863; commission declined and cancelled.
 First Lieutenant David N. Holmes, Bushnell, commissioned May 19, 1865; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Parks, Bushnell, commissioned October 31, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant; mustered out Nov. 26, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant John B. Johnson, Prairie City, commissioned March 8, 1862; resigned Sept. 3, 1862.
 First Sergeant James M. Shreeves, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Aug. 19, 1863.
 Sergeant George Sanford, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861.
 Corporal George H. Rogers, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861.
 Corporal David M. Crambaugh, Bushnell, enlisted October 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; died April 14, 1865, of wounds.
 Corporal Giles F. Hand, Prairie City, enlisted October 7, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, Captain and Major.
 Musician David J. Matheny, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Brady, Archibald C., Prairie City, enlisted October 5, 1861.
 Booth, William, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 10, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Benton, Joshua, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Bane, George, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; killed on picket, July 14, 1863.
 Carnes, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, sergeant.
 Carries, John, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; wounds.
 Crowl, William A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Crowl, George P., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; discharged.
 Dewey, John C., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; discharged Jan. 28, 1863, disability.
 Dewey, Edwin, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, wounds.
 Dunlap, LeGrand, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861.
 Davis, Lloyd P., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Eads, John, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; discharged Jan. 28, 1863, disability.

- Ewing, Joseph B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out Oct. 21, 1864.
 Fowraker, George W., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; died at Walnut Hills, Miss., June 28, 1863.
 Foster, Channing B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861.
 Fugate, Robert M., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; died at Memphis, Jan. 14, 1864.
 Fleharty, John N., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861.
 Holmes, David, N., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; promoted to First Lieutenant.
 Hartsook, Daniel, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; transferred to Invalids corps, Sept. 22, 1863.
 Hensley, Samuel H., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; transferred to Co. G., deserted Dec. 20, 1862.
 Hendricks, James, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861.
 Hartsook, Joseph, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; promoted Sergeant Major.
 Hartman, Aaron V., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Hutchins, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Hoyt, Oliver J., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
 Inman, Jessie N., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 5, 1861; died at Memphis, Sept. 27, 1862.
 Jones, Samuel, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Jameson, Robert S., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Johnson, John A., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 21, 1864.
 Long, Samuel, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; re-enlisted as Veteran; discharged March 23, 1865; disability.
 Long, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Lybarger, Milton C., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Mead, Alfred, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Medaris, Joseph B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bushnell, Ill., May 2, 1864.
 Maxwell, William J., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861.
 Medaris, John C., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Miller, George S., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 10, 1861; re-enlisted veteran; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, corporal.
 Miller, Jacob C., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 McComb, Matthew, Prairie City, enlisted October 7, 1861; died at Bridgeport, Ill. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Moore, Albertson, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; discharged Jan. 28, 1863; wounds.
 McDonald, James, Bushnell, enlisted October 12, 1861; discharged.
 Newkirk, George W., Bushnell, enlisted October 8, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.
 Powers, John, Bushnell, enlisted October 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.
 Putnam, Joseph P., Bushnell, enlisted October 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mortally wounded at Kennesaw Mountain and left on the field, June 27, 1864.
 Putnam, John M., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; discharged.
 Patterson, Robert S., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Pennington, Jacob A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; discharged Jan. 28, 1863; disability.
 Pottinger, Samuel W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; transferred to company G; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Pennell, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 16, 1861.
 Rogers, Lewis B., Prairie City, enlisted October 7, 1861; discharged Feb. 11, 1863; disability.
 Reed, Amenzio, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.
 Rickman, Moses B., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; transferred to company K, Nov. 14, 1861.
 Sanford Jacob, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; promoted.
 Sanford Amos, Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 10, 1861; promoted in 12th Louisiana volunteers, Oct., 1863.
 Sanford, Ebenezer, Prairie City, Oct. 11, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Snapp, William, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 29, 1863.
 Sperling, Lewis W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864.
 Swearingen, Bennett, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; sergeant.
 Shannon, Alvin, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 3, 1861.
 Sperling, Theodore, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; sergeant.
 Tatman, Edmond, Bushnell, enlisted October 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Thompson, Thomas E., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; mustered out March 26, 1865.
 Teithworth, Oliver P., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861.
 Wetsel, Daniel W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 5, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
 Wetsel, Ahaz B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864 as corporal.
 Winget, Louis, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 6, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, corporal.
 Wycoff, Daniel L., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; discharged by order General Grant.
 Winters, Augustus, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.
 Wilson, J. O., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861.
 King, Lyman B., Prairie City, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861.
 Miller, John W., Prairie City. Mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, as corporal.
 Osborn, John, Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 27, 1861; mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.
 Pattison, W. S., Bushnell. Died Jan. 22, 1862.
 Perdue, Dallas, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Smith, Kellogg J., Prairie City, enlisted Nov. 26, 1861.

COMPANY G.

- Sergeant Thomas R. Scott, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; discharged June 14, 1865; disability.
 Sergeant H. H. Weaver, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; died at St. Louis, April 8, 1863.
 Corporal James B. Murphy, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Walnut Hills, June 25, 1863.

- Corporal William J. Eckley, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; died Aug. 15, 1864; wounds.
- Corporal Steven R. Bell, Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
- Ayers, M. L., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861.
- Ball, Harrison, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Briggs, W. A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Baldwin, William G., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps Jan. 22, 1864.
- Cadwallader, M. A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864, as corporal.
- Cogswell, L. S., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, as corporal.
- Emery, J. R., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 4, 1864; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Ervin, E. P., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Oct. 14, 1865, as corporal.
- Eckley, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 8, 1863.
- Earley, William L., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 9, 1861; discharged Aug. 1, 1863.
- Eckley, James A., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
- Fitzsimmons, Thomas, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; reported as deserter July, 1863.
- Gray, James W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 5, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865; wounded.
- Gillespie, James W., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861.
- Hogue, James B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 14, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Hogue, William P., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 14, 1861.
- Hiner, Joseph C., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Jackson, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Lovelace, J. W., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861.
- McKaig, R. B., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861.
- Millis, David M., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861.
- McQueen, H. B., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Myers, John H., Bushnell, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Oglesby, Joseph, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 12; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
- Smith, W. N., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 7, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Sexton, John, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 31, 1863.
- Williams, Andrew, Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; discharged Aug. 2, 1864; disability.
- Drake, D. N., Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 8, 1861; discharged Dec. 31, 1864; term expired.
- Moorey, Harvey C., Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 7, 1863; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Hensley, Samuel F., Bushnell, enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; deserted Sept., 1862.

COMPANY H.

- Downen, John, Industry, enlisted Nov. 6, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864, as corporal.
- Ford, William, Industry, enlisted Nov. 21, 1861.
- Kennedy, John, Industry, enlisted Nov. 28, 1861.
- Merrick, John, Industry, enlisted Nov. 5, 1861; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864, as corporal.
- Randolph, William, Industry, Nov. 6; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

COMPANY K.

- Cox, Robert M., Prairie City, enlisted Oct. 22, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Aug. 4, 1865, as corporal.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

- First Lieutenant Martin Hoagland, Bardolph, commissioned July 1, 1865; mustered out July 7, 1865.
- Second Lieutenant William S. Hendricks, Bardolph, commissioned Dec. 26, 1861; resigned Feb. 13, 1863.
- Second Lieutenant John T. Parvin, Bardolph, commissioned July 1, 1865; mustered out July 7, 1865.
- Anderson, Elijah E., Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865, corporal.
- Brown, William P., Colmar, enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; died at Colmar, Ill.
- Hanks, George, Colmar, enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; died at Corinth, Dec. 24, 1862.
- McCord, William, Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 5, 1861.
- Pelly, David, Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 2, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1864.
- Rabbitt, Robert, Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865.
- Smith, Richard L., Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 5, 1861; discharged Sept. 9, 1862.
- Smith, Henry, Bardolph, enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865.
- Downey, James, Bardolph, enlisted Jan. 30, 1863; mustered out July 7, 1865.

Head, Richard R., Bardolph, enlisted Feb. 21, 1864; mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Jacob, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted March 16, 1864; mustered out July 7, 1865.
 McBride, Samuel S., Bardolph, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out July 7, 1865.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

- Captain Barzillia M. Veatch, Tennessee, commissioned Aug. 5, 1861. Resigned June 13, 1863.
 Captain George R. Stire, Tennessee, commissioned March 28, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Norman Curtis, Tennessee, commissioned June 13, 1863. Term expired March 11, 1865.
 First Lieutenant John H. Loop, Tennessee, commissioned March 28, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Heslep Phillips, Prairie City, commissioned April 14, 1862. Resigned April 17, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant George R. Stire, Tennessee, commissioned June 13, 1863. Promoted; re-enlisted as veteran.
 Second Lieutent Samuel Purdam, Tennessee, commissioned March 28, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Orderly Sergeant Dennis L. Buford, Tennessee. Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, disability.
 Sergeant Jefferson G. Eastwood, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
 Sergeant Joseph H. Bayles, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged April 6, 1863; disability.
 Sergeant Joseph Holmes, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged April 8, 1862; disability.
 Sergeant Henry R. Turpin, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
 Corporal William H. McElroy, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
 Corporal Samuel Purdam, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Corporal William A. Blume, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Corporal George Iseminger, Tennessee, July 10, 1861. Discharged February 14, 1863; disability.
 Corporal Norman Curtis, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.
 Corporal Heslip Phillip, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Promoted principal musician.
 Corporal John W. Leager, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged May 26, 1862; disability.
 Musician Charles Veatch, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged May 26, 1862; disability.
 Musician Alison G. Weir, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Oct. 29, 1861; disability.
 Wagoner Samuel S. Bennett, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Jan. 6, 1862, disability.
 Alsop, William B., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Jan. 1, 1862; disability.
 Asendorf, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; deserted March, 1864.
 Barnum, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged March 9, 1862; disability.
 Brinay, Christ, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; died July 29, 1864; wounds.
 Bell, George W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Beals, Jessie W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Crants, George, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Chung, Jackson W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Deserted Aug. 27, 1864.
 Cumbal, Francis, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Deserted May 22, 1862.
 Cochran, James, Tennessee, enlisted July 18, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; killed at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864.
 Chusy, John, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Chute, Abraham G., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Died at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 6, 1861.
 Dillon, James, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
 Dobbbs, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Doughton, Andrew, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Oct. 12, 1862; disability.
 Dorsey, William M., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Eastwood, George W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Ellenge, James M., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; promoted to quartermaster sergeant.
 Emell, William H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Erens, William, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Dishonorably discharged March 19, 1862.
 Gordon, Charles W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Dishonorably discharged March 19, 1862.
 Green, Washington, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
 Gauf, Samuel T., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade Feb. 11, 1863.
 Gallagher, Thomas, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Jan. 3, 1863; disability.
 Hoyt, Joel, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged March 18, 1863.
 Herr, George W., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Jacob, Samuel J., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
 Jarvis, William H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Jarvis, Gilbert, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1863.

- James, Charles, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade Feb. 11, 1863.
- Lofam, Eugene, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Feb. 6, 1863.
- Loup, John H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant; re-enlisted as veteran; promoted to First Lieutenant.
- Loge, Nathan, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Died at Inka, Miss., Aug. 19, 1862.
- Lawyer, Thomas, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Loftis, William, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 6, 1863.
- Mourning, John M., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Died at Lebanon, Mo., Feb. 10, 1863.
- McGoram, Thomas, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
- Melvin, Thomas J., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
- Murphy, James, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Died March 18, 1862, wounds.
- Mullen, Michael, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Feb. 3, 1862, disability.
- McTiegh, Michael, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Deserted June 25, 1863.
- Morris, Willard, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, promoted.
- Norman, George E., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 11, 1864.
- Nelson, Benjamin, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
- Nelson, William, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Sergeant died Dec. 1, 1863, wounds.
- Olive, Richard, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged Dec. 26, 1862, disability.
- Purdam, Mesach, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Phiver, Louis, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; deserted Aug. 25, 1864.
- Painter, James H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Deserted Sept. 20, 1862.
- Spencer, Joseph, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
- Shanklin, John, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
- Stilson, Nicodemus, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to 1st U. S. Engineer, Aug. 24, 1864.
- Sullivan, Joshua H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.
- Sheets, James H., Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Killed at Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862.
- Trolock, Thomas, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Discharged June 6, 1862, disability.
- Torhouse, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; died Dec. 16, 1864.
- Tally, William, Tennessee, enlisted July 10, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
- Purdam, Francis M., Chalmers, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

- Corporal Jacob Pruat, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Discharged Sept. 8, 1862; disability.
- Abbot, Joshua, Industry, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Deserted May 28, 1862.
- Cordell, James, Industry, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as vet.; mustered out Mar. 6, 1866.
- David, John F., Industry, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Discharged Mar. 27, 1863; disability.
- Flack, Alexander, Industry, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Mustered out May 2, 1865.
- Reno, Alexander, Industry, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862. Re-enlisted as vet.; mustered out Feb. 6, 1866.
- Black, Richard S., Industry, enlisted Mar. 18, 1865. Transferred to Co. G; mustered out Feb. 18, 1866.
- Peak, Patrick, Industry, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862. Transferred to G; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Peak, William, Industry, enlisted Dec. 9, 1863. Transferred to Co. G; discharged May 23, 1865.
- Tatham, W. H., Industry, enlisted Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 6, 1866.

COMPANY H.

- Belleville, Jacob N., Prairie City, enlisted Jan. 5, 1864. Transferred to Co. A; mustered out Mar. 6, 1866.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

- Dixon, John, Macomb.
- Frank, Marion, Macomb.
- White, Charles W., Macomb.
- Williams, Moses J., Macomb.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

- Abbott, Geo. W., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 9, 1861. Deserted August 18, 1862.
- Anderson, Joseph, Colchester, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Blanchard, William, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Cochran, Stephen D., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861.
- Clayton, Francis M., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861. Discharged Jan. 30, 1865; disability.
- Dinwiddie, Robert, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Discharged Oct. 13, 1862; disability.

- Douglas, Louis, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Delay, Jacob, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Francis, Horner, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Fuller, Josiah, Tennessee, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Griffin, Asa F., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865, corporal.
- Hall, Richard, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861; mustered out Jan. 21, 1865.
- Hill, William, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Hume, James M., Colchester, enlisted December 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, promoted com. sergeant.
- Hutchinson, William A., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Jennings, Herndon, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Mustered out June 2, 1865; prisoner of war.
- Johnson, Sydney M., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged July 19, 1862; disability.
- Keithley, David, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.
- Lower, John, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 28, 1862; disability.
- Newton, Joseph, Colchester, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861.
- Nelson, James, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Oct. 26, 1862; disability.
- Patterson, Joseph, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865, musician.
- Peck, Oron, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861.
- Ramsey, George W., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861. Died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1862.
- Rouse, George, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861.
- Steel, Nelson, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861.
- Stephens, James, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 14, 1861. Discharged Mar. 17, 1862; disability.
- Spyva, And. Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Deserted at St. Louis.
- Simmons, James, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Shippey, Daniel R., Colchester, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out June 11, 1865.
- Tolman, John W., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out June 11, 1865.
- Underhill, Lodowick, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Discharged Sept. 20, 1862; disability.
- Way, Charles, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861. Re-enlisted as vet.; absent sick at muster out.
- Averill, Charles W., Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Cochrane, Stephen D., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Nance, Frederick, Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Parker, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 10, 1862.

COMPANY D.

- Captain George W. Reid, Macomb, commissioned Dec. 23, 1862. Promoted from 2d lieutenant to 1st; mustered out at expiration of term of service.
- First Lieutenant Duncan Reid, Macomb, commissioned June 20, 1862. Promoted from 2d lieutenant; term expired April 9, 1865.
- Hospital Steward Thomas W. Kellough, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 31, 1863. Must'd out July 11, 1865.
- Sergeant Andrew J. Creel, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Sergeant Zimri Parvin, Bardolph, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Corporal Benjamin Purkey, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Oct. 15, 1862; disability.
- Corporal Andrew Kellough, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Killed near Corinth, May 8, 1862.
- Corporal William Musson, Colchester, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Butler, William N., Bardolph, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Done, Thomas E., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 10, 1861. Discharged Aug. 10, 1862; disability.
- Jacobs, John W., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1864.
- Jacobs, William R., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Died at Glendale, Miss., Oct. 1, 1863.
- Luddon, David H., Colchester, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1864, as 1st sergeant.
- Litchfield, John, Macomb, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Oct. 16, 1862, as sergeant; disability.
- Lyons, James, Bardolph, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Died at home, July 28, 1862.
- Mercer, George S., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861. Discharged July 7, 1862; disability.
- Walker, Henry E., Bardolph, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861. Discharged Sept. 29, 1863; disability.
- Brown, Charles, Macomb. Discharged August 27, 1862; disability.
- Brown, James A., Chalmers, enlisted March 7, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Hobart, Francis, Colchester, enlisted Feb. 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Kellough, Richard, Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 14, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Litchfield, George, Chalmers, enlisted Jan. 2, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Musson, Austin L., Colchester, enlisted Feb. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Stokes, Samuel B., Chalmers, enlisted Jan. 2, 1864. Died at Decatur, Ala., May 15, 1864.
- Wiley, Lewis H., Chalmers, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 2, 1865.
- Winslow, Charles F., Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
- Wiley, Cornelius D., Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Roberts, Adam, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 28. Discharged, Aug. 25, 1862; disability.

COMPANY E.

- Rouse, Isaac M., Colchester, enlisted December 22, 1861. Discharged June 28, 1862, disability.
- Walter, Erhard, Macomb, Dec. 26, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Brown, Charles, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 29, 1861. Discharged; disability.
 Haynes, Jonathan, Macomb, enlisted December 26, 1861. Died at St. Louis, July 3, 1862.
 Haskins, Benjamin, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 28, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 23, 1865.
 Roberts, Adam, Macomb, enlisted Dec. 28, 1861. Discharged; disability.
 Ralston, Jessie R., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 10, 1861. Discharged Jan. 10, 1865; term expired.
 Dickerson, Charles, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran; discharged Jan. 10, 1865.
 Craig, Wm. H., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Dixon, John, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 3, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran; discharged Jan. 10, 1865.
 Fair, William, Chalmers, enlisted March 7, 1865; died at Roanoke, S. C., March 31, 1865.
 Dutton, William, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862.
 Frank, Marion F., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran, promoted.
 Johnson, John M., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; discharged July 23, 1863; disability.
 Kirkpatrick, William, Colchester, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; died.
 Lloyd, John V., Colmar, enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Mourning, John W., Tennessee, enlisted March 25, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Martin, Charles, Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 1862; discharged Aug. 21, 1862; disability.
 Powell, James, Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Roberts, Elmore, Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Roberts, Chauncy, Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862.
 Rowe, Louis P., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 4, 1862; disability.
 Wilson, Thomas M., Colchester, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Williams, Moses J., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
 as sergeant.
 William, Henry W., enlisted Jan. 7, 1861; discharged June 14, 1862; disability.
 White, Charles W., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865.
 Way, Enoch, Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 7, 1861; discharged Feb. 17, 1862, disability.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Ceell, Henry A., Lamoine, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Ewing, William, Colmar, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 30, 1863; disability.
 Jenkins, Joseph, Colmar, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; absent, prisoner of war, at muster out of regiment.
 Jenkins, Thomas, Colmar, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out July 15, 1865.
 Jarvis, John M., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 27, 1865.
 Jarvis, Garrett J. D., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged for promotion in 50th U. S. C. Infantry; Lieutenant; killed at Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865.
 Morris, Harmon F., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; died at Paducah, Oct. 9, 1862.
 Myers, John, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; died at Yazoo Pass, March 16, 1863.
 McDaniel, George W., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 27, 1865.
 McDaniel, William, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Miller, Henry G., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Peters, Peter, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died at Selma, Ala., July 26, 1865.
 Royce, John W., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; died at Columbus, Ky., Oct. 21, 1863.
 Spurlock, Lewis J., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Smith, Markcay, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 McElvain, George W., Walnut Grove, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Corporal John C. Murray, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Bartlett, Hiram M., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Brannan, Patrick, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Cole, Samuel D., Prairie City, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, Aug. 5, 1863.
 Cooper, Cyrus, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Fordham, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Co. D; absent sick at muster out.
 McElvain, George W., Walnut Grove, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Co. G; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Marose, Daniel R., Prairie City, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Miller, John W., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Feb. 12, 1863; disability.
 Negly, John F., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Jan. 29, 1863; disability.
 Sanders, Anthony, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged March 14, 1863; disability.
 Wilson, Curtis B., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Negly, John F., Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Shreves, Henry S., Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Wilson, William, Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Wilson, Amos, Bushnell, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Colonel Carter Van Vleck, Macomb, commissioned Jan. 9, 1864; died Aug. 23, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
 Major William L. Broadus, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 15, 1862; killed Sept. 20, 1863.
 Adjutant Charles V. Chandler, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 20, 1862; resigned April 3, 1864.
 Surgeon Thomas M. Jordon, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned April 5, 1863.
 Second Assistant Surgeon Durham M. Creel, Industry, commissioned March 24, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Chaplain Robert F. Taylor, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 7, 1862; resigned July 8, 1863.
 Sergeant-Major Charles V. Chandler, Macomb, commissioned Aug. 14, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Co. I.
 Sergeant-Major Harman Veatch, Tennessee, commissioned Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Co. I.
 Principal Musician Daniel M. Carroll, Industry, commissioned Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Principal Musician Reuben L. Maynard, Industry, commissioned August 11, 1862; absent sick at muster out of Regiment.

COMPANY A.

Brundage, George W., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Aug. 24, 1863; disability.
 Brundage, James, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Fugate, Martin V., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Fugate Samuel H., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died Resaca, Ga., May 17, 1864, wounded.
 Frisby, Abraham, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1875.
 Husted, Talmon, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to V. R. C.
 Scott, Amos, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant.
 Toland, Solomon, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Toland, William, Bethel, Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Feb. 14, 1863; disability.
 Johnson, David, Middletown, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to Co. H, 34th Ill. Infantry.
 Hendricks, Harry F., Colmar, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; transferred to Co. H, 34th Ill. Infantry.
 Mullens, John W., Macomb; transferred to Co. H, 34th Ill. Infantry.
 Scott, Richard W., Bethel, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864; wounded.

COMPANY C.

Captain Charles R. Hume, Blandinsville, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Dec. 18, 1864.
 Captain George W. Blandin, Blandinsville, commissioned Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Oliver P. Courtwright, Blandinsville, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Oct. 6, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Andrew J. O'Neil, Blandinsville, commissioned May 10, 1865; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant John E. James, Blandinsville, commissioned Oct. 6, 1863; killed in battle June 27, 1864.
 Bond, Marion D. M., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged May 5, 1865; wounds.
 Bently, Joseph H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged April 8, 1863; disability.
 Boylan, Thomas C., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bridges, Thomas B., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; transferred to Company I, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Carter, Isaac G., Blandinsville, Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Chaffin, Philip, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Cole, Eleazer, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Jan. 3, 1863.
 Curtis, Mark M., Blandinsville, enlisted July 21, 1862; deserted Jan. 3, 1863, as corporal.
 Carnes, Henry, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Clark, Edward, Blandinsville, enlisted July 30, 1862; discharged Oct. 3, 1862; disability.
 Cline, Marshall C., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Curtis, Joseph P., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Downen, Thomas J., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to company I Oct. 1, 1862.
 Davis, Thomas J., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged Feb. 1, 1864; disability.
 Dowell, George W., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863.
 Dixon, William, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 3, 1863.
 Duncan, James M., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Duncan, John, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged March 13, 1863, as musician, disability.
 Duffield, William H., Blandinsville, Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Decker, Nathaniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Forrest, John, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Frank, John, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Freeland, William C., Blandinsville, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Green, John F., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Galbreath, John T., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Gorham, John, Blandinsville, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Gibson, Samuel T., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Harmon, William W., Blandinsville, enlisted July 21, 1862; died at Savannah, Feb. 21, 1865.
 Harmon, John, Blandinsville, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Hamilton, Elisha, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865.
 Hainline, John R., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Huddleston, James R., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Hendricks, Lewis, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 James, John W., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 James, William E., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1861; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 James, John E., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug., 2, 1862; 1st Sergeant, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 James, Joseph A., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1861; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Jenks, Joel H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as musician.
 Kirkpatrick, Francis A., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Keithley, Perry, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Keithley, Joseph H., Blandinsville, enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Lindsey, Thomas, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died at Chattanooga, June 25, 1864.
 Lawson, Joseph D., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; deserted Sept. 30, 1862.
 McGee, William F., Blandinsville, enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Morgan, Clinton, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; drummed out of service Nov. 4, 1862.
 Messacher, Silas, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Mayhugh, John T., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Mayhugh, Francis T., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; deserted May 21, 1863.
 Marshall, Josephus, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; deserted Jan. 9, 1863.
 Michaels, Jacob H., Blandinsville, enlisted July 29, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
 Martin, George, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Mealey, Michael, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; Sergeant, killed at Atlanta, Sept. 4, 1864.
 Magie, James K., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, First Sergeant.
 Magie, Charles H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1863.
 Mayhugh, Loban D., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; deserted May 21, 1863.
 McFall, Sylvester, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged Dec. 10, 1864; wounded; Corporal.
 Midcap, Nathaniel, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Meeks, Luther, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865; Sergeant.
 Messacher, Wm. D., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865; Corporal.
 Monohan, John, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; died at Chattanooga April 3, 1864.
 Norris, Charles L., Blandinsville, enlisted July 23, 1862; died at Chattanooga Nov. 6, 1864.
 O'Neil, Andrew J., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant.
 O'Caín, James, Blandinsville, August 16, 1862; discharged Sept. 13, 1863; disability.
 Rush, John W., Blandinsville, enlisted July 22, 1862; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Roberts, Peter B., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Riddell, Sylvester, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1863.
 Sherry, Marion, Blandinsville, Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Smith, William, Blandinsville, enlisted July 21, 1862; discharged March 7, 1873, disability.
 Spielman, Charles L., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865; Sergeant.
 Stafford, Albert J., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 12, 1865; Sergeant.
 Sims, John, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. I Oct. 1, 1862.
 Tyft, Cyrell, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Tipton, James, Blandinsville, Aug. 16, 1862; discharged Nov. 11, 1862; disability.
 Venning, Henry, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Warner, Wm. H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Worley, John L., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wilson, Andrew, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Woodside, John W., Blandinsville, enlisted July 29, 1862; deserted March 7, 1863.
 Wilson, Elias H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 22, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Worley, William H. H., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865.
 Welsh, James L., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wilhelm, William A., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. I Oct. 1, 1862.
 Bayles, Joseph W., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Brown, Frederick P., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Jan. 3, 1863.
 Chaffin, Michael, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Kirk, John W., Hire, enlisted March 19, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865.
 Pace, Ingram, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I Oct. 1, 1862.
 Tift, Semer, Blandinsville, enlisted July 22, 1862; rejected by mustering officer.
 Terry, Richard L., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds, in service.
 Warner, Jesse, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Bates, William, Industry, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Captain Elisha Morse, Macomb, commissioned June 6, 1865; mustered out June 7, 1865; promoted from First Lieutenant.

COMPANY I.

Captain Granville H. Reynolds, Industry, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Dec. 19, 1864.
 First Lieutenant Hardin Hovey, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant James H. McCandless, Macomb, commissioned September 1, 1862; resigned May 29, 1863.

- Second Lieutenant Charles V. Chandler, commissioned May 29, 1863; promoted.
 Arnold, Ira, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865.
 Allen, Richard C., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, May 28, 1864.
 Allhouse, Lebeus, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 14, 1864, while
 a prisoner of war.
 Anstine, Theodore P., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, a prisoner of war.
 Buchanan, James C., Industry, enlisted August 14, 1861; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Brown, Daniel, Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bennett, Albert C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. Died at Boston, Ky., Nov. 12, 1862.
 Beatty Simon B., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Bowman, William H., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died November 26, 1863, wounds.
 Baymiller, Michael, Industry, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Brown, Christopher, Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 23, 1864, while
 a prisoner of war.
 Bear, John O., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. mustered out June 7, 1865; corporal.
 Batchelor, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Chapman, Douglas M., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Chase, James M., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Clark, Jerome J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; first sergeant; died April 30, 1865, of wounds.
 Cowgill, John F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Jan. 30, 1864; disability.
 Carroll, Daniel M., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; promoted principal musician.
 Carroll, James S., Industry, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged July 7, 1863, disability.
 Craig, Simeon, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, Sept. 22, 1864; No.
 of grave 9,307.
 Carnahan, Sophronous, Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Downen, Thomas J., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged April 20, 1864, wounds.
 Diserron, Daniel, Industry, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 David, George H., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 2, 1863; wounds.
 DeCamp, Goin S., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Dallam, Samuel W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Doran, Hugh H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison May 28, 1864; No.
 of grave, 1441.
 Edmondson, Thomas, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Garrison, Zacariah M., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Gibson, John, Industry, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged April 6, 1863; disability.
 Gill, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Howe, John B., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Hall, George P., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Hogue, George P., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Hamilton, Parmenium, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds.
 Hummer, John, Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1863, as corporal.
 Lane, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Laughlin, Robert F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out May 24, 1865.
 Monfort, Lawrence M., Mound, Aug. 15, 1862; discharged July 24, 1863; disability.
 McCandless, Moses A., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14; killed near Griggsville, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1864.
 McCandless, Wilson, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Maxwell, John C., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Aug. 9, 1863, as corporal, disability.
 Myers, John V., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal,
 McClellan, James C, Industry, Aug. 9, 1862; sergeant; discharged Aug. 1864, for promotion in U. S.
 colored troops.
 McClellan, John, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged April 30, 1863; disability.
 McClellan, William G., Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Dec. 12, 1862, for promotion
 in U. S. colored troops.
 Mayfield, Joseph, Industry, enlisted Aug. 15; mustered out June 7, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Pennington, Joseph L., Industry, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Jan. 19, 1863; disability.
 Pitman, Burriss E., enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Aug. 18, 1863; disability.
 Pittman, George, Industry, Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Aug. 24, 1863; disability.
 Pembroke, John F., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Plotts, Thomas M., Macomb, Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Parker, Henry, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Painter, George, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept.
 1, 1863.
 Rhea, Elias B., Mound, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Ricketts, Harvey, Sciota, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 22, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Reed, Henry G., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Reed, William R., Industry, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Shannou, John F., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 18, 1865, as first sergeant.
 Scudder, Jessie B., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Stewart, Francis M., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, Aug. 20, 1864.
 No. of grave 6,292.
 Stewart, Thomas B., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April
 18, 1864.
 Shannon, James P., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Seward, John W., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1863.
 Stewart, John F., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April
 28, 1864.
 Scudder, Martin V., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 30, 1863; disability.
 Smith, Joseph A., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 14, 1861; mustered out June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Smith, James H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Smith, William F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Tunis, Joseph, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged May 1, 1863; disability.
 Tunis, Isaac, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Vail, Thomas J., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.
 Vincent, David A., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 14, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Weaver, William, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 6, 1864; wounds.

Weaver, John, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Withrow, James E., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wilson, Lewis R., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wilson, Rufus R., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Broadbudd, Thomas H., Macomb, enlisted June 15, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bridges, Thomas B., Industry, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Aug. 24, 1863, disability.
 Carroll, John R., Industry, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison Aug. 24, 1863, No. of grave 7,037.
 Cupp, Jonas P., Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; discharged May 5, 1865.
 Cupp, William C., Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; transferred to company F, 34th Illinois Infantry.
 Decker, Nathaniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Ellis, James C., Macomb, enlisted Jan. 19, 1864; transferred to company F 34th Illinois Infantry.
 Faber, Jacob, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Gibson, Samuel F., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison, July 29, 1864, No. of grave 4,201.
 McClintock, Karr, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 7, 1865.
 McClure, Hugh, Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; transferred to Company F., 34th Illinois Infantry.
 Pace, Ingram A., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged December 13, 1864; disability.
 Sims, John, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Wilhelm, William A., Industry, enlisted Aug. 20; discharged Oct. 1, 1864; disability.
 Wilhelm, Samuel P., Industry, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out July 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Colonel Lewis H. Waters, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; promoted Brevet Brigadier-General, Jan. 13, 1865.
 Adjutant Charles E. Waters, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Sept. 29, 1863.
 Quartermaster Louis A. Simmons, Macomb, commissioned July 25, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Surgeon James B. Kyle, Macomb, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Captain John P. Higgins, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Jan. 24, 1865.
 Captain Willis Edson, Macomb, commissioned Jan. 24, 1865; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant William F. Stearns, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out May 7, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant John S. Walker, Macomb, commissioned June 6, 1865; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Sergeant John McCabe, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862. Detached at muster out of regiment.
 Sergeant Edwin B. Rall, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged June 11, 1863.
 Sergeant Thomas M. Whitehead, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862.
 Corporal Warren S. Odell, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Corporal Joseph B. Wortman, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; discharged April 2, 1863; wounds.
 Corporal David J. Tuggle, Industry, enlisted July 30, 1862; died March 31, 1863; wounds.
 Corporal Quincy A. Roberts, Industry, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
 Corporal William J. Lea, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged April 21, 1863.
 Corporal Thomas J. Starns, Scotland, enlisted June 25, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.
 Corporal William Jones, Industry, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged June 26, 1864; wounds.
 Allen, Coffner W., Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Sept. 22, 1862.
 Archer, George C., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Blair, Samuel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 26, 1863.
 Brotherton, Silas E., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Lookout, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Buttler Preston, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Feb. 14, 1863.
 Baker, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; died Sept. 21, 1863; wounds.
 Clark, Jacob, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged March 16, 1864.
 Clarke, James S., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1861; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Clark, Milton, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville, Dec. 25, 1862.
 Casto, George W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 1862; died at Chickamauga, Sept. 21, 1863.
 Casto, Thomas J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 14, 1863.
 Cox, Nathan C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, Dec. 18, 1863.
 Covalt, Abraham B., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged April 13, 1863.
 Crane, John A., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Case, Edward, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Dunsworth, Dinmon B., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 20, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Driscoll, John, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died at Somerset, Ky., Nov. 27, 1862.
 Deardorff, Joseph, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged April 17, 1863; disability.
 Davis, John W., Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Fenton, George, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Jan. 6, 1863.
 Gadd, Frank, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Jan. 20, 1865; wounds.
 Green, William T. Sciota, enlisted Aug. 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Holliday, Francis M., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; killed near Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.
 Kelly, James, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps, July 27, 1864.

Lane, David H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lutes, Granville M., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; detached at muster out of regiment.
 Misener, Charles W., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Maury, Thomas B., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; promoted to Hospital Steward and reduced; discharged Aug. 6, 1863.
 Morris, Richard L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Nolan, Michael, Macomb, enlisted July 19, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Owen, Nathaniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 O'Bryan, Edward, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
 Parks, George, Industry, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died at Nashville, Feb. 13, 1863, wounds.
 Parks, John, Industry, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Pelsor, John C., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to engineer corps Aug. 2, 1864.
 Patrick, Samuel, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged March 23, 1863; wounds.
 Patrick, Charles, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged February, 19, 1863.
 Remick, Augustus, Macomb, enlisted June 25, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Reno, Joseph L., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Robertson, James T., Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged March 2, 1865.
 Shoopman, Jacob, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Spear, Samuel R., Industry, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863; wounded.
 Shepherd, Thomas J., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 2; transferred to Mississippi marine brigade April 14, 1863.
 Slyter, Philo, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 2, 1863; wounds.
 Slyter, Lorenzo, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Smizer, John, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Dec. 15, 1862.
 Tuggle, Crawford, Industry, enlisted July 30, 1862; detached at muster out of regiment.
 Voorhees, George R., Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died April 13, 1862.
 Voorhees, John, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Walker, Daniel, Chalmers, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 13, 1863; wounded.
 White, Thomas W., Industry, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Wood, Richard A., Scotland, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged December 25, 1862.
 Willis, Able H., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, March 15, 1865.
 Wilson, Zacharia, Bethel, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Whiting, Charles H., Macomb, enlisted June 25, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Wells, Christopher C., Bethel, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
 Dawson, Richard A., Macomb, enlisted Nov. 18, 1863; transferred to Company F 21st Illinois Infantry.
 Clarke, Benjamin F., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1863.
 Chase, Chauncey, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged March 23, 1863.
 Mitchell, Wilford, Macomb; discharged March 23, 1863; wounds.
 McCamenout, James P., Macomb; died Sept. 1, 1862.
 Willis, George W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Oct. 13, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Corporal Richard H. McClintock, Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; sergeant; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Corporal David G. Harland, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863, wounds.
 Andrews, Martin, Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Chappell, Woodford, Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged Jan. 22.
 Hannon, Patrick, Mound, enlisted Aug. 7; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Green, William T., Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Leighty, John H., Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Miles, Augustus, Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Mitchell, Coleman, Industry, enlisted July 30, 1862; died April 3, 1863, wounds.
 Sniter, James P., Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Stambaugh, Jacob, Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
 Stambaugh, Samuel, Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Toland, John T., Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Walker, Ebenezer, Eldorado, enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; wounded twice.
 Walker, Samuel, Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1863, wounds.
 Greer, John A., Industry, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to Co. F, 21st Illinois Infantry; died June 9, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Captain William Ervin, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Joseph G. Waters, Macomb, commissioned April 18, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant William P. Pearson, Macomb, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Feb. 22, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant William F. Jones, commissioned Feb. 22, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 First Sergeant William T. Harris, enlisted June 9, 1862; reduced; discharged Feb., 1863, wounds.
 Sergeant John S. Provine, Macomb, enlisted June 18, 1862; 1st sergeant, wounded severely at Chickamauga; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Sergeant George T. Yocum, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 4, 1862; killed at Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Sergeant John A. Eyre, Macomb, enlisted June 18, 1862; died at Macomb, Jan. 16, 1864.
 Sergeant William Pointer, Scotland, Aug. 6, 1862; reduced, discharged Jan. 29, 1863, disability.
 Corporal Daniel Wooley, New Salem, August 7, 1862; sergeant; wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Corporal William J. Hensley, Macomb, Aug. 7, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 19, 1862.
 Corporal Edward S. Piper, Macomb, July 18, 1862; sergeant, died at Manchester, July 18, 1863.
 Corporal Alexander Blackburn, Macomb, July 15, 1862; sergeant, wounded at Chickamauga, promoted hospital steward.

- Corporal William L. Hampton, July 26, 1862; discharged April 14, 1863, disability.
 Corporal Nathan A. Miller, Macomb, June 9, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 22, 1864.
 Adcock, Joseph T., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 6, 1863.
 Avery, Daniel, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Broadus, Thomas H., Macomb, June 13, 1862; transferred to 78th Illinois Infantry.
 Brooks, Francis, Macomb, enlisted July 19, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23, 1862.
 Brown, David, Macomb, enlisted July 19, 1862; died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 10, 1862.
 Bowlin, John S., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Feb. 18, 1864, wounds.
 Cord, William G., Macomb, enlisted July 24, 1862; discharged Feb. 18, 1863, disability.
 Chapman, William A., Macomb, enlisted July 4, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Champ, Martin H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, April 11, 1863.
 Dailey, James, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Dailey, Isaac W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged April 23, 1863, disability.
 Erwin, Jessie L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, wounds.
 Foley, William H., Macomb, enlisted June 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 27, 1863, disability.
 Ferguson, Jackson V., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died at Benton Barracks, Mo., February 10, 1863.
 Hill, James, Macomb, enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged Feb. 19, 1862, disability.
 Harris, John, Macomb, enlisted July 26, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Hall, Henry, Macomb, enlisted July 19, 1862; transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade in 1863.
 Herron, Wesley C., Macomb, enlisted July 5, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Harris, George W., Macomb, enlisted July 24, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Herndon, Allen A., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville, Feb. 20, 1862.
 Hammer, Josiah Y., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Harlan, Marcus L., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged April 22, 1863; disability.
 Johnson, James, Macomb, enlisted June 25, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Kemble, Thomas E., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; transferred to Mississippi marine brigade in 1863.
 Kelsey, Cyrus, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged March 13, 1863; disability.
 Lee, Cicero B., Macomb, enlisted June 13, 1862; rejected.
 Markham, Albert, Macomb, enlisted July 12, 1862; discharged March 2, 1863; wounds.
 McQuestion, Alexander, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Martin, Thomas J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; corporal; mustered out June 8, 1865; wounds.
 McDaniels, George W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged April 14, 1863, wounds.
 Maines, David, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Invalids corps Nov. 20, 1863.
 Maxwell, George, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Pennington, Charles W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 Provine, James H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged Oct. 5, 1864; wounds; corporal.
 Purdam, Abraham, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Feb. 15, 1863; wounds.
 Purdam, James, Scotland, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; wounded.
 Pennington, Richard W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Pennington, William T., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged May 11, 1863; disability.
 Rollins, John H., Emmet, enlisted June 18, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.
 Ringer, William W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged Jan. 6, 1865; wounds.
 Sumpter, Henry, Macomb, enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Simmons, William W., Macomb, enlisted June 14, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 23, 1862.
 Sweeney, John W., Macomb, enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Stratton, John W., Colchester, enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Stratton, Elijah, Colchester, enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; sergeant.
 Smith, Samuel A., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Smith, Edward, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died Sept. 22, 1863; wounds.
 Swigart, Josiah, Macomb, enlisted June 19, 1862; died in McDonough county, Ill., June 9, 1864.
 Sweeney, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged March 10, 1865, disability.
 Tandy, Jephtha M., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Venable, John W., Macomb, enlisted July 29, 1862; discharged Feb. 8, 1863, disability.
 Vleet, David, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged April 23, 1863, disability.
 Vanmeter, Henry, Macomb, enlisted July 28, 1862; died at Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.
 Witherell, Cyrus, Macomb, enlisted June 13, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Willis, Abraham V., Macomb, enlisted July 26, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1862.
 Winslow, William H., Macomb, enlisted July 21, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862.
 Winslow, Charles F., Macomb, enlisted July 24, 1862; discharged March 5, 1863, disability.
 Wilkinson, Frederick, Macomb, enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, wounds.
 Wayland, William H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade in 1863.
 Walker, William C., Macomb, enlisted June 18, 1862; discharged Jan. 28, 1863, disability.
 Hunter, James H., Macomb, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to Co. F., 21st Illinois Infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Hankins, John, New Salem, enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; transferred to Co. F., 21st Illinois Infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Taylor, Benjamin F., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.

COMPANY F.

- Second Lieutenant Samuel Frost, New Salem, commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Nov. 23, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant Joseph Price, Eldorado, commissioned June 6, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Corporal Eli Elwell, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Corporal James H. Kennie, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; Sergeant; died at Chattanooga, Oct. 20, 1863, wounds.
 Corporal Rufus L. Cox, Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 14, 1864.

Benson, Vachel, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Enders, Christopher, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Graves, Allen, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 23, 1863.
 Herlocker, James M., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865 as corporal; wounds.
 Hammond, Benjamin, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Kerr, George N., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 11, 1864; wounds.
 Kerr, Clayburn T., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865 as sergeant; wounded.
 Knock, Daniel, Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 16, 1864; wounded.
 McCounell, George, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Miller, Levi A., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as corporal.
 McFadden, Samuel N., Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Dec. 25, 1862; disability.
 Nebergall, Reuben J., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Dec. 25, 1862; disability.
 Seaburn, George, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1863.
 Sloan, John F., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Shaffer, John, Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Swearingin, Martin, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
 Swearingin, George, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Thomas, John, Eldorado, enlisted July 31, 1861; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Turner, Thoms B., Eldorado, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged May 4, 1863, wounds.
 Wetsel, Christopher, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Walroth, Abram N., New Salem, enlisted Aug. 12, mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Culp, William, Bushnell, enlisted Dec. 23, 1862; transferred to Company F., 21st Illinois Infantry; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Campbell, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; sergeant; died at Cowan Station, Tenn., July 27, 1863.
 Moss Samuel, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged March 18, 1863; disability.
 Peterman, David P., Colceester, enlisted Aug. 13, 1863; died at Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864, of wounds.
 Randolph, John H.; Macomb, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant James W. Filson, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve corps.
 Hollenbeck, Francis, Sciota, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 27, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Corporal Andrew J. Justice, New Salem, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865, as sergeant.
 Musician William A. Smith, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Sept. 6, 1863; disability.
 Musician William E. Cooper, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; discharged Jan. 30, 1864; disability.
 Buck, Joseph H., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.
 Buck, Joseph, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.
 Baughman, Samuel, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.
 Hollar, William, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.
 Post, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Ames, Amaricus, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Co. I; mustered out wounded.
 Myers, Artemus, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Yocum, John W., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Freeman, John P., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged June 6, 1865, as sergeant; disability.
 Fortney, Henry M., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 3, 1863.
 Leal, Clark, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865, as corporal.
 Martin, Henry C., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died on steamer Di Vernon, Jan. 18, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Burham, James T., Sciota, enlisted Feb. 13, 1865; died Aug. 20, 1865.
 Haigh, John, Eldorado; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Ladd, Andrew L., Sciota, enlisted March 27, 1865; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.
 McCants, Leander, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Mattelu, Conrad, Bethel, enlisted March 15, 1865; committed suicide May 12, 1865.
 Ramsey, Samuel, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; discharged Aug. 23, 1865, disability.
 Wells, Lewis T., Sciota, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Weider, Alonzo, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Corporal Jacob D. Bungar, Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged May 18, 1865.
 Corporal Thomas, George W., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Oct. 10, 1864; disability.

COMPANY I.

House, William A., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865; mustered out Oct. 1, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Hazel, Solomon, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; Transferred to Invalids Corps, Nov. 26, 1863.
 Martin, George W., Macomb. Transferred to the 33d Ill. Infantry.
 Phillip, Phelix L., Macomb.
 Toland, D. L., Macomb.
 Clark, Peter, Macomb; rejected.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Captain Samuel McConnell, Bushnell, commissioned Oct. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Henry C. Mullen, Bardolph, commissioned Oct. 7, 1862; resigned June 3, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Jackson Wells, Bushnell, commissioned June 2, 1863; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Sawyer, Bardolph, commissioned June 2, 1863; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 First Sergeant Nathan B. McGraw, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Oct. 26, 1863.
 Sergeant Levi S. Mills, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
 Sergeant Joel C. Bond, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1865; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Sergeant Robert T. Carter, Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Vicksburg, Aug. 13, 1864.
 Sergeant Parvis H. Moore, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Arthur, Daniel, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out July 19, 1865.
 Anderson, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
 Amos, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Bond, Benjamin, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; deserted March 29, 1863.
 Booth, James Jr., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged May 25, 1863, disability.
 Burchett, Henry B., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 29, 1864, disability.
 Booth, James C., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Bechtel, David, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Booth, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Nov. 20, 1862.
 Carter, John E., Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, as corporal.
 Clark, James, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; discharged Aug. 21, 1865.
 Covert, Joseph B., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865, disability.
 Crownover, Franklin L., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865, as corporal.
 Covert, David, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
 Covert, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; corporal; died at Jefferson barracks, Mo., Aug. 24, 1864.
 Cruser, DeWitt T. B., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Duncan, Benjamin, Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Memphis, Aug. 5, 1864.
 Duncan, James E., Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Dewey, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Eby, Jeremiah W., Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Frost, Richard T., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Dec. 22, 1862, disability.
 Faust, Charles, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 11, 1865.
 Falck, Frederick, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, was prisoner; died at Mound City, Ill., Dec. 30, 1862.
 Frankenburg, Benjamin, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 13, 1864, wounds.
 Fleming, John, Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 16, 1865, as corporal.
 Faulkner, William, Bardolph, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.
 Farley, George, Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged August 21, 1865.
 Gilson, Alpheus M., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Quincy, Ill., December 14, 1864.
 Hobert, John, Colchester, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged November 22, 1862, disability.
 Hall, James, Bushnell, enlisted August 11, 1862; deserted March 29, 1863.
 Hunt, Manning F., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; detached at mustering out of regiment.
 Loggard, Tolbert, Colchester, enlisted August 13, 1862; transferred to veteran reserve corps January 16, 1864.
 Kepple, James V., Bushnell, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged August 11, 1865.

Kantz, George, Bushnell, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865, disability.
 Lemmons, James H., Bushnell, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865, sergeant.
 Long, Samuel C., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; detached at mustering out of regiment.
 McKennelley, Wilson L., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Memphis, July 20, 1864.
 McMaster, William W., Bardolph, enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to hospital steward.
 McMein, Ammon P., Bushnell, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged August 21, 1865, disability.
 Noel, William T., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Oglesby, William T., Bushnell, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Parvin, Isaac M., Bardolph, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Pelly, John D., Bardolph, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Plotts, John C., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865, wounded.
 Plotts, Martin L., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Purman, John H., Macomb, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Pugh, Alexander, Bardolph, enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865, as wagoner.
 Stearns, Abdallah M., Bushnell, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged November 23, 1862.
 Snook, Roswell H., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered out June 15, 1865.
 Sutton, James A., Bushnell, enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered out August 16, 1865, wounded.
 Thomas, William, Bushnell, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged November 18, 1864, disability.
 Wilson, Lewis, Bardolph, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
 Whittlesey, William H., Bushnell, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged June 19, 1865, wounded.
 Frankenburg, John W., Bushnell, enlisted January 5, 1864; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Maxwell, John A., Macomb, enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Morris, John, Bushnell, enlisted October 12, 1862; deserted March 19, 1863.
 Camp, Thomas J., Bushnell, enlisted August 12, 1862; from Co. I, mustered out August 26, 1865.
 Couch, William H., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; company I; died March 30, 1863; wounds.
 Hyde, Charles, Bushnell, Aug. 12, 1862; company I; deserted June 11, 1864.
 Ittle, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died in insane asylum, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1863.
 Ralston, David R., Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; from company I, transferred to veteran reserve corps in 1864.
 Wagner, John, Bushnell, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; from company I; mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Captain Stephen Brink, Tennessee, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862; resigned Aug. 11, 1863.
 Captain Abraham Newland, Colchester, commissioned Aug. 11, 1863; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Travis Mellor, Colchester, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, resigned June 20, 1863.
 Sergeant John Bechtel, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; died at L. Providence, La., March 21, 1863.
 Corporal John Baglan, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged Feb. 2, 1864; disability.
 Corporal James H. Kirk, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Nov. 8, 1862, as sergeant.
 Corporal Joseph Jackson, Colchester, enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
 Musician William S. Wilson, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Byerly, David, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Bechtel, Abraham G., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865; disability; corporal.
 Brodbent, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died May 16, 1863, wounds.
 Barrett, Abner, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1863.
 Bainbridge, John, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died at Memphis, Jan. 28, 1863.
 Boyd, William H., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1862.
 Calbert, Simon, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; died at Memphis, July 24, 1863.
 Chapin, Robert, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 24, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
 Dungan, John, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
 Dewey, Victor M., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Sept. 20, 1864, for promotion in U. S. C. H. A.
 Deener, William F., Middletown, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out July 5, 1865.
 Duncan, Joseph, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Ennis, John W., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged in 1865.
 Gartside, Job, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died at St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Green, William M., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Hume, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
 Hickman, William, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Hall, George, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; died at Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1862.
 Hainline, A. J., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Milbourne, William, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, as corporal.
 McKenzie, William, Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865; wounds.
 Moore, John J., Middletown, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged March 17, 1865; disability.
 Mourning, Francis M., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Mumma, David, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Nelson, Eldridge C., Blandinsville, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, Aug. 10, 1864.
 Smith, John T., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Smith, John, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; Deserted Jan. 29, 1863.
 Spicer, Benjamin F., Tennessee, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.
 Terrill, John, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; corporal.
 York, John, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; deserted Jan. 29, 1863.
 Young, George M., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Burford, William J., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Delay, William H., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Delay, Jacob, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Holton, John W., Bethel, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Hutchinson, Albert H., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Huff, Francis M., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Jarvis, Henry M., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Jenkins, David, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Aug. 29, 1865, as corporal.

Lowell, John H., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; died at home, May 26, 1865.

Mitchell, Robert, Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 28, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Moore, John, Macomb, enlisted Oct. 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Oct. 4, 1865.

Mammon, Henry J., Macomb, enlisted Jan. 10, 1865; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Pyle, William A., Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 28, 1864; transferred to 22d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Richards, Joseph H., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Richards, John T., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Shannon, Walter, Bushnell; discharged May 31, 1865, disability.

Sullivan, Michael O., Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 19, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Shannon, Edward, Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 28, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Sheets, George R., Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 28, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Swigert, Zachariah, Bushnell, enlisted Mar. 29, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Twitchel, Almond D., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Wear, James M., Lamoine, enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Captain Thomas K. Roach, Colchester, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862; resigned July 11, 1863.

Captain Benjamin A. Griffith, Emmet, commissioned July 11, 1863; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant Elijah Barton, Emmet, commissioned July 1, 1863; resigned June 25, 1864.

Second Lieutenant James M. Griffith, Emmet, commissioned March 3, 1865; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Sergeant James S. Shryack, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1863; disability.

Corporal Thomas O. Bugg, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 28, 1863; sergeant.

Corporal Milo Hobart, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865; sergeant.

Corporal David T. Guy, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; sergeant.

Corporal William B. Greenup, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out May 20, 1865.

Musician Milton J. Stokes, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Dec. 10, 1863; disability.

Bowers, Thomas J., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; deserted in 1862.

Browning, John W., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Bugg, Benjamin, Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died at Memphis, Feb. 17, 1863.

Bugg, S. A., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; wounds.

Campbell, William M., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; corporal.

Duncan, William H., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Foley, Thomas, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1862.

Forrest, Henry T., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Foster, William, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Guy, Nathaniel M., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died at Vicksburg, July 8, 1863.

Griffith, Cary F., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1861; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as corporal.

Hainline, Joseph H., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1865.

Harrison, Joseph D., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.

Hawkins, William B., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 6, 1865, as corporal.

Kennett, Jasper, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 13, 1861; died at Memphis, Feb. 11, 1863.

McCanley, Wm., Macomb, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 16, 1865.

McDonald, Daniel, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Oct. 3, 1862.

Murfin, William, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Murphy, George C., Macomb, enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out August 15, 1865; in Andersonville.

Morris, Wm. C., Emmet, enlisted September 12, 1862; died at Oxford, Miss., Dec. 16, 1862.

Overton, Joseph B., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

Phillips, John C., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Sypherd, Flavius J., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died at home Dec. 27, 1864.

Stokes, Wesley S., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out August 15, 1865, as Sergeant.

Stodgill, Isaac N., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Aug. 9, 1863; disability; died.

Teas, Joseph C., Emmet, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as Corporal.
 Wooley, Moses F., Colchester, enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered out August 15, 1865.
 Yard, Job., Emmet, enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out August 15, 1865.
 Creasey, John, Hire, mustered out August 15, 1865.
 Fullerton, Hiram, Sciota, enlisted March 29, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Foley, James M., Hire, enlisted February 26, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Gilbert, Barnhard, Macomb, enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out August 29, 1865.
 Gilbert, George G., Macomb, enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Gilbert, James R., Hire, enlisted February 15, 1865; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Gooding, Lyman, Macomb, enlisted February 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Griffin, Joseph F., Macomb, enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; absent without leave.
 Hainline, David L., Sciota, discharged Feb., 1863; disability.
 Hawkins, Robert B., Macomb, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Lovell, John N., Macomb, enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out November 24, 1865.
 Lovell, Charles W., Macomb, transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 McGraw, Calvin, Macomb, enlisted November 5, 1863; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out.
 Morton, George, Macomb, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; absent at muster out.
 Murphy, Luther, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865; died.
 Rymer, John H., Emmet, discharged August 9, 1863; disability.
 Sweeney, William O., Emmet, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; transferred to 33d Ill. Infantry; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Wariner, James, Sciota, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Burrows, William, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Divine, Edwin, Macomb, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out May 22, 1865.
 Frost, Ephraim, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 28, 1863.
 Hannaford, Charles A., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; Corporal; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as Sergeant.
 Hezlip, George P., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died July 13, 1863, wounds.
 Johnson, Amos B., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died at Quincy, Ill., April 27, 1865.
 Leake, Pennel, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Masten, Joel H., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Morgan, John H., Colchester; discharged June, 1865.
 Paulk, Alfred, Colchester, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged for disability at Jackson, Tenn.
 Silverston, William F., Colchester, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, as Corporal.
 Williams, Sylvester L., Emmet; Corporal; transferred to 33d Illinois Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

¶ Lieutenant Colonel Thomas K. Roach, Colchester, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Surgeon William A. Huston, Macomb, commissioned June 5, 1864; died at Memphis June 25, 1864.
 Second Assistant Surgeon Robert G. Scroggs, Bushnell, commissioned June 9, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Benj. I. Dunn, Macomb, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864; was prisoner.
 Principal musician James S. Carroll, Prairie City, enlisted June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Captain Barzillia Veach, Tennessee, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 First Sergeant Thaddeus Huston, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sergeant James H. Drais, Tennessee, enlisted April 29, 1864; mustered out May 21, 1865; prisoner of war.
 Corporal John B. Russell, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Corporal Fred. L. Lancey, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Corporal James R. Bailey, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Corporal Peter McIntosh, Colchester, enlisted May 7, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Musician Charles Penrose, Macomb, enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brooking, Edward S., Macomb; killed while a prisoner, near Memphis.
 Barber, George W., Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brown, Isaac N. P., Tennessee, enlisted May 2, 1864; transferred to Co. G, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Cemmis, Samuel, Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Cord, Thaddeus C., Macomb, enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Chapman, Frank M., Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Darnell, Homar L., Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Dorothy, Archibald, Tennessee, enlisted May 2, 1864; transferred to Co. G, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Duncan, John, Tennessee, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864, as corporal.
 Eakle, Milton, Tennessee, enlisted April 29, 1864; mustered out May 25, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Essex, William, Tennessee, enlisted May 16, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Herron, Eli P., Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hooker, Francis M., Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.
 Kiouss, Jacob, Tennessee, enlisted April 29, 1864; prisoner of war at muster out of regiment.
 Lea, William J., Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Martin, John, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Miller, Edward M., Macomb, enlisted May 17, 1862, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Moore, Joseph, Tennessee, enlisted May 18, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1864.
 Naylor, Albert, Macomb, enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Nichols, Henry P., Macomb, enlisted May 30, 1864; died at home Sept. 2, 1864.
 Roach, John M., Colchester, enlisted May 17, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Runkle, Darius, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Thompson, James, Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; prisoner of war at muster out of regiment.
 Updegraff, Ambrose W., Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain John B. Johnson, Prairie City, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 First Lieutenant James Robb, Prairie City, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.
 First Sergeant Charles Broadbent, Prairie City, enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sergeant Palmer E. Hughson, Prairie City, enlisted May 24, 1864; promoted sergeant-major, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sergeant Peter C. Stire, Prairie City, enlisted May 24, 1864; mustered out September 34, 1864.
 Corporal James Tannehill, Walnut Grove, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Corporal Orion H. Bliss, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.
 Corporal Henry C. King, Walnut Grove, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Corporal John C. Dewey, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Aborgast, Henry, Walnut Grove, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Boyle, William, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Carrier, George D., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Collar, Allen J., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Davis, Albert W., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Drake, William P., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Funk, Joseph H., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hull, Henry, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Kreider, Jacob, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 McDonald, Isaac J., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Murray, Arthur, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Owens, Alexander, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Painter, John W., Walnut Grove, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Plotts, William L., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Raymond, Simon, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Robinson, Hamilton, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sackett, Solomon, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Shelley, Samuel, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; died at Memphis, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Stantial, Christopher P., enlisted May 4, 1864; killed at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant John M. Johnson, Tennessee, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Adcock, George P., Bushnell, enlisted May 15, 1864; transferred to company I; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ackerson, Joseph, Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; transferred to company I; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Buck, George W., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; transferred to company D; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Carrier, Alonza E., Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; transferred to company D; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Crabtree, Benjamin F., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; deserted May 30, 1864.
 Henry, William J., Bushnell, enlisted May 2, 1864; transferred to company I; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Jelison, Zimri, Macomb, enlisted May 17, 1864; transferred to company C; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Jelison, John, Macomb, enlisted May 2, 1864; transferred to company C; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Johnson, Edward R., Tennessee, enlisted May 4, 1864; transferred to company C; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Mallam, Robert, Bushnell, enlisted May 10, 1864; transferred to company I; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Orr, John, Prairie City, enlisted May 4, 1864; transferred to company D; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Patrick, Charles, Colchester, enlisted May 2, 1864; transferred to company C; mustered out Oct. 29, 1864; prisoner of war.
 Scaff, William, Tennessee, enlisted May 23, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wolf, Jacob, Macomb, enlisted May 13, 1864; transferred to company C; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wilstead, Thomas G., Tennessee, enlisted May 2, 1864, transferred to company C; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Whittier, Laforest, Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; deserted June 7, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captain William H. Oglesby, Bushnell, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant Andrew R. Wilson, Bushnell, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Second Lieutenant James N. Porter, Bushnell, commissioned June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

First Sergeant Charles D. Hendrickson, Bushnell, enlisted June 5, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Sergeant James A. Kyle, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Sergeant James T. McDonald, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Corporal Edwin R. Dudley, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Corporal Myron M. Myrick, Macomb, enlisted May 30, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Corporal Jacob R. Dawson, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Corporal Silas W. Adcock, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Corporal Samuel F. Sanders, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out May 11, 1865, prisoner of war.

Corporal Melton B. Chapman, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Austin, George W., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Arnold, Lewis C., Bushnell, enlisted May 13, 1864; prisoner of war at mustering out of regiment.

Anderson, William H., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Adams, Charles E., Bushnell, enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Barnes, Asa L., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out April 19, 1864, prisoner of war.

Barclay, James, Bardolph, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Bennie, James, Macomb, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Couch, William H., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Carroll, James S., Bushnell, enlisted May 14, 1864; promoted principal musician.

Chambers, David, Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Couch, James W., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Chaddock, James, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Condon, Andrew L., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out September 24, 1864, corporal.

Clark, Wilbur C., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; rejected for disability.

Davis, David A., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Davidson, Samuel I., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.

Duncan, Isaac, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Folsom, Edgar A., Bushnell, enlisted May 13, 1864, deserted May 30, 1864.

Dinnington, James R., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Hogue, George P., Macomb, enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Hensley, William J., Bushnell, enlisted May 12; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Harris, Henry H., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; died at Memphis, Sept. 1, 1864.

Hageman, Charles W., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Jones, George T., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Keirns, William, Bushnell, enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Little, John P., Bushnell, enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out May 26, 1865, prisoner of war.

Lownes, Charles R., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Lemaster, James L., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864, mustered out May 8, 1865, prisoner of war.

Laughlin, Edwin T., Macomb, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Martin, Jacob E., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Miller, Robert H., Bushnell, enlisted May 20; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Montague, Benjamin, Bushnell, May 13, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Mills, William D., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

McGinnis, John F., Bardolph, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Overman, John W., Bushnell, enlisted, May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Pottenger, James H., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Porter, Lester W., Bushnell, enlisted May 11; Lieutenant; killed at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

Pennell, William J., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Pearson, Joseph A., Bushnell, enlisted May 14, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Prindle, Chauncey R., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 4, 1864.

Purkey, William, Macomb, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Pugh, John W., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; rejected for disability.

Ratekin, William H., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Rodecker, William, H., Bushnell, enlisted May 12; mustered out June 6, 1865, prisoner of war.

Shreves, Milton, Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Scrutchedfield, James A., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Sherman, Abraham, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Smick, William A., Bushnell, enlisted May 13, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Spencer, William A., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Steel, James, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Toland, Stephen, Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Walker, James H., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

West, Martin, Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Woolley, Lewis B., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wheeler, Isaac D., Bushnell, enlisted May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wychoff, Daniel L., Bushnell, enlisted May 11, 1864; prisoner of war at muster out of regiment.

Wells, David L., Bushnell, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wilson, Nelson M., Macomb, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865, prisoner of war.

Walker, Robert A., Macomb, enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

- Captain George C. Steach, Bushnell, commissioned Feb. 26, 1865; resigned June 23, 1865.
 Captain James L. Cochran, Macomb, commissioned July 18, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 First Lieutenant Harvey T. Gregg, Industry, commissioned Oct. 4, 1865; discharged June 20, 1865.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Isaiah L. Bailey, Tennessee; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Commissary Sergeant Zimri M. Parvin, Scotland; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Hospital Steward Wiley C. Langford, Mound; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Sergeant William H. Parrish, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as sergeant.
 Sergeant Henry Arbogast, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 19, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Corporal John H. Dixon, Industry, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as sergeant.
 Corporal Thomas R. Ritenour, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; died at Columbus, Ga., Sept. 16, 1865.
 Corporal John W. Painter, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Corporal Abraham Arthurs, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Corporal Rollins Whittlesy, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Corporal John H. Snook, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Corporal Charles E. Blackburn, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Musician Wilber C. Clark, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Musician Richard Hillyer, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wagoner James S. Kershaw, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Adams, Albert J., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Atkinson, William H., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as musician.
 Broadus, John R., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Brink, Stephen, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Boyer, Silas M., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as bugler.
 Beaver, Francis M., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Chapman, Henry, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Campbell, Murray L., Colchester, enlisted Feb. 10, 1865; transferred to Co. H, mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Cottrell, William J., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Collier, Thomas, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Carter, George W., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Davidson, Ezkie C., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Davidson, Garrett, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Dean, Thomas W., Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Dace, John, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Gray, James A., New Salem, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Greenwell, Francis M., Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; Deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Gadden, Cyrus J., Industry, Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.
 Hinesman, William, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Hickman, Byard, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Hudson, Washington W., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865.
 Iseman, David, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Jellison, John, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Johnson, Joseph, Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; died at Dalton, Ga., May 1865.
 Leighty, Henry, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 Lester, Calvin, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Langley, Barnett W., Bushnell, Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Laughlin, Edwin F., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Miller, Charles C., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Moore, James W., Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Muckey, George W., Bushnell, Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Montgomery, John, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 Martin, John B., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 Mariner, George, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 Meyer, Benjamin F., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Markham, Byron, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 McBlvain, George H., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Marsh, Gilbert H., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 McLaren, John, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Nickerson, David A. or H., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Nash, Andrew W., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Aug. 1, 1865.
 Pierson, Thomas, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Pittsburg, Martin, Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Steel, William, Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Sperling, Robert B., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as corporal.
 Scaffer, Alliver P., Bardolph, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Travis, James, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, as musician.
 Tittsworth, John M., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Towers, Henry J., Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted March 7, 1865.
 Thompson, John W., enlisted Feb. 17, 1877; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Thompson, Chas. L., Colchester, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Weisbrod, George, Colchester, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Weisbrod, August, Colchester, Feb. 15, 1865; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 1, 1865.
 Whittier, Laforest, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wenkler, Leopold, Bushnell, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wald, John J., Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wolf, Dallas, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Barry, Robert, Macomb, enlisted Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Cord, Thaddeus C., Macomb, enlisted Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.

COMPANY H.

Corporal Richard N. Pearson, Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Brown, Edwin F., Sciota, enlisted Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Campbell, Samuel A., Chalmers, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Carstens, Anthony W., Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Crawford, James, Eldorado, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; deserted Feb. 18, 1865.
 Hobert, Lewis, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Humbert, John P., Sciota, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Kennedy, John, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; deserted Feb. 18, 1865.
 McDermitt, Michael, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; deserted Feb. 18, 1865.
 McGuire, John, Sciota, enlisted February 18, 1865; deserted February 18, 1865.
 McCormick, William, Sciota, enlisted February 18, 1865; deserted February 18, 1865.
 McPherson, George, Blandinsville, enlisted February 17, 1865; deserted February 17, 1865.
 Maxwell, William, Sciota, enlisted February 18, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.

COMPANY I.

Corporal Buchanan Ellis, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Bacon, Daniel, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Cochran, Asbury C., Walnut Grove, enlisted February 14, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Cowdry, Spencer, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Cook, Robert, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Dorset, Harrison, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Graham, Hugh, Blandinsville, enlisted February 1865; mustered out January 24, 1865.
 Hudson, Washington, Hire, enlisted February 15, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Herricks, Almerin, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out September 8, 1865.
 Hall, Avery, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; died at Nashville, March 7, 1865.
 Hearn, Hiram H., Hire, enlisted February 15, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Kelsy, John S., Hire, enlisted February 15, 1865; deserted August 3, 1865.
 Mower, Francis M., Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; deserted February 24, 1865.
 Nutt, John, Hire, enlisted February 15, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Pickins, William A., New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Pryor, Timothy, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Roach, Elam A., New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Robertson, John W., Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Robertson, Barton, Blandinsville, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Strucker, Joseph, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Whitston, Abijah, New Salem, enlisted February 16, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.

COMPANY K.

Allen, John, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Burrows, Joseph, Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Caldwell, John, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Cooper, Robert, Industry, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Evans, Job J., Mound, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Oct. 19, 1865.
 Farrell, Michael, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Farrier, James, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out January 24, 1866.
 Hunsaker, James, Mound, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Hall, George A., Emmet, enlisted Feb. 10, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Lovitt, Thomas, Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 O'Brien, John, Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Pike, John, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Robertson or Roberts, John, Sciota, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out, Jan. 24, 1866.
 Toner, John, Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 Upton, Charles W., Walnut Grove, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wallace, Benjamin, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1866; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
 White, Thomas, Emmet, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; deserted Feb. 24, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry J. Faulkner, Bardolph, enlisted in the Second California Cavalry.
 James Depoy, Company A, 54th Ohio; wounded.
 Peter Coon, Company H 125th Illinois Infantry; discharged Jan. 22, 1863.
 The following men were in Company A 12th Illinois Infantry. They were mustered in United States service, in Oct., 1864, and mustered out July 10, 1865: Alexander Cochran, Hire; Samuel Godfrey, Chalmers; George W. Jones, New Salem; William Stark, Walnut Grove; Wm. B. Baylor, Macomb.
 Dr. B. A. Duncan, Company A 138th Illinois Volunteers, enlisted May 5, 1864; mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.
 Cyrus F. Butler, New Salem, Company C Engineer Regiment of Missouri; died October 18, 1861, at Ft. Laramie.
 The following men were in Company B, First Engineer Regiment of the West, and enlisted from Prairie City in 1861, and were mustered out Aug. 19, 1864. They were mustered in as Missouri volunteers and therefore not credited to this State: DeWitt C. Folsom, Isaac Y. Folsom, Sylvester Davie, Altwood Davie, Oliver Halterman, Benjamin Benedict, A. J. DeHass, David Stolcup (died of wounds at Chattanooga), David Cooper, Joseph Hatfield, James Snyder, Joseph White, Vincent Tally, John Clarrey (died at St. Louis), Wm. Flannagan, Windell Burdell, Wm. Spunagle, Daniel

Spunagle, Jacob Spunagle, Benjamin K. Hoover, Wm. G. Patton (formerly First Lieutenant and promoted to Captain after the resignation of DeWitt C. Folsom), Peter Moore, Oliver Moore, Frank Lamb, Richard A. Malony.

H. H. Stevens, mustered into the 5th California Infantry at Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 21, 1861, as private; promoted to 1st Sergeant; then to 2nd Lieutenant, and then to 1st Lieutenant; and for "distinguished gallantry" in battle with the Apache Indians, was commissioned Brevet Captain; was transferred to First California Veteran Infantry, and mustered out at Sante Fe, New Mexico, in November, 1866.

UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

McConnell, William J., Prairie City, enlisted Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Feb. 14, 1866.

COMPANY K.

Vandermint, Daniel, New Salem, enlisted April 12, 1865.

Begg, Matthew. Macomb, 58th Infantry, enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; died at Cairo, Oct. 13, 1863.

Smith, John O., Bushnell, 102d Infantry; mustered out June 6, 1865.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.—MARKING STOCK.

In order to show the conflicting opinions of the early settlers of this county we subjoin the following first impressions formed of the country as they have narrated them to us, and in their own words:

Certainly as fine a country as ever was seen. But not timber enough, even to fence it. SALEM WOODS.

A perfect paradise to look at but not favorable to make a living. RICHARD PENNINGTON.

I thought it splendid. Thought it the richest land I ever saw. GEO. G. GUY.

Thought it a mighty poor place to stop at. Thought it never would be settled up in the world. WM. J. JACKSON.

Thought it never would be settled up only around the timber. CHAS. W. GREENUP.

Thought I had settled on the frontier, and would always have an outlet. CHARLES CREEL.

Thought it a grand country. SAMUEL MCCRAY.

Thought if I lived a year I would go back to Indiana, sure. JOHN LEDGERWOOD.

I always admired it; thought it a healthy climate. NELSON CAMPBELL.

Did not fancy the location. ANDREW ALLISON.

Have a good opinion of it; fine county; land rich, would all be settled. WM. MOORE.

Got tired of the county in one year. I went to Iowa, but was awful glad to get back. JOSHUA SIMMONS.

Corn-stalks looked small. Discouraging. S. C. SIMPSON.

No question about the richness of the soil.

WILLIAM MCKAMY.

I was wonderful homesick. Thought it a dreary place until next summer, when everything was pleasant.

M. C. FOSTER.

Didn't like it very well.

J. W. FUGATE.

Thought I would never live to see it settled up, for it wouldn't be for a hundred years.

ABRAHAM POWERS.

I thought the country very good and liked it well, but it was rather cold.

MISS MARY YOCUM.

Thought it was a bully country.

J. E. D. HAMMER.

Thought it was a good farming country, but not enough timber to fence it.

SILAS CREEL.

I thought it very pretty to look at, but no timber. The prairies were beautiful, all covered with flowers.

BENJAMIN F. NAYLOR.

Thought the land would never be taken up.

W. F. WAYLAND.

We suppose we could not live two miles from timber, for it would be too cold.

JOHN N. DUNSWORTH.

Thought it a terrible wild country.

JOSIAH S. HAMILTON.

Pretty cold. Didn't like it at first.

MOSES FOSTER.

Didn't think much of the country; thought everything burned off of the prairie.

MRS. CATHERINE PAINTER.

Thought it a pretty wild affair.

G. W. THOMPSON.

Not very favorably impressed; hard times; big snow fell on the fourth of October, 1831.

J. S. CAMPBELL.

I liked it first rate.

SAMUEL MORROW.

Having traveled a good deal, the impression was good; much better than Morgan or Sangamon counties.

SAMUEL R. MCCLURE.

Good. Admired the appearance of the country. Did not like the sudden changes of the weather.

GIDEON WATERS.

Awful sick of it. Used to pray to be back in old Pennsylvania.

ELLIS CRANE.

Thought it as good as could be.

JAMES N. JACKSON.

Thought pretty well of it. Pretty wild though.

JAMES FULTON.

Didn't think the flat prairies would ever be settled.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Thought it a wild world of Indians and wolves.

MRS. LORINA BANKS.

The country looked mighty wild and desolate.

THOMAS F. WILSON.

Darndest, meanest country I ever heard of.

J. H. HEAD.

The country looked terrible gloomy.

NATHANIEL MUSTAIN.

Thought it the prettiest country in the world. But never expected the prairies would be settled.

NATHANIEL GRIGSBY.

Thought it a very good country.

WILLIAM D. MUSTAIN.

It looked mighty gloomy.

WILLIAM HARDESTY.

Didn't like cold weather. Pretty dismal looking country.

HUGH CONNERS.

I thought it the garden spot of the world.

DAVID SEYBOLD.

Thought it devilish cold, but a good country.

JOHN O. C. WILSON.

In the earlier days all stock was permitted to run at large, and in order that one might distinguish his or her property, a mark was placed upon the animal, and a record of the same made in the County Clerk's office at Macomb. The following are specimens of the same taken from the old records:

William Job records his mark as follows, to-wit: A crop off of the left ear and a swallow fork in the right ear. This second day of September, 1830.

John Hardesty records his mark as follows: A small crop off of the left ear. Oct. 6, 1830.

James Clark records his mark as follows: A crop off of and an under bit in right ear, and a split in the left ear. Dec. 8, 1830.

Daniel Campbell records his mark as follows: A small crop and an under bit out of the right ear, and an open bit in the left ear. May 16, 1831.

William Osborn records his mark as follows: An under half crop in each ear. June 10, 1831.

William Pennington records his mark as follows: A crop and an under bit in the right, and a crop and slit in the left ear. July 16, 1831.

Elias McFadden records his mark, to-wit: A crop off of the right and an under bit in the left ear, and his brand, M. C. and flour dealers. Aug. 2, 1831.

Robert Grant records his mark, to-wit: A crop, a slit, and an under bit in the left ear. Feb. 4, 1832.

James Head records his mark and brand, viz: A smooth crop off of the right and an under bit in the left ear, and his brand, J. H. May 12, 1832.

Peter S. Wood records his mark, viz: A square crop off of the left and a hole in the same ear, and a square crop off of the right ear. Oct. 6, 1832.

Salem Woods records his mark, viz: A crop and slit in each ear. Jan. 23, 1833.

John Cannon records his mark, viz: A smooth crop off of the left ear and an over bit in the same, and an over bit in the right ear. Dec. 13, 1834.

Daniel Seybold records his mark, viz: A crop off of both ears and an under bit in the left, and a slit in the right ear. May 30, 1835.

Levi Hamilton records his mark as follows, viz: A crop off of each ear, and a slit on each ear and an under slit in the left ear. September 5, 1835.

Willis Wayland record his mark viz: A crop and two slits in the left and an under bit in the right ear. December 31, 1836.

James Vest, records his mark as follows: A crop off of each ear and a slit in the right. November 23, 1838.

John W. McCord records his mark as follows: A crop and an under bit and a split in the left ear and an under bit and a split in the right ear. June 7, 1838.

Samuel Humberd records his mark, viz: A slope to a point in each ear. January 29, 1839.

Samuel C. Dewey records his mark, viz: The left ear cut entirely off from his jaw and a long slit in the right hind leg, also, a brand next side to the fence. March 9, 1839.

Lewis Mason his mark, viz: A hole and a slit. January 12, 1839.

Timothy Robinson records his mark, viz: Two slits in the left ear and a half penny in the underside of the right ear. June 2, 1845.

James Greenwill records his mark as follows, viz: An-under slope on under side of each ear, both ears foxed to a sharp point on the under side of the ears. August 13, 1873.

Jeremiah Sullivan records his mark as follows, to-wit: Letter S on the left side of the rump, ear mark; a crop off the right ear and a split in the left ear. 1854.

Nancy Ryan records her mark as follows: Cattle branded on both horns with the letters N. R., and a split on the side of the right ear, the wrong side of the R turned down, and the N at the top of the horn. Hay mark: A split on the top of the right ear and a crop off the top of the ear with a notch on the side of the left ear and the tail cut short, lives in Colchester. March 3, 1858.

CHAPTER XX.

NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

At the September term, 1868, of the Board of Supervisors a resolution was adopted setting forth that it was the sense of the Board that steps should at once be taken for the erection of a new court house. For some twelve or fourteen years the question of a building better suited to the wants of the county had been agitated, but no definite action taken. Almost every grand jury during that time condemned the old building as being insecure and a disgrace to the county, but the Board of Supervisors had not the nerve to say, we will build.

In May, 1863, James M. Campbell, Esq., was appointed by the Board to confer with the Council of the city of Macomb in reference to the subject of a new building, the Board being of the opinion that "the city ought to contribute liberally in the construction of a new court house." At the September meeting of the Board Mr. Campbell reported, and a communication was also received from a special committee appointed by the council declining to take action in the matter at that time for certain reasons therein set forth. The communication from the City Council was answered, setting forth the necessity for a new court house and stating that nothing would be done unless the city should do its part. A small sum of money was offered at this session of the Board for the best plan of a new court house, and at its next session in December, 1863, W. C. McLeod, being the only person responding, was allowed the amount.

At the September term, 1864, a resolution was passed requesting our member of the Legislature to have an act passed authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of applying the same toward the said building.

At the March term, 1865, the Board appointed a committee of three to confer with a like committee appointed by the Council of the city of Macomb in reference to the location of the proposed building. No further action was taken in the matter until the September meeting of the Board in the year 1868, when Supervisor Taylor, of Industry, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all candid-minded men that the safety of our land records, upon which the title to the land of all our citizens rests, and of the records of both our Circuit and County Courts, as well as the Board of Supervisors, upon the preservation of which depends vast public and private rights of the whole body of the people of the county, now rendered the more striking from their narrow escape from destruction by the elements, and the dilapidated and crumbling condition of our present court house; by many deemed not only unsafe for the people to meet in while the courts are being held, but, as all know, wholly inadequate to accommodate the jurors and others connected with the administration of justice, absolutely demands the laying aside all local feeling and prejudice, but acting solely upon a high sense of duty to the people of the whole county that we should at once proceed to take the necessary steps to build a court house adequate for the wants of the large and daily increasing population of our county, and a safe depository of its public records and archives; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that measures be taken at its present meeting to secure, with as little delay as possible, the building of a suitable court house in this county.

Supervisor White submitted the following resolution, which was likewise adopted:

Resolved, That this Board appoint L. G. Reid a committee to procure plans and specifications for the erection of a new court house in McDonough county, and the probable cost of the same; and to confer with the City Council of Macomb, or others, for the purpose of knowing the amount said city or others will appropriate to build said house; and to report to this Board, at an adjourned meeting of said Board, to be held on the first Monday in October next, at one o'clock P. M.

A feeling existed among the members of the Board that the city of Macomb should contribute largely toward the erection of the proposed building. At this adjourned meeting, held in October, Supervisor Mustain submitted the following resolution, which was passed by the Board:

Resolved, That this Board refuse to erect a Court House in the city of Macomb until said city become legally obligated to donate in aid of the construction of the same twenty thousand dollars.

The committee appointed by the Board to confer with the City Council of the city of Macomb, met with that body and presented their report. The Council voted to donate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and refused to advance above that a single dollar. The Board of Supervisors still maintained they would do nothing in relation to the building until the city complied with its demands. The city of Bushnell was endeavoring to effect the removal of the county seat to that point, and many of the citizens

of Macomb became fearful they would succeed. At this juncture, N. P. Tinsley, Esq., went before the City Council of Macomb and offered to assume the payment of the extra five thousand dollars demanded by the County Board, giving his obligation to the city for that amount, provided the city would accede to the demands of the Board to donate the amount of twenty thousand dollars. Upon the eighth day of October, 1868, the following agreement was made and signed by the respective parties :

This agreement made this eighth day of October, 1868, between the city of Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, by Joseph P. Updegraff, Mayor, and William E. Withrow, Clerk of said city, agents of said city, duly appointed by the city council of said city for this purpose, and the county of McDonough aforesaid, by J. B. Kyle, Chairman, appointed the agent of the Board of Supervisors of said county for the said purpose of the second part, witnesseth, that, whereas, the Board of Supervisors of said county have in contemplation the erection of a court house and jail for said county, and the parties herein having had mutual propositions involving the location of said house on certain conditions in the city of Macomb aforesaid which have been accepted by the parties, it is hereupon agreed as follows, to-wit : That the Board of Supervisors will erect a court house in the city of Macomb at such point as the said Board may determine, with which the said Board may, if they see fit, combine a jail for said county, the said court house with or without said jail to cost not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, and to be undertaken and completed in a reasonable time. It is moreover agreed that the said Board shall at this present session levy, and when the ordinary taxes for said county are collected for the current year, they shall cause to be collected towards the erection of said building the sum of one per cent. on the assessed property of said county. Also it is agreed that they shall take steps to carry forward the said building as fast as the lateness of the season, and the extent of the enterprise will reasonably allow.

In consideration of said agreement it is also hereby agreed on the part of said city that there shall be paid by the said city to the said county for said purpose, in addition to the share of taxes laid by the said Board on the property in the said city, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in three equal payments ; the first, on the first day of May, 1869 ; the second, on the first day of May, 1870 ; and the third, on the first day of May, 1871.

It is also agreed that should the said city pay the whole or any part of said moneys in manner as agreed, and the said Board for any cause should fail to complete the said house in a reasonable time, or should abandon the enterprise, that whatever the said city may have advanced in the enterprise shall be refunded to the city : *provided, however*, this "reasonable time" is not to be construed so as to hurry the said Board faster than a due regard to the quality of the building, the extent of the building, and the ordinary mode of erecting similar buildings of good grade in other counties of the State, will allow.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal, the day and year just above written.

J. P. UPDEGRAFF,

Mayor of the city of Macomb.

W. E. WITHROW,

Clerk of the city of Macomb.

J. B. KYLE,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough county, Illinois.

This settled the question of the erection of a new Court House. L. G. Reid, in behalf of the county, advertised for plans and specifications, and in due time one submitted by E. E. Myers, of Springfield, Illinois, was adopted. Rooms were rented in Bailey's new block, on the northeast corner of the square, for county offices, and the offices were at once removed thereto. The work of demolishing the old building began, and the lot cleared for the erection of a building that would be an honor to the progressive county of McDonough.

On the twenty-ninth of December following, at an adjourned meeting of the Board, bids were opened for building the Court House, according to the plans and specifications agreed upon. The following comprised the number and the amounts bid :

B. F. Bushnell & Co.....	\$160,000
Deakman & Messenger.....	165,768
D. J. Silver.....	147,500
Same (modified).....	133,650
A. Walbaum & Co.....	156,000
Mahannah & Dey.....	125,000
W. A. Williamson.....	146,300
C. R. Underwood & Bro.....	159,250
Same (modified).....	141,000
Martin & Thomas.....	145,000
W. D. Richardson.....	140,000
Same (modified).....	142,600

The bids of all were rejected, and an effort made to have the house built according to the plans furnished by Mr. Myers, the county becoming its own contractor. A resolution to this effect was offered by Mr. Reid, but voted down. Advertisements were again inserted for proposals, and the time set for the disposal of the same on the second day of February, 1869. Accordingly, on the said day, the Board met, when the following proposals were opened :

D. J. Silver.....	\$129,900
William Young.....	110,000
Walbaum & Co.....	129,000
Deakman & Messenger.....	143,620
Johnson & Askew.....	137,000
Richardson.....	138,750
Mahannah & Dey.....	136,000
Peter Burns.....	137,000
Martin & Thomas.....	139,750
Underwood & Co.....	143,800

A petition was presented at this meeting, signed by sundry citizens of the county, praying the board not to expend more than

seventy-five thousand dollars in the erection of the court house. A committee was appointed to act upon the same, who reported to the board that, recognizing the right of citizens to be heard, they would report it "inexpedient to go back on our work and open the door for new litigation," and that they were satisfied that a good fire-proof building, suitable for the purposes of the county, could not be built for that amount.

The bids being duly examined by the board, that of Walbaum & Co., of Chicago, was adopted as being the lowest and best. Messrs. Walbaum & Co. immediately entered into contract with the county for the erection of the building, and proceeded with the work. L. G. Reid, Esq., of Lamoine, was selected by the Board, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, to superintend its construction and entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties.

Although the contract called for the completion of the building by the first of November, 1870, it was not until the summer of 1872 it was finished. We now have a building in which every citizen of the county feels a just pride, and erected in a good substantial manner, fireproof throughout. The following is the total cost of the building and the entire furniture and surroundings:

Contractor's price.....	\$129,000
Heating apparatus.....	5,650
Furniture.....	5,777
Fence.....	6,289
Drainage.....	2,608
Architect.....	1,800
Superintendent.....	3,427
Bell.....	651
Lightning rods.....	168
Total.....	<u>\$155,370</u>

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURT HOUSE.

The exterior of the building presents an imposing appearance and harmonious picture from whatever point of view it is approached. It is situated in the center of the square, in the city of Macomb, in the midst of a beautifully decorated yard, enclosed by a neat and substantial iron fence. This square is in the center of the city and within a few hundred yards of the exact center of the county. The building is one of the neatest and best in the State used for a like purpose, and one to which every resident of the county points with pride. The many valuable public records of the county are considered safe within its walls.

The building is of modern style of architecture, and is three stories in height above the basement. The basement story is built of Sagetown limestone, which gives the structure the appearance of solidity, and is in beautiful contrast with the red brick with which are built the exterior walls of the main and second stories. The openings and corners of the building are also trimmed with the same kind of stone. The outside walls of the fourth, or entresol, story are covered with slate and the roof with tin. The roof, which is Mansard, presents a neat appearance, and is elegantly trimmed with cast-iron trimmings.

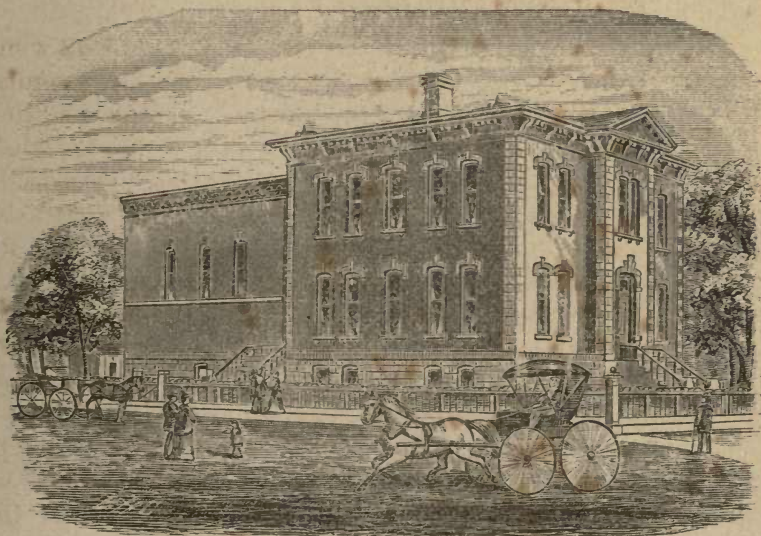
There are four entrances leading into the corridors of the main story, one in the center of either side, and one in each end. Each of these open from a portico constructed of iron and stone, and reached by fine, wide stone steps. Under each portico, except the one on the north, and directly below the main entrances, are openings leading into the halls of the basement. The building is surmounted by a fine belfry, which rises from the west end. It contains a large town clock, the bell of which, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, peels forth the hours as they pass. On four sides, and in plain view from all points, are large dials, with huge hands pointing to the hour and minute. The entire frame-work of the belfry is constructed of wrought iron. From this belfry a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country for many miles, it being the highest available point in the county.

The ground plan of the building is 114 feet long, by 72 wide. The front walls are broken by projections forming an irregular outline. Large halls pass through the basement and main stories. The floors of the walls in the basement are made of stone, while those in the first and second stories are marble tiling, twelve inches square. The partition walls, with few exceptions, are made of brick, upon which rests heavy wrought iron beams and joints for the support of the floors. The ceilings are of corrugated iron, painted white. The halls are wainscotted throughout with black walnut and ash. The doors are large and heavy and made of ash, with black walnut trimmings, while the inside window shutters and casings are of the same materials.

In the center of the south side, leading from the basement to the fourth floor is a broad, iron stairway, while one in the west end of the building, south of the main entrance, leads from the basement to the third floor. Leading from the fourth floor to the balcony of the belfry is an iron spiral stairway.



OLD JAIL, OR "CALABOOSE," AT MACOMB.



NEW JAIL BUILDING AT MACOMB.

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In the basement is the room for the engine used for heating purposes, fuel and storage rooms, water closets and bath-rooms. The main floor has commodious apartments for the County Judge, County and Circuit Clerks, Sheriff, Treasurer, and School Superintendent, with fireproof vaults for public records. On the third floor are several good offices, the private room of the Circuit Judge, office of the County Surveyor, jury room and council room of the city of Macomb, also the Circuit Court room, which occupies the eastern portion of the second and third stories. This room is quite large, with ample provision for the bar, witnesses, jury and spectators, being seated with about four hundred arm chairs. The rooms in the upper story are used principally for storage purposes. There are in the entire building thirty-four rooms, all of which are heated by steam, the principal rooms being provided, in addition, with fireplaces and mantles. Its ventilation is good and throughout it is supplied with all the modern improvements. The entire cost of the building was \$128,000 and its furniture \$27,000. E. E. Myers, of Springfield, was the architect; A. Walbaum, of Chicago, the contractor; Martin & Thomas, of Macomb, carpenters and cabinet work; Frank Whitson, plasterer; Ingram & Argenbright, painters.

On the completion of the new Court House, the subject of a new jail began to be agitated more than ever. The old rattle-trap was pronounced by the different grand juries unsafe and a great nuisance. Large bills of expense were continually being presented to the Board of Supervisors for guarding the jail and repairs, so that the members began to consider if it would not be more economical to build than to pay out the people's money in that manner. Several attempts were made to have the matter favorably acted upon, but it was not until the beginning of the year 1876 that it was successful. A committee had been appointed to examine the Knox county jail and had made a report recommending the adoption of the same plan with some modifications. Advertisements were inserted in the Macomb papers, one Quincy, and one Chicago paper, and in March the bids were opened and contract awarded to J. M. Price & Co., of Macomb, for the sum of \$23,000. Without any delay the work was commenced and completed, and at present is occupied by the sheriff and family, with the prisoners of the county. The work was done in an excellent manner, and the prison is as safe as it is possible to make it. The front part of the building, which is occupied by the

sheriff, presents a very handsome appearance, and the whole is an honor to the county. It may be thought at times that our county authorities are a little slow, but when they do anything they do it not by halves—they make complete work of it. The following is the total cost of building, ground, &c. Building \$23,000, lots \$900, barn, fences, walks, &c., \$1,722 99, making a grand total of \$25,622 99.

Description.—The entire building is in height two stories, with basement; the front portion, or sheriff's residence, is 35x42 feet, the jail proper 35x40. The architectural design is modern, very neat and well proportioned, presenting, on the whole, a light, cheerful appearance. The basement is constructed of limestone, with the exterior surface rough; the walls of the main building are of red brick, the openings being trimmed with stone trimmings. In the sheriff's residence are eight pleasant rooms, with closets, wardrobes and halls. There are three entrances, all leading into this portion of the building. In the jail are twenty-four cells, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ x7 feet, and seven in height, the walls of which are of six-inch limestone flagging. The cells are arranged in six tiers, four in length and three in height, one-half opening toward the east and one-half toward the west, into corridors eleven feet wide. The upper cells are reached by stairway and balcony, which extends in front of each tier. Beneath each of the lower tier of cells are seven feet of solid concrete. In the north end is the prison dining hall, 12x35 feet. Separating the dining hall from the corridors are partitions of seven-eighth inch iron grating, with an iron slide door, which is worked from the hall of the dwelling. The doors of the cells are all locked from the dining hall, so arranged that the sheriff or attendants are not required to come into contact with the prisoners. Above the cells are two large iron tanks, capable of holding eighty barrels each, from which the prisoners are supplied with water for bathing purposes. In the dining hall is a force pump leading from the well, which supplies drinking water. Extending from the basement through the roof is a ventilating flue, 3x4 feet, with which each cell is connected, and affording ample ventilation. The outer door, leading from the dwelling to the dining hall of the jail, is solid wrought iron; the inner one a grated V door. The heating furnace and fuel rooms occupy the basement. In the rear portion of the second story of the dwelling are the female and debtor apartments, consisting of three large, well lighted rooms. There is also in this part the

sleeping apartment of the turnkey, and a large sized bath room. The jail proper has a bath room also, for the accommodation of the prisoners. A large vault is in the main part, for the storage of stolen property recovered. The entire building is covered with a tin roof. A neat iron fence surrounds the lot on which it stands, which adds much to its general appearance. The jail proper was first occupied the latter part of November, 1876, four prisoners being taken there from the old jail. Sheriff Hays took possession of the dwelling on the first of January, 1877.

William Quale, of Peoria, was the architect; J. M. Price & Co., of Macomb, contractors; W. O. Thomas did the carpenter work; Johnson & Co., mason work; Patrick Ferman, plasterer; Ingram & Argenbright, painters, all being of Macomb. The entire work was superintended by William C. McLeod, of Emmet townships. The building stands upon the corner of West Jackson and McArthur streets.

The following comprises a full and complete list of the names of all elective officers serving the county, and name of office :

County Commissioners.—James Clarke, John Hardesty, James Vance, James Edmonston, Enoch Cyrus, Nathan Ward, Caville Archer, Stewart Pennington, Asa Smith, William W. Bailey, John Vance, John Wyatt, Hugh Kinkade, John Huston, Isaac G. Smith, William Furguson, John G. Woodside, Robert Bean, Charles C. Hungate, Samuel Calvin.

Judge of Probate Court.—John Baker, James M. Campbell, Willam Willis, James Clarke.

County Judge.—James Clarke, Thompson Chandler, L. A. Simmons, J. B. Nickel, James Irwin, Jonathan H. Baker.

County Clerk.—Michael Stinson, John Baker, James M. Campbell, Isaac Grantham, J. H. Baker, James W. Matthews, William Ervin, Q. C. Ward, Allen A. Sparks, Charles W. Dines.

Circuit Clerk.—M. L. Stinson, James M. Campbell, William T. Head, William H. Randolph, J. B. Cummings, John H. Hungate, Benjamin F. Pinkley, I. N. Pearson.

Sheriffs.—Wm. Southward, Lawson H. Robinson, Daniel Campbell, Wm. H. Randolph, D. Lawson, Sydnor H. Hogan, Francis D. Lipe, George A. Taylor, Silas J. Hopper, Amos Dixon, G. L. Farwell, Samuel Wilson, John E. Lane, Thomas Murray, Samuel Frost, J. B. Venard, Chas. C. Hays.

Coroners.—Peter Hale, Isaac Bartlett, John Woodsides, Richard S. Lowe, John P. Head, Caleb T. Overton, Charles Chandler, James Anderson, Wm. Willis Clayton, John P. Head, Samuel H. McCandless, David Reece, J. H. Epperson, J. H. Swigart, Isaac P. Monfort, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wm. W. Head, J. H. Epperson, D. W. Campbell, W. R. Pittman, W. H. Wayland, George W. Reid.

Treasurers.—John Huston, Resin Naylor, William Willis, Jessie M. Chapman, Iverson L. Twyman, John W. Westfall, William T. Head, Samuel E. Taylor, John S. Wooley, Theodore B. McCormick, John Knappenberger, W. H. H. Hainline, Sydnor H. Hogan, S. A. Hunt, Anthony Thornton, J. W. Siders, John Neff.

Surveyors.—Jesse Bartlett, James W. Brattle, Charles W. Bacon, Samuel A. Hunt, H. I. C. Averill, William H. Rile, Charles A. Gilchrist, A. J. White, J. B. Nickel, W. J. Edie, James Shannon, B. F. Howard.

School Commissioner.—James Vance, Benjamin T. Naylor, Isaac Grantham, Josiah P. Gates, Charles Chandler, John O. C. Wilson, James R. Simpson, Thomas E. Branan, Joseph C. Thompson, Louis A. Simmons, John Barge, D. Branch, L. H. Copeland, John M. Dunsworth, H. A. Maxwell.

State's Attorney.—Thomas Ford, William A. Richardson, Henry L. Bryant, William Elliott, Robert S. Blackwell, Calvin A. Warren, John S. Bailey, L. H. Waters, Thomas E. Morgan, L. W. James.

County Attorney.—Crosby F. Wheat.

CHAPTER XXI.

OTHER RAILROADS.

As recorded elsewhere, McDonough county voted, in 1856, to take stock in the Rock Island and Alton Railroad Company, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. This was on condition that Macomb should be a point on that road. With the Northern Cross, now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, we had an outlet east; with the Rock Island and Alton we would secure an outlet south, and would have the benefit of competing markets for our produce, and also for our general trade. After several years attempt to obtain sufficient funds to build the road, the managers were forced to the conclusion they could not obtain the means, so the franchises of the road were sold to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. This last named company started out with a grand flourish of trumpets, and with the boast that they would finish the road in short order.

Aid had been voted the Rock Island & Alton Railroad all along its proposed line. This the new company were desirous of obtaining and, knowing the people were very desirous of having the road built, they imagined they would have no trouble in the matter. They announced their intention of building upon the original line specified in the charter of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, and then immediately began the canvass on other proposed routes, and making offers to build thereon on condition that the counties and townships would take a sufficient amount of stock to make it an object for them. The object of this was to make two or more proposed lines enter into competition, and so obtain the largest amount of money possible. In this they succeeded well, obtaining large amounts from the townships through which the road finally ran. The eastern line gained the day.

securing the road and voting the following subscriptions in the various townships through which it runs, or is supposed to benefit, in McDonough county :

Eldorado.....	\$6,000
New Salem.....	50,000
Mound.....	40,000
Bushnell.....	50,000
Walnut Grove.....	15,000

The officers of the road continually held out the idea to the people along the original line that the road would be built there; the eastern line, if built at all, would only be a branch of the main line. The result does not speak well for their veracity.

While the matter was pending as to the location of the road a demand was made upon the county for the bonds voted to the Rock Island and Alton railroad a few years previous. The demand was at first refused, but finally, at a meeting held in the year 1870, the Board of Supervisors passed an order instructing the clerk to issue the same and deposit them with the Auditor of State to be delivered to the road when the conditions on which aid was voted were complied with. The bonds remained with the Auditor for several years, until all were fully satisfied the company would never comply with the conditions named in the vote, when they were returned to the Board.

As built, the road has never been a paying investment. This may in a measure be due to the management, and we are inclined to believe that such is the case. Other roads crossing it have refused to co-operate or extend toward it the usual courtesies due from one road to another. This has been particularly true as regards the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, it refusing to transfer cars and compelling all freight to be taken out of the cars and reloaded into cars belonging to themselves, thus entailing additional expense and loss of time upon the shipper.

In the spring of 1875 the road was sold under mortgage, the German bondholders becoming the purchasers. For about one year, under the management of Mr. Osterberg, as their representative, they continued to operate it; but in the early part of the summer of 1876 a new company was formed, composed in part of the German bondholders and leading business men on the line, to whom the franchises of the road were transferred. This company changed its name to the St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad. They only continued in its management for about four or

five months, when it again changed hands, this time the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company becoming its purchaser. Under the management of this last named company the success of the road is secured, and we have no doubt of it becoming a paying road in due time.

We have been unable to obtain a statement of the business of the road, as we designed, the officers declining to give it, for reasons known only to themselves.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held in January, 1870, a petition was presented, signed by a number of the citizens of the county, praying that a vote should be ordered taken on subscribing stock to the amount of \$75,000, in a proposed new railroad, called the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln and Eastern Railroad. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the vote ordered to be taken on the fifth day of April following—the day of the annual town elections. This order was rescinded at the March term of the Board, for the reason it was thought that the promises held out by the parties representing said road could not be complied with, and therefore it would be unwise to vote upon the proposition.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES.

A history of the county without mention of its newspapers would be incomplete—like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. We therefore make mention of the history of such as were easily obtainable. The first paper in the county was the

McDonough Independent.—This paper was established in the year 1851, the first issue making its appearance Friday, September 12. George W. Smith and Theodore L. Terry were its proprietors, the former having charge of the editorial department. As its name would indicate, it was independent in politics, though leaning somewhat toward Democracy. It first appeared as a six column folio, being enlarged to a seven column folio the beginning of its second year. Mr. Smith, its editor, was a sharp writer, and in newspaper discussion, almost always came off first best. Mr. Terry was a practical printer, and had charge of the mechanical work of the office. He only remained connected with the paper about five months, when he disposed of his interest to the senior proprietor. The paper never attained a very large circulation, and Mr. Smith not being possessed of any means, could not give it the attention he would otherwise. The merchants of the town do not seem to have been the best advertisers; no local notices appearing, and but few standing or displayed advertisements. Patent medicine men used its columns freely. In the first number we find only the advertisements of three firms, Updegraff & Maury, druggists and booksellers, and D. & C. A. Lawson, and W. & H. Ervin, general merchandise. Hampton & Waters have a law card, and Dr. J. M. Major a medical card. Several Beardstown and St. Louis firms have cards, showing that in those days the trade drifted South.

The Independent continued to pursue a non-partisan course until the fall of 1854, when it came out square for the Democracy, advocating the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and opposing the repeal of the fugitive slave law, questions then agitating the people. With the first number of the fourth volume, to its original heading it added, "and Democratic Review," making it read, McDonough Independent and Democratic Review. This name was retained until September, 1855, when it was changed to McDonough Democrat, and R. M. Royalty associated in its management and becoming the responsible editor. In his salutatory, Dr. Royalty says: "Venerating the cardinal doctrines of the great Democratic party, as transmitted to us from the hands of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and having an abiding faith that the party will retain its integrity, unsullied and untrammelled by the cankering fetters of fanaticism, our humble efforts will be directed to the advancement of the party and the dissemination of correct principles among the people, in whom alone we recognize, *under the restrictions of the constitution*, the only legitimate source of power and independent sovereignty. Resting under this conviction, and that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the States and Territories embraced in the late Kansas-Nebraska bill is strictly constitutional, just and expedient, we shall earnestly contend for the *finality* of that measure, and the defeat of the allied factions of Abolitionism, Know-Nothingism, Fusionism and Republicanism, 'falsely so called,' which are arrayed against it." The doctor only remained connected with the paper about one year, when it again reverted to Mr. Smith, who continued editor and publisher until its final suspension in the spring of 1857.

The Macomb Journal—In consequence of the expression of political views of the McDonough Independent, a professedly neutral paper, many persons in Macomb were desirous of establishing another paper, and two young men, Messrs. T. S. Clarke and D. G. Swan were persuaded to embark in the enterprise, and under the name of the Macomb Enterprise the first number was issued in the spring of 1855. A favorable impression was made upon the people and the paper received a fair patronage, but, on account of the want of capital Mr. Clarke soon withdrew, and the paper was conducted for a while by D. G. Swan, with L. H. Waters as editor. Finding it impossible to continue without financial

assistance, Mr. Swan sold a half interest in the office to B. R. Hampton, who, as editor, continued in its charge for several years, becoming after a time sole proprietor. The paper was established as a neutral sheet, but soon came out as a supporter of the views of the anti-Nebraska and then the Republican party, and in the campaign of 1856 supporting the nominee of the Republican party for President. In politics the paper still continues to support Republican principles.

Just before the campaign of 1860 Mr. Hampton sold the office to J. W. Nichols, who continued its publication for some two years, a part of the time being assisted in editorial control by V. Y. Ralston, Esq., afterward Captain of Company A, 16th regiment Illinois volunteers. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Nichols sold a half interest in the office to James K. Magie, Esq., who assumed editorial control and remained in that capacity until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 78th regiment. After Mr. Magie went to the front Mr. Nichols assumed editorial control and continued in its management until Mr. Magie purchased his interest in 1863, when T. S. Clarke leased the office and ran the paper for some months, or until the expiration of Mr. Magie's term of service. We neglected to remark that when Mr. Nichols purchased the office the name of the paper was changed to Military Tract Journal, and when Mr. Magie became interested it was again changed to Macomb Journal, which name it yet bears.

After the return of Mr. Magie from the army he continued in the management of the paper until 1865, when he sold the office to B. R. Hampton, Esq., who continued sole editor and proprietor until June 10, 1870, when he disposed of a half interest in the office to W. H. Hainline, Esq., the two together becoming joint editors and proprietors, which relation is yet continued. The paper has grown from a weak, sickly sheet to one of the strongest and brightest papers in the Military Tract, with a circulation second to none in that region. Its editors are both live, public-spirited men and deserve success. It is now a large, eight-column folio, printed on new brevier type on a Taylor power press, which is run by steam, the old hand press being superseded some years since. Terms, \$2 per year. Address Hampton & Hainline.

The Macomb Ledger.—This paper was established in Macomb, in 1866, by T. S. Clarke, and only lived about four weeks. It was a sprightly local sheet, and had it been continued it would doubtless have done considerable good. Its editor and proprietor

was one of the best local writers in the State, but being possessed of no pecuniary resources, without which no paper can succeed, he was compelled to suspend its publication. B. R. Hampton became proprietor of the office, and sent it to Havana, Mason county.

The Western Light.—This paper was established by S. J. Clarke and Charles P. Whitten, in January, 1868. It was a large five-column quarto, well printed from new type, and was devoted to literature, art, science, temperance and local news. Many warm words of commendation were passed upon it; but words are cheap and will not support any periodical. It lived just one year. Mr. Whitten was connected with the paper but about four months, when Mr. Clarke became sole proprietor. The office was disposed of to Reynolds and Garrison, in December, 1868, and was used in printing the Gospel Echo for about one year, when B. R. Hampton became proprietor. The material since has had a very migratory existence, and has been used in publishing several different papers in Missouri and in this State, and is now used in the publication of the Macomb Independent.

The Bushnell Record.—This paper was first established in 1865 by D. G. Swan, and was then known as the Union Press. Mr. S. continued its publication about two years, when he sold to Andrew Hageman, who changed the name of the sheet to its present cognomen, The Bushnell Record. Although without previous experience in the newspaper business, Mr. Hageman got up a very readable paper. After two years experience in newspaper life, Mr. H. sold the press and material, together with the good will of the paper, to A. W. Van Dyke, a young gentleman of good address and one of the best job printers in the State, who in turn sold to S. A. Epperson and W. A. Spencer in 1873. The latter gentleman dissolved his connection with the same after one year's experience, Captain S. A. Epperson becoming sole proprietor, and yet continues in control of the same.

Like many other newspaper enterprises, the Record has had its ups and downs, its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity; but it has continued to toil on, looking forward to the better day coming. We now find it, in the beginning of the year 1877, a large six column quarto, filled with interesting and profitable reading matter, and with advertising patronage that betokens prosperity, and that the family of its editor can have and enjoy a little more than the bare necessities of life.

The Record has lately added to its office a Campbell power press, and now boasts of doing its work a little faster and a little better than its neighbors. The job office is complete, and work of all kinds, from a visiting card to a mammoth poster, or a large book, can be printed in the best style. Captain Epperson is determined not to be outdone in anything, and will not rest until he is in advance of all his neighbors in that which goes to make a first class printing office, and a neat readable paper.

Prairie City Chronicle.—This was the name of the first paper published in the town of Prairie City, the first number of which bears date April 23, 1857. It was edited and published by R. W. Seaton, and was a seven-column folio, well printed, and an honor to the town, although its local news was very limited. The introductory shows that its editor was very sanguine of success. In speaking of its then limited circulation, he says: "Our circle at present is small, like that of a pebble dropped in the ocean, but it will gradually and silently expand in every direction until it reaches the far-off boundaries of civilization." Of course no paper could live in a small town like Prairie City if it endeavored to expand in such a way as that, as it surely would meet the fate of the frog in the fable that endeavored to swell its proportions to the size of an ox, and in doing so burst itself; we therefore learn that in about one year it ceased to exist, but its editor, like many more of the craft, had more grit than money, and determined on the establishment of another sheet on its ruins; and accordingly in May, 1858, appeared the first number of the—

Prairie Chief.—A four column quarto, and published in the interests of the Good Templars. It lived but a few weeks, the order not giving it sufficient patronage on which to exist, and having no local news of any kind, the people of the town in which it was published failed to render it any aid. Next appeared the

Prairie Chicken.—We have been unable to find a copy of the paper, or learn any special information in regard to it, further than it was published by an erratic genius, who knew more about table-tipping than running a newspaper. The "Chicken" was doubtless trapped when quite young and destroyed without mercy.

The Prairie City Herald is a thirty-two column paper, is always clearly and neatly printed, and is now in its seventh volume. It enjoys a large circulation in its immediate vicinity, and is a welcome visitor in many homes in the far west, where it is eagerly

read by former inhabitants of this county. It was established by C. W. Taylor, a brother of its present editor and proprietor, Mr. H. B. Taylor.

The chief feature of this paper is its excellence as a local and family newspaper. Nothing is ever permitted to appear either in its editorial or advertising columns which may not be read by any family circle or at any fireside. It has a good advertising patronage, and stands on its own merits. It gives no premiums to subscribers, and asks no one to take it "just to help it along." It is well known for its short and spicy paragraphs, and is more widely quoted from than any paper published in the county. Terms of subscription, \$2 a year in advance.

The Macomb Independent.—This paper was started as *The Illinois Granger*, by H. H. Stevens and E. A. Hail, under the firm name of Stevens & Hail, in September, 1873. It was devoted to the interest of the laboring classes, and took strong ground against monopolies of all kinds, and advocated the organization of a new political party. It supported the anti-monopoly party, and contributed largely to the election of the candidates on that ticket in McDonough county that fall. The influence brought to bear against it was almost impossible to withstand, and men of less nerve and devotion to the cause would have given up the enterprise as utterly hopeless. Not knowing which of the two old parties were being injured most by the new organization, it was bitterly opposed by the party organs of both.

The secret order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange, was then attracting a great deal of attention in the county, and owing to a lack of knowledge on the part of the uninitiated as to the real object of the order, wrong impressions took deep root in the minds of the public, and more especially was this so with the various merchants, who had an idea that this order was hostile to their interests. The Granger defended this organization, and hence a prejudice among the merchants sprang up against it. The Granger, as before stated, took an active part in politics, and for this reason the belief that the order of Patrons of Husbandry was a political party becoming quite prevalent, a fact which was neither beneficial to the order, to the new party, or to the paper. The mistake in the selection of a name for the paper was discovered before it had completed its first volume, but it continued under that name until March, 1876, when it was discarded and that of *Macomb Independent* was assumed, under which name

it is still published. It struggled hard for an existence, and its publishers were frequently driven to borrow money to meet their obligations, but the employes in the office were always paid off promptly at the end of each week.

There were many trying times in its history, but the darkest days of its existence were during the unsettled political condition of the country which followed the presidential election of 1876. On the thirteenth of December of this year, during the darkest hours of its darkness, Stevens bought Hail's interest in the paper, books and accounts—the presses, type and material of the office being equitably divided. Immediately after this a healthful change set in. The inactivity which pervaded the ranks of the Independent Greenback party during the month and a half immediately following the election was succeeded by activity, renewed life and vigor. "Organize for 1880" were the words of the national executive committee of the Independent party, and it seemed to meet with a hearty response from the people. More money was paid in on subscription to the Independent during the two first weeks in January, 1877, than had been received from the day of election up to the first of that month. New hopes and new energies were begotten, new names were enrolled, new advertisements came in, and the success of the paper was assured. It now circulates about 700 copies among the farmers of the county. It had a hard struggle, it met with a powerful and determined opposition, but it braved all and its future prospects are bright and full of hope. Subscription price \$2 00 per year. Office in Campbell's block, west side of the square.

The Gleaner—This paper was started in January, 1876, and is one of the neatest and sprightliest in the county. In politics it is independent, not in a partisan sense but in conduct. Its editor and publisher is J. E. Cummings. Connected with the office is a No. 1 job office, presided over by one of the best job printers in the Military Tract. Terms of subscription \$2 per annum in advance. Address J. E. Cummings, Bushnell, Illinois.

CHAPTER XXIII.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Very likely all of our readers have heard of the famous Underground Railroad, but very few know anything of its system of work. Happily the corporation does not now exist, the necessity for the enterprise not being apparent at the present time, as the class of freight or passengers transported over the line are not now produced.

The question of slavery has always been a mixed one, from the time the first slave was imported into our country until, by the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, all men were made free and equal in the eyes of the law. A strong anti-slavery party has long existed in the country. The framers of our constitution upon the organization of the government had to deal with the question of slavery; the successive administrations from Washington to Lincoln had to grapple with it; various compromises were adopted, which it was thought would quiet its spirit, but, like Banquo's ghost it would not down at the bidding of any man or party. The death of Lovejoy at Alton, in 1837, a martyr to the anti-slavery cause, gave an impetus to the agitation of the question which never ceased until the final act was consummated which broke in pieces the shackles that bound the slave.

Growing out of the agitation of this question, and the formation of a party of those in sympathy with the slaves, was the organization of the so-called Underground Railroad, for the purpose of aiding fugitives to escape to a land of freedom. The secrecy of its workings justified its name. Notwithstanding the system was an organized one, those engaged in it had no signs nor passwords by which they might be known, save now and then a preconcerted rap at the door when a cargo of freight was to be delivered. Each relied upon the honor of the other, and as the work was an extra-

hazardous one, few cowards ever engaged in it. Pro-slavery men complained bitterly of the violation of the law by their abolition neighbors, and persecuted them as much as they dared, and this was not a little. But the friends of the slave were not to be deterred by persecution. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the church," and persecution only made them more determined than ever to carry out their just convictions of right and duty. No class of people ever made better neighbors than the Abolitionists, or better conductors on a railroad.

A very singular circumstance in connection with this road was the fact that, although people well knew who were engaged in it, and where the depot was located, freight could seldom be found, search as carefully as they might. A consignment would be forwarded over the line, notice of which would reach the ears of slave hunters, and when ready to place their hands upon the fugitives, like the Irishman's flea, they wouldn't be there. Only one case is reported on the line through this county of the recapture of a slave, an account of which will be found further on in this chapter, while hundreds were forwarded over it during the twenty-five years of its running time. We may here remark there were various branches of this road having a starting point at different places. The line running through McDonough began in Quincy, and ran nearly parallel with the present C., B. & Q. R. R. The business for a number of years was quite extensive, but to-day all the employes of the road are discharged, and strange to relate, none are sorry, but all rejoice in the fact. As illustrating the peculiarities of this line, we append several incidents that principally occurred in this county.

"*What Am I?*"—Charley was a likely "boy," the property of a man living near Hannibal, Mo. He had been well treated in every respect and allowed many liberties not enjoyed by the race in general. The thought of his being a slave had never entered his mind and probably never would had not a little circumstance occurred that presented it in a very forcible manner. Quite a number of slaves had escaped from Missouri, and the matter was being generally discussed by all classes in the State, and at a gathering where Charley and his master were both present the subject was again discussed, when the master said:

"If any of my slaves should escape I should never rest until I got them back. Now, Charley, here, if he should escape, I would not take a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco until I had him safe."

In narrating the circumstances afterward, Charley said: "The thought suddenly flashed through my mind, What am I? Am I, or I am I not, a human being, with power to feel, and think, and act? Have I a soul, or am I a machine to be set in motion and act in accordance with the will of one made in the same manner as I am, save of different color? Such thoughts never entered my mind before. I had plenty to eat and drink, and was well clothed, had a fair education, had been in company with men of talent, but, of course, without power to express my own thoughts had I the desire to do so. I thought that I would give my master an opportunity to put his threat into execution, and I did so."

Having many liberties, as we have before remarked, with power to come and go as he thought best, a few days after, as evening approached, Charley gave out to his fellow slaves that he was going to Hannibal to attend a colored dance. Mounting a horse, he rode off in that direction, but, changing his course, he went north until nearly opposite Quincy, when, leaving his horse, he searched the river bank, and finding an old skiff, he crossed over, and landed at the general depot of the Underground Railroad. Here he secured passage for the colored people's canaan, Canada. Coming from Quincy by way of Round Prairie, he made Blazer's Station, this county, early one morning, where he laid by to enjoy a little rest and secure the services of another conductor. Mr. Blazer took him in charge, keeping him that day, learning his story, and after dark took him to the next station on his journey. Thus he continued until he reached the terminus of the route.

A few months afterward Mr. Blazer was somewhat surprised to see Charley back, and learned he was returning to secure, if possible, his wife and two children. Bidding him God-speed, he sent him on his way. When he arrived at Quincy he secured an excellent skiff from the general agent of the road at that point, and for some days endeavored to secure an opportunity of getting his family away. But all his efforts were without avail, and he was compelled to return without his dear wife and children, though he managed to run off several slaves from the neighborhood.

A few months passed away and Charley again returned and made another attempt to get his wife and children, but again failed. A third attempt was made, this time with partial success, ending in failure. It was suspected by his master he would return for this purpose, and he kept a strict watch over the wife and chil-

dren of his runaway slave, compelling them to sleep in a room above the one occupied by himself and wife, and through which one was compelled to pass to reach the other. Charley learned the true state of affairs, but in some way unknown to us, got them out without alarming any one. The distance to the river where they could cross, was too great to make in one night, so they were compelled to lay out in the woods until another night-fall. When night came they traveled on until they reached the river; when, getting in the skiff, they crossed over, landing some distance above Quincy, and on a little island a short distance from the main land. As the skiff reached the shore, two men stepped out, with guns in their hands, and ordered them to surrender. Charley suddenly drew his revolver, and pointing it at the men threatened to shoot if they attempted to harm him. He then began to parley with them, while at the same time consulting with his wife as to what should be done. She urged him to save himself, stating it would be death or worse for him to be captured, but as to her, they would do nothing save placing a more strict watch over her person. Seizing the opportunity when the attention of the two men was diverted, Charley jumped into the river and swam to the main land, and thus escaped without being hurt by the shots fired at him. This time he returned without wife, children or friends; but he was not to be daunted or discouraged. In a few months he again returned only to find that his wife had been sold and taken down the river. Learning that she was living near St. Louis, he determined there to seek her, which he did, and this time met with better success, as he escaped with both wife and children, and succeeded in reaching Canada in safety. When Charley came through the third time, and reported his adventure with the slave-catchers, he was advised to abandon the attempt to get his wife and little ones, and the suggestion made that he marry some French Canadian woman. "No," said he, "that I will never do; I love my wife and children as much as any man, if I am black, and I intend to have them or die in the attempt!"

This same Charley, as previously remarked, was instrumental in running off many others. We copy the following incident of him from Young's History of Round Prairie and Plymouth:

A Lively Load and Lively Time.—Mr. T. called at the house of Mr. W. on his way home from a three days' trip to Quincy, and found that a company of six negroes had just arrived, that were

to be sent on their way to freedom. There was a man and his wife, with two children and a young man, all under the leadership of a negro called Charley, who had been over the line half a dozen times or more. He had become well known to the regular agents of the route. His various trips to and from Missouri had been made for the purpose of getting his wife away, failing in which he would gather up such friends as he could and pilot them to freedom.

Mr. T. detailed himself for the service of taking the party to Macomb, to start next morning, making a day trip. The party of six were stowed as well as possible at full length on the bottom of the wagon, and covered closely with sacks of straw. These were so light that they showed a decided tendency to jolt out of place, and thus perhaps to make unwelcome revelations on the road. To remedy this a rope was drawn down tightly over the sacks and fastened at the ends of the wagon. This kept things in place, and all went well until near the end of the journey. Here Mr. T. becoming doubtful as to the proper road to take, took the wrong one, and passed three young men getting out logs in a piece of woods through which his way led him. He did not dare to stop and inquire the way of them for fear they might pry into the nature of his load too closely. As he drove on he thought there was a striking family likeness in the young man, to the man he was looking for. He went on, however, until he came to a cabin a little off the road where he thought it safer to inquire. As he went in he confronted a man that he recognized too well as one he cared little to meet on such a mission. But it was a cold, snowy day, and his face was so concealed by his wrappings that he was not recognized by the occupant of the cabin, who gave him the information sought. Mr. T. found that he had gone too far, and had to retrace his way to the woods and then turn off. Here again he came upon the young men who had been delayed with their load by getting "stalled" in a deep rut. Better satisfied now as to their identity, he inquired the way of them. Guessing his mission readily, they made free inquiries about his load, which were answered as freely. Finding Charley was in the company, one of the young men determined to frighten him, or at least have a joke at his expense. Calling his name in stern tones, he told him that he knew he had passed over the lines several times in safety, "but," said he, "I have caught you at last; you are now my pris-

oner." Charley, still in concealment with the others under the sacks, recognized the voice of an old acquaintance, did not turn white with fear but enjoyed the pleasantry.

Soon all were safely housed at Mr. —'s. After supper "all hands" gathered in the parlor, where for a time there was a free intermingling of story, song and mirth; after which an old violin was produced and "operated" upon by some one of the company, while the negroes "let themselves out" into a regular old-fashioned plantation "hoe down," which lasted until all were ready to retire with aching sides from excess of fun. This evening's entertainment is noted as a particularly bright spot in U. G. R. R. experience—*brightened with genuine negro polish.*

Betrayal of the Negro Preacher.—In Virginia lived a rich farmer having a number of slaves, among others a man and wife, with their children. This man was a preacher among his colored brethren. The old farmer dying, on the division of the estate this colored preacher and his wife fell to a daughter, who had lately married a young physician; the children were given to other parties. This physician and his wife had determined to remove to Missouri, and to reconcile his slaves with the idea of leaving their children, promised them if they would go peaceably and work for him a term of years, he would give them their freedom. To be free was a boon greatly desired, and they joyfully consented to go. The physician settled at Hannibal, Missouri, and time passed, his negroes faithfully performing all the duties required of them. A few months before the time had elapsed when he promised to give the couple their freedom, he called the man to him one day and asked, "Cæsar, I suppose you are looking forward to the time when you will soon be free, are you not?" "Yes, Massa." "Well, before receiving your papers, would n't you like to make a trip down the river to see how they work things on the plantations of the south?" "Well, yes, Massa, I would; I hearn tell a good deal about de way da dode work down dare, and I would like to see it for myself." "If you so desire it, I will make arrangements to have you taken down." "All right, Massa."

A day or two after, Cæsar's master announced to him he had arranged with the Captain of a steamer to take him down as a deck hand, he, in that way, working his passage. The boat was then lying at the wharf, and he could go on board at once, proceeding down the river and back in time to secure his papers of freedom.

Cæsar at once went aboard the boat, pleased with the idea of a trip down the Mississippi, visiting the wonders and learning something of plantation life of the South. As the boat proceeded down the river, he observed that he was watched by a gentleman, and wondered what it meant. When a little way above St. Louis, the strange man got an opportunity to speak to him, there being no one near him at the time. Said he :

"Don't you know you are being taken down the river never to return?"

With a start, Cæsar responded :

"No, sah ; I don't."

"Well, such is the case. I saw your master make out and give to a man now on board, a bill of sale of you."

"Is that so, Massa ? Tell me true !"

"Yes, it is. Now, my advice to you is that if the opportunity offers, you try and make your escape. Death is to be preferred to life on a southern plantation. You may escape and make your way north where you will find friends. We will soon land to take on wood, and you there may get away."

The thought of being betrayed by his master had never entered the mind of poor Cæsar who supposed he was going on a pleasure trip to the South, and the thought that he should be retained there was almost overpowering. What could he do? Escape? Well, he would try. As his friend remarked, death was preferable to a life on a southern plantation.

When the boat landed, Cæsar was sent with other deck hands to load it with wood. He moved off as if with the intention of doing the work, and when out of sight of his companions, he started off on a run. His presence at first was not missed, and when the fact was discovered, the boat could not be delayed that his capture might be effected. Steering directly north, Cæsar in due time found himself in the vicinity of Upper Alton. While passing along the road he heard behind him a couple of horsemen in full gallop, and supposing they were after him, it was his first thought to run, but fearing this would excite their apprehension, if they were not in search of him, he quietly stepped one side, and began plucking the plums from a tree by the roadside. Luckily the horsemen paid no attention to him, even if they observed him. He continued on his way, and soon another horse-

man came galloping up behind. As before he could not escape without observation, and the horseman soon overtook him and quietly asked :

“Going north ?”

“Yes, sah, am traveling that way.”

“Well, then get on this horse and travel until you come to a certain house [describing it] there hitch your horse, go in, and you will be cared for.”

Although he did not know whether he was a friend or foe, Cæsar concluded to trust him and take his advice. Mounting the horse he proceeded on the way until he reached the designated place where he stopped, and on going in, without a word being spoken, he was shown a large upper room and told to remain there until called for. Food was provided him, and when night came he was conducted on his way. He was now on the line of the famous Underground railway, and in due time passed through this county on his way to Canada.

Some months after, he returned over the line to secure, if possible, his wife. Arriving in the vicinity of Hannibal he learned that she had been sold and removed to some unknown place, and all efforts to learn of her whereabouts were unavailing, and he never saw or heard from her. But, then, according to high judicial authority, negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect. Oh, shame!

Train Captured.—During the series of years in which the Underground Railroad was in operation, but one accident occurred in this county. The agent at Round Prairie, with a consignment of five negroes, started one night to deliver them to the agent here; but in the darkness, lost his way, and found himself in the hollow near the residence of David Chrisman, a well known proslavery character in this county. Leaving his wagon, he took the negroes across lots to the station, where, leaving them, he returned to his wagon. As it happened, this Chrisman with some boon companions, had been out until a late hour that night, and in returning home, discovered the wagon in the road. Calling out and receiving no answer, they searched and found it empty. Surmising the object for which it had been used, they determined on waiting the return of the owner, and endeavor to extort from him a confession. After a lapse of an hour or two, the agent and owner of wagon returned, and was confronted by half a dozen men, who by threats endeavored to secure a confession of his acts,

demanding that he make a "clean breast" of it, and tell them the number of negroes, and the time they were expected to start on the next stage of their journey, for said they, "We mean to have them any how." They found the man very ignorant as to facts, and very uncommunicative. Hoping to frighten him into a revelation of such facts as they desired to know, they told him he was their prisoner, and that they should take him to Macomb and put him in jail. Knowing they could have no warrant for his arrest, he took the matter very coolly, and parleyed with them until they were satisfied they could get no information from him, when they left. Thinking it would not do for him to return and warn the agent of his danger, he returned home and started a neighbor back to give the necessary warning. All the next day the agent's house was closely watched and guarded by these negro catchers, and about dusk, the agent thinking to throw them off their guard, arranged a covered wagon in which he threw some chaff and started his brother off with it as if in a hurry to get away. He then took negroes across lots, hoping that he would be unobserved. The ruse was suspected by the other party, who failed to follow the wagon, and as the agent and his freight were emerging from a field, they were confronted and ordered to surrender. The negroes all broke and run, all escaping but one, who was captured and taken to Macomb and placed in jail to await the call of his master, who would claim him as his slave. When the master of the slave called to prove his property, Chrisman claimed a reward and was told by the man that he might go to the region of the unredeemed, that when he hired him to catch his negroes, he would pay him, and not before. The agent of the U. G. R. was in considerable dread of being arrested for a violation of the fugitive slave law, but luckily it was never done. If taken, he knew his fine would be paid by friends, but the three years in the penitentiary he would have to serve alone.

A White Negro.—Not every fugitive that escaped was black; one that came through a few years before the war was as white as any pure Caucasian that ever lived. He had light hair, light, sandy whiskers, and eyes and nose that showed no signs of the negro blood. Our informant says he could not believe there was a drop of such blood in him, but that he was a white man who had in childhood been captured and enslaved. When he arrived at the McDonough county station he was armed with a re-

volver and bowie knife, and expressed a determination never to be taken back alive. His back was lacerated in a terrible manner, there being great scars upon it that could never be effaced, made by the scourgings he had received. When being taken to the Fulton county station, on his way north, he was advised to lay down in the wagon, but this he would not do, stating that he was as white as any man, and would exercise a white man's privilege. He succeeded in reaching the "promised land."

"Gwine to Jine the Yankee Church."—Tom was a likely negro boy about nineteen years of age, inclined to be a little wild and to give more or less trouble. Still he probably meant well. He had been severely whipped on several occasions for various misdemeanors, and large welts were made upon his back, and scars that remained there for years. For some offense he was again promised a whipping. His master tied his hands behind him, and leaving him in the kitchen went out to procure a suitable withe with which to administer the flogging. With no idea of making a final escape, but with the thought of escaping a severe castigation, Tom ran out and away, and while running worked his arms so as to loosen the rope and allow one hand to get free. It was thus an easy matter to free the other which he soon did, but retained possession of the rope. His master, returning to the kitchen, and finding him gone, called his blood-hounds and set them on his track. As it happened, Tom had the care of these hounds from their birth, and with cunning shrewdness had trained them so as to make them afraid of him. From time to time, as the opportunity offered, he would take them out where their yelping would not be heard, and severely whip them, thus teaching them he was their master. This he did as he afterward averred from the fact that he did not know but some day they might be used against him. And it was well for him that such was the case. As the dogs came bounding on, Tom called them, and with the rope with which he had been tied, gave them a severe whipping and sent them back. The efforts of his master were unavailing after this to make the dogs continue on his track; the consequence was that Tom escaped, and getting on the main line of the celebrated U. G. R. R., he was soon in the "land of the free." While stopping at Mr. John Blazer's, Tom related his experience and gave a short dissertation on religion. He said his master was a Presbyterian, and he despised the Presbyterians, and would never join that church. "No," said he, "when I get up norf I'se gwine to

jine de Yankee church; Presbyterians are perfec' debbils, an' I'll nebber jine de Presbyterians." Mr. Blazer was a Presbyterian at that time, and it amused him not a little to know he "was a perfec' debbil."

Presence of Mind.—As illustrating the presence of mind of even the little children of the conductors on this road, we give the following:

A little son of Mr. Dobbins, about eight or nine years old, near Ipava, Fulton county, while a number of negroes were hid in his father's barn, was sent regularly to carry them their food. On one occasion his mother had prepared the negroes' dinner, and placing it upon a tray, started her little boy with it to the barn. As he opened the door on the porch he observed three or four neighboring women. To either go forward or return would excite their suspicions, and quick as thought he began whistling for the dogs. His mother hearing him, and divining his reason, called out to him, "Don't throw that out to the dogs, bring it back here; that's good." The boy quickly returned, and the unwelcome visitors never suspected anything wrong.

A negro had escaped across the river at Quincy, and while quietly pursuing his way along the road to the old mill, was pursued by a couple of men on horseback. A little boy observing the situation, as the negro was at the forks of a road, called out to him, "Here, crawl under this pile of rails." The negro at once obeyed. When the men rode up they asked, "Boy did you see a black man pass along this road a little while ago?" "Yes," said the boy, "and he went right down that road as hard as he could go, and if you hurry you can catch him." Putting spurs to their horses, the men hurried on, and the boy, calling on the negro to come out quickly, hurried him on to the old mill, where he was safe from arrest, and soon on his journey to the "Land of Canaan." Whether the boy was justified in telling a lie to save the negro, we will leave to moralists to decide.

We again quote from the "History of Round Prairie and Plymouth" the following incident, located in this county:

Going to Market.—At one time Mr. W. had a negro man in his charge that he determined to take to Macomb in an open wagon, his only conveyance, and make most of the trip by daylight. He filled a lot of sacks with light chaff from the barn floor, put some

hay in the bottom of the wagon, upon which he had the negro lie down at full length, and then piling the bogus sacks of grain upon him, he started about noon for Macomb, leaving any curious observers to infer—if they chose to make inferences—that they were bound for market with a load of grain on a trading expedition. All went well until they got a little beyond Crooked creek, which they crossed at Lamoine bridge. Here they met three men on horseback. Just as they were nearing each other, Mr. W. looked around to see if his load appeared all right. To his dismay, he found that the negro, weary of his constrained position, had drawn up one foot so that his knee protruded between the sacks. At a quick nudge the knee disappeared, leaving a fair surface again, but the movement had evidently attracted the attention of the horsemen. The load was scanned as they passed; they stopped their horses, turned around, watched sharply awhile, but failing to see any more suspicious movements among the sacks, and not comprehending what they had seen, they resumed their course and rode on.

The negro got a sharp reproof for the danger incurred by his exposure, as Mr. W. drove on in a state of mind considerably excited by the narrow escape. As expected, night overtook them before reaching their destination. In the darkness they came upon a piece of road that had been lately changed. Mr. W. was at a loss which way to go, took the wrong road, and got hopelessly lost. There was no remedy but to inquire the way the first opportunity, and this was about the last thing he wanted to do, as the man he was looking for was well known as a prominent Underground Railroad man, and inquiries for him might lead to suspicions and revelations that would be very undesirable. Something must be done, however, so he went to the first house he saw, and roused the man from bed and asked the way to Mr. —. The man seemed interested, came out in the yard to point out the way, and went toward the wagon just as he had got out of bed. Hoping to check his curiosity, Mr. W. told him that his wife was in the wagon; but the man went on to the gate, gave the necessary directions, and then retired.

The consignment was safely delivered at its destination, notwithstanding the real and supposed narrow escapes of the trip. It turned out that the curiosity and interest of the man that Mr. W. called up for information as to the way was not of a dangerous kind, as he was a son of the man for whom Mr. W. sought, and

suspecting the nature of his mission, very kindly interested himself in pointing out the way to his father's house.

We close this chapter with the following incident, as a final closing act of the drama of the "Underground Railroad:."

On the morning of the thirty-first of December, 1862, two negro men were taken from the Eastern bound train of the C. B. & Q. R. R., at the depot in Macomb, by a citizen of this county, who claimed they were runaway slaves, and who felt it his duty or privilege to take them back and deliver them over to the gentle and fatherly care of their "master." Whether this man had ever heard of the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln or not we cannot say, but presume not, or if he had he regarded it as "unconstitutional," and therefore invalid. By returning them to their owner or owners he thought he would receive enough money to keep him in whisky and tobacco for some time. At this time the Eastern and Western bound trains connected at this point, and it was the design of this zealous fugitive slave law man to hurry the negroes on board the Western bound train and take them back. Luckily this train was a few minutes late. John Q. Lane was at that time the City Marshal, and happened to be at the depot, and the negroes made known to him their condition, stating they were traveling on a pass from their master, and that it had been taken from them by this advocate of the law. Mr. Lane told them to get in the omnibus, and he would take care of them. By oaths and threats this was sought to be prevented, but the Marshal "didn't scare worth a cent." He took the negroes to the Randolph Hotel, where they were kept under guard that day and night. The party capturing them, inflamed by liquor, went to the hotel and demanded them of the landlord, the Hon. William H. Randolph, who then occupied that position. Mr. R., not liking the style of the gentleman, ordered him from the house, and accelerated his speed by a not very gentle kick. The man left, swearing vengeance. The negroes were held by friends until 12 o'clock at night, when they were informed that, agreeable to the proclamation of the President of the United States, they were free men, and could come and go as they pleased, being beholden to no man.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COAL—STONE—CLAY.

A careful study of chapter fourteen will give the reader a knowledge of the geological formation of McDonough county, including coal, stone, and clay; still we think a more detailed statement than there given of the items mentioned will be appreciated by all in whose hands this work may fall.

Coal.—The area of the coal fields of McDonough is nearly, if not quite, co-extensive with its entire surface, having been found in every township, except Walnut Grove. There are thirty-nine shafts and banks in active operation, affording employment to hundreds of men, some of whom work in the banks, while others are constantly engaged in hauling to our home markets and the towns surrounding. An average of twelve cars per day have been shipped from the town of Colchester, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, during the last five years. This is exclusive of that shipped for the sole use of the railroad company, which amounts to several cars more. An average of two cars is consumed in Macomb, while surrounding towns use as much more, making a total of twenty-four cars per day. There is no limit to the supply, as the beds are inexhaustible.

The coal of this county is regarded as the best in the State, and is used extensively in the manufacture of gas in several of our large western cities.

Stone.—The quarries of McDonough county are becoming justly noted for their superior quality of freestone and sandstone. As remarked of coal, the supply is almost inexhaustible, and capable of meeting the demand for hundreds of years. West of Macomb a short distance are two or three quarries that have been worked for many years, and the rock from them used for building purposes have stood the test of time in a remarkable degree. Until the

past year the stone has been used principally for foundation purposes, wells, and sidewalks. A few months ago Mr. Rowley, of New York, who, for many years has been the proprietor of the quarry known as Stuart's, having tested the stone in every conceivable way, erected a factory for the purpose of manufacturing grindstones. He has now in employ a large number of hands, and is turning out an article that is giving universal satisfaction. Shipments are being made daily to all parts of the United States, and we have no doubt in time this will be one of the institutions of the county. John McLean, Esq., of Macomb, at our request, furnished us with the following statement of the quarry formerly worked by Hector McLean, Sr., and his three sons, Alex. John, and Duncan :

"We commenced work in the Randolph quarry in the fall of 1849, and in 1852 left, purchasing the interest of Swigart & Broaddus in the quarry known as Bartleson's, and considered the best freestone or sandstone in the State. The quarry was easy to work, having seams in every ledge, running the entire length. We frequently pried up stones 30x15 feet, flat and smooth, fitted for any kind of pavement, the ledges being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, increasing in thickness to three feet, being the lowest ledge we worked.

"We had the quarry rented for four years at ten cents per perch. In 1857 we purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on which the quarry was situated, of a Mr. Airy, of Philadelphia, a brother of the late Mrs. Bartleson, of Macomb, for which we paid \$1,600; sold the same to C. N. Harding, Esq., in 1867, for \$4,000. We worked in the quarry twelve years, in which time we averaged one thousand perches per year of all kinds of rock.

"In looking over the accounts of some years, I find that we made as high as \$3,500 per year, paying for extra labor, tools and powder for blasting purposes, \$1,300. In these times this was considered 'big money.' We usually did all the business ourselves, having four yoke of oxen, and a large wagon capable of carrying five tons or four perches. The wagon was made by our former townsman, Sidney S. Chapman, and a splendid wagon it was, painted on the axle 1852, the year in which it was made. We quarried, hauled and built, receiving therefor \$2.50 to \$3.25 per perch, according to wall."

Besides the quarries mentioned, there is an excellent quality of stone near Industry, on Grindstone creek, of the same general character as the foregoing.

Clay.—For the manufacture of drain tile, fire brick, &c., we have an excellent clay, and already we have one or two very extensive manufactories for these articles. Horrocks, Stevens & Co., Bardolph, are doing an excellent business in this line, their trade extending east and west for hundreds of miles. It is said that the fire brick manufactured is superior to the New Jersey article, which is so widely known. We have no doubt in addition to these articles mentioned, clay for the manufacture of Iron-stone China can be had of a superior quality. Capitalists would do well to investigate the subject.

CHAPTER XXV.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the sixteenth day of April, 1855, a few citizens of this county, interested in Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, met in Macomb for the purpose of effecting an organization, having for its object improvement in the same. W. J. Merritt was called to the Chair, and S. K. Pedrick appointed Secretary. Remarks were made by various persons, and the feasibility and importance of the proposed organization discussed. A Constitution and By-Laws were then adopted, and the following officers elected for one year: President, Thompson Chandler; Vice Presidents, Joseph Lownes, William Brooking and S. K. Pedrick; Corresponding Secretary, L. H. Waters; Secretary, Joseph E. Wyne; Treasurer, Joseph P. Updegraff. An Executive Committee was also appointed, and books opened for membership.

The committee and officers entered at once upon the discharge of their duties; a fair was announced to be held on the second Thursday in October, continuing two days, and a list of awards were made out and a speaker engaged to deliver an address—Thomas Camp, a practical farmer of the county.

The old college grounds, now owned by Prof. Branch, was secured for the purpose of holding the fair. Says the Macomb Enterprise of October 25th.

“Our county fair exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The weather was delightful, and the attendance on both days was very large. What surprised us most was the number of articles on exhibition.”

Then followed a description of some of the most important, among which was Cy. Lawson's 800 pound pig, Broadus' plows, Harker's hay rake, Price's washing machine, Harris' churn, some “'orful' pumpkins, potatoes, wheat, and the handiwork of some of McDonough's fair daughters.”

The officers, we believe, were all continued, and a fair announced for Thursday and Friday, October 9th and 10th, 1856. This exhibition was an improvement upon the other, and we may here remark that all exhibitions since have continued to improve. The exhibition was held at the same place as the year before, but the ground was found entirely too small for the purpose. Thomas E. Brannan delivered a most excellent address, and all were well pleased with the success of the Society.

The next year the fair was held in the pasture of Thompson Chandler, in the northwest part of the town. Like those previously held, the fair was a success in almost every respect, and it was determined that renewed efforts should be made to make the society efficient and permanent. The grounds were leased from Thompson Chandler, fenced and cleared for the purpose of holding the annual exhibitions, in which the people all manifested considerable interest. The fourth annual fair was held on these grounds, which are now known as the old fair grounds, and was well attended.

We cannot well help drawing a contrast between the fairs then and now. At that time, although they were spoken of as being successful, yet the entries were few indeed, in comparison to what are now made each year. For years that old white bull of Thompson Chandler's was the principal attraction. Blooded stock was then scarce indeed. No such fine herds of cattle as are now owned and exhibited each year by Joseph Lownes, the Hustons and others; no such droves of hogs as Work, Dixon and others show; no imported horses like those of Westfall, Gloyd, Brooking, Rexroat and others own. Floral hall, at an early day, would blush if placed side by side with the magnificent structure now owned by the Society, and filled each year to overflowing.

For the first four or five years two days was all-sufficient to exhibit the few articles placed on exhibition. After this the society required three, then four, then five days, and now the entire week is required to satisfy the thousands who annually attend the McDonough county fair, the reputation of which is extending year by year, and even now it is no mean competitor to the State fair. Articles are now brought to its exhibitions from all parts of the State, while other States, and even the Dominion of Canada, have contributed to its exhibitions.

The Society has been uniformly fortunate in its choice of officers. Thompson Chandler, the father of it, exerted himself nobly to make its exhibitions successful, and great credit is due to him for carrying it through the first years of its existence. Messrs. Joseph Lownes, J. P. Updegraff, William Pointer, Amos Dixon, and E. C. Knapp have each labored to promote the best interests of the Society. Joseph Burton, as Secretary, was an indefatigable worker, spending a great amount of time and money to bring the Society up to its present high standard.

During the last two years, Dr. W. O. Blaisdell has been President, and W. H. Hainline, Secretary. These two gentlemen have co-operated together well in behalf of the Society, and are fully determined not to retrograde, or even stand still, their motto being "onward and upward." There are no obstacles which they do not feel able to overcome, and which they will not overcome, if zeal, combined with pluck, will accomplish anything. The last two years there has been continued rain during the weeks of the fair; but notwithstanding, the people turned out very well, and the Society was enabled, from their receipts, to pay off entire their large premium lists, dollar for dollar, as well as all their outstanding contracts. We do not believe there is another County Fair in the State that can say as much.

In 1867 the Society purchased their present grounds just south of the city, on which they have made improvements, including price of land, of over \$10,000. They now own the finest and most convenient grounds in the State, and year by year, as their means will warrant, will continue to improve them.

The past year (1876) was the first in which it can be said there was anything having the appearance of a failure, and this not in respect to the number of articles on exhibition. Every department was well represented, but the elements combined against it, the rain pouring down almost constantly, so that the attendance was not one-fourth that of ordinary years. For twenty-one years the Society had paid its premiums dollar for dollar, with no debts ever protested. This year, however, the Society could only pay fifty cents on the dollar, and only that by the stockholders being assessed a very heavy per cent.

The present Officers and Board of Directors are as follows: President, W. O. Blaisdell; Vice-President, Aaron P. McKee; Secretary, W. H. Hainline; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Directors, T. Chandler, J. C. Moore, A. V. Brooking and J. W. McIntosh.

These men are all tried and true, and will work with a will to make the exhibitions of the Society first class.

In 1870, the McDonough County Stock Association was regularly incorporated, and held its first exhibition in July of that year. Exhibitions were also held in 1871 and 1872. In 1873 the Association failed to have an exhibition, and the following year it united its fortunes with the Agricultural Society, and the two combined are now known as the McDonough County Agricultural and Stock Association.

Every citizen of the county should take an interest in the exhibitions of this Society, and should use his utmost endeavors to make the annual meetings a success. Nothing tends more to incite men to action than the comparison of stock or the products of each, and we attribute in a great measure the advanced step taken by our people in the production of fine stock and the growth of the various products to the exhibitions previously held.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BLACK LAWS.

The early settlers of this county, although mainly from the Southern or slave States, entertained a deep-seated prejudice against the negro, for which it is hard for us to account at the present day. This prejudice, we may remark, was not held altogether and only in this county, for by referring to the Revised Statutes of this State, approved March 3, 1845, we find the following in chapter 54, under the head of "Negroes and Mulattoes":

SECTION 8. Any person who shall hereinafter bring into this State any black or mulatto person, in order to free him or her from slavery, or shall directly or indirectly bring into this State, or aid or assist any person in bringing, any such black and mulatto person to settle and reside therein, shall be fined one hundred dollars on conviction on indictment, or before any justice of the peace in the county where such offense shall be committed.

SEC. 9. If any slave or servant shall be found at a distance of ten miles from the tenement of his or her master, or person with whom he or she lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear that he or she is proceeding by authority from his or her master, employer or overseer, it shall and may be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him or her before a justice of the peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, not exceeding thirty-five, at his discretion.

SEC. 10. If any slave or servant shall presume to come and be upon the plantation or at the dwelling of any person whatsoever, without leave from his or her owner, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner of such plantation, or dwelling house to give or order such slave or servant ten lashes on his or her bare back.

SEC. 12. If any person or persons shall permit or suffer any slave or slaves, servant or servants of color, to the number of three or more, to assemble in his, her or their outhouse, yard or shed, for the purpose of dancing or revelling, either by night or by day, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars with cost to any person or persons who will sue for and recover the same by action of debt or indictment, in any court of record proper to try the same.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of all coroners, sheriffs, judges and justices of the peace, who shall see or know of, or be informed of any such assemblage of slaves or servants immediately to commit such slave or servants to the jail of the county, and on view or proof thereof order each and every such slave or servant to be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on his or her bare back.

At a meeting held in Macomb, as early as 1834, it was resolved by the people assembled that they would enforce section 8 of the statute given above. About this time a Mr. Riggs and a Mr. Thompson brought each a mulatto woman with them to this county; Mr. Thompson settled in Macomb, while Mr. Riggs settled on a farm a short distance from town. But little time was lost in notifying the parties that the law would be enforced. Some resistance was at first offered, but the negroes were removed. By reference to the census reports we find the highest number reported in this county previous to 1860, at any one time, was seven. Therefore, we judge the law was strictly enforced.

Some years ago the Hon. W. H. Neece, of Macomb, was in the city of Monmouth, when he stepped into a barber shop for a shave. The barber was a colored man. While shaving him, he asked Mr. Neece where he was from, and the response was given "Macomb." "Well," said he, "I went to Macomb once, about eighteen or twenty years ago, to start a barber shop. I only stayed about twenty-four hours, for a man called Jim Campbell came to me and told me I had better get out of there, as that was a white man's town. I left."

Notwithstanding his antipathy to the negro, Mr. C., has a warm spot about him, as witness the following which will be vouched for by the parties named: In 1856, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which was to meet in Cincinnati and which afterwards nominated James Buchanan, for President. In going to that city, Mr. C. took the train at Macomb for Quincy, where he was to meet other delegates in whose company he was to continue his journey. On board the same train, going to Quincy, was Joseph E. Wyne, Jack Price, Frank Whitson, and other Macomb boys, with whom Mr. Campbell engaged in conversation, discussing, of course, the political questions of the day. As known, the Republican party was just coming into prominence, and Mr. C. denounced the members of it as abolitionists, negro stealers, etc. Becoming tired of this, he began to relate experiences in his early life. He said he was born in Kentucky where his father at one period of his life, owned a number of slaves. Becoming involved, he was compelled to sell them for transportation down the river. Among the number was a negro lad named Bob, about his own age, with whom he had eaten and played many a day. He stated he never felt as bad in his life as he did when he saw Bob sold and carried away. Mr. Wyne then

asked him the question: "Mr. Campbell, suppose Bob would come to your house some night, and tell you his master had mistreated him, and that he was compelled to run away, that he was without money, had nothing to eat during the day, and was nearly naked, what would you do?" Rising to his feet, he excitedly replied; "By—— if such a thing as that should happen, I would take him in, give him something to eat, I would clothe him, and give him money, and tell him to break for Canada!"

As late as the year 1864, an indictment was found against Geo. W. Reed, the present corcner of the county, under the "black law" for bringing a negro into the state. When the case was called in the Circuit Court, the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney threw it out—the law being virtually a dead letter.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

We propose in this chapter to give a short summary of such matters as will show clearly the business and resources of McDonough county. To the thoughtful and intelligent reader these items will be invaluable, and we commend them to the capitalists of the country as showing truthfully the situation at present writing, November, 1876. By a careful examination will be seen:—

1. The extent of our territory.
2. The available proportion.
3. The variety of its productions.
4. Value as a stock county.
5. Extent of manufactures.
6. Openings for capital.

Extent of Territory.—McDonough county is square, having within its boundaries sixteen townships of thirty-six square miles each, or a total of five hundred and seventy-six square miles. In each square mile there are six hundred and forty acres, which makes a grand total of three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty acres.

Improved Land.—By this statement is meant such lands as may be enclosed and value enhanced by cultivation; by erection of buildings or in the manufacture of articles of profit. It is customary in the assessment of real estate to call any tract improved that has any portion under cultivation or used to increase values. Taking out for woodland, marshes, creeks and sloughs, the number of acres adapted to cultivation are three hundred thousand.

Unimproved Lands.—The proportion of unimproved land, as shown in the table given elsewhere, is small, being less than one-twelfth of the entire land in the county. The greater portion of this never will be brought under cultivation, although much of it is of great value, being underlaid with coal, and having on it several valuable quarries of stone. Several of our finest farms

were once thought to be as valueless as much of this unimproved land now seems to be, and it may be that a considerable part of it will yet be cultivated.

Real and Personal Property.—For the wealth of the county, the statement in the table given of personal property, town lots and lands, will give a fair idea. We learn from this that the aggregate value of the three classes of property named is \$14,450,627, an average of \$451.56 to every man, woman and child.

Wheat.—While wheat is decidedly preferred to all other grain, and next to corn is the most important raised in the county, yet for a few years past the yield has been light and the quality poor; indeed, the average yield of the crop has scarcely compensated for the outlay of seed and labor. In the early settlement of the county abundant crops were raised, and of a superior quality, winter wheat being principally sown. Of late years spring wheat has taken its place, the cause being that the winter wheat has nearly always been killed by the severe cold of our winters. There were sown the past year 21,343 acres in wheat, the yield being very small—not sufficient for home consumption.

Corn.—Among the products of McDonough county, as well as generally in the United States, corn takes the precedence as being the most profitable and peculiarly adapted to our soil. There were in cultivation in this county, during the past year, 121,215 acres of this grain, being about two-fifths of all the land under cultivation. The average yield is generally about fifty bushels, but in consequence of the late rainy season this year (1876), the average will fall far below that amount. In many places the crop was an entire failure, but on rolling lands, well drained, as high as eighty bushels to the acre were realized. The yield this year will amount to about 4,000,000 bushels, scarcely more than will supply home demand, the majority of the farmers having stock sufficient to feed more than they raised. Many farmers do not pretend to sell a bushel any season, because they find it more profitable to feed it to the stock than to sell in its bulky condition. The general market price of corn varies from thirty to forty cents per bushel, occasionally declining to twenty five cents, but often advancing to fifty cents.

Oats.—When considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to live stock, especially the horse, this grain may be considered as one of

the most important crops we produce. Its yield is generally abundant and profitable. The past year the crop was exceedingly light, greatly to the surprise of nearly all the farmers, the indications in the early part of the season being that an abundant crop would be realized. Although making nearly the average in bulk, in weight it fell far short, in many instances taking two bushels in measurement to make one in weight. The usual yield is from thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre. This year it will probably not be over sixteen and a half. There were 20,171 acres sown, which will equal 342,970 bushels as the amount raised. The general market price varies from twenty-five to forty cents per bushel.

Other Products.—Under this head are included rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and such other articles as are commonly cultivated in small quantities. Allotted to the use of these products the past year were 7,435 acres.

Rye and Barley.—These grains are generally a sure crop, and the yield heavy; but there being no home demand, and the general market price so low, that other grains are more profitable; consequently but a small portion of the land is allotted to their culture.

Buckwheat.—This grain is but little cultivated in this county, in fact, not enough to supply home consumption. It is not profitable, so the farmers say.

Potatoes.—The common Irish potato, so extensively cultivated in most of the temperate climates of the globe because of its value as an item of daily food, is regarded of but little less importance than corn or wheat. In this county the yield is generally heavy. The Colorado bug, which, for several years has been so destructive of the potato, destroying the vine before the potato matures, this year did not make its appearance to any considerable extent. It is hoped that the days of this enemy of the potato are numbered. The general market value is extremely fluctuating, ranging all the way from fifteen cents to two dollars per bushel, though most commonly selling at about fifty cents per bushel. The average yield is about one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, which makes it one of the most valuable products raised.

Meadow.—The hay crop is becoming one of great importance. The vast prairies of McDonough county affording an abundant

yield, which, with the little labor required to raise it, and the generally fair market price, makes it a very profitable article of culture, besides it enables the farmer to rest his land. The principal kinds grown are timothy and red clover, the former being superior to all others. The market price of this staple article varies from six dollars to twelve dollars per ton, seldom falling below or raising above these figures. The last season there were assigned to the cultivation of grass in this county 31,980 acres, which produced fully two tons per acre, making a total yield of 63,980 tons.

Pasture.—The number of acres of pasturage at present in this county is 52,426. This is used for pasturing cattle, almost every farmer having a few acres enclosed for that purpose. Some of the land is woodland, and can be used for no other purpose, but being good grazing and well watered makes it valuable.

Wood Land.—As will be seen by our table, McDonough county is largely prairie land, although there are many streams and large creeks running through it, which are bordered by timber. Said timber does not extend a great distance, the wood land being reported to the assessors as only 44,976 acres, or about one-eighth of the entire amount. The timber land is principally in the western townships. The principal varieties are white, red and black oak, hickory, elm, white and black walnut, birch, etc. This land is not considered as valuable now as it was in the earlier history of the county, when it was deemed essential by every farmer that he should have the greater part of his farm in timber, that he might have sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. The question of supply and demand for the timber puzzled our fathers greatly, but it has been effectually solved by the introduction of the railroad.

Horses.—According to the table given elsewhere, there are 13,833 horses in this county, with an average assessed value of \$45.35. The character of the horse has been greatly improved in the past few years. In 1870, Dr. B. R. Westfall, J. M. Reynolds and John C. Moore went to France and purchased four large, fine Norman horses. They were the first ever imported into the county. Previous to this, all breeding horses were of common stock, and making the venture to secure better breed was a new era in horse raising in the county. Whether it would prove successful or not, time alone would tell. In 1873, Dr. Westfall again went to France

and imported four more, while B. F. Gloyd went to Canada and purchased three large, splendid Clydesdales. Other horses have since been imported by other parties, making fifteen in all. Colts by the first importation were sold as high as six hundred dollars each, and we have known yearlings to sell from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and ten dollars each. There is an increased demand for imported horses, and the breeding of the better class is getting to be a source of revenue to the county. All our best farmers are manifesting an interest in the business, and we believe the time will soon come when McDonough county will take rank with some of the principal counties in Ohio, where the raising of fine horses has been made a specialty for years, and where a greater revenue is derived than from all other stock. The question, "Will it pay to raise the better class of horses?" has been fully and satisfactorily answered in the affirmative. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one, and the remuneration is more than double. Many car loads are shipped from this county each year.

Cattle.—In cattle McDonough county is fast taking a leading position. With thousands of acres of excellent pasture land, with living streams of water the year round, together with the large amount of grain raised in our midst, makes cattle raising a very profitable business. For some years past Rigdon Huston, of Blandinsville township, and Joseph Lownes & Son, of New Salem, have been devoting their time to the improvement of this class of stock. They have now herds that will rank with any in the State, and are constantly adding to the number, variety and quality of their stock. Both of these men have animals that cost them thousands of dollars each, and which are of pure blood and undoubted pedigree. We can say with respect to cattle what we remarked in relation to horses, it costs no more to raise the better class than it does the poorer, and the profit is much greater. Thousands of head are shipped each year from this county—enough to average about seven hundred cars each year for the past six years, or about two and one-third cars per day. According to our table, in May last there were 38,123 head in the county, assessed at an average of \$14.29 each. Many of this number, of course, are milch cows.

Mules and Asses.—Notwithstanding these animals will do more with the same amount of care, they do not appear to be a favorite with our farming community, there being only 1383 head, or

just one-tenth as many as we have horses. The average value at which they are assessed is \$50 84 each.

Sheep.—There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of sheep raised in McDonough county during the past few years, caused by the low price of wool in the general markets. During the war wool growing was a most profitable business and largely engaged in by our farmers, but the demand for woollen goods has decreased greatly, and the prices realized so small, that other business is now much more profitable. We have now in this county only 6,424 head of sheep, with an average assessed value of \$1 97 each.

Swine.—This class of stock has received more attention from our farmers than any other, and has generally been the most profitable. The American nation seems "hoggishly" inclined, and the prices ruling in the market have been such as to tempt our farmers to invest more largely in these animals than in all others combined. Notwithstanding the large number that have yearly been carried off with the cholera, none seem to abandon the business of raising the stock. The breed of hogs has been greatly improved within the past few years by the introduction of the English Berkshire, Chester White and Poland China. From these and other varieties various crosses have been obtained which have proven even more profitable to fatten than the thoroughbreds. J. M. & S. Work have done much to improve this class of stock, and deserve the thanks of the whole county. Doubtless some remedy or preventative will soon be discovered which will greatly lessen the loss of swine by cholera and like diseases, if not altogether be driven from among them. The large yield of corn, the readiness with which the hog fattens, and the advanced market price affords abundant compensation to the farmer or stock-raiser. During the past four years there has been an average of 72,000 head of hogs shipped from this county, which, counting 250 pounds each, and in the market netting \$6 per hundred, would make a revenue to the county each year of \$1,080,000. According to our table, we have only 46,446 head, but it must be borne in mind the table was compiled in May last when there are a less number than any other season in the year, sucking pigs never being counted and nearly all the marketable hogs shipped. The assessment figures will never, therefore, show the true number, for many pigs that are not assessed before the next yearly assessment are shipped to the markets.

Orchards.—As a country grows older, the more extensive her orchards and abundant her fruit crop. McDonough county now ranks among the foremost fruit-growing counties in the State—both in regard to the quantity and the quality of the fruit grown. In this county we have now 3,331 acres devoted to this purpose, which, if we calculate eighty trees to the acre, would make a total of 266,480. This number is divided up into the different kinds of fruit grown, such as apple, pear, peach and plum.

Apple.—The greater part of the land devoted to the cultivation of fruit is used for raising this variety, the principal kinds grown being jenneting, winesap, rambo, bellflower, Ben. Davis, Jonathan, Pennsylvania red streaks, red June and early harvest. These are now considered standard. Formerly were grown to a considerable extent Roxbury russet, Rhode Island greenings, Baldwin, white winter pearmain, and peonix. At present there are an average of 1,000,000 bushels raised in this county each year, and the amount is constantly increasing—the greater number of trees hardly yet reaching maturity, while additions are made each year. During the month of October, 1876, there were shipped from Macomb 30,000 bushels, and in the same time were manufactured into cider at the same place 42,000 bushels. These were all grown in the immediate vicinity of that place. The apple crop is generally sure each year, there never having yet been an entire failure, though one or two years it has been short. A good price is generally realized from this fruit, and it is found of very profitable culture. About six hundred bushels to the acre is now considered an average crop, our trees yet being young. As the orchards become older, the average will be greater.

Peaches, Pears and Plums.—These are not especially adapted to our climate, and seldom yield enough to justify their culture. The quality of the peach is very poor; formerly large quantities and good qualities were raised, but climatic changes have operated against them. The pear and plum trees grow well, but the fruit is generally poor, the pear being destroyed by a blight, and the plum by the curculio.

Cherries.—The principal varieties of this fruit grown are the English Morello, Early Richmond, and May Duke, the two former being superior to the latter and more liable to bear. The yield is usually large and of a superior quality.

Grapes.—This fruit is becoming one of the staple products of the county, the yield generally being very heavy, where the proper care and attention is given. The market is good and at prices that make its culture profitable. The varieties mostly cultivated are the Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, and Catawba. The manufacture of the grape into wine is found quite remunerative and is being entered into quite extensively by fruit growers.

Small Fruit.—The small fruits cultivated in this county are the currant, gooseberry, blackberry, raspberry and strawberry, all of which yield well and are found quite profitable. The quality of each is good. It has only been in the last four or five years that any attention has been given to the raising of small fruit, but as it is shown that it can be made to pay, doubtless, many others will enter into the business.

Carriages and Wagons.—McDonough county appears well supplied with vehicles of all kinds, and as the country grows in wealth more will be used, especially of the finer grade.

Since writing the above another crop has been harvested, which has been much more abundant than that of 1876. For 1877 the wheat crop was better than for many years. The quality is also much better than usual. Owing to heavy and almost continual rains in the spring the prospect for a good corn crop was unfavorable, but even this is fully an average crop. In many townships the yield will be larger than in 1876. There were planted in 1877, in number, 116,355 acres against 121,215 in 1876. The potato crop will be very large, the season being very favorable and the potato bug hardly being known. A larger yield of hay was produced than in any year of the county's history. The only products of the county that approximates a failure is the fruit, but little of any kind being raised, scarcely enough for home consumption.

We here subjoin several tables of statistics, which speak for themselves, and to which we invite attention. The tables show the assessed value of the articles given, which is much below the real worth of the property. The State Board of Equalization reduced the amount reported by the assessors twenty-nine per cent. which if added would largely increase the amount. In the first table we have given such years as we could find. Previous to the year 1857 there were no abstracts made of assessments, so we were compelled to gather the statistics from different papers on

file in the office of the County Clerk. It will be observed that there is a vast increase in 1873, which is accounted for by saying that previous to that time assessments were made on a basis of from one-third to one-fifth the cash value; while now they are made on the estimated cash value. The tables will be interesting as showing the growth and prosperity of the county during the years of its existence.

TABLE OF ASSESSMENTS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF SUCH YEARS AS ARE ATTAINABLE, FROM 1830 TO 1876, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Personal property.	Lands.	Town lots.	Railroad property.	Total.
1830	\$26,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
1831	31,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
1832	42,764	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	109,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	313,883	\$827,305	.....	.....	.....
1850	346,669	982,350	\$71,761	.....	.....
1855	1,071,008	2,556,488	287,983	.....	.....
1856	2,039,445	4,334,732	.....	.....	.....
1858	1,339,795	3,769,415	615,654	\$482,936	\$6,207,800
1859	1,020,283	2,822,511	527,710	393,580	4,764,084
1860	906,409	2,831,593	529,447	395,440	4,662,889
1861	884,828	2,307,265	447,265	400,503	4,040,201
1862	810,052	2,153,711	400,533	372,118	3,736,412
1863	1,026,247	2,377,702	411,365	400,533	4,215,881
1864	1,157,347	2,437,449	419,219	176,308	4,190,323
1865	1,419,560	2,514,854	523,888	183,137	4,641,439
1867	2,400,879	4,432,449	912,557	243,276	8,471,384
1868	1,575,402	3,260,872	738,463	306,793	6,279,922
1869	942,022	2,845,794	513,479	326,275	4,627,570
1870	813,313	2,823,954	460,978	302,444	4,400,689
1871	742,678	2,811,610	438,689	350,308	4,342,276
1872	763,508	2,735,419	432,213	363,355	4,294,495
1873	4,413,028	10,731,833	1,781,116	1,890,838	18,516,815
1874	1,981,429	9,303,589	1,644,030	1,204,692	16,066,225
1875	1,935,082	8,817,400	1,620,250	738,862	14,947,390
1876	3,678,798	8,532,325	1,493,394	.....	13,711,765

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1876.

Townships.	Acres improved land.....	Acres unimproved land..	Value agricultural im- plements and tools.....	Value personal property.	Value of lands.....	Value town lots.....	Wheat—No. of acres.....	Corn—No. of acres.....	Oats—No. of acres.....	Meadow—No. of acres...	Other Products—No. of No. of acres.....	Pasture—No. of acres.....	Pasture—No. of acres.....	Woodland—No. of acres..
Eldorado	21,293	1,470	\$6,290	\$210,447	\$563,245	.....	1,457	7,634	1,457	2,029	656	3,271	224	5,288
New Salem	22,286	.....	8,697	229,817	687,980	\$10,740	1,787	8,522	1,764	1,841	868	3,727	239	3,38
Mound	22,238	.....	6,936	149,522	873,260	2,755	1,821	8,451	1,563	1,910	680	3,980	280	185
Bushnell	10,743	.....	6,902	306,608	360,466	386,385	856	4,691	1,078	1,286	281	2,196	281	107
Prairie City.....	10,889	.....	4,895	196,137	365,689	100,282	484	4,980	1,045	1,258	408	1,774	232	12
Industry	21,451	.....	8,111	211,742	612,866	33,749	1,632	6,987	1,057	2,620	212	7,108	238	2,754
Scotland	22,210	.....	10,330	205,586	634,080	.....	1,484	7,800	1,700	2,436	361	2,891	360	662
Macomb.....	21,794	.....	5,307	173,106	623,137	35,280	1,599	8,517	1,882	2,003	438	4,991	190	696
Walnut Grove.....	21,577	.....	13,315	192,923	612,551	9,693	1,071	7,964	1,500	1,257	441	4,247	264	599
Bethel.....	17,303	.....	3,080	100,383	292,251	680	1,653	5,726	1,586	1,483	465	1,551	147	5,933
Chalmers.....	21,643	.....	.....	71,890	309,080	10,281	1,894	5,338	736	2,293	377	1,331	50	7,700
Emmet	20,055	.....	5,423	150,245	432,623	.....	680	5,700	681	2,500	181	2,851	140	4,439
Sciota	22,875	.....	4,205	203,599	754,386	36,446	923	13,712	2,168	1,469	259	3,962	103	221
Lamoine	17,919	.....	3,251	83,923	182,440	36,713	1,431	4,891	874	1,315	480	1,337	210	.....
Tennessee	15,204	.....	2,922	122,094	152,692	50,815	1,077	5,618	892	1,927	739	1,610	98	10,293
Hire	22,743	.....	5,826	189,109	680,032	2,430	973	6,618	892	1,196	121	2,452	46	8,603
Blandinsville.....	19,672	.....	4,476	219,608	443,446	443,446	582	8,244	900	3,117	.....	2,747	299	5,106
Macomb City	283	.....	4,035	665,188	52,220	770,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	332,178	30,940	\$104,001	\$3,687,917	\$8,532,294	1,498,520	21,344	121,215	20,171	31,990	7,435	52,426	3,331	44,976

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1876.

Townships.	No. of horses	Value.....	No. of cattle.....	Value.....	No. of mules and asses...	Value.....	No. of sheep.....	Value.....	No. of hogs.....	Value.....	No. of wagons and carriages.....	Value.....
Eldorado.....	747	\$15,290	2,270	\$17,574	74	\$4,535	684	\$1,300	4,192	\$22,982	225	\$6,680
New Salem.....	916	46,330	2,333	51,717	43	3,255	363	540	3,890	18,758	13	13,093
Mound.....	725	35,405	1,728	34,416	84	4,865	206	300	2,750	18,685	192	7,596
Bushnell.....	506	18,200	962	14,176	55	2,460	68	137	2,460	9,594	274	7,998
Prairie City.....	559	24,105	1,199	16,388	58	3,725	54	108	1,482	6,341	258	10,285
Industry.....	910	39,858	1,807	38,272	78	3,250	568	1,636	2,421	16,348	217	9,344
Scotland.....	905	42,060	2,021	37,747	122	5,445	434	1,103	3,733	20,292	303	11,375
Macomb.....	884	53,167	6,680	38,740	63	2,573	304	605	2,787	15,473	234	6,402
Walnut Grove.....	870	45,708	2,368	45,103	94	6,575	135	347	3,517	23,351	381	12,768
Bethel.....	705	27,825	1,287	19,526	98	4,565	728	1,497	1,914	7,968	220	7,055
Chalmers.....	694	21,530	1,347	18,462	67	2,236	751	1,099	1,424	4,311	254	5,019
Emmet.....	695	37,577	1,643	29,695	93	5,940	175	377	2,329	11,826	249	7,346
Scioto.....	934	35,268	1,479	29,693	66	4,150	52	940	2,916	15,474	396	8,993
Lamone.....	766	28,306	1,459	18,739	61	2,321	730	816	2,088	8,484	216	5,252
Tennessee.....	800	21,298	1,934	22,445	81	2,600	502	601	2,328	7,816	313	4,911
Hire.....	938	43,744	1,938	40,188	144	9,125	467	908	3,319	16,857	288	7,717
Blandville.....	885	33,837	2,248	34,407	79	2,803	187	329	3,871	14,438	325	9,950
Macomb City.....	384	20,390	3,420	7,255	18	890	16	28	496	1,840	279	12,399
Total	13,833	\$585,828	38,123	\$544,493	1,383	\$71,315	6,424	\$12,671	46,446	\$240,848	4,982	\$154,133

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE BAR OF THE COUNTY.

In looking over the records of the Circuit Court of this county, we observe the names of many practicing attorneys who have since become eminent in their chosen profession or in the affairs of the State. We propose, in this chapter, to give a short sketch of some of these, giving first, the Judges; second, State's Attorneys, and third, practicing attorneys.

Judges of the Circuit Court.—McDonough county is now in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, but on the organization of the county and up to 1873, it was included in the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State. Originally this circuit included all that part of the State known as the "Military Tract," and extended across the northern part of the State, including the counties of Cook and JoDavies.

The first judge of this circuit was the Hon. Richard M. Young, who was appointed in the year 1828, and made his residence at Galena; afterwards in 1833, he resided in Quincy and remained in office till January 1837, when he resigned, having been by the legislature elected United States Senator for six years. Judge Young was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of northern Illinois. He ranked high in his profession, and his counsels did much to shape the policy of the State. In his manners gentle, courteous and entertaining, which qualities rendered him attractive and popular. He was generous in his feelings and liberal in his views, and hence stood high in the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He possessed a liberal endowment of intellectual ability and literary and legal acquirements, and these with his other qualifications, admirably fitted him for the post he was called to fill. Upon all with whom he came in contact he left a lasting and favorable impression. His course in the United States Senate brought him to general notice,

and after the expiration of his term he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, by President Polk. He also discharged the duties of other offices, at the city of Washington, with honor to himself and advantage to the country.

The Hon. James H. Ralston, a native of Kentucky, was elected by the Legislature in 1837 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Young, and in August of the same year he resigned on account of his health, with a view of going to, and living in, Texas, whither he went, but soon returned to Quincy, his former residence and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1840 he was elected State Senator. In 1846 President Polk appointed him Assistant Quartermaster of the United States army, and he was ordered to report for duty to the Commandant of the Illinois Volunteers, then *en route* for Mexico. Having discharged the duties of his station faithfully during the war with Mexico, he returned home and soon after emigrated to California.

The Hon. Peter Lott, a native of New York, was elected the successor of Judge Ralston, and continued in the office until January, 1841. He was subsequently appointed clerk of the circuit court of Adams county, in which capacity he served until 1848, when he was elected to the same office under the provisions of the new constitution, and served until 1852; he then went to California and was appointed Superintendent of the United States Mint, in San Francisco, by President Pierce, and was removed in 1856 by President Buchanan, and afterwards moved to Kansas and lived in humble life.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was elected Judge by the Legislature in 1841, and continued in office till August, 1843, when he resigned, having been elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. The life and career of this great man, is so well and widely known as to render any extended notice of him useless. It is sufficient to say that the circumstances under which he entered upon the duties of the office were sufficient to thoroughly try the force and scope of his abilities. The circuit was large—the previous incumbent of the office had left the “docket” loaded with unfinished “cases”; but he was more than equal to the task. He “cleaned out the docket” with that dispatch and ability which distinguished his subsequent course; and so profound was the impression which he made upon the people, that, in the first congressional electional which occurred after he was established in his character as a judge, he received the nomination for

member of the lower house of Congress, and was elected thereto. Through the distinguished abilities which he displayed as a Statesman, he received the appellation of the "Little Giant," and became the recognized leader of a great political party. In 1860 he received the nomination for the Presidency, but was beaten by Abraham Lincoln, his competitor for the United States Senate two years previous. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union, and the war following, Mr. Douglas took strong union ground, and declared henceforth there could be but two parties in the county, patriots and traitors. In a few days thereafter he was taken sick and died on the third of June, 1861, sincerely mourned by the whole nation. But two men have ever been more sincerely mourned than Stephen A. Douglas—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. Jessie B. Thomas succeeded to the office. He was appointed in August 1843, and continued in it until 1845, when he resigned. Judge Thomas possessed high legal abilities and acquirements, and discharged the duties of the office with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. After his resignation he was appointed to another circuit and soon after died.

Hon. Norman H. Purple was the next incumbent of the office. He was elected in 1845, and served till May 1849, when he resigned. The probable cause of this was the insufficiency of salary. The people of this district were anxious to retain him as judge and probably would but for the cause stated. He was distinguished for high legal abilities and executive talents, and the office was rendered the more honorable by his having occupied it.

Hon. Wm. A. Minshall was the next judge. He was elected in May, 1849, and continued in the office until his death, which was in October, 1851. Judge M. was a native of Tennessee, and came early into the State. He was an active and successful lawyer and attained distinction in his profession. Previous to his election as judge, he had been a member of the constitutional convention, and also a member of the State Legislature.

Hon. O. C. Skinner succeeded Judge Minshall, and occupied the office from May, 1851, to May, 1853, when he was elected to the supreme bench and remained there till 1858, when he resigned. He was a sound, able lawyer and popular as a judge, and gained eminence in his position on the supreme bench.

Hon. Pinkney H. Walker succeeded Judge Skinner. He occupied the office from May, 1853, to May, 1858. He was then appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the supreme bench—caused by the resignation of Judge Skinner. In 1859 he was elected to the supreme bench for nine years, which position he now holds. Judge Walker was a native of Kentucky, and came into the State with his father among the first settlers, and located in this county. He had only such advantages for obtaining his literary acquirements as the county then afforded; but a strong determination, added to high intellectual abilities and good health, carried him over all the educational wants of the time, and gave him a fair position as a scholar. The same qualifications rendered him thorough as a student of law, and gave him superiority as a counsellor, and marked him as a proper person for the position which he now occupies and sustains with distinguished ability. His present residence is Rushville, Schuyler county.

Hon. John S. Bailey was the succeeding incumbent of the office, and served for three years. Previous to this appointment, he was State's Attorney for the district; was considered a sound lawyer, and made an impartial judge. He now resides in Macomb, and yet follows his chosen profession.

Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee, the present incumbent, was first elected in 1861, and has been re-elected twice, each time for six years. His reputation as an able judge is unquestioned, and less appeals are made from his decisions than from any other in the State.

S. P. Shope.—This gentleman was born in Mississippi, but was taken by his parents to Ohio while yet an infant. In the spring of 1839 he removed to this State; afterwards read law with Judge Purple and Judge Powell in Peoria, and on the eleventh of June, 1856, was admitted to the bar. He first opened an office in Metamora, Illinois, remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Lewistown, in Fulton county, in which place he yet resides. For many years he has had an extensive practice, not only in the counties of his own judicial district, but in Logan, Mason and Cass counties he has had a large amount of business before the courts. In August, 1877, he was elected judge of this district without opposition. Although he has had but little practical experience on the bench, his thorough knowledge of law, quick comprehension and well known impartiality, will doubtless make him popular with the bar and the people.

State's Attorneys.—The gentlemen who have filled the office of State's or prosecuting attorney for the district of which McDonough county forms a part, deserves more than a passing notice. Like the judges they form a galaxy in which the citizens of the county may justly take pride. If it were possible we would be pleased to give a more extended notice of the life work of each, but our space forbids.

The first incumbent of the office was the Hon. Thomas Ford. This gentleman served from the organization of the county until January, 1835. Possessed of high and noble qualities of manhood, a thorough student, a keen, energetic, untiring lawyer, of strict integrity and high and laudable aspirations, he was universally esteemed and respected. Afterwards became judge of the northern district, and when he became known over the State he was chosen governor by a spontaneous movement of the people. He held this office during the Mormon war.

The successor of Mr. Ford was the Hon. William A. Richardson, who served till 1837. Mr. Richardson's personal merits and characteristics are too well known to the people to require any delineation. His predominating traits were courage, unyielding perseverance and unvarying adherence to the course to which he was committed. He had command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, in the Mexican war, and in the battle of Buena Vista his cap was carried from his head by a musket ball. At the close of the war he returned home, where his services were recognized and rewarded by a generous people by an election to Congress. He was re-elected five times. His last election was in 1860. He was also appointed Governor of Nebraska, by President Buchanan. This post he resigned after a year's service.

Hon. Henry L. Bryant succeeded Mr. Richardson, his term commencing in 1837 and continuing until 1839. He is characterized as a gentleman of fine qualities and an able lawyer.

Hon. William Elliot was the next occupant of the office. He served from January, 1839, till January, 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy man, a warm friend and a good lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a single Indian, whom he killed. He was quartermaster in the fourth regiment of volunteers during the Mexican war, and served through. He returned to Lewistown after the war, and soon died.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell was the successor of Mr. Elliot, and served from 1848 till 1852. Mr. Blackwell was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and is the author of "Blackwell on Tax Titles."

Hon. Calvin A. Warren followed Mr. Blackwell in the office. Mr. Warren served from May, 1852, until August, 1853. This gentleman was a popular, fluent speaker and successful lawyer.

Hon. John S. Bailey succeeded Mr. Warren. He filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction of the people of the district, until September 1858, when he resigned to take a seat on the bench.

Hon. L. H. Waters was appointed by the Governor to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey. Mr. Waters served until the fall of 1860, giving due satisfaction to the people. In the following year Mr. Waters offered his services to the general government, and served a few months as Lieutenant Colonel of the 28th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Resigning, he was commissioned to raise another regiment, which he succeeded in doing, and received the appointment of Colonel. The 84th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under his command, did much excellent service. Col. Waters made a splendid officer, and was much thought of by his men. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Macomb, where he practiced his profession for about four years, when he removed to Missouri. He now resides at Jefferson City, the capital of that State.

Thomas E. Morgan was the next incumbent of this office, and was elected in 1860. Mr. Morgan was a lawyer of fine abilities, and stood at the head of the bar in this part of the State. He died on the twenty-second day of July, 1867. L. H. Waters, a notice of whom is given above, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death.

L. W. James, of Lewistown, was the next incumbent. Mr. James is a lawyer of more than ordinary abilities, and was one of the best prosecutors in the district. He enjoyed the respect and good will of every member of the bar. His term of office expired in 1862.

C. F. Wheat, the present County Attorney, was first elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1876.

Among others of the more prominent members of the early bar, the most prominent was Hon. Cyrus Walker. Mr. Walker was

born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 14th, 1791. Was taken when an infant to Kentucky, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, where he resided until the day of his death, which took place December 1, 1875. We are indebted to Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Washington City, for the following sketch, first appearing in the *Carthage Gazette*, January 5, 1876:

"The father of Cyrus Walker and my mother were brother and sister, and we both grew up in the same county (Adair). When the families first went from Virginia to Kentucky, settlers for twenty miles had to assist each other in house raising and log rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game, and camp out at night. I have often heard him class dried coon as the sweetest meat that he had. Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the revolutionary war. The old stocks were both Irish Presbyterians, all of them learned in the scriptures, and of stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer. At that time, in that part of Kentucky, the lawyers traveled the circuit on horseback, and were a merry mess. They were getting ready to attend the Burksville court when Billy Owens, a man of large ability, kind heart, and a good lawyer, but rough and rather dissipated, saw that Walker was not with them, when he hunted him up and inquired the reason. Walker told him that he had no money. Owens at once gave him \$15, and Walker went along, and was so successful that he paid expenses and took home \$37, a larger sum than he had ever at one time possessed; and as long as he remained in Kentucky he was the leading lawyer of that county. Several years later, when Walker was at the head of the bar, Owens, partially under the influence of liquor, made a bitter attack on Walker, during the trial of an important case, to which Walker made no reply, although at that day rather disposed to readily resent an insult. Some of his friends inquired the reason. Walker told them of the kind assistance of Owens when he so much needed help, and when it did him so much good; remarking that nothing Owens could say that did not affect his integrity would be resented

by him. The next morning Owens made an apology to the court for his unjust remarks to Walker. Walker's motto through life was never to forget a friendship nor do injustice to any one.

"I have often heard Mr. Walker say he regretted the prosecution of the unfortunate young man that was tried, convicted and hung in your town for a murder committed by him in Frederick, on the Illinois river. He always believed he could have saved the life of the young man if he had defended him; and while the case was an aggravated one, still Mr. Walker said that nothing could ever induce him to prosecute another man for murder, and he never did; but he defended and got clear a good many that deserved to be hung.

"When Mr. Walker made a profession of religion, he, for a time, contemplated quitting the law and turning his attention to the ministry. He was educated to believe that slavery was a sin, and when he joined the church he freed all his negroes and paid their passage to Liberia. Amongst the number was a sprightly boy who has since risen to distinction in Liberia. This boy had a young and handsome wife, who was the property of the pastor of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Walker belonged. When Mr. W. set his slaves free he urged his minister to free the wife of the boy he had set free, but the minister refused to do so, saying he was not able to lose the value of the woman, although he had himself got her by marriage. Mr. Walker sent off his freed people, fully believing that the minister would not separate the man and wife when the time for separation came, but he still refused, and Mr. Walker bought and paid him for her and sent her on after her husband to Louisville.

"Mr. Walker removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1833, and lived there until his death. He never moved to Iowa, but he practiced there for several years. The partiality of Judge Douglas against him, as he believed, was the cause of his going to Iowa, and his large practice retained him there for several years.

"Mr. Walker, as you truly say, had no taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky legislature during the great excitement between the "old court" and "new court," because he was the most popular man on the old court side in the county, and was forced by his friends in the contest to their ticket, and carried the county by a majority of 222, when no other man on his side could have carried it.

"After the formation of congressional districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the JoDaviess district was largely Whig with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the Democrats. Nearly all the counties in the district had Whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker, if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa, attending the courts, the last one being in Lee county, lasting several weeks. He stopped with me. His trunk was full of letters from all parts of the district, urging him to allow the use of his name for Congress. Amongst the letters were, at least two, from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, then Mormon Bishop, but who had formerly lived at Macomb, and was, while there, a brother elder in the Presbyterian church with Mr. Walker. All these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate to save the district for the Whigs. Smith, in his letters, pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other Whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate, until he felt that his duty to the noble Whig party required him to make the sacrifice; but when he entered into the contest, he was terribly in earnest and went into the fight with a will. Alexander Sympson, one of God's people, and myself were to watch the movements at Nauvoo. It was well understood by Walker and his friends, that the Democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a great effort. One of the Backinstose's was sheriff, and the other clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, and Douglas was a candidate for Congress in the Adams district. I supposed, and I became satisfied, that things were not working well in Nauvoo, and went down to Warsaw to meet Mr. Walker, who was there holding a joint discussion with his opponent, Hoge. That night Mr. Walker went up to Nauvoo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith, and told him that he released him from all the pledges made to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their (the Mormons) safety from arrest by the State authorities that he should vote for Hoge, that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena, and spend the balance of time before the election in the northern part of the district. Joe said, with great vehemence: "I promised you the support of this church, and you shall have it. You stay here and

meet Hoge on Thursday." Mr. Walker was worn out in the canvass, and not well, and he stopped with Joe. The joint discussion between the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church, in city and county, were called together in the grove near the temple, where Hyrum Smith made a speech of about one hour, urging the voters to vote for Hoge. It was a regular Democratic speech, and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law in a bold, telling, Whig speech in favor of Walker, and from the commencement until the end, he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. At the close of the speech, Hyrum arose black and furious, stretching himself to his full height, and extending his arm its full length, said: 'Thus saith the Lord, if this people vote against Hoge for Congress on Monday, a greater curse would befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey,' and immediately left the stand; and the whole audience dispersed in silence. When Walker heard of Hyrum's speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house, but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hyrum, saying that he would himself make a speech to the people on Sunday morning, and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people just one hour, and no hour's speech ever had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy on Walker that I ever heard from man. He denounced politicians—declaring that Walker was not a politician, but an honest and a true man, that had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced in the most bitter terms any member of the church who would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, and declared that if any one should do it, he should be cut off from salvation, said that he would vote for his friend Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what any one said; but in his hour's praise of Walker, and denunciation of any one that would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, he said: 'Brother Hyrum is the elder brother;' 'Brother Hyrum never has deceived his people;' 'Brother Hyrum loves this people;' 'When the Lord commands, the people must obey,' etc. The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge and elected him as the Lord had commanded.

"Joe's whole object, from the commencement, was to force Governor Ford to give an unconditional pledge that no more writs should be issued against him and other Mormons on requisition from the Governor of Missouri on the old Missouri indictments; and he succeeded. At least, such a paper was brought to him, Saturday night about one in the morning. Ford, I believe, denied that he signed such a paper. The parties engaged in securing the pledge were not particular how they got it, and may have forged it, or Ford may have been in a muddled condition when he signed the paper. The election of Hoge and Douglas depended on getting the pledge. They made three trips to Springfield before they got the pledge that satisfied Joe, and as soon as he was satisfied he at once sent messages to the commanding and faithful to support Douglas. They did support and elect him.

"This is the real history of that campaign, so far as Mr. Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the start. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, and forced into it largely to get the Mormon votes; but after entering the contest he was denounced by Whigs all over the district for trying to get the Mormon, and really lost more Whig votes in the district than would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote.

"Cyrus was the oldest of a large family, and contributed largely to the education of his brothers and sisters, and to starting them in business. Probably no man ever gave a larger share of his earnings than did Cyrus Walker to the education of his brothers, sisters and relations, to the church to which he belonged, and to benevolent purposes; besides the freeing of his slaves, which were twice as much in value at the time as all his other property amounted to."

O. H. Browning, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Ex-United Senator. Archibald Williams, the leader of the Republican party in the old 5th Congressional District, of which McDonough county formed a part, J. P. M. Buchanan, an able man, himself his worst enemy, W. C. Goudy, S. Corning Judd, W. H. Manier, B. T. Schofield, T. Lyle Dicky, present Judge of the Supreme Court, and others, have had a good practice in this county.

The Present Bar.—The present resident representatives of the bar are no less able than those preceding them at any time in the history of the county. Among the number are several who en-

joy a very large and lucrative practice, not only in our own court, but in the United States District Court, and in the Supreme Court of the State. As we give a list of attorneys in the business directory of the various towns, it is unnecessary to repeat in this connection.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Elsewhere we give the history of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, therefore it is not necessary to give more than a passing notice in this place. Without disparagement to the others, this can be said to be the chief road passing through the county, its volume of business being larger, and its facilities far greater than its competitors. McDonough county subscribed \$75,000 to aid in its construction, and no better investment has she ever made. There has been returned by the road in the shape of taxes, far more than the principal and interest of the subscription. By its aid the resources of the county have been developed to an extent that one can scarcely realize. Towns have sprung up along its line as if by magic, farms have been opened and factories have been set in operation, employing hundreds of hands, and the wealth of the east has been poured into our laps. George W. Smith, the lamented editor of the Independent, prophesied in 1853 that we would almost double our population in ten years. In less than that length of time the population had not only doubled, but more than trebled. To-day we have six times the population we had then, and are constantly increasing.

Opponents of the railroad told the people we had no use for it, as one train of cars would carry away all the surplus produce raised in the county in one year. Through the kindness of W. McCredie, Freight Auditor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, we present a table showing the shipments and receipts of this road for the period of time mentioned. Had it not been for the great Chicago fire in 1871, which destroyed the records previously made we should have given for the whole period of time in which the road has been operated; but enough is given to show the extent of the business. Reducing the num-

ber of pounds to cars we find there has been shipped of flour, 153; wheat, 560; corn, 2,465; oats, 561; barley, 29; rye, 451; other freight, 6,058; coal, 18,926; cattle, 1,581; hogs, 3,343. We also find received in the same time in cars, lumber, 3,606; agricultural implements, 300; merchandise, 3,349; other freight, 4,352.

*STATEMENT of Shipments over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from May 1, 1871, until December 31, 1875.**

Station.	Wheat, lbs.	Corn, lbs.	Oats, lbs.	Other grain, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hogs, No.	Flour brls.	All other freight.	Tonnage in lbs.
Prairie City....	818,900	19,110,210	2,695,370	3,283,655	3,227	35,211	718	4,325,630	42,736,995
Bushnell.....	2,581,360	7,708,440	1,656,390	1,799,767	2,334	18,509	2,300	18,820,895	40,685,502
Bardolph.....	1,095,040	11,440,170	1,770,984	962,000	4,477	19,343	2,429	5,903,756	31,442,490
Macomb.....	5,092,044	8,886,701	4,398,110	2,546,970	8,990	55,348	9,787	16,073,810	62,778,905
Colchester.....	38,400	1,381,210	594,350	308,070	154	3,126	.....	7,728,761	385,315,541
Tennessee.....	1,087,575	591,300	529,325	395,730	4,330	27,764	.....	4,058,812	22,129,242
Colmar.....	499,000	177,720	300,680	324,255	1,782	14,539	.....	3,663,120	10,559,725
	11,212,319	49,295,751	11,945,209	9,034,297	25,294	173,840	15,234	60,574,784	595,648,400

During the same period there was shipped coal from Bushnell, 441,000 pounds; from Tennessee, 3,762,500 pounds; from Colchester, 374,313,850 pounds; which does not include what was carried for use of company, which, with the amount taken by engines, was 120,000 pounds per day.

Receipts During the Same Period.

Station.	Lumber, lbs.	Agricultural implements, lbs.	Merchan- dise, lbs.	All other freight, lbs.	Tonnage in lbs.
Prairie City.....	7,750,038	128,195	5,007,658	3,123,606	16,009,497
Bushnell.....	14,115,535	1,352,075	6,812,895	10,839,387	33,119,892
Bardolph.....	3,809,520	13,650	1,225,320	10,803,078	15,851,568
Macomb.....	22,801,416	635,465	15,316,704	14,490,548	53,244,133
Colchester.....	1,946,430	15,940	3,763,777	2,471,687	8,197,834
Tennessee.....	933,450	11,921	1,078,061	1,479,705	3,503,137
Colmar.....	759,400	5,900	282,169	309,620	1,357,089
	52,115,789	2,163,146	33,486,584	43,517,631	131,288,150

*Records previous to May 1, 1871, were burned in the great fire of October 9, same year.

A total of 44,740, or an average of 31 cars per day received in and shipped from the county over this road. Mr. McCredie informs the writer that there has been a slight falling off, in consequence of the opening of the two competing roads, the T., P. & W., and the R., R. I. & St. L. railroads.

Through the kindness of A. L. Hopkins, General Superintendent of the T., P. & W., we give table of shipments over that road. We could not obtain either receipts or shipments over St. Louis Division of the C., B. & Q., but estimating as equal to the T., P. & W., we can see it will require seventy cars per day to import our merchandise and transport our products. A good showing.

TABLE of Shipments over T., P. and W. R. R. for Six Years
Ending December 31, 1875.

Station.	Wheat, lbs.	Corn, lbs.	Oats, lbs.	Other grain, lbs.	Cattle Cars.	Hogs, Cars.	Merchan- dise and Sundries. lbs.	All other freight. lbs.	Tonnage in lbs.
Bushnell.....	7,115,865	23,287,520	6,705,154	4,799,976	234	397	15,994,066	48,225,080	120,033,057
Scottsburg.....	318,210	4,678,900	883,530	392,200	40	66	21,590	3,140,000	11,554,430
Good Hope.....	2,565,165	31,874,276	4,933,985	3,784,945	424	452	1,539,325	885,498	49,417,351
Sciota.....	1,941,830	49,819,670	5,903,020	4,663,700	242	394	760,990	777,250	76,586,490
Blandinsville...	3,798,460	16,742,580	4,366,960	3,202,350	479	1,302	3,798,460	2,458,000	70,000,750

CHAPTER XXX.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Although McDonough county may not have furnished as many men eminent in the counsels of the nation as some other localities, yet there are a few names not entirely unknown to fame, some of whom have attained eminence at the bar, some in the sacred desk, proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ, some upon the battle field, yielding up their life's blood in defense of their country; while still others, as merchants, doctors, lawyers and tillers of the soil, have toiled on, content to remain in obscurity, having the love and confidence of their family and those by whom they are or were immediately surrounded. In this connection we give sketches of such of our fellow men as were easily obtainable, and who, as a whole, will represent faithfully the spirit and progress of our county.

LARKIN C. BACON.

This gentleman is a son of Joseph B. and Agnes (Couch) Bacon, both of whom were native Tennesseans. Larkin himself was born in Washington county, that State, on the second day of May, 1818.

The circumstances of the senior Bacon, at the time of Larkin's birth, were good, but through unfortunate speculation in the grain and stock trade, he met with severe reverses and was considerably injured in property. Soon thereafter he moved from his native State to Missouri, and, after a four years' residence in that State, came to McDonough county, Illinois, where he arrived in March, 1834, settling upon section 20, Tennessee township, and where he continued to reside until death called him away.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life upon a farm, having to labor from the time he became physically able. His

education consists in that derived from the common schools of the community in which he lived, and instructions received at the hands of Isaac Holton, who, for a number of years, conducted a high school at Hills Grove, in this county.

Larkin's general character in youth was excellent. He then possessed moral qualities which have adhered to him ever since, through all the vicissitudes of life. It is said of him that he never uttered an oath—never took the name of his God in vain.

He has always been a farmer, but in addition to the ordinary duties of farm work, has for twenty-five years past been dealing in stock. All the grain that he raises upon his farm is consumed in feeding hogs and cattle for the market. He chose agricultural pursuits because he had been reared to them, and never had any disposition to engage in any other business.

In the cause of education Mr. Bacon has always taken great interest, and has done much to advance its interests in the community in which he resides. For about twenty-five years he has held the office of School Trustee.

He has never changed his place of residence but three times, removing, as previously stated, from Tennessee to Missouri, and from Missouri to Illinois, settling with his parents on section 22, on which a portion of the town of Tennessee now lies, and from thence to his present place of abode on section 20, which latter change occurred in December, 1842.

On the twenty-sixth day of December, 1841, Mr. Bacon was united in marriage to Miss Honore Durbin, who, after a companionship of twenty-three years, departed this life. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and died possessing a hope of a future reward. On the twentieth day of October, 1864, Mr. Bacon was again married, the lady being Mrs. Louisa (Latimer) Meek, of Abingdon, Knox county. No family in the community is more universally esteemed than that of Mr. Bacon.

When Mr. Bacon began life for himself he had but little of this world's goods, receiving from the estate of his father, we believe, about forty acres of land; but he had the courage and the will necessary to success, which, combined with extreme caution, has placed him in the front rank of the farmers of McDonough county. He has been successful in business affairs, as is evinced by the well stocked farm on which he resides, one of the best improved and

carefully managed in the county. He makes few, if any, mistakes, in his business ventures, and usually judges correctly upon every matter requiring an outlay, and if he ever errs, it is on the safe side. In his neighborhood he is regarded as a most excellent financier.

Mr. Bacon has been a professor of the Christian religion from a youth up, having united with the Baptist Church when about nineteen years of age, with which body he retained connection until the congregation where he held membership was broken up in consequence of the removal of its members from the vicinity, when he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1845 or 1846, since which time he has held in that body the offices of trustee, class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday School, in which latter capacity he has been very active.

It has always been characteristic of Mr. Bacon to seek retirement rather than publicity, and for that reason he has never occupied the public positions in life he is so well calculated to fill.

Since writing the foregoing Mr. Bacon has passed from earth, departing this life on the twenty-fourth of October, 1877, leaving a large family and many relatives and friends to sincerely mourn his loss. But he was prepared to go; death to him had no fears, and now within the limits of the unseen world he awaits the coming of other loved ones.

MAJOR THOMAS A. BROOKING.

The genealogy of the Brooking family can be traced back through several generations, those bearing the name filling honorable and responsible positions in society for several years. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch on both his father's and mother's side was Colonel in the revolutionary war, while his father, as well as himself, bore an honorable part in the war of 1812.

Thomas Alexander Brooking was the second son of a family of eleven, eight daughters and three sons, and was born in Richmond, Nottaway county, Virginia, on the twentieth day of January, 1795. His parents were Thomas Vivian and Elizabeth (Sherwin) Brooking, the latter being the daughter of Colonel Samuel Sherwin, of revolutionary fame. But little is known of his early history, save that every opportunity was given him to obtain such education as would fit him for a useful station in life. He attended a good classical school in Chesterfield county, Vir-

ginia, under charge of Prof. Ferguson, a noted teacher in his day, and afterward under Prof. Smith. He then went to Manchester, Virginia, and entered a school under charge of Prof. O'Reily, one of the best classical scholars in the State. When he completed the prescribed course in this school, he returned to Richmond, Virginia, and entered the law office of Hon. Alexander McKee, one of the most talented lawyers in the city, where he pursued his studies for a sufficient length of time to enable him to pass a satisfactory examination and obtain admittance to the bar. On receiving his diploma, he removed to the State of Kentucky for the purpose of engaging in practice, but for some cause he abandoned the idea of making the legal profession a life business, but the knowledge obtained through his reading was beneficial during life. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 the elder Brooking enlisted as a private, and when cut some months he was recalled home to attend the bedside of a dying sister, the government accepting the services of the son (of whom we write) as a substitute. Though quite young, he performed his duty faithfully in the service of his country.

A few months before reaching his majority, as previously stated, he removed to Kentucky, and settled in the town of Versailles, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Louisa Threshly, which soon terminated in love, and the offer of his hand and heart in marriage; accordingly, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1816, the young couple were duly married. The tie thus formed remained unbroken until severed by the death of Mr. Brooking in 1858. Thirteen children were they blessed with, six of whom have passed on to that other shore, seven yet living to fill responsible stations in life. One of the number, Edward Brooking, lost his life in the service of his country, as a member of the 137th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Of the number now living, William is a large farmer, living north of Macomb; A. V. is a farmer and stock dealer; R. S. is a trader; Mrs. Jane Randolph, widow of the late William H. Randolph, lives in Macomb; Mrs. Augusta Palmer lives in Palestine, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Snyder lives in Carrollton, Mo.; Mrs. Julia Randolph, wife of J. H. Randolph, of Fort Scott, Kansas.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brooking returned to Richmond, Va., where he remained three years, after which he located in Union county, Ky., where he leased the celebrated Sulphur Springs, continuing in its charge five years, when he removed to

Princeton, Caldwell county, remaining there until the fall of 1834, when he made his final removal to McDonough county, settling in the town of Macomb. By a series of unfortunate ventures in Kentucky he lost his entire fortune, and came to this county a poor man but with a determined will and the intention of retrieving all. On his arrival here he engaged as a teacher of a select school, continuing the same until the following spring. For two seasons following he engaged in the manufacture of brick north of town, on the site of Oakwood Cemetery, after which he removed to the old farm now owned by his son, William T. Brooking, where he remained until the spring of 1850, when he purchased the old hotel on the west side of the square, which he carried on for some years.

In 1835 Major Brooking made a profession of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Macomb, with which body he retained connection until death, and was very active in the cause; indeed, this was his nature; whatever he undertook to do enlisted all his sympathies and all his energies. In his death the church in Macomb lost one of its most useful members.

In politics, Major Brooking was an old-line Whig as long as the party had an existence. Henry Clay, that honored son of Kentucky, had in him a warm supporter and friend, and every principle of that old party had a response in his breast. With its death he became identified with the Republican party; although his life was not long spared after its organization, he yet had the supreme satisfaction of voting for its first candidate for President. Although born in Virginia, and in that State and Kentucky spending the greater part of his life, he yet was an anti-slavery man, and was never afraid to express his sentiments. Save that of Justice of the Peace, he never held public office, preferring the retirement of private life, though often solicited by friends to become a candidate. Contrary to his expressed will he was placed in nomination by the Whigs in 1849 for County Judge, but it being the "off year" of the Whig party he was defeated. Had he been elected, he, no doubt, would have discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Major Thomas A. Brooking was a large portly man, kind hearted and benevolent in the extreme. He was a man who enjoyed life, and whatever may have been the turn in fortune's wheel it made no perceptible change in his deportment. His doors were always open to the poor and needy, and the hospitalities of

his house were ever extended to his friends, and his kind invitations were often accepted. It was his pride to exercise true Virginia hospitality. During his life in McDonough county he made many warm friends who will ever bear him in grateful remembrance. On the twenty-fifth of February, 1858, he was called to his long home. But he was prepared to go and could unfalteringly say when the dread summons came, "Thy will be done, O, Lord." He was buried on the old homestead, the services being conducted by the Masonic Order of Macomb, of which body he had for many years been a consistent member. His loved companion tarried upon this side of the river for nineteen years when she too, passed away, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

A. V. BROOKING.

The father of the subject of our present sketch was Thomas A. Brooking, one of the pioneer settlers of old McDonough, who came to the county in the fall of 1835, and here lived, honored and respected by all, until the day of his death, which occurred in 1858. His mother's maiden name was Mary L. Threshly; she but recently departed this life at a ripe old age.

Alexander Vivian Brooking was born at Sulphur Springs, Ky., on the 26th day of February, 1829, and with his parents came to this county in 1835, being at that time but six years of age. He, therefore, may well be classed as one of McDonough county's sons. A short time before they left Kentucky his father met with misfortune, losing his entire property; and, like many others determining to build up again, sought new fields of labor, and selected McDonough county as the basis of his operations, and removed here as above stated, arriving with only one span of horses and twenty-six dollars in money. The early life of "Viv.," as he is familiarly called by those who are intimate with him, was passed upon a farm, and in attendance on the common schools of the county. The first school which he attended was taught by T. Lyle Dickey, then a young law student, and now one of the Supreme Judges of the State. On the farm, four miles north of Macomb, he spent twenty-nine years of his life, or until he was thirty-three years of age, when he removed to Macomb, embarking in the livery business. Here he has since remained, engaged in the above business, and also for many years having charge of the well known Randolph Hotel. During this time he has never aban-

doned the farm, but has continued in charge of it, overseeing the raising of the crops year by year, and improving it greatly. In one thing he has always been especially noted, and that is in his love of fine stock, and in this branch of business he has devoted much time and the expenditure of thousands of dollars. Several of the most noted horses ever in the county were his property. The great improvement manifest to all in this respect is due in a great measure to him. He was the originator of the Stock Association of the county, being the first to suggest the idea, and worked hard to bring it to a high standard, succeeding beyond his expectations.

On the twenty-seventh day of August, 1851, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Elizabeth H. Randolph, daughter of Benjamin F. Randolph, by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Brooking died on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1862. He again married on the twenty-first day of April, 1864, this time to Miss Elizabeth Butler, of Knox county, Illinois, the fruits of the marriage being five children, one of whom is dead.

In the home circle Mr. Brooking is kind and affectionate, enjoying the confidence and love of his entire family; in public he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him; in business affairs he calculates closely; never hastily jumps at a conclusion, generally weighing the matter carefully in his own mind, and when a conclusion is arrived at, he can be depended upon. Strange as it may seem to a man in his walk of life, surrounded by those who view the matter in a different light, he has never taken a dram of liquor in his life, and never voted for license. He makes no boast of his temperance principles, however; does not condemn unmercifully those who differ with him, but always consistently practices his belief. It is related of him that on one occasion, when the State fair was held in Chicago, he was on a committee of which Long John Wentworth, General Singleton and others were members, and having a meeting in one of the rooms of a hotel, liquor was brought in, and he was pressed to partake. Declining respectfully, he told them he never had partaken of liquors of any kind, and desired never to do so. Long John, then so full he could hardly stand, staggered across the room, and slapping him on the shoulder, said: "That's right, my boy; never do." And he never has. Neither has he ever

used tobacco in any form. A lesson is here offered to young men to follow his example.

EDGAR BOLLES, M. D.

William K. Bolles, the father of the subject of our present sketch, is a "true-blue Yankee," having first seen the light of this world in New London, Connecticut, in the year 1807. His mother, Sarah (West) Bolles, is a native of New York, her birth-place being in Hillsdale, Columbia county. She was also born in 1807, there being only two or three months difference between her age and that of her husband. Their son Edgar, of whom we now write, was born on the twelfth day of January, 1837, in Sandusky county, Ohio, whither his parents had immigrated some years previous. When he was but six weeks old, desiring to better their condition in life, his parents emigrated to Lagrange county, Indiana, traveling the entire distance in an old-fashioned lumber wagon drawn by oxen. Here they remained for fifteen years, or until 1852, suffering greatly from the chills and fever of that malarious district. They now determined on returning to Mrs. Bolles' native county, which they did, remaining there one year. The mountains and rocks were too much for them, however, and they again decided to try the West, choosing this time the fertile prairies of Illinois. They came direct to this county, and settled in Blandinsville township in 1853, afterward removing to Emmet, where the old folks yet remain.

The farm has been the great nursery of nearly all the best men of the country, and here Edgar passed his boyhood and youth, acquiring strength of mind and body, which fit him for the discharge of the duties of his chosen profession. In spring, summer and fall, from the time he was old enough to be of assistance, he was compelled to labor, and in the winter was allowed to attend the common country school. Thus his life was passed until he reached the age of twenty-one. During all this time there was a growing desire in his heart to occupy a higher position in life, to receive an education that would fit him for future usefulness. As soon as he reached his majority he at once made preparations to attend the Seminary in Blandinsville, an institution at that time of some importance. Here he pursued his studies for two years, acquiring a pretty thorough English education, enabling him to pursue the profession of a teacher, which he had chosen as a stepping stone to that which should follow after. For seven

years thereafter he engaged in this work, teaching in the winter, when a school could be obtained, and clerking in the summer. In this way he obtained means for the principal object he had in view from the first—the study of medicine, which profession he desired to adopt as a life work.

In August, 1853, he first began to read medicine with Drs. Huston & Hammond, in Macomb. As may well be understood from what is previously written, he could not pursue his studies uninterruptedly for the want of means. In the fall of 1868, he was considered far enough advanced to attend lectures, and having saved enough from his labors to pay his tuition for the term, we therefore find him in attendance in Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn, New York. Here he remained during the term, returning home in the spring, and engaging in teaching the next fall. He now determined to enter the Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Michigan, as a more thorough and suitable institution, which he did, and passing through the prescribed course, received, in the spring of 1870, the degree of "Doctor of Medicine and Surgery." On graduating, he returned home, taught school another term, and returned to Detroit in the fall, and assisted Professors Weber and Jenks during the college term of 1870–71, in the chairs of anatomy and diseases of women and children. At the close of the term he concluded to remain a short time in Detroit, and entered the office of Dr. Jenks as assistant, remaining with him some months. Becoming somewhat dissatisfied with the practice in that city, he returned to Illinois in the fall of 1860, and located at Pennington's Point, in this county, where he yet remains. During the first year or two of his stay at the Point he engaged in teaching as well as in the practice of his profession. In thus doing, he made enough money on which to live while building up a self-sustaining practice. Something over six years have now elapsed since he entered upon the duties of his profession, and he now enjoys a practice second to but one or two, and probably second to none in the county. Night and day are his services in demand, and his success as a physician has been remarkably good.

On the fifteenth day of May, 1872, Dr. Bolles led to the marriage altar Miss Fannie Penrose, of Macomb, with whom he lives in a pleasant home at the Point. Two children have been born unto them, one of whom soon passed over to the other side of the river of death.

In the career of Dr. Bolles there is an excellent lesson for young men. Inheriting not a dollar, and at the age of twenty-one without a penny to begin life, he worked his way for two years through a good high school, obtaining an education to fit himself for a teacher, which profession he adopted as a temporary expedient to enable him to obtain means to pursue a course of study for the medical profession. Entering a medical college, he soon graduated with high honors, and is now recognized as one of the leading physicians in the county. To enable him to accomplish all this he spent about two thousand dollars, every dollar of which he secured by hard labor. And yet there are hundreds and thousands of young men who utterly bewail their fate, and say they can't advance.

Dr. Bolles is a tall, athletic looking man, full six feet, black hair and eyes, solidly built, usually in the enjoyment of perfect health. His powers of endurance are very great, especially fitting him for the life of a physician. As a man, the doctor enjoys the respect of all who are acquainted with him; his social qualities commend him to all alike. In the home circle he is kind and gentle in the extreme. We believe a bright future is yet before him.

ALONZO BARNES.

*Alonzo Barnes, son of Truman and Laura (Neale) Barnes, was born in New Hartford, Conn., on the tenth day of May, 1825. When but a mere child his parents removed to New Haven, in the same State, where they remained until the year 1838, when they came West, their son accompanying them, and settled in Canton, Illinois. From the time he attained the right age, until the removal of his parents from New Haven, he attended the Lancasterian school in that city, obtaining a fair common school education, since which time he had the advantage of but one winter's term of school. The desire for a thorough education was very great with him, but his parents were unable to gratify his longing. This, however, did not deter him from the effort to acquire knowledge, and we find him at home, after the labors of the day were ended, studying to advance himself in the knowledge of the science and literature of the day. On his removal to Canton, as every youth in the land should do, he learned a trade, choosing that of cooper, becoming quite proficient in the business.

When seventeen years of age, by permission of his parents, he left home to care for himself, with a determination to succeed in life if it were possible. He commenced work in the timber, cutting and splitting rails at fifty cents per hundred, and cutting saw logs at twelve and a half cents per log, securing in this way the small amount of cash which served as a basis for all his future operations. One thing may here be remarked of him, and that is, he has always obeyed the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." In thus doing success hath crowned his efforts.

In boyhood and youth he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his elders, keeping aloof from the degrading and demoralizing habits in which the young are liable to be led. It is said of him, no oath ever passed his lips, and that he was never known to speak a wilful falsehood. At fifteen years of age he united with the Baptist Church, in Canton, and was baptised by Elder Newell in that city. During all the intervening years he has ever been a consistent member of that denomination of Evangelical Christians, ever taking an active part in the practical duties devolving upon the members of the body of Christ. He was one of the first deacons of the Baptist Church in Prairie City, and has held the office up to the present time.

In June, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria L. Parker, of Canton, Ill., by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living, three having passed "over the river," and, upon the other side, are "watching and waiting" for those who yet remain.

In 1852, with his father-in-law, he engaged in the mercantile trade in Canton, under the firm name of Parker & Barnes, which relation was continued until his removal to Prairie City, in 1854. When he removed to the latter place none of the signs of thrift were there which are now discernable. The prairie in all directions was in its wild state, but few farms having been brought under cultivation. How different now. Not an acre, not a rod, but what is enclosed. Mr. Barnes, on his removal here, engaged again in the mercantile trade, he having the honor of bringing to the town the first general stock of goods. We believe he has, without intermission, continued in a like business up to the present time. He also entered at once upon the work of building up and adding to the industries and business interests of the place. With Major Parker, he laid out the first southern addition to the

town of Prairie City, and alone has expended more money in buildings than any other person in the town. His own private residence and its surroundings is one of the finest in the township, and probably not surpassed by any in the county. He was the first postmaster in the town, and held the office for ten years, attending faithfully to its duties when it was more annoyance than profit. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace, and also received the appointment of Notary Public, one or both of which he has held continuously ever since. He has also held the office of township treasurer for about ten years. As before remarked, Mr. Barnes is a man of great determination, and who will allow no obstacle to stand in the way of success. He is a genuine Yankee, showing the habits of thrift belonging to that class. Starting in life at the age of seventeen, without a dollar, his only capital being two strong arms, he has succeeded beyond that of hundreds possessed of far greater advantages. Young men should profit by his example as a citizen. None stand higher in the community than Alonzo Barnes, and none more than he deserves the good will of all. As a husband and father, he is kind, pleasant and forbearing, providing for the necessary wants of all with a liberal hand.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

The subject of the present sketch is of Scottish descent, his grand parents on both sides having been born in Argyleshire, Scotland, from which place they emigrated in 1773, before the beginning of the revolutionary war, and settled in the State of Virginia, where his father, John R. Campbell, was born. His mother's maiden name was Margaret F. Self, and she was likewise a Virginian by birth. About the beginning of the present century his parents removed to Frankfort, Ky., where, on the twenty-second day of August, 1803, James Morrison Campbell was born. When about four years of age his parents removed to Muhlenberg county, Ky., where they remained for two years, going from thence to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1809. In the campaign against the Indians, in the war brought on through British instigation, our country at that time being engaged in the war of 1812, the father of Mr. Campbell went out as Lieutenant of Rangers, serving several years. In 1815, when peace was declared, Lieutenant Campbell failed to return home, when Mrs. Campbell, supposing him dead, returned at once to their old home in Frankfort. Here they had

remained but a short time before the husband and father returned. At this time James M. was a lad of twelve years of age. Up to this time the opportunity had not been given him to attend school but a few months, and having a desire to obtain a greater knowledge of his mother tongue, he was sent to the Frankfort Seminary, then under the superintendency of Keene O'Hara, an eminent scholar and strict disciplinarian, whose reputation as an instructor of youth had extended throughout the State. Here he remained about four years, obtaining such education as was thought at that time to be necessary to enable one to make his way in the world.

In 1822, he received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster, under James W. Hawkins, Postmaster of the city of Frankfort, and as noble a man as ever lived. With Mr. H. he remained five years and a half, when, thinking he could better his fortune, he resigned his position to go to Lexington, in the same State. A few days after he arrived at the latter place, he received a mail bag, which, on opening he discovered an entire suit of broad-cloth clothes, and a note informing him that they were a present from his friend Mr. Hawkins. Not succeeding in Lexington as he desired, he returned to Frankfort where he remained another year, when in the spring of 1828 he went with his father to Shelby county, Ky., where he remained until the following winter, when he started for Galena, in this State, but went to Nashville, Tenn., where he spent the winter and spring following and in August, 1829, he arrived at the place of his destination. Here he entered the office of his uncle, Wm. Campbell, who at that time was general agent of the government as receiver of rents for the use of the lead mines at that place. With his uncle he only remained a few months when he entered the office of Circuit and County Clerk, under Col. Abner Field. Here he remained until the spring of 1831, when he received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court of McDonough county, for which place he started, arriving at Macomb the county seat of the newly organized county, on the first day of April, 1831, and where he has ever since resided, enjoying the respect and esteem of the people of the whole county.

When Mr. Campbell arrived at Macomb, there was but one building in the town, that of John Baker, of which mention is made elsewhere. He at once erected a log house a short distance south of Baker's, and opened a stock of general merchandise, the first ever opened in the county.

Strange as it may seem to us who now know the man, he was taken for a Yankee by the few people living in the vicinity, and who were principally, if not wholly from the State of Kentucky, and who hated a Yankee worse than a rattlesnake. At this time the office of clerk of the County Commissioner's Court was vacant and it was found impossible to find a man who would discharge the duties and was capable of filling the office. The name of Mr. Campbell was suggested, when one of the commissioners swore no Yankee should ever hold the office with his consent. Assurance was given by Mr. Campbell that he did not belong to this much detested race, when he received the appointment and held the office for fifteen years.

In addition to the office of clerk of the Circuit and County Court, Mr. Campbell received the appointment from Governor Reynolds of County Recorder, Notary Public, and Judge of Probate, the latter two of which he resigned after a short time.

Heretofore McDonough county had been without a postoffice, the people of the entire county receiving their mail at Rushville, Schuyler county. Arrangements were at once made by Mr. C. to have the mail belonging to citizens of the county brought from Rushville to Macomb and delivered in his care, he assuming the payment of the postage, which at that time was seldom paid when a letter was posted and which was from six and a quarter to twenty-five cents on each letter. On receiving the letters he deposited them in his hat, and when inquiry was made for them, all that he would have to do was to remove his beaver and examine the contents. In the spring of this year (1831) a petition was sent to the Postmaster General praying the establishment of a postoffice in Macomb and the appointment of Mr. Campbell as postmaster. On the first of December a commission was received by him and the office established, the first in the county.

This office he retained for fifteen years, save for about one quarter in 1841, when he was removed and Geo. W. Damron appointed. On learning of his removal, Judge Young, who at this time was a member of the United States Senate, made inquiries, and learning the cause of it, notified Mr. C., when evidence was taken and sent on disproving the charge made against him, and the postmaster general re-instated him.

In 1832, Mr. Campbell entered the service of the State under the call made by the governor for volunteers in the Black Hawk

war. He was in the battalion raised by Major Bogart in McDonough and Warren counties, and was out during its entire service, receiving as pay the munificent sum of eighty-six cents per day for self and horse. Again, in 1846, he received the appointment from the President as Commissary of the 3d regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for service in the Mexican war. He was only out about three months, when supposing the war virtually at an end, he resigned his position and came home, soon again to be honored with office by his fellow citizens, for in the following year we find him elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution adopted in 1848. He was a member of the committee on miscellaneous business in this convention along with Gen. Singleton and others. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that office four years, during which time he was a member of the finance committee, the most important of the committees.

Mr. Campbell has always taken great interest in political affairs, and has ever been outspoken in the expression of his views. He was a strong Clay man previous to 1832, at which time Mr. Clay made his celebrated speech against the pre-emption of public lands by actual settlers. This he could not stand, and therefore arrayed himself with the opposition, who he thought favored more the rights of the common people. Since this time we find him an earnest and consistent Democrat, contending more for principle than for policy, which at any special time might seem of the most importance. Honoring the party, he has in turn been honored, having, in addition to the offices mentioned above to which he was elected by the Democracy, been a member of the County Central Committee more years than any other man. He has been a member of every State Convention but two since 1836; he represented the Democracy of the State twice in National Convention; at Cincinnati, in 1856, when James Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency, and in 1860, at Charleston and Baltimore, when Stephen A. Douglas was nominated. He has served as member of the City Council and as a member of the Board of Supervisors several terms, and generally to the satisfaction of all his constituents.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married; the first time in August, 1831, when he was married to Miss Clarissa Hempstead, in St. Charles, Mo., and with whom he lived eleven years, she departing this life in 1842. In 1843 he again married, this time to Mrs.

Louisa F. Berry, a daughter of John Farwell, and a sister of Gladden L. Farwell, of Macomb. The fruits of the first marriage were two sons and four daughters, and of the second, three sons and one daughter. His first child was the first female child born in the town of Macomb.

As a husband and father, Mr. Campbell is kind and affectionate; as a citizen, public spirited; as a neighbor, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all; to the poor he is ever considerate, and the worthy subject of charity never goes from his door empty-handed. No kinder hearted man ever lived than James Morrison Campbell, and although he has his faults, as others, we do not believe he would do aught to the willful injury of any. He is a man of strong, positive character, and therefore has made many strong friends and equally strong enemies, the latter being, so far as known, only political; personally he enjoys the esteem of each party alike. He is a man that has ever had the good of the city in which he lives at heart, and has worked hard and sacrificed much for its prosperity. He built the first store building in the town, the first frame building, the first school house, and the first public hall. Now, in his old age, he is not engaged actively in any business, his entire means being invested in public buildings, from the rent of which he receives an income sufficient for the support of himself and family. We could say much in reference to this man, but as the history of this county, in a measure, is a history of his life, and as frequent mention is made in this volume of his public acts, and many anecdotes are given, we forbear saying more in this connection.

HON. THOMPSON CHANDLER.

The old pioneers of the county are fast passing away, but here and there yet remains one who labored much to build up and beautify this noble country of ours. Few men have worked more earnestly and toiled longer, and whose efforts have been better rewarded, than Judge Chandler, of Macomb; but, then, the Judge comes of a hardy race, being born among the hills of New Hampshire, in the town of Alstead, October 25, 1805. His early life was not unlike thousands of others who passed through the common schools, and with a few months in the academy completed their education. He remained with his parents on the old homestead until after he reached his majority, thus showing a filial affection to be commended. In the spring of 1842 he left his

native State and came west as far as Cincinnati, where he remained two years engaged in the mercantile trade with varying success. On the expiration of this time he thought to still better his condition by yet removing still further west, and in that new country, lately opened to immigration, he might attain that success in life to which he aspired. Accordingly, in the spring of 1834, he landed in Macomb, this county, where he has since continued to reside, an honored citizen and an esteemed friend, exhibiting in his life those traits of character which have rendered him so popular among the people. For the first three years after his arrival in Macomb he engaged in the mercantile trade in company with the late William Richards, so well and favorably known among early settlers. His success in this business was as great as could be expected at that early day, when the settlers had little money and raised nearly all they ate or wore. Shortly after his arrival in Macomb he purchased the southeast quarter, section 36, Emmet township, and afterward the entire section, part of which he obtained for one dollar per acre and the balance for three dollars. The whole of the southeast quarter is now covered by dwelling-houses, from the humble cottage of the laboring man to the more palatial residence of the wealthier class, and is the finest part of the city of Macomb. From 1837 to the present time, a period of forty years, Mr. Chandler has been engaged in farming, save a period of one year while in California. In 1849, with many others, he took up his line of march to the new Eldorado, where he engaged for one year in mining and trading, having fair success in either operation, but experiencing enough of the hardships of the country in that time. On his return he again engaged in his regular calling, which, as remarked, he has followed to the present time. In addition to the regular work of the farm, he has for many years been engaged in raising stock, and was probably the first in the county to take an interest in improving the breed. At every meeting of the McDonough County Agricultural Association since its organization, his herd of cattle has attracted considerable attention and almost every year he has taken one or more premiums on his display.

In politics Mr. Chandler is now and always has been a democrat of the old school, in the years of his manhood voting with and working for the success of the democratic ticket. However others may have faltered in devotion to the principles of the old party he always remained firm, and through evil and good report he

has labored for the success of the party. Honoring the party, he has in time been honored by it, in receiving the nomination and election to various offices of trust. He has filled in a satisfactory manner the offices of Trustee of the town, Alderman of the city, Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Supervisors, and County Judge, in the latter office serving from 1853 to 1861, a period of eight years. No man that has ever occupied the office has discharged its duties in a more satisfactory manner. While in this office many cases of importance were tried before him, his decisions usually being accepted as final by contesting parties. As a member of the Board of Trustees, Alderman or Supervisors' Court, he brought in the discharge of the duties of each the same unswerving desire to do right in all his public acts, having the interests of all his constituents ever before him, and laboring earnestly and zealously to promote the good of all. His popularity on this account has ever been great, and we have more than once observed that when his party desired an unexceptionable strong man they always brought out Thompson Chandler, and seldom has he ever been defeated. Many times has the large majorities of the opposition been overcome or reduced to an insignificant amount through reason of his popularity. The cause of this will be mentioned further on in this sketch.

Judge Chandler was married on the third day of February, 1831, to Miss Lucy B. Towne, of Stodard, New Hampshire. Four children have they been blessed with—three boys and one girl. All are yet living save one, Albert B., the second son, who died on the fifteenth day of September, 1877, at the residence of his brother, G. C. Chandler, of Chicago. Albert B. had been sick for a long time with consumption, brought on, doubtless, by exposure. He was a hard-working, industrious young man, toiling early and late, with the laudable desire of adding to his possessions. His last sickness he bore with remarkable fortitude, and he passed peacefully away, surrounded by those who gladly would have relieved him of his sufferings. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, near Macomb, the funeral services being conducted by Elder G. W. Mapes. Of those yet living, Solon F., the oldest, is engaged in farming and stock-raising near Macomb; Gardner C. is engaged in the wholesale hardware trade in Chicago, and has been doing a thriving business; Mary Almeda is the wife of Crosby F. Wheat, Esq., a leading lawyer of Macomb, and for some years County Attorney of McDonough county.

Judge Chandler is rather below the medium height, and although in the seventy-third year of his age is quite active, and in his younger days must have been extremely so. As a husband and father he is kind and indulgent, as a citizen he is enterprising, as a friend and neighbor he is universally respected; few men have ever stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. We have stated that he has always been popular with the people, especially has this been the case with the poorer class, whose friend he has always been. Although having dealings with this class to a considerable extent, we have yet to hear of the first case in which he ever oppressed them in any way—many poor men owe their homes to his kindness and forbearance in not prosecuting his claims against them. It is therefore no wonder he is popular, and may he ever be so.

JAMES CLARKE.

The subject of our present sketch was among the earliest settlers of our county, and for years occupied official positions that brought him before the people as much as any other man within its border. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, September 26, 1797. His parents were John and Ann (Whitten) Clarke, the father being a soldier of the revolutionary war. They were in very moderate circumstances, and when James was but a babe removed to Washington county, in the same State, engaging in the occupation of farming, their son assisting them as soon as he arrived at an age when he could be of service, remaining at home until eighteen years of age, when he left to learn the trade of hatter, which trade he followed for some years. A few months attendance in the common schools was all the educational advantages that he ever enjoyed, but that little he made the best of in after life. The same general traits of character for which he was noted when more advanced in life was observable in youth. He was a quiet, steady and industrious boy, never engaging in any of the rude sports of the time, and of good moral habits.

On the twenty-first day of May, 1818, a few months before reaching his majority, he was married to Miss Mary Lewis, in Washington county, Kentucky, with whom he lived happily a period of fifty-eight years, or until death called him away. Eleven children were born unto them, eight sons and three daughters, the latter, with one son, the eldest of the family, yet dwelling upon this side the river, the rest having passed over.

Realizing the almost utter impossibility of the poor ever becoming rich, or even obtaining a respectable living in the old states, especially the slave states, Mr. Clarke determined on emigrating to Illinois, and in the year 1829, with his family, removed to Morgan county, in this State, where they remained but one year, and in the spring of 1830 came to this county. When he arrived here he found but few families, and only scattered settlements here and there. In the neighborhood of the present city of Macomb, where he settled, there were but two families, Elias McFadden, then living on the Hunter farm, south of town, and John Baker, living near where the Fourth Ward school house now stands. The county was without organization, all local business being transacted in Schuyler county, and the nearest postoffice being in Rushville, of the same county. In the summer after his arrival steps were taken to organize the county, Mr. Clarke being very active in the matter. In the first election he was elected one of the three County Commissioners, and was re-elected several times, serving, we believe, about eight years. He also served several years as Probate Justice. When a change was made in the government of counties, by the constitution of 1848, he was elected County Judge, which office he held for four years. He was also a member of the first city council of Macomb, and for years was a Justice of the Peace of the county. In the discharge of his official duties he endeavored to render satisfaction to all, and was always popular with the people. As Mr. Clarke is frequently mentioned in this work in connection with his public work, it is needless to say more in this place.

DAVID CLARKE.

David Clarke, the son of John and Ann (Whitten) Clarke, was born on the 28th day of September, 1799, in Washington County Ky. Here he resided with his parents until after he reached his majority. At four years of age he was sent to one of the common schools of his native county, and continued going at intervals until he was eight, when he was put to work upon the farm by his parents, who were in only moderate circumstances, and here was kept at hard labor until he reached his majority. At sixteen he was permitted to attend school three weeks, which finished his education. When he reached his majority he placed himself under the instruction of a music teacher for some months, acquiring a pretty thorough knowl-

edge of the science of music, as taught in that day. As soon as he finished his course, he adopted the teaching of music as a profession, and for three years he traveled constantly through the State engaged in that work. In early life he connected himself with the Baptist Church, and when only twenty-two years of age compiled a hymn book which he denominated "Clarke's Hymns." This book was adopted by the Baptists and several other denominations in Kentucky, and continued in use for many years. Two large editions were issued and speedily sold. Many copies are yet in existence, and held as precious heirlooms by their possessors.

On the twenty-fourth day of November, 1825, he was married to Eliza Swink Russell, daughter of Samuel Russell, in Green county, Kentucky. Samuel Russell was well known as one of the pioneers of this county. Twelve children were born unto them, four only of whom are now living, viz: Margaret M., wife of Corydon C. Chapman, Christopher Columbus, Samuel James, and Annie E., wife of Sidney S. Chapman.

In the fall of 1830 he removed with his family to this county, where he has since resided, being well known to nearly every citizen, especially the older settlers. For many years in the early day he run a "tavern," which at that time was more of a public resort than the "hotel" of to-day. Here the people for miles around assembled to discuss the news of the time and to indulge in drink. For four years he was town constable, and eight years a justice of the peace. During the first four years he was justice he tried over nine hundred cases, a very large docket at that time. He was ever ready to render a decision, and as soon as a case on trial was finished, his judgment was rendered and recorded in his docket. Of all the cases appealed from his decision to the Circuit Court, he never had a judgment reversed. Few justices transacting the amount of business done by him can say as much.

David Clarke is full six feet in height, well built, and has an excellent constitution. He is also a man of iron will—one that cannot be swerved from that he considers right. When he declares his intention of doing anything, if in the range of possibilities, it will be done. In the early part of 1841, while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, a habit which, unfortunately, had had grown on him previous to that time, he injured himself somewhat by a fall, when he vowed that he would never drink

another drop, which vow he has ever kept inviolate from that day to this, not even having partaken of a glass of lemonade—a glass of cider he would no more take than so much deadly poison. He is a radical temperance man, and not ashamed to own the fact. For a number of years he acted as Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch for the State at large, of the Sons of Temperance, and has instituted a goodly number of divisions. In consequence of advanced age he does not now take that active part in the work as formerly, but his heart yet goes out in sympathy with every movement for the success of the temperance cause.

CHARLES CHANDLER.

History has long since established the fact that our best and greatest men are by no means confined to the ranks of those ennobled by birth, or surrounded from childhood with every facility for education or moral and social culture. The finest natures are, indisputably, those who override with their latent force and mental power every obstacle, and aim, by virtue of their indomitable wills, to attain that honorable precedence among men, that, if conferred solely by the accident of birth, is far less the merit than the good fortune of its possessor. Charles Chandler, though descending from an illustrious family on both his father's and mother's side, has the pleasure of ascribing whatever good fortune that has been bestowed upon him, not by inheritance, but from his own personal exertions, the exercise of his own indomitable will. Coming to the county at an early day, and with very little means, he seized upon every favorable chance for the accumulation of wealth.

Charles Chandler was born in Alstead, N. H., on the twenty-eighth of August, 1809. His parents were James and Abigail (Vilas) Chandler, the former being a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Massachusetts. Mrs. Chandler died the twenty-ninth of November, 1854, aged seventy-nine years, and three years after, viz, on the eighteenth of November, 1857, Mr. Chandler departed this life, aged eighty-six years. The early life of Charles was spent with his parents upon the farm and in attendance upon the common schools of his native State, the only institution of learning that he was ever permitted to attend. When nineteen years of age he was permitted by his parents to go to Boston, Massachusetts, that he might enter a mercantile establishment, where he remained two years, becoming quite proficient in the sale of goods. At the expiration of this time he returned to the farm, and remained there

one year, when he conceived the idea of coming West; accordingly he came as far as Cincinnati, where he remained two years, and from thence he came to Macomb, in this county, arriving in the spring of 1834. Those familiar with the county at that date will remember the town of Macomb contained about two hundred inhabitants, that three or four stores did all the business of the place, and that there were no farms upon the prairie at all, it being regarded as so much waste land. A brother of Mr. Chandler (Hon. Thompson Chandler) had preceded him a few months, and was engaged in the mercantile trade in company with Mr. William Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Chandler. Mr. Chandler engaged with them as a clerk, continuing that relation for two years, a part of the time being with the firm of Messrs. Simpson & Miller. At the expiration of this time he went into business for himself as a merchant, but only continued one year, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, which he followed for some years with great success. In 1845, in company with Jonathan H. Baker, he again engaged in the mercantile trade, which relation was continued some two or three years, the firm doing a large and profitable business, on the old Campbell corner, Macomb. When he disposed of his interest in this establishment he remained out of any regular business for a year or two, when he again embarked in the real estate trade. It will be remembered that about this time land was very cheap, the best improved in the county not bringing more than five dollars per acre. Although Mr. Chandler probably did not then dream of the county securing a railroad, with all its great advantages, he yet saw in the rich soil and fair climate of the Military Tract an inducement to settlement which in time would be seen and realized by all; therefore he did not fear to invest his means in the purchase of every quarter that he could obtain. He well knew that in time the land would bring a high price in the market. That he was wise in this conclusion is proven by the result. When the great Northern Cross, now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was built, land advanced at a rapid rate, settlers came into the country in great numbers, and his fortune was made. When the T., P & W. railroad was built it found Mr. Chandler the possessor of the greater part of Sciota township, and the rise in the value benefited him thousands of dollars. It cannot be said this gain was the result of luck. Far from it. It was the result of the far-sightedness of the man. Others had the

same opportunities and the means to purchase all that Mr. Chandler secured, but they reached forth no hand to secure the prize. His eyes were open to the main chance and he improved it. In all his real estate operations Mr. Chandler was eminently successful. No man was better adapted to the business. While engaged in this line of trade he got up a set of records to facilitate transactions in the purchase and sale of lands, which were of great service.

On the fifteenth day of December, 1836, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah K. Cheatham, daughter of Samuel G. Cheatham, Esq. Seven children were born unto them, three only of whom are now living, the rest, with the loved mother, passing on to the other side of the great river. Mrs. Chandler departed this life September, 1866, her loss being deeply felt by the husband and motherless children and by the entire community where she had resided, and endeared herself to so many hearts. She was a most exemplary member of the Church of Christ, in Macomb, showing forth in her life the fruits of the spirit, which are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, and brotherly kindness. She died fully trusting in the promises of the Lord, and in the sweet bye-and-bye she now awaits the coming of other loved ones.

Of the children living, Martha Abigail Chandler, the eldest, is now the wife of Henry C. Twyman, Esq., a leading merchant of Macomb, and resides in that city. Charles Vilasco Chandler, the second child, was born January 25, 1843. He is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank, a leading business man of Macomb, and has held the office of City Treasurer for some years, and was two years a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county. He was in the army for the suppression of the rebellion, and was Adjutant of the 78th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. James Edgar Chandler was born March 20, 1850; is now assistant cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Bushnell, and one of the leading business men of that city, and has held several city offices.

When the old Whig party was in existence, Mr. Chandler gave it allegiance, and on the organization of the Republican party, he embraced its principles, and to the present time he has strenuously advocated them. During the war he took an active part in securing enlistments and sending men into the field, being incapacitated

on account of age and bodily health from going himself to the front. For the services rendered, Governor Yates commissioned him as Colonel of State Militia, with power to raise a regiment for home service.

Although never aspiring to public office, and the nature of his business being such as to incapacitate him for active political life, Mr. Chandler has frequently been honored by his party and friends with office, having served the county as Coroner for two years, and as County School Commissioner for four years. In the city of Macomb he was Justice of the Peace for many years, Alderman two years, and Mayor of city one term. In each position he discharged its duties to the satisfaction of his constituents, bringing to bear upon every part of the work the same careful management that characterized him in the transaction of his own private business. If, in the management of his own affairs he never took a leap in the dark, and always knew almost to a certainty the result of an investment; if he was a close calculator and studied economy in his own business, he likewise was governed by these same principles in public affairs. No man in McDonough county would be more implicitly trusted in the management of its business than Charles Chandler.

In 1858 Mr. Chandler embarked in the banking business in Macomb, and has continued in it to the present day. At this time, it will be remembered, many failures of bankers and other business men were occurring all over the country, yet notwithstanding, the people of the county reposed in him unbounded confidence and trusted him implicitly, depositing with him their means without fear that their trust would be betrayed. Hard times continued until the second year of the war. In 1861 the country was drained of its silver as well as of its gold, and sufficient change for the transaction of business could not be obtained. At this juncture Mr. Chandler issued several thousand dollars of "scrip" of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents each, which were readily received by the people everywhere, and we doubt not that to-day there is a small quantity of this currency scattered throughout the country and held as a souvenir of the war. As a private banker Mr. Chandler continued until 1865, when a charter was obtained and a company formed for the organization of a National Bank. At a meeting of the stockholders he was unanimously elected its president, which position he yet

retains. Through careful and judicious management the bank has become one of the strongest in the State in proportion to the capital invested. During this same year of the organization of the First National Bank of Macomb, Mr. Chandler, in company with John B. Cummings, started a banking house in Bushnell under the firm name of Chandler & Cummings. As a private bank this institution was continued until 1870, when it was organized as the Farmers' National Bank, Mr. Chandler becoming one of the largest stockholders and one of its directors. This house likewise maintains an excellent reputation.

For some years the health of Mr. Chandler has not been good which has necessitated his spending considerable time in travel. He has spent several winters in the Southern States, especially in Florida, and made trips to South America, Central America, West India Islands, California, Mexico, and other places, and as might be expected has seen many of the wonders of the world. Even when away for health or pleasure, he has had his eyes open to the main chance and made some fortunate ventures.

A word in regard to the man. If we were writing for the present generation alone this would be unnecessary, as he is too well known by every citizen of the county. But we write for the future, for those who live after us, and therefore it becomes necessary to speak of the inner life of those of whom we write, as well as of their public acts, describing each as they exist, that those who read of them may know the men that were instrumental in the organization and material prosperity of our county. Charles Chandler is about five feet six inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. In personal appearance he is [a model of neatness, a face smoothly shaven and wearing apparel always in good taste. In the family circle he was always kind and indulgent to his children and grand children, treating them with a tenderness that begot love in their hearts. In public he pursues the same course, treating all with kind consideration. If approached for a favor he never rudely repulses if he cannot grant the request, but simply refuses in a manner that does not lower the dignity of the one asking it. To one that he considers worthy, he will assist with pleasure; therefore it is not to be wondered that he has many strong friends and few enemies.

JOHN M. CRABB.

The "Crabb settlement," five miles northeast of Macomb, is well known to every citizen of the county, and the members of the family comprising it, from whom it was named, are each pleasant and agreeable men, good citizens, enjoying the unqualified respect of all. John M. Crabb, the father of those bearing that name in the settlement, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, September 1, 1792; was the son of Daniel and Frances (Middleton) Crabb, who were both natives of England, but who came to this country prior to the revolutionary war. Mrs. Crabb was a sister of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the immortal declaration of independence, an instrument which brought freedom to three millions of people then living, and which has been kept intact until we now number over forty millions of beings, free in every sense of the word. To sign that instrument required not only patriotism, but courage of a high order, and this patriotism and this courage we believe has been transmitted to all the lineal descendants of the family.

John M., of whom we now write, was left an orphan at a very early age, his mother dying when he was but two years old, and his father some four years after. Thus, at the age of six, he was bereft of kind parents, the kind love of whom he never experienced.

On the death of his father, he was taken by an uncle, Samuel Crabb, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1812. This uncle endeavored to do his whole duty by his lonely nephew, and doubtless succeeded as well as any but a parent could succeed. His memory was always held in grateful remembrance by John.

In that early day the school facilities of the country were very limited, and unless possessed of great wealth, few could obtain an education such as is now required of the youth of our land. Mr. Crabb, therefore, was only instructed in those branches taught in the common schools of his native State, but the will, power and determination to do of the man availed him much instead.

When war with Great Britain was proclaimed in 1812, Mr. Crabb, then in his twentieth year, was among the first to enlist. He served his country faithfully as a private soldier for two years, proving that he came from good old revolutionary stock. For that service he received eight dollars per month and a land warrant at the close of the war.

He was married to Miss Ann Fleming by whom he had ten children, five sons, and five daughters, eight of whom remain upon this side of the river of death, two, one son and one daughter, having passed on to the beautiful land beyond the grave. The mother, too, in April, 1851, joined the immortal throng above, dying in the full assurance of faith, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the time she was fifteen years of age until the day of her death, a period of 39 years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea, and from henceforth they shall rest from their labors and their works do follow them." The memory of this excellent woman is revered by all who knew her, especially do her children recall the kind and loving ways of that mother, who, in matters of discipline, was so different from the father, and who always conquered their stubborn wills by the power of love, gently persuading where they could not be driven. O, the power of a mother's love, nothing can equal it, save the Savior's dying love as shown upon the cross.

In 1828 Mr. Crabb with his family, then consisting of a wife and six children, moved from Virginia to Montgomery county, Ohio, thinking to better his fortunes in a newer country. Here they only remained one year, when a change was made to Clinton county in the same State, where they continued to reside until the fall of 1836, when another change was made, this time to the regions of McDonough county, where they arrived on the fourteenth of November, 1837. For a few weeks they lived in the village of Macomb, when, leasing the east half of section 16, Macomb township, the family moved on this as soon as a house could be provided. The following spring, buying eighty acres of the same section, Mr. Crabb, with his boys, began to till the soil, which for forty-one years has continued to yield bountiful harvests. No other business did he ever follow than that of tiller of the soil, an occupation suited to his nature. Although he did not amass wealth, as did many, he added to his possessions from time until he had acquired sufficient means to render him comfortable while life should last. Up to his fifty-fourth year he continued to labor hard, after which time he surrendered the laborious part of the work to his sons, who had grown up around him and who physically were able to endure the burdens and hardships of a farmer's life. When he first settled on his place Abner Walker was the only neighbor he had, he living then about one mile east. The fever and ague was very common in the country at that

time and the family all enjoyed a touch of it. We have remarked that Abner Walker was the only neighbor. We might qualify it by saying human neighbor, for all around him were prairie wolves in great numbers, so bold they would come to his very doors and from the yard kill the fowls which he had provided. The annual prairie fires were then very destructive and great care had to be exercised to prevent their crops and even buildings from being destroyed. Mr. Crabb, long before the grass would begin to dry, would have his entire fields plowed around to prevent the spread of the fire when it should come. In this way he saved himself from loss by prairie fires.

John M. Crabb was a man about five feet eleven inches in height, weighing one hundred and sixty five pounds, cleanly shaven face, save for a short time before his death, when he suffered his beard to grow around his throat. He was possessed of great firmness of character, and with his children his word was law; when he commanded, obey they must. He was very fond of amusements, especially out door kind, yet never carried his love of the ridiculous to excess. He believed there was a time and place for everything, and nothing approaching levity should be permitted where sobriety should be the rule. He always attended to his own business in his own way, neither asking or caring whether he suited others or not, though never doing that which would seem to be done intentionally to wound the feelings of another. For many years he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, of which body his wife was likewise connected, having united while a citizen of Montgomery county, Ohio. The last congregation with which he was connected was the one in Bardolph, this county. Mr. Crabb departed this life on the tenth day of November, 1865, being at the time seventy-three years, two months, and nine days old. He died at the old homestead, surrounded by his children, all of whom had reached man and woman's estate; all of whom were married, save one. Calling them around him, and speaking of his grand children he said, "Bring them up right." These were the last words he ever uttered, showing his great concern for the temporal welfare of each. He then passed peacefully away, joining his loved companion, who fourteen years previously had been taken from him, and, together with the glorified throng, sing the song of redemption on the evergreen shore. Rev. John McGinnis, a former pastor, who was intimately acquainted with him,

preached the funeral sermon, and he was laid quietly away in the home burial ground beside the bodies of other loved ones.

DANIEL M. CRABB.

Daniel M. Crabb, the eldest son of John M. and Ann Crabb, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on the fourteenth day of November, 1823, and when five years old removed with his parents to Ohio, from which place they came to McDonough county, where they arrived on the thirteenth birth day of the subject of our present sketch. From that time to the present he has been a citizen of this county, living in the well known Crabb Settlement, in Macomb township. His entire life has been that of a farmer, having never engaged in any other occupation.

Previous to his arrival in Macomb he attended the common schools of Ohio, and after his arrival in this county, went for a short time to the old "Prairie school," near the present residence of Pat. Laughlin, Esq., three miles north of Macomb, and about the same distance from his fathers residence.

On the sixth day of March, 1850, Mr. Crabb, was married to Miss Rebecca K. Hampton, with whom he lived ten years, she dying in 1860. Mr. Crabb was again married on the sixth day of March, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Bards, with whom he yet happily lives. Three children blessed the former union, and one the present, all of whom are yet living.

About the year 1841, Mr. Crabb made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. Church. In 1871, he changed his church relations by uniting with the Evangelical Lutheran church, at present located in the city Macomb, his wife also uniting with that congregation, though she had for several years been a devoted member of that zealous body of christian people. Mr. C. now occupies the position of Trustee in that church.

Daniel M. Crabb is a little below medium height, but well and strongly built, black hair and beard, dark complexion, strong will and quick temper, which he has well under control. In the family circle, he is very pleasant and agreeable and neighborly with all. No man in his neighborhood is esteemed more highly, and is expected to lead in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his neighborhood and township.

J. B. CUMMINGS.

Among the representative men of McDonongh county, the subject of our present sketch stands prominently. His parents were

James and Rachel (Hall) Cummings, natives, we believe, of the State of Maryland, where in Cecil county, of that State, was born John B. Cummings, on the seventeenth day of January, 1824. His early life was spent upon a farm, and in the private or select schools of his native State and Ohio, to which latter place the family removed on the death of his father, which occurred in the early part of the year 1837. The family settled in Harrison county, of this latter State, where they remained three years, going from thence to Butler county, Pennsylvania,. After settling up affairs, on the death of his father, but little was left, and the support of the family fell upon John and an older sister, the latter engaging as a teacher, while John secured a place as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, which occupation he followed for some years, or until enabled to go into business for himself.

Mr. Cummings has been twice married; first to Miss Evaline E. Pearson, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1847; second to Mrs. Mary E. Parkinson, of Macomb, the latter event taking place in 1864. By his first wife he had six children and one by his last. The first Mrs. Cummings died in Macomb in 1862 beloved by all who knew her.

In 1851 Mr. Cummings came to the "Great West," as then called, and took up his residence at Macomb, in this county, where he resided until his removal to the city of Bushnell in 1865. Shortly after coming to Macomb, in company with Mr. John B. Pearson, he purchased the stock and good will of Messrs. Randolph & Parkinson in the dry goods and grocery trade, continuing the same, with some changes, until 1857, when he retired from the firm that he might accept the position of clerk in the newly established banking house of Charles Chandler & Co., which position he retained until his election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of McDonough county in 1860. At this election he ran for the office against William T. Head, one of the most popular men in the county, receiving a small majority, notwithstanding the county had never previously given a majority in favor of the party to which Mr. C. belonged. Mr. Head not content with the result, contested the election, but the court, before whom the case was tried, decided in Mr. Cummings' favor. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to Bushnell, and in company with Charles Chandler, started a private banking house under the firm name of Chandler & Cummings. Mr. Chandler residing in Macomb and being engaged in a similar enterprise,

the business of the Bushnell firm was conducted by Mr. Cummings alone. In 1871 a charter was obtained for a National Bank, the firm invested their means in the same, and, together with other parties, organized the Farmers' National Bank, with Mr. Cummings as cashier and general manager, which position he yet retains.

On his removal to Bushnell, with his accustomed zeal, Mr. Cummings at once entered upon the work of promoting the interests of that go-ahead young town—no public enterprise but what secured his hearty and active co-operation. On the organization of the town as a city, in 1869, he was elected its first Mayor, and three times has since been re-elected, serving his constituents in a manner to secure the approval of the great majority.

In 1873 he united with the Reformed Church in Bushnell, and shortly after was elected to the Superintendency of its Sunday School, which position he yet retains. In this field of Christian labor, he takes considerable interest, and has the reputation of being a very capable and efficient superintendent.

John B. Cummings is a man about five feet seven inches high, slender proportions, black hair, tinged with gray, rather thin beard of the same color, a good mathematical head, and is a good judge of human nature. As a financier he has no superior in the county—the affairs of the bank with which he is connected, and of which he has had the management for thirteen years, has been carefully and judiciously managed, both for the best interests of its stockholders and depositors. No complaint, to our knowledge, has ever been made against him by stockholder or patron. In business hours he is always found at his place of business, giving attention to its minutest details, and with a desire to render satisfaction to all who may favor the bank with its patronage. While Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county he gave the same general care to the details of that office. Having business to transact with hundreds throughout the county, he treated all in a way to secure their friendship and good will. Although beaten for the same office in 1864, it was not on account of the loss of any personal popularity, but from causes resulting from the war. In the discharge of his duties as Mayor of the city of Bushnell he has endeavored to be impartial in all things, working for the best interests of the place. In the expenditure of money, while he would manage all things economically, he would not be niggardly in any

matter. In the cause of education he has been a consistent advocate of our public school system, and believes in making the same general improvement in this department as in all others. In the erection of the school building, which is now the pride of Bushnell, he took an especial interest, and to him more than any other man is due the building of the same. In private life Mr. Cummings is a kind friend and neighbor, enjoying the respect of all; as a husband and father, he is kind and gentle, inspiring the love and confidence of his entire family.

B. A. DUNCAN, M. D.

Dr. B. A. Duncan, son of Jonathan and Leatha Duncan, is of Scotch, Irish and English descent, and was born April 6, 1825, in Frankfort, Washington county, Pennsylvania. But little is known of his family, or of his early history, except that his father gave him such an education as would fit him for the medical profession which he had chosen for his life work. His preparatory medical studies were conducted under the tutorship of Dr. Alexander McCandless, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from the Medical College, in the same city, in the year 1845. In 1849, he came to Illinois and settled in McDonough county, on the site of the present village of Industry. At that time this flourishing village was comparatively a wilderness, wild game of all kinds were abundant, and the dwellings few and far between. But here was a good and favorable opportunity for one with will and determination to secure a competency for himself and make a name honored among men. As the country grew in population and in wealth, the practice of Dr. Duncan kept pace with it, and became very extensive, his success in all branches of his profession being good. Few physicians had a larger practice and none were more highly respected and trusted by the people. He was for many years a member of the McDonough county Medical Association and in its meetings took great interest. For thirty-two years of his life, his whole time was spent in study and in the practice of his profession, with the exception of a few months in the service of his country as a member of the 138th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In this regiment he enlisted as a private in Co. A, Captain McClenahan, of Monmouth, and was assigned to duty as Hospital Steward.

Dr. Duncan has been twice married. First, with Miss Julia Standard, on the tenth day of May, 1845, by whom he had three

children, viz., Jonathan, Fleetwood and Thomas, the first named suffering a violent death, on the 29th of September, 1867, at the age of fourteen. Mrs. Duncan died of consumption on the first day of November, 1863. The doctor's second marriage was on the eighth day of November, 1864, with Miss Martha Merrick, who still survives him. By this last marriage there were six children born unto them, all of whom are yet living.

In 1856 the doctor made a profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian Church, but for some reason did not long remain in connection with that body. Although his relations with the local congregation was severed, he never denied his Master, but continued to manifest an interest in the work of the Lord's vineyard, and when professional duties would admit, was always present in the Lord's house, and was a co-laborer and worker in the cause of Christ. In his last illness he conversed freely with all on the subject of religion, his hope of receiving the crown of life brightening as he neared the end, and often did he express a desire to depart and be at rest. His disease was rather obscure and very complicated, while his sufferings were intense, but he endured it all with remarkable patience for eight months, closing this life on the thirty-first of March, 1877. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Budd, pastor of the M. E. Church, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Towner, of the Christian Church, and took place at his late residence. Although the weather was very inclement, a large congregation assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to a kind husband, a loving and indulgent parent, and esteemed citizen and friend.

By his request, Mrs. Duncan was appointed Administratrix, a position which by education and natural business tact, she is well qualified to fill. Under her care, the property left for her benefit, and of the fatherless children, will not be squandered.

Few men in any community ever had the opportunity of being better known than Dr. B. A. Duncan. Coming to the country when it was new, and growing with it, and for many years being the only physician in the neighborhood, there was probably not a family in Industry township but what at some time he visited as a professional man. It is therefore not wonderful that his death was mourned by many sympathizing friends, who knew and loved the man for his many good qualities of head and heart. But the loss of the family and friends in his gain. "Blessed are

the dead who die in the Lord; yea and from henceforth they shall rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

CAPTAIN S. A. EPPERSON.

The parents of the subject of our present sketch were James H. and Martha (Osborne) Epperson. They were hard-working, industrious, and honest people, respected by all who were acquainted with them. S. A., their second son, of whom we now write, was born in Greencastle, Ind., on the tenth day of October, 1837. When but three years of age his parents removed to Marshall, Clark county, Ill., where they remained but one year, when they continued their journey farther West, stopping in Iowa City, in the then territory of Iowa. Here they remained until the death of the mother, which occurred in 1845. The elder Epperson then took his eldest son, John L., and went to the lead mines of Wisconsin, leaving S. A. in the care of a couple named Hill, where he remained about three years, experiencing many hardships, the memory of which will never be obliterated while life shall last.

Nearly all the educational advantages enjoyed by S. A. were in attendance upon the common schools of Iowa City, which at that time were not the best, the town containing about one dozen families when they moved there. Among the number then living in the place were some that have since obtained some eminence in the councils, of State and Nation; Professor Harlan, afterward United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior, being one of the number.

In 1849 the elder Epperson moved to the State of Kentucky, taking with him his two children, remaining there some two years, when he returned to Illinois, settling on the southwest quarter of section nine, in the township of New Salem, which was his home until his removal to Bushnell, which occurred in 1868. S. A. accompanied his father both to Kentucky and on his return to Illinois, remaining with him and engaging in the labors of the farm until the year 1858, when the excitement ran high about the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak. To this new Eldorado he determined to go, and in the fall of that year went as far as Henry county, Missouri, where he remained during the winter following with an uncle living there. In the spring of 1859 he drove a herd of cattle to Independence, Missouri, and there he hired to take a drove on to Nebraska City, the starting point of

the overland journey. Discouraging news from the Peak caused him to abandon the trip, and he joined a train sent out by Majors Russell and Waddle, freighting government supplies for the soldiers at Camp Floyd, and drove across the plains, and was gone some six months. The firm with which he engaged stipulated in the contract with their men that they were not to drink any intoxicating liquors, play cards, or use blasphemous language. This was the first temperance pledge Mr. Epperson ever took, and we are pleased to record the fact that he has observed it ever since. He has stated to us that in the train with which he was connected were men of all grades in society, but yet each lived faithfully to his pledge, knowing their wages depended upon its observance. No trouble of any kind was experienced on the journey, while neighboring trains which allowed the vices prohibited in this to be indulged in, rows were of frequent occurrence. This shows the good effect of wholesome moral law.

Success in the mines not equalling anticipation, Mr. Epperson, at the expiration of the time previously mentioned, returned to the States, and for the year following resided in southwest Missouri, passing the time in attending school and laboring on a farm. In the summer of 1830, he returned home and labored somewhat in the campaign resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. In the fall and winter of 1860-61, he read law and taught school, and in the spring following again engaged in farming, continuing in that pursuit until his enlistment in the war of the rebellion, which occurred in August following. On the first day of that month he enlisted as a private in Company L. 7th Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into the service as Second Lieutenant on the third day of September, and on the 12th of December, with the regiment, Co. L left Camp Butler, near Springfield, for the front. The regiment went immediately into active service, and none performed duty more faithfully than it. While stationed at Jacinto, Miss., Lieutenant Epperson was promoted Captain of the company, over its First Lieutenant, which position he retained until mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 12, 1864. In Grierson's raid, from LaGrange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., Co. L, under command of Captain Epperson, rode eight hundred miles in sixteen days. While stationed at Colliersville, Tenn., the place was surrounded by the enemy one Sunday morning, and Captain Epperson, with some thirty others, was taken prisoner, the men being dismounted at the time, and completely sur-

rounded were captured and taken to Grenada; here he was held as a hostage for a rebel officer under sentence of death by our force, which certainly did not add to the pleasure of his captivity. But he made up his mind, if possible, he would effect his escape, and the opportunity offering, he bid good bye to his captors without reluctance, and broke for the Union lines. He was ten days in the swamps making his way to where the Union troops were stationed, suffering much in the journey. It was just thirty days from the date of his capture until he returned. For meritorious conduct he was breveted Major.

Receiving a furlough, Captain Epperson returned home, and on the third day of May, 1864, was united by marriage with Miss Lodemice Downey.

On receiving his discharge, Captain Epperson returned home and again engaged in farming, but on account of disability received while in the service of his country, was compelled to abandon it.

Politically Captain Epperson is a staunch Republican, the principles of that party being dear to him, but he is independent in expressing his opinion in regard to the policy that should govern the party in its actions. Twice has he been elected member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, serving his constituents in a faithful and upright manner. In 1867 he received the nomination for County Treasurer, against Sydnor H. Hogan, a very popular Democrat, and although defeated, he ran largely ahead of his ticket. In the last Congressional Convention he was supported by the delegates from this county, as their candidate for nomination, but local and other influences caused his defeat.

In the spring of 1868, Captain Epperson moved to the city of Bushnell, where he yet resides. For two years he read law in the office of M. A. Luce, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869, shortly afterwards becoming a partner of M. A. Luce, which arrangement was continued two years. In 1869 he received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he yet holds. In 1873 he abandoned the law, purchasing an interest in the Bushnell Record, and in about one year, had the entire control of the paper. This publication he yet continues. Captain Epperson is of medium height, light complexion, is sociable, and one whose enemies, if any, are all on account of political differences.

JOHN L. EPPERSON.

John Lowry Epperson, son of James H. and Martha Jane (Osborne) Epperson, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, November 6, 1834. His parents were both Kentuckians by birth, emigrating from that State to Indiana at an early day. When John was but a mere lad they again moved, going to the territory of Iowa, making their home in Iowa City. Here the mother died, leaving two children to the care of the bereaved husband and father. Mr. Epperson, taking his son John with him, proceeded to the famous lead mines, in Wisconsin, where he remained three years, from whence he removed to Table Grove, Fulton county, where he only remained a few months, returning to his native State of Kentucky, where he remained three years, and then coming to this State, settling in the present township of New Salem. Mr. Epperson has ever since been a citizen of this county, and Fulton county, one duly respected by those who are acquainted with him.

All the educational advantages enjoyed by the subject of our present sketch was in the common schools of the then territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. Farming has usually been his means of employment, though he has engaged to some extent in other business. For seven years he spent his time in teaching in the public schools, six years of the time in one school house, which certainly speaks well for his talent in that direction. At present he is the railroad station agent at Adair, having occupied the position since the completion of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad in 1870.

In politics Mr. Epperson has always been a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, but at present affiliates with the Independent party, the views of which upon the financial question coincide with his own. For four years he was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor in Farmers' township, Fulton county, and for the same length of time held the latter office in New Salem township, McDonough county. In the latter township he ran and was elected on the Democratic ticket, notwithstanding it is one of the strongest Republican precincts in the county. In Fulton county, the first time he ran, he had opposition, but the three years following had none, all of which certainly speaks well for the personal popularity of the man. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he made one of its most efficient members. In 1876 he was nominated by the Independents for the Legislature

without his knowledge or consent, and having no idea whatever of receiving the intended honor. He made no canvass, having no hope of being elected and caring little, but, much to the surprise of himself and friends, ran far ahead of his ticket, proving conclusively that he could have been elected had the effort been made. Although he has repeatedly been honored by his political associates and friends, he has never sought office, and not often was present in a convention where he received the nomination. The office has invariably sought the man and not the man the office.

During the dark days of the rebellion he was arrayed upon the side of the Union, and, showing his faith by his works, we find him in the summer of 1862 marching to the front, as a member of Co. L, 7th Illinois Cavalry. Our readers well know the record made by this gallant regiment, and none bore themselves with more gallantry than this same Company L, and no man of the company endured more hardships or fought more bravely for his country than John Lowry Epperson.

On the eleventh day of December, 1856, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah C. Rine, with whom he yet lives a happy and contented life. Six children have they been blessed with, three only of whom remain to add joy and gladness to their parents' heart, three having been called "over the river" to dwell in the better land.

Mr. Epperson, among his friends and acquaintances, enjoys the reputation of being a kind, sociable and pleasant neighbor. Although at present not connected with any religious body, he leads a strictly moral life, lending his aid and encouragement to all good word and works. It is said of him that he never swore an oath, never drank intoxicating liquors, nor yet ever belonged to a temperance society. He is a man that thinks much of home, and enjoys the comforts and pleasures of a home life. Taking all in all, he is a man well qualified by nature and education to be a representative man in McDonough county, and worthy of a place in its history.

THOMAS FULKERSON.

The county of McDonough has given birth to many noble men and women, but none more highly honored than the subject of our present sketch, Thomas Fulkerson, who was born in Hillsgrove, about three miles from the present town of Tennessee, on the twenty-second day of February, 1834. His parents were James

and Elizabeth H. (Waddell) Fulkerson, natives of the state of Tennessee, where they were married, and from whence they removed to McDonough county in 1832, settling upon Sec. 29, 5 N., 4 W., now Tennessee township. At the birth of Thomas they were in moderate circumstances, having considerable land, though with but little money.

The early life of Thomas was spent on a farm, working in the summer and attending school in the winter. For a number of years he enjoyed the instructions of Isaac Holton, who taught a High School at the Grove, and whose memory is held in grateful remembrance by citizens in all the country roundabout. He then attended the McDonough College, at Macomb, an institution whose history is given elsewhere in this work, and where he remained two years, acquiring therein a pretty thorough education in the sciences. He has always been a great reader and has therefore kept abreast with the times in general knowledge. This fact has had much to do with his manner of life. The faculty of benevolence is well developed in him; and he can seldom say "no" to a friend (enemies he has none) when a favor is asked of him; therefore, when a neighbor has a work to perform requiring close calculation, he calls upon Thomas Fulkerson; if a man dies, leaving an estate to be settled, Thomas Fulkerson can attend to that; if a piece of work is required to be done in the neighborhood, necessitating a considerable outlay of time, with very little remuneration, Thomas Fulkerson can do it; and thus it goes. Duties devolve upon him that no one else can or will attend to.

Like his father before him, he is a farmer, but probably more from circumstances than choice. As his father grew old, the labors and responsibilities of the farm began to devolve upon Thomas, and when the senior Fulkerson died, he left to him the old homestead, on which he still continues to reside, his aged mother and sister residing with him.

No other place during the forty-three years of his life was he ever called home, and doubtless upon the old place he will remain until called to occupy a mansion in that other world, which is prepared for the true and faithful in this.

When but an infant, the waters of baptism was placed upon his brow by Rev. Peter Cartwright, of blessed memory.

This old disciple was in attendance at a camp meeting in a grove in the vicinity of his parent's residence, when they presented him for baptism. When but sixteen years of age he was . . .

ceived into full fellowship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which body he yet retains his membership. He has always been active in the Lord's cause, making a diligent use of the talents committed to him. In 1859 he was elected Recording Steward, of the Colchester circuit, which office he has ever since held, and during the entire time has never missed but one quarterly meeting. Few officers, we opine, can show as good a record. In the Sabbath School work he has always labored with zeal, begotten of knowledge. From a youth up he has been a constant attendant upon the Sabbath School, and whether as a scholar, a teacher or superintendent, he has ever attended faithfully to his duties. At present he is the efficient teacher of the Bible class in the Hillsgrove Sunday School.

Like hundreds of others raised in this county, Mr. Fulkerson passed through many trials. In the early day the first duty devolving upon the young boy was to go to mill. He was first taught the way, and when even too young, or with insufficient strength to hold the sack of grain upon the horse, it was tied on, and he then placed upon the horse's back, was sent on his way. This duty was given the youngest, for the reason they were often compelled to wait many hours to have their grain ground, the capacity of the mills being so small the millers would make a rule "first come, first served." The time of the older ones upon a farm was thus saved, and their labor obtained. The destructive prairie fires in the spring were such as to create apprehension in the minds of all, and among the earliest recollections of him of whom we write was of fighting fire to prevent its approach to their cabin and grain.

The moral training received by Thomas Fulkerson was excellent in the extreme. His father being a consistent and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and having a deep reverence for the word of God, inculcated in the young mind of his son the fact that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and also that excellent motto "honesty is the best policy." The instruction received in youth, and its application to his daily life, he has ever since retained. Now, while in the prime of life, we find him honored by all who know him, his word at all times being considered as good as his bond, and it being the universal verdict of his neighbors that no more honest man exists than Thomas Fulkerson. Everybody respects the man for his sterling worth. For some years he has administered more estates than any man in the western portion of the county, if not in its

whole length and breadth. In his hands it is well known that every penny will be accounted for and no one will ever be wronged out of a cent.

As a politician Mr. Fulkerson makes no pretensions, but, like the true man that he is, has his views and is not afraid to maintain them. His political views coincide with those of the Republicans, and the principles of that party have ever been dear to him. During the war, while he did not enter the field, he exercised a wholesome influence at home, and no more loyal man could be found than he.

When the "Grange" movement was organized he went into the movement, and in the Grange with which he is connected is an active worker and has been its secretary during the entire period of its existence. He is also the purchasing agent of that body, and during the past year has transacted a business amounting to a total sum of \$30,000. Few mercantile houses in the county transact a larger volume of trade. Having the confidence of the entire community the people are not afraid to trust him with their orders.

JOHN D. HAINLINE.

Few men are better known in Emmet township than the subject of our sketch—John Dunford Hainline, who for a period of thirty-eight years has made his home on section six. His parents were George and Flora (Cockerel) Hainline, the former a Kentuckian by birth, being born in Fayette county of that State, while the latter was a Tennessean, but raised in the same county in Kentucky as her husband. John D., their son, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the seventh day of September, 1817. His mother for years made all the clothing used by the entire family, while his father endeavored in his way to provide for their wants in tilling the soil. The implements that he used for this purpose would make the young farmer of this country stare in wonder and amazement. Just think of using a plow made entirely of wood, drawn by a horse wearing a collar made of bark, stuffed with husks of corn! But such was the way the work was performed, and yet all managed to live. John was a great lover of amusements, and would go to as great length to gratify his desires in this line as any in the land. Coon and possum hunting were among the chief means of diversion, occasionally varied by visiting the pretty girls of the neighborhood. The

only educational advantages he received were in attending a school two months each winter for about seven years, in an old log school house, where, on an old slab seat, he was compelled to sit from morning until night. For a window a log was removed, and greased paper was placed over the hole made by its removal. The branches taught in this school were "reading, 'riting and 'rithmatic." Not a grammar or geography was ever seen it in. Notwithstanding the love of fun which predominated in young Hainline, he was in youth quite steady, the result of the training received from his parents, who were quite strict in their government.

In 1836, when but twenty years of age he led to the hymenial altar Miss Margaret Ann Douthit, and two years thereafter emigrated to McDonough county, settling in Emmet township. By her he had eleven children, eight of whom yet live, one son George L. being killed at Bentonville, N. C., during the late war. This son was a member of the 16th regiment and was among the first to enlist in the defense of his country. James Lewis Hainline, a nephew, but who was raised by Mr. H. enlisted at the same time, was wounded at Bentonville, and died in Missouri some time in 1866. Mrs. Hainline died Nov. 3, 1869. About one year after, Mr. Hainline was again married, this time to Miss Amanda J. Purdy, with whom he yet lives.

One hundred acres of the farm of Mr. Hainline, was purchased by him on his arrival in the county for the sum of \$700. The land was improved, and the price paid was considered very high at that time. Other land adjoining was afterwards purchased for ten dollars per acre. The farm is now one of the most valuable in Emmet township. In his day Mr. Hainline has been a very stout and robust man, and has never, during his entire life, been confined to his bed by sickness but two weeks. The cares of the world never seem to trouble him in the least; he never worries or complains. Having, by his own industry, laid up for himself a sufficient amount of worldly goods to enable him to live comfortably, he passes along through life in a contented manner. On his land are found veins of excellent coal, which have but recently been discovered, and from which, during the past year (1876), about 15,000 bushels of coal were taken. This being the only coal mine in that section of country, will eventually make the land very valuable.

In politics Mr. Hainline was originally an old line Whig, but when the old party disbanded he affiliated for a time with the American party. In 1858, when Lincoln made his celebrated campaign with Douglas for the Senate, a campaign of national importance, he voted the Republican ticket, and ever since has been an earnest supporter of its men and measures. On the accession of Lincoln to the Presidency in 1861, when war was proclaimed, his whole influence was exerted in the cause of freedom and union, and two of his sons (all that were old enough) went forth to battle for their country, one of whom, as previously stated, laid down his life in its defense, the other returning at the close of the war to receive honors from his fellow-citizens. He is one of the editors of the well known Macomb Journal.

Mr. Hainline has never made a profession of religion, but has endeavored to live a strictly moral life, although we believe no man would resent an insult quicker than he. In his neighborhood, and among those with whom he is acquainted, he is highly respected.

W. H. HAINLINE.

Wm. H. Hainline was born in Emmet township, McDonough county, July 29, 1841, and has been a continuous resident of the county from that date, and therefore may be classed as an old settler. His parents were John D. and Margaret A. Hainline, who immigrated from the State of Kentucky at an early day, the father yet residing upon the old homestead in Emmet township. The subject of this sketch spent his childhood and youth upon the farm, his life being varied by work in the summer and attendance upon the district school in the winter. With the exception of three months his entire schooling was received in one district. Until eighteen years of age he continued to work for his father. At that time the country was excited by the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak, when he persuaded his father to let him seek his fortune in that new Eldorado. Going to the Peak, he labored about three weeks in the mines, when not being satisfied with the prospects, he returned home, thoroughly cured of the "gold fever," and willing enough to take his place behind the plow, and turn gold out of the black soil of Illinois. In farm work he continued until the boom of the cannon was heard reverberating from Fort Sumpter, when, hastening to Macomb, on the nineteenth day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Ralston's company of "Union

Guards," under the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but on account of the lack of transportation the company could not leave Macomb in time, and therefore failed to be numbered with the first quota. A call of the State had in the meantime been made for ten regiments, and this company was sworn in for thirty days, and afterward, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1861, mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war, becoming Co. A, 16th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. "During the war" was taken literally by Mr. Hainline, and five months before the expiration of his three years' service, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and continued with his regiment until the proclamation of peace was issued and the regiment mustered out on the eighth day of July, 1865. In every campaign in which the regiment participated he bore his part, and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, on the twentieth of July, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and five days thereafter was placed in the dread prison pen of Andersonville. For two months he was confined at that place, where the prisoners were dying at the rate of one hundred each day, dying of starvation and exposure, the rebels refusing to take any measures to better their condition. The horrors of that prison will ever be impressed upon his mind, and it is therefore little to be wondered that he scarcely forgives the authors of that misery.

On returning home, Mr. Hainline, the following fall, received from his party the nomination for the office of County Treasurer, and, notwithstanding the objection raised against him on account of his youth, and that he ran against the most popular man in the ranks of the opposition, he was triumphantly elected. The amount of his bond was \$650,000, owing to the heavy bounty tax; but had been \$2,000,000 it would have been given. In the discharge of his duties he gave perfect satisfaction to men of all parties, and in the two years of his service he handled more money than any Treasurer in the county has ever done in the same length of time.

Shortly after the expiration of his term of office he purchased an interest in the drug store of P. H. Delaney, continuing in that business until the fall of 1869.

On the twelfth day of June, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Victoria Shleich, of Fulton county. Three children were the result of this union, one of whom died in infancy. Mrs.

Hainline departed this life February 24, 1874, her loss deeply felt not only by the sorrowing husband and motherless children, but by many friends. She was a woman of many excellent qualities of head and heart, and would attract friends wherever her lot was cast. In the sweet bye-and by she rests from her labors, while her works do follow her.

It is needless to say that in politics Mr. Hainline is a Republican "of the strictest sect." It can well be said of him that the principles of that party are "bred in the bone," his parents and all bearing the name being of the same political persuasion. In June, 1870, he purchased a half interest in the Macomb Journal, the leading paper of the city, and became associate editor. As a local writer he ranks among the best in the State, and in the advocacy of his political views he never fails to make himself understood, and always takes advance ground upon all questions of the day.

In addition to the office of County Treasurer, Mr. Hainline has held the office of Alderman of the First Ward, Macomb, for two years, and represented the city as a member of the Board of Supervisors for three years. In the discharge of all his official duties he labors faithfully to advance the best interests of his constituents, being alive to all questions of public good. While he would practice strict economy in the management of public affairs, he would not be niggardly in expenditures, knowing that it is possible for public servants, as well as private individuals, to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

William H. Hainline is rather below medium height, quick in motion, and is generally in the enjoyment of reasonably good health. As a citizen he enjoys the respect and esteem of every one, and as a friend and neighbor he is kind and benevolent, with a heart open to hear the cries of the afflicted of earth. That he is public spirited is proven by his acts and votes upon questions that pertain to the general good of all.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Among the living pioneers of McDonough, few are more widely known than the one of whom we now write. William Hamilton was born in Rock bridge county, Virginia, seven miles from the great Natural Bridge, in May, 1813. At his birth his father was in comfortable circumstances, but shortly after lost all, when he removed to Connersville, Indiana, where he engaged in farm-

ing, and where William was compelled to labor as early in life as he could be of assistance. A few months attendance in the common schools in his native county, before removing to Indiana, was all the educational advantages enjoyed by him, until after he reached his majority, when he attended a country school for about three months; therefore the success attending him in after life was not due to any knowledge acquired from books, but from continual application to business and natural common sense.

When sixteen years of age, Mr. H. commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he followed some eighteen months, when finding it did not agree with him, he went on a farm, which business he afterwards followed until his retirement a few years ago. It was not until he was twenty-two years of age that he was enabled to save anything from his labor. In the year 1835, he hired out at \$12 per month, and in due time saved \$100, which afterwards served as a basis for the accumulation of years. With this sum of money, a horse and saddle, he came to Macomb, in this county, arriving here on the sixteenth day of April, 1836. He at once hired to Abner Walker, for \$12 per month and board, continuing with him for some time, and in February, 1836, purchased the first piece of land he ever owned being the south west quarter, section 2, 6 north, 2 west, where he so long made his home.

On the twenty-ninth day of October, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Cannon, near Macomb, in whose society he has since spent thirty-eight years of his life. Six children has the Lord given them, five yet living, who occupy useful positions in society.

Mr. Hamilton has never held public office save that of school director and road commissioner. Often has he been requested to serve, but always refused. He cares nothing for the honors obtained, and is content to fill an humble position in life. He has always been a hard working man, and whatever of this world's goods he possesses has been made by his own industry and the practice of strict economy. When he first began life in this county, the people were suffering the effects of the hard times following the panic of 1837, and for years it was almost an impossibility to obtain sufficient money even to pay taxes. He informs us that many times has he harnessed his team before daylight, and driving to Macomb, a distance of nine miles, proceeded to

Wigwam branch, some two or three miles west of town, hauling in three loads of wood and returning home, all for \$1.50. He has killed his hogs, taken them to Nauvoo, spending three or four days on the journey, and sold them for \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

Notwithstanding the difficulties with which he had to contend, he labored on, determined to succeed. One quality about him is worthy of imitation by our young men—he never contracted a debt without knowing how and when it should be paid, and never in all his life has he been unable to meet the demands against him. For a number of years past he has made his motto, "Pay as you go," and has contracted no debts of any kind, or for any purpose. In 1864 he rented out his farm and removed to Bushnell where he has since continued to reside. During the first year of his stay in Bushnell he engaged in the grocery business, believing that in his early life he had done enough hard work to entitle him to have a little leisure as he passes along the latter part of the journey of life.

In 1838 he united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Walnut Grove, retaining his connection with that body until his removal to Bushnell, when he received a letter, but has never united with another congregation.

HON. B. R. HAMPTON.

Benjamin R. Hampton was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the twelfth day of April, 1821. His parents were Van C. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Hampton, the former being a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. The elder Hampton was well known throughout McDonough county, having established and for many years running the first woolen factory in the town of Macomb, if not in the county. The early life of young Hampton was spent in the country, and as soon as he arrived at an age in which he was capable of doing work, he was placed in his father's woolen factory. At this trade he labored for some years, or until his removal to McDonough county, in 1840. In the public schools of Miami county, Ohio, where his parents removed when he was but a mere lad, he laid the foundation of a good practical education.

Soon after his arrival in Macomb he entered the office of Hon. Cyrus Walker, one of the leading attorneys of the State, where he read law for some two years, when he passed examination and

was admitted to the bar. In this profession he continued seventeen years, with some success, attaining a good reputation as a legal adviser.

On the second day of April, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Angeline E. Hail, daughter of D. Hail, Esq., Franklin, Kentucky. Six children have been born unto them, three of whom are living.

Mr. Hampton has always taken considerable interest in the political affairs of the country, his first general experience being in the campaign of 1840, when Gen. Harrison was elected President of the United States. He espoused the principles of the old Whig party, and fought manfully for its success until it ceased to exist, when he was one of the very first in this county to give adhesion to the Republican party, with which he has since been connected. In weakness or in strength, through evil or good reports, he has labored earnestly and zealously for the welfare of that party. In the fall of 1855 he became editor of the old Macomb Enterprise, and in the summer of 1856, when John C. Fremont received the nomination for President (the first candidate of the Republican party for that office), he placed his name at the head of its columns; and with great zeal advocated his election. Without detracting in the least from others, we can say that no man has done more or made greater sacrifices for the success of the party. For some years he published the paper at a loss, being compelled to draw from other resources means to keep it alive. At this time the party was greatly in the minority, but with faith that it would eventually succeed, he labored on, witnessing its final triumph. He has on several occasions served in public office, as Trustee of the town of Macomb, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and State Senator. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the dark days of the rebellion, and labored without avail to secure assistance from the Board for the brave boys in blue and their suffering families left behind. For this act he deserves great credit from that class who imperilled their lives for the nation's safety. As a member of the State Senate he served four years, discharging his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

While in the Senate he was chairman of the committee which prepared the present liquor law of the State. During the second term he was chairman of the Republican caucus and chairman of

the committees on Expenses of the General Assembly and Miscellany. He was also a member of the committees on Revision, Reformatory Institutions, Judicial Department, Apportionment, Printing, Fees and Salaries, and Appropriations. He prepared and introduced the bill by which the Revised Statutes of the State were given to the people at a cost of only two dollars.

With the exception of a period between 1860-65 up to the year 1870, he had entire editorial control of the Macomb Journal. During the latter year W. H. Hainline became associated with him. It now ranks with the best papers in the State and with a circulation equal to any country paper published.

Shortly after the organization of the Christian Church in Macomb Mr. Hampton united and has since held connection with that body. In all the affairs of the congregation he has taken great interest, and contributes liberally of his means to advance the cause. As a friend and neighbor he is kind and benevolent, always willing to aid a worthy person in every way in his power. Aside from politics he is held in high esteem by every one, his only enemies being those of a political nature. As a citizen he is public spirited and advocates publicly and privately everything having a tendency to advance the interests of his adopted county and State.

RICHARD D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Among the prominent and successful physicians of this county none are better known and enjoy more of the respect of the people and the profession than Dr. R. D. Hammond, the son of Asa and Sarah A. (Wilson) Hammond, who was born in Claiborne, Monroe county, Alabama, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1826. The father of Dr. Hammond was a native of Massachusetts, while the native state of his mother was North Carolina. The elder Hammond was an attorney of considerable note in his adopted State of Alabama, enjoying a very large and lucrative practice extending throughout its length and breadth.

The early life of Dr. Hammond was such as is common to every boy in the land, and was passed in his native village and in attendance upon the common schools of his native town. In 1840, his father took him to Ohio, and in the following year, when but fifteen years of age, he was entered as a student in the Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, from whence he graduated when nineteen, receiving the degree of A. B.

After graduating he came to Illinois and located in Monmouth, the county seat of Warren county, and some two years after entered the office of Dr. Young, one of the best physicians of the place, with whom he read medicine until the time arrived when he should attend lectures. Choosing the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, he entered the same, graduating with honors in 1852. Returning home, he opened an office in the old village of Greenbush, Warren county, where he remained one year, obtaining a fair practice and much valuable experience. In 1853 he removed to Blandinsville, McDonough county, which place he made his home until November, 1862, when he removed to Macomb. In and around about Blandinsville he built up a large and lucrative practice, and made many warm and staunch friends, friends that felt grieved at his departure, and who were ready to extend a welcome on his return. In Macomb he also met with good success in his chosen profession, and for several years his practice was equal, if not greater, than any physician in the county. Failing health caused him to abandon his business for a short time, and in company with Charles Chandler, Esq., of Macomb, he spent a few months in traveling, principally in the South. On returning home, he was urged by many of his old patrons in Blandinsville and its vicinity to return to that place and resume his practice. This he consented to do, and, May, 1875, he again resumed his practice in that place. It required but a short time to regain the large practice previously enjoyed while a citizen of the town, and but for an unfortunate and serious accident, would have exerted him to the utmost to attend to calls. On the thirtieth day of April, 1876, he was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries of the spine, which prevented him from attending to his duties a great part of his time. The doctor is now making a specialty of the treatment of diseases by electricity, meeting with uniformly good success.

On the twenty-fourth day of December, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Bolles, by whom he has had nine children, seven girls and two boys, all of whom are now living, save the oldest daughter, who passed to her long home in the fall of 1874, where she awaits the coming of other loved ones, who, upon this side the river, toil on, until in the grand reunion in the "sweet by-and-bye."

Dr. Hammond is a man rather below the medium height, light hair, full, flowing beard, high forehead, and of a kind and benev-

olent disposition. For a number of years he has been connected with the Congregational Church at Macomb, with which body he yet holds membership, there being no church of that denomination in Blandinsville. Every one regards him with respect as a man, and in the community in which he resides he wields considerable influence.

DR. JOHN HARDESTY.

Few men that have lived in our county were more widely known or more universally esteemed than the subject of this sketch. John Hardesty was of Irish descent, his grandfather on his father's side immigrating to this country prior to the revolutionary war. His father, Charles Hardesty, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and likewise in the war of 1812, and bore an honorable part in each of these great struggles. The patriotic principles of the father were imbibed by the son, and have descended to the present generation.

John Hardesty was born in Virginia May 13, 1793. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Fowler, her family being one of the oldest in this State and having a number of representatives now living in this county. During the early life of John he lived and worked with his parents on a farm and in the common or subscription schools of his time laid the foundation of an education secured in after years by self-application.

When war with Great Britain was proclaimed in 1812, the patriotic feeling inherited from his sire caused him to enroll his name among his country's defenders, and, although young in years, he went forth, and during the entire campaign bore himself as become a hero and the son of one who, when the nation sought its independence, was ready to do and to die for the accomplishment of that end.

In May, 1811, Mr. Hardesty was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hungate, daughter of Col. John Hungate, of Kentucky, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters, five of the sons and two of the daughters yet living, and filling honorable positions in society.

In 1818 Mr. Hardesty, with his family, left his Kentucky home for Illinois, and for six years resided in Hamilton county, removing from thence to Adams county, where he remained four years, when he came to McDonough county, arriving here on the

third day of April, 1830, and securing for a home the southwest quarter section 9, 7 north and 4 west, now Blandinsville township, in the neighborhood of the well-known "Job's settlement." With the exception of some three years spent in Missouri, he lived in this neighborhood until death called him away.

Mr. Hardesty came to this county before it was organized, and at the first election was one of three elected to fill the office of County Commissioner, to which office he was several times re-elected. In the work of organization he showed good executive abilities, and much credit is due him for the good work performed in placing McDonough in the front rank of the counties of the State. As one of the County Commissioners, he assisted in laying off the town of Macomb.

While a citizen of Missouri, Mr. Hardesty studied medicine with Dr. Johnson, of Savannah, in that State, and during his residence there built up a large practice. On returning to McDonough county he continued to practice for some years. In this field of usefulness he achieved some success, bringing to bear upon the discharge of the duties of his profession rare common sense in the discernment of disease.

Dr. Hardesty was a heavy built man, full six feet in height, fair complexion, and of a generous disposition. As a friend and neighbor he was greatly esteemed, his willingness to accomodate being proverbial. In the family circle, he was very strict, his word at all times, being law, but his government was inspired by the law of love, which in time begot love for himself in the hearts of his children, and his memory is now held dear by every member of the family remaining.

Dr. Hardesty was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and in it held the office of deacon. His Christian duties he never neglected, and in the support of the gospel was ever ready to do his part. The two great commandments of love to God and love to man he held sacred, endeavoring to discharge the obligations resting upon him arising from each.

Dr. Hardesty was called to his long home on the third day of September, 1875, and was buried near Hillsborough Church, of which body he had long been a member. Elder J. H. Delano, of Blandinsville, delivered the funeral sermon, and his body was laid away to await the summons on the resurrection morn. He died as he had lived, in the full assurance of hope, at the ripe age of

eighty-two years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea and from henceforth they shall rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Dr. Hardesty was buried by the members of the Masonic order in this county, having been a member of that order since 1812, a period of sixty-three years. May he rest in peace, and may we emulate his good deeds.

WILLIAM C. HAINLINE.

There are many persons bearing the name of Hainline in this county, all universally respected and none more so than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hainline came to this county in 1838 in company with his parents, George and Flora (Cockrell) Hainline. The elder Hainline was well known as a man of strong character, a zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and strict in the observance of such duties as he regarded right and proper. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the fourth of June, 1791. His father, the grandfather of William, was one of the pioneers of that State, having emigrated thereto with Daniel Boone. Mrs. Hainline comes of a family somewhat noted in the affairs of that State and in Missouri. Senator Cockrell of the latter State being a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Hainline were united in marriage in 1812, the latter being at the time only sixteen years of age. Eleven children were born unto them, seven boys and four girls, all of whom lived to have families of their own, and all immigrating with their parents to this State and county. Four have since died. Mr. Hainline departed this life in March, 1868, and was followed in October, 1870, by his loved companion. Both died as they had lived, in the full assurance of hope of a glorious life beyond the grave.

William C. Hainline was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the thirtieth day of May, 1823. His early life was passed upon the farm in his native State and in this county, where he arrived on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1838, and settled with his parents on section 6, Emmett township. It may be well to remark that the elder Hainline, the father of William, while still a resident of Kentucky, was in good circumstances financially, and would have never left his native State, had it not been for the curse of slavery. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and we believe there are none of his descendants but what viewed the question in the same light that he did. William remained at home with his parents some ten years after his arrival in Mc-

Donough county, when he purchased for himself a farm on section 15, Hire township, where he removed, and where he has since continued to reside. For this farm he paid three dollars per acre. It is now worth \$60 per acre, and is one of the best in the county but when he moved upon it, it was wild prairie land and at some distance from the dwelling of any one. Fears were entertained by his friends that he would cut himself off from all social influence, and would never have any neighbors.

Without a dollar's aid from any one, he has by his own industry and good management acquired considerable property, and is to-day the possessor of five hundred acres of as fine land as we have in the county. Mr. H. has followed no other business than that of farming, having a taste for that alone. His health has always been remarkably good, and for forty-four consecutive years he has labored in the harvest field, beginning that work when only ten years of age. He has never had to keep his bed twenty-four hours at one time in his life from sickness that he can remember. Such good health is unusual.

In 1849 Mr. Hainline was married to Miss Elizabeth Logan, daughter of the well known pioneer Baptist preacher, Elder John Logan. She was the second white female child born in the county. Ten children have been born unto them, and all living, save two. Each of their children were born in the house in which they now reside. The oldest son is a physician, who now lives in Missouri.

During the days of the old Whig party Mr. Hainline was a strong supporter of its men and measures, but since the organization of the Republican party, he has been one of its most earnest and zealous advocates. The strong anti-slavery views of his father found a response in his breast, and the principles of that party were such as to command his sympathy and support. Although he takes no very active part in the work of the party, yet no man in the county feels a greater interest in its success. The annual elections always find him at the polls, and it is his boast that he has never scratched a ticket. He has never held office of any kind, nor has ever desired one.

For thirty years he has resided in the same neighborhood, and in that time has never had a quarrel, a law suit or trouble of any kind with any one. He attends strictly to his own affairs and al-

lows others the same privilege. No one possesses a kinder heart and none are more accommodating; he is always willing and ready to render a favor, even at a sacrifice to himself.

William C. Hainline is in height about five feet ten inches, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; his complexion is rather dark than otherwise.

WESLEY HARLAN.

In the fall of 1834 Wesley Harlan left Kentucky, his native State, and with his family settled in Schuyler county, this State, where he remained some eighteen months, when, desiring a better location, he came to McDonough county and upon section one, Industry township, erected his cabin, improved his quarter and reared a large and influential family. At that time this portion of the county was thinly settled, and Mr. Harlan, contrary to the advice of friends, settled upon the prairie about one mile from the timber. By this action he was supposed to be deranged in mind, for without timber how could one live, what would he do for fencing, fuel, etc.? This question Mr. Harlan proposed should be answered in the future and we now know he was right in his calculations.

Wesley Harlan was born in Barren county, Kentucky, February 3, 1805. His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Combs) Harlan, natives of the State of Virginia, who had emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. The early life of Mr. Harlan was without any particular incident, and in the way of education, the common schools afforded all the knowledge received by him. In his youth he developed a taste for mechanical labor and in manhood this taste was exercised to a considerable degree. Though never being apprenticed, or taking a regular course to learn any trade, he acquired a knowledge of many by self-application. As will be readily understood by our older readers, the service of such a man in a newly settled country would be greatly in demand, and often has Mr. H. been required to leave his own work that he might assist a neighbor out of a difficulty, in which skill was required. Whether in building or repairing a wagon, erecting a cabin, or making a plow, he could turn his hand to either with equal facility. Shortly after his arrival in the county he erected a horse mill near his residence, which was extensively patronized by farmers throughout McDonough and adjoining counties. At that time there were no steam mills in the country, and when the streams were low, water mills

would occasionally quit running, causing the horse mills to have quite an extensive run of custom. All persons having grain to grind were compelled to furnish their own horses to run the mill, each await his turn to be served. Although the mill had a good run, yet its receipts were not large, on an average not over fifty cents a day.

On the second day of November, 1826, Mr. Harlan was married to Miss Nancy Greenup in Monroe county, Kentucky, ten children resulting from the union—five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living, save James W., who died in the service of his country during the late rebellion as a member of the 10th Missouri regiment.

The members of the family now living are George T., who resides on the south half of section 31, New Salem township, and of whom mention is made elsewhere in these sketches, Wm. M., Marcus L., Lorenzo D., Margaret, wife of S. F. Hammer, who owns and resides upon the old homestead; Rebecca, wife of Elihu Stockton of Eldorado township; Hulda, wife of Daniel Wooley, of Crawford county, Kansas; Eliza, wife of Samnel Kyle of Kansas, and Chloe, wife of Frank Hall, Mound township. Mrs. Harlan died on the twenty-fourth of March, 1864, and on the fourth of December, 1867, Mr. Harlan was again married, this time to Mary Osborne, with whom he happily lived until parted by death. She resides with her step-daughter, Mrs. Hall.

Wesley Harlan for over forty years was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and in the Master's work had great delight, especially in singing the songs of praise. He for many years conducted the musical part of the exercises of the Lord's house in his own congregation. In his death the church lost a valuable member and an efficient worker.

In politics Mr. Harlan was originally a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party gave adhesion to its principles, notwithstanding he was from a slave state and the principles of that party antagonistic to all his previous teachings. He was very firm in his views, and did not fear to express his sentiments upon all occasions. Wesley Harlan was fully six feet in height, slender built and of a robust constitution. He was naturally very spry and always walked with a quick motion. In the government of his family he was mild, but always exacted obedience. As a friend and neighbor, he was kind and obliging. His death occurred on the seventeenth day of January, 1874.

GEORGE TAYLOR HARLAN.

In the sketches of leading citizens of our county, we give prominent lawyers, prominent merchants, prominent mechanics, and prominent farmers, and in this latter class may well be placed he one of whom we now write, who, though not born in the county, has spent almost his entire life here, and is well known to all our older citizens. His father, Wesley Harlan, was also well known to every one throughout the whole county, and in the early day the old horse mill, owned by him, received patronage from all parts of this and adjoining counties. His mother was Nancy (Greenup) Harlan, a sister of "Uncle Johnny Greenup," another of the old pioneers, and one well known to every citizen of the county. His parents were married in Kentucky, from whence they came to Schuyler county, in this State, where they remained a short time, coming from that county to McDonough in the fall of 1834, settling on section 1, Industry township, where they remained until the day of their death.

George Taylor Harlan was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1827, and when only seven years of age was brought to this county, where his entire life has since been spent. When old enough to attend to the duties, he was put in charge of the old horse mill, previously spoken of, and for years waited upon the customers, measuring out the toll received in payment for grinding. This old mill was a noted institution in its day, and when the water in the streams was low, and grinding could not be done by the mills situated thereon, it was taxed to its utmost capacity, and day and night was kept busy.

In youth George was a quiet, steady lad, always standing well with his neighbors. As the opportunity offered, he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, obtaining therein a fair English education.

On the twenty-fifth day of December, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Talitha C. Yocum, daughter of the old pioneer and well-known citizen, Major Stephen Yocum, by whom he has had eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. The family are yet living upon the farm to which the young couple removed when first married, but the number of acres have increased until they number more than a half section; the little frame house "just big enough for two, you know," has given place to one of

the neatest and best farm houses in New Salem township, with room enough to entertain a score of friends, whom they number by hundreds. The situation of their house could not be improved, and its entire surroundings betoken the good taste of the master and mistress of the mansion. The farm is also one of the best in the entire township, every rod of it under cultivation, and all well improved. The entire surroundings of the place show careful management, there being no plows, harrows or reapers laying around exposed to the rain and rust, but all carefully housed and cared for until time to be used. We herein see the secret of his success. Starting in life without capital, with only a pair of stout hands and a willing heart, we see him to-day one of the foremost farmers in his section of country, with a farm of some hundreds of acres of the finest land in the county or State—all the result of his own labor, aided by a true helpmeet in his wife.

Mr. Harlan has never held a public office, but it is not on account of a lack of confidence shown in him by his friends, but for the reason that he has never aspired to any official station, being content to occupy an humble position in society, surrounded by his wife, children and friends. He is a man that enjoys the confidence and respect of all his acquaintances, and no one stands higher in the community than he. In the family circle he is kind and pleasant, having the love of the entire household. He has never, we believe, made a profession of religion, but is in every respect a strictly moral man, observing the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would others should do unto you." No man can truly charge him with obtaining any of his goods by deceit or through unfair dealings.

Mr. Harlan is about five feet ten inches in height, slimly built, but of considerably physical endurance, and will doubtless live to a ripe old age.

HON. HUMPHREY HORRABIN.

As an illustration of what young men can do for themselves even when opportunities for improvements are indeed meager, we would call attention to the following sketch of Hon. Humphrey Horrabin, of Blandinsville, township. Mr. Horrabin was born in Allerton, near Liverpool, England, on the fifteenth of December, 1846. His parents, James and Frances (Sharpless) Horrabin, were poor in this world's goods, and gave him the opportunity to attend the subscription school of his native country only a few

months. But he was instructed well in the doctrines of the church, its discipline, etc. In 1820, when thirteen years of age, he was bound an apprentice to learn the trade of shoemaker, the time of his service to be seven years. Completing the required time as an apprentice, he continued at the trade as a journeyman until his removal to this country and for ten years thereafter.

On the third day of October, 1836, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smalley, of England, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is now living. Mrs. Horrabin died at her home near Blandinsville, on the twenty-fifth of July, 1870, in the full assurance of faith, having been a servant of Christ for many years as a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After working at his trade in the old country for eighteen years, Mr. Horrabin was forced to the conclusion that no opportunity was offered there, even to the most industrious, for any very rapid advancement, and turning his eyes towards the new world he determined on emigrating and endeavoring to build up a name and home for himself and family. In the spring of 1847 he sailed for America, and in due time arrived in New Orleans, from which place he proceeded to Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois. Here he engaged as a journeyman, and as such worked for some months. In coming to this country he had not the means to bring his family, therefore it was his first thought to accumulate money enough to send for them. In order to do this, he thought best to only draw so much of his wages per week as would be necessary for his individual wants, and leave the balance until it should be sufficient for his purpose. When the sum had reached two hundred dollars he concluded to draw it, but on calling for it he was informed by the firm they could not pay as they were bankrupt. This was a sad blow to him. After working hard for months and stinting himself in the enjoyments of the many comforts of this life, to be deprived of all his hard earnings and the privilege of again beholding his family for many months. He was now thrown out of employment, but right here, when all seemed dark to him, a ray of light appeared, and he thanked God he was now in a Christian land, and, though the ties of kindred bound them not together, a better principle than all prevailed—love to thy neighbor. Leading citizens of the place came to his assistance, purchasing for him a stock of leather, tools, etc., and giving him his own time to pay. He was thus enabled to go on, and

soon had the satisfaction of gathering around him his loved family. These "Good Samaritans" of Lewistown will always hold a warm place in his heart.

Mr. Horrabin remained in Lewistown five years, when, thinking to better himself, he purchased of Charles Chandler, Esq., of Macomb, the southeast quarter of section 14, Blandinsville township, where he yet resides. He paid for the quarter \$300, and has since repeatedly refused \$10,000 for it. Without any previous experience in farm life he began its improvement, and to-day has one of the best farms in the county. In 1859, becoming somewhat pressed financially by the failure of many of the banks of the country, and in order to relieve himself the more speedily, he rented his farm, and moving into Tennessee, this county, he again returned to his trade which he continued for five years, at the expiration of which time he returned to the farm. While in Tennessee the dark war clouds hovered over the country, and upon the side of the Union Mr. H. arrayed himself, and on account of the expression of his sentiments he was cordially hated by those opposed to the war. The firm stand taken by him during these trying times secured for him the warm and earnest support of his Republican friends and in the County Convention in 1868, he received the nomination for Representative to the General Assembly, to which position he was triumphantly elected, and where he served with honor to himself and constituents.

Mr. Horrabin, since his thirteenth year has been a member of the M. E. Church, and with that body of earnest Christian workers, he has labored for many years, taking an active part in all church and Sunday school work. He is likewise a strong temperance man.

In 1872, he concluded once more to visit his aged mother and the scenes of his childhood. The visit was a pleasant one, the memory of which will never be forgotten. While there he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Ockleshaw, whom he prevailed to accompany him home as a bride. Their union has been blessed with one child.

HON. JOHN HUSTON.

An old pioneer, well beloved by all who were acquainted with him (and their names are legion), was John Huston, of Blandinsville township—one who, in the early history of the county, took an active part in its organization, and who filled several important

positions of trust, but of whom it can well be said, "the office sought the man and not the man the office."

John Huston was born near Sparta, White county, Tennessee, May 17, 1808. His parents were Walter and Nancy (Bradshaw) Huston, the former being a Virginian by birth and the latter a Kentuckian. Both were hard-working, industrious people, poor in this world's goods, and therefore the advantages afforded their children were but few to attain anything like a fair education. The subject of this sketch had only a limited knowledge of his mother tongue, together with the sciences taught in the schools of the day, having the opportunity of attending only such schools as gave instruction in the simple rudiments of the language; but, as will be observed by readers of this sketch, the little knowledge obtained, combined with rare good sense and judgment, enabled him to make his way in the world with honor to himself and credit to those whom he represented in the councils of his adopted State and county.

Before reaching his majority, Mr. Huston led to the marriage altar Miss Ann Melvin, with whom he happily lived until separated by death. They were married in his native county, on the second day of October, 1828, and twelve days thereafter the young couple, with all their worldly goods, departed for the great West, intending to make Illinois, with its beautiful prairies and grand groves, their home for the future. On the eleventh day of November, 1828, they arrived in Morgan county, where they remained some sixteen months, when they came to this county, arriving here on the fourteenth day of March, 1830. When they arrived in the county, all they possessed of worldly property was one horse, an old-fashioned one-horse cart, a few household goods and fifty cents in money. Selecting their claim, a log house was erected, into which the family moved. There being no door cut, a log was removed, and all crawled in. This was the beginning of their life in McDonough county, and dreary enough must it have been. Well might they sigh for the comforts of the old home. But in the hearts of each there were no feelings of despondency, but a resolute determination, with the aid of the Great Ruler of the universe, to succeed in life, to secure homes for themselves and children. In time their labors were blessed, and their most sanguine anticipations realized.

When Mr. Huston arrived in the county it was unorganized, and in the work of organization which occurred some months after, he bore an honorable part, and was elected the first Treasurer of the county, which office he held but a few months, the duties requiring his presence in Macomb, and therefore could not be attended to by him, without the loss of more time than he could spare from his private affairs. It must be borne in mind the pay attached to the office then was not what it is at present, therefore the work performed was purely one of love and not for any pecuniary considerations. Other offices of minor importance were thrust upon him, offices filled to the satisfaction of those by whom he was elected. As previously remarked, he never sought office at any time in his life, his personal feelings requiring to be sacrificed in accepting public position, but in 1847, he received the nomination of his party for member of the Constitutional Convention called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, and was triumphantly elected. His services in that body were such as to secure his nomination in 1850, for the office of Representative in the General Assembly. Being elected thereto he served his time and again was re-nominated in 1852, but was defeated on local grounds. No member from this county ever served more acceptably than he, and the services of none have ever been more highly appreciated. He was no orator, never having given any special attention to public speaking, the labors of life being in tilling the soil, and whatever talent he may have had for oratory was never cultivated. He was a man of but few words, but all that were said were direct to the point, the meaning being plain and manifest to all. Common sense was characteristic of the man in all that he said or done. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jackson school, but his politics never interfered with the discharge of his duties as a public officer, and other qualities of the man of which mention is made further on in this sketch endeared him to many outside of his own party, securing him many votes belonging to the opposition.

When Mr. Huston settled on section 3 there were only about six or eight families in the neighborhood, and probably not more than twenty-five in the whole county. The first winter passed in his new home was the one in which occurred the ever memorable and never to be forgotten big snow, of which mention is frequently made in this work. The hardships endured by the family were

such as were common of all, serving to strengthen them for the trials that should come after.

Shortly after his removal to the county, Mr. Huston became a disciple of Christ, uniting with and forming one of the original members in the organization of the old Liberty Christian Church, near the present town of Blandinsville. It is the unanimous verdict of all who were intimate with his daily walk and conversation that no man ever lived nearer the foot of the cross than he, none more closely followed the example and teachings of "Him who went about doing good." "Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father," he practiced daily in his life. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thy self," was exemplified in all that he said and done, and the memory of no man is held in more grateful remembrance by the thousands of persons throughout McDonough and surrounding counties who were recipients of and cognizant of the favors bestowed. Pure benevolence was a part of his nature, and all the good deeds performed by him are known only to the great I Am and the recording angel who makes record of the actions of all. Many instances can we recall to mind of the good deeds performed by him that the recipients speak of with grateful hearts, but which otherwise have never been known. It is said that to accommodate another poor in this world's goods, often has he taken from the plow a horse that he was using and give to him, going out and purchasing another for himself. In the settlement of his estate, after death, his executor has remarked that day after day parties would come in acknowledging indebtedness to him of which no account had been made, it being presumable that he had sold them the property which they had acknowledged their indebtedness with the thought, if paid, all right, if not, it was all right any how. He never sued a party in his life, nor ever was sued by another. He would rather suffer wrong than do aught that would directly or indirectly injure another. Such was the man John Huston.

Mr. Huston was the father of eight children, seven boys and one girl, the latter being now the wife of Strawther Givens, Esq., of Abingdon, Ill. Of the boys, it can be said, all now living occupy honorable positions in society, two having been called to their reward.

John Huston departed this life on the eighth day of July, 1854, being forty-six years and two months old. His loss was deeply felt by friends throughout the whole State, and his memory is yet held in grateful remembrance, and will be while the life of those living who were intimate with him shall last.

CHARLES R. HUME.

Charles R. Hume was born in Delaware county, N. Y., on the first day of January, 1814, and is the third of a family of ten, five of whom were sons and five daughters. His parents were Robert and Catherine (Rose) Hume, the father being by birth Scotch, while his mother was born in Delaware county, N. Y., but of Scottish descent. His father was brought by his parents to this country when but seven years of age, and returned to Scotland on a visit when nineteen, remaining there some two years, when he again crossed the waters to America and settled in his former home, embarking in the mercantile trade. He died in 1858, leaving a fair amount of property to each of his children, and to his loved companion, who yet remains upon this side of the river. One son became an eminent clergyman, and was for a number of years missionary in India, and died while returning home. His remains lie sunk beneath the waters of the great ocean. Another occupied an honorable position at the bar in California.

Charles R., the subject of our present sketch, has had a varied experience in life, spending the first fourteen years with his parents upon the farm and in attendance upon the public schools of his native county. When he reached the age of fourteen he was sent to Jefferson Academy in Snachwine county, N. Y., where he remained between three and four years, going from thence to New York city, where he clerked in a wholesale dry goods store until the spring of 1837, when he came to this State, purchasing two quarters of land in Hire township, this county. While coming up the Mississippi river, the boat blew up, injuring quite a number on board, but he luckily escaped unhurt.

After purchasing the two-quarters in Hire township, he went to Indiana, where his parents were then residing, remaining there until the following spring, when, purchasing a large amount of supplies, he returned to this county and settled upon his land. His presence was regarded with suspicion by the settlers in that neighborhood, who were composed principally of emigrants from Ken-

tucky and Tennessee, and who hated a Yankee with a righteous hatred, and looked upon all persons as Yankees who were born north of Mason's and Dixon's line. He was ordered to leave, but, with the perverseness of the Scotch and "easy-go-eare" of the Yankee, "reckoned as how he wouldn't go." And he did not, but remained at his post and conquered the prejudices of all against the race, or at least with respect to himself.

The life of a farmer not proving attractive to him, he only remained upon the farm two years, and when the town of Blandinsville was laid off, in company with Joseph C. Blandin, he erected a store-building and opened the first store in the place. This he followed, in connection with milling, until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in Captain Stapp's Company of Illinois mounted men, but was never sent to the front, being placed on detached service as recruiting officer, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. In this capacity he continued until the close of the war, being mustered out at St. Louis, July 3, 1848.

On his return from St. Louis he again embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing in it until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, remaining there some three years, during which time, in the town of Placerville, he read law with his brother John. Returning to Blandinsville in 1855, he continued to read until the following year, when he was admitted to the bar, having passed the examination required by law. Up to the present time he has continued to practice his profession, his principal business being confined to collections and criminal law. In collection, he is No. 1.

In political life Mr. Hume has always been active, in the old Whig days being a member of that grand old party. When the Republican party was organized he identified himself with it, continuing steadfast in its principles to the present time. Although living in a strong Democratic township he has been frequently honored by his friends and neighbors with public office. He was for nearly four years Associate Justice of the County Court of McDonough county, resigning a few months before the expiration of his term to go to California. He has also been notary public for many years, and has never in a single instance been beaten for office, save in 1858 for Representative in the Illinois Legislature, before the Republican party had come into the ascendancy.

He was one of only three men to vote the Republican ticket in the town of Blandinsville in 1856. For nearly twenty years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace in that village.

Mr. Hume had a hand in settling the Mormon difficulties in this county and State, and was one of the number to escort the last remnant of the "Saints" across the Mississippi river.

When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Hume embraced the cause of the Union with his whole soul, and while at Macomb, hearing the remark made that the citizens of his town were all rebels, he stated that he would prove the falsity of the charge by returning home at once and within one month reporting to Gov. Yates with as brave a company of loyal soldiers as ever charged upon the enemy. The company was raised within the time specified, and its history (that of Co. C, 78th Ills. Vol.,) is written in blood upon history's page. On the first day of September, 1862, Mr. H. received his commission and was mustered into the service of the United States as captain of Co. C, serving as such until December 18, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of disability. In December, 1862, he was captured by the rebel General Morgan, and paroled upon the battle-field, but not exchanged until September, 1863. While under parole he was stationed at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, and placed in command of the Second Battalion Illinois Paroled men, and was also made judge advocate on general court-martials. The most important battle in which he was engaged was Mission Ridge; after which battle he was in the forced march to East Tennessee to relieve Gen. Burnside. He participated in many skirmishes, and was on detailed service much of his time.

On the twenty-ninth day of May, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet L. Blandin, daughter of Joseph L. Blandin, the founder of the town of Blandinsville, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. The daughter is now the wife of Joseph Edel, Esq., proprietor of the Edel House, and a former member of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, of which "Bob" Ingersoll was colonel. The son, R. W. Hume, was also a member of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, joining the service when but seventeen years of age, and serving faithfully until the close of the war, being mustered out as orderly sergeant. Since coming here he has held the office of postmaster, and for some years engaged in the drug and hardware business.

Captain Hume is of medium height, well built, and when young must have been quite stout and very active. He wears full beard, which is quite gray.

As a citizen and neighbor he has always stood well, enjoying the respect and confidence of all alike. Such is Captain Charles R. Hume.

JAMES IRWIN.

The subject of our present sketch is a native of the State of Ohio, having been born in Knox county, of that commonwealth, on the fifth day of September, 1814. His father, James Irwin, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, while his mother, Susan (Holt) Irwin, was born in Pennsylvania. They were in very moderate circumstances at the time of the birth of James, who, when but five years of age, was sent to a common district school, remaining there until old enough to become useful on a farm, when he was given his daily task with the rest of the family. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter, which business he afterward followed for twenty-five years, endeavoring, as a mechanic, to do his duty in a manner to receive the approval of those for whom he labored. When sent from home to learn his trade, his parents charged him to be careful not to drink too much liquor, as it might be injurious to him. At this time it was customary for nearly every one to drink, teetotalers being "like angel's visits, few and far between." James had an uncle, an old revolutionary soldier, who received a pension from the government, the amount being annually paid him. On receiving it, this uncle would invest a goodly share of it in whisky, enough to last him until the next pay day, storing the same away in his cellar, and frequently imbibing thereof. The habit had so grown on him that his friends became alarmed, and hence the anxiety of James' parents, and the advice given. Mind you, they did not advise him to abstain from drink, but not to drink too much. A little was often thought to be necessary for the bodily health of the individual, and St. Paul, good man, advised Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, and surely we are not better than Paul. About a year after he left home, an opportunity was afforded him of listening to a temperance lecture, and such an impression was made upon his mind that he determined to sign the pledge, which he did, faithfully keeping it to the present time, reasoning that if he did not drink at all he would never be in any

danger of violating the promise given his parents, "not to drink too much." This first pledge was only to abstain from the use of whisky, the milder drinks of wine, beer and cider were not then supposed to be injurious.

On the thirteenth day of August, 1835, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, he led to the marriage altar, Miss Elizabeth Smith, and for forty-two years they have traveled the journey of life together, having been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living, the other having passed on to that "home beyond the rolling river," where it awaits the grand re-union which shall take place in the "sweet bye-and-bye."

In 1842, he espoused the anti-slavery cause, and for thirty years, until the question ceased to be one of national importance, he was an earnest advocate of the principles pertaining to the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the enslaved race. It must be remembered at the time he took his stand upon the side of freedom, the measure was not popular in this country, and even in the boasted free states of the nation, an abolitionist was regarded as an unfit associate of decent people. No one could advocate the measures of that party without doing so at the risk of his life; he was liable to receive the attack of an angry mob, his property destroyed, and either to be driven from his home or suffer death. On more than one occasion was the home of Mr. Irwin attacked, the lights in the windows broken out, and the life of his dear wife and little ones endangered by those who professed to be over virtuous and the salt of the earth. In passing along the streets he has been pelted with rotten eggs and other missiles in the name of constitutional liberty. All this is hard for the present generation to realize.

In April, 1850, he came to this State, settling in Vermont, Fulton county, where he worked at his trade for about five years. He then engaged in the mercantile trade for about four years, changing the same for that of a miller, purchasing a half interest in the East mill, which business he followed for four years more, when he purchased a farm on section 16, Eldorado township, McDonough county, where he has since continued to reside, except when attending to his official duties in Macomb.

In 1872 he was elected Supervisor for Eldorado township and re-elected in 1873. During this year the "farmer's movement" under the name of the "Anti-monopoly Party," had attained con-

siderable prominence in this county, as elsewhere, and coinciding with the views of that party he was urged by his friends to permit the use of his name on the ticket, and consenting, he was nominated to the office of County Judge and elected by a handsome majority. He has now held the position for four years, discharging the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all having business to transact with him. Although not having the advantage of a law education, he is possessed of a good degree of common sense, which enables him to render a just and true decision.

In 1840 Judge Irwin made a profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational Church, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, remaining in connection therewith until his removal to Illinois in 1850, eight years of the time holding the office of deacon. When he arrived in Vermont he found no church of that persuasion, and therefore united with the Presbyterian Church in that village, as one holding views nearly similar to the church of his choice. For eight years he served in the office of elder in that body. He is now a member of the Congregational Church in Macomb, having united with that body since his election to public office, the duties of which require his presence so much of his time in that city. So far as we are enabled to observe, he is a devoted Christian man, having the welfare of his Master's cause at heart, and one that never shirks labor in the Lord's vineyard. The Sunday school cause finds in him an earnest advocate, and few Sabbaths ever pass without finding him in his accustomed place in the school. If not at home, some school in the neighborhood of the place of his sojourn has the benefit of his presence. He was for several years Vice President of the County Association, and organized the first township convention in Eldorado. The present efficient schools of the township are in a great measure due to him, he having infused life into many of the lukewarm Christians of that neighborhood. Age does not seem to lessen his ardor or devotion to the cause.

Although not possessed of a large amount of wealth, he has amassed sufficient of this world's goods to enable him, with his family, to live in a comfortable manner, and every dollar was obtained in a straightforward, legitimate way, by honest toil and strict economy.

Judge Irwin is a tall, athletic-looking man, and in his younger days must have possessed considerable strength and endurance.

That he has a mind and will of his own, his devotion to the cause of freedom, temperance and religion will testify. No coward can be a consistent advocate of either of these great principles. As a husband and father, he is kind and gentle; as a friend and neighbor, he is beloved; as a citizen, he enjoys the respect of all who know him. May success crown all his efforts for good in the future as in the past.

REV. JOSEPH L. KIRKPATRICK.

In our county there are yet living many old pioneers worthy of the name, men and women who have toiled long and endured much suffering in the past, but who, in the providence of God, are permitted to witness and enjoy some of the fruits of their labor. Few men now living in the State have witnessed more changes, or had a more eventful life-history, than Joseph Lane Kirkpatrick, who was born three miles south of Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, on the twenty-second day of April, 1803, fifteen years before the admission of Illinois as a State, and even before its territorial organization. His parents were Thomas and Polly (Lane) Kirkpatrick, both natives of Georgia, who emigrated to the wilds of Illinois some two years previous, in order, if possible, to better their condition in life, the opportunities for acquiring wealth or honors in their native State being poor, indeed. The elder Kirkpatrick was a man of considerable note in his day. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1817, and was instrumental in the preparation of the first constitution of the State. In 1826 he was offered the position of circuit clerk of Madison county, but, on account of private duties, declined the honor. He was for some years county judge of Madison county.

The old log school-house, with its slab seats, puncheon floors, and window lights of greased paper, was the only institution of learning that Joseph ever attended; but, poor as were the school facilities afforded, he there laid the foundation of an education which in after years served as a basis for more extensive reading and the application of the knowledge gained to the proclamation of the gospel of Christ.

The same general traits of character exhibited in manhood were shown while a mere boy and in youth. He was kind, pleasant and agreeable in his intercourse with his companions, and ever ready to do a good deed. In the care of brothers and sisters younger than himself, he was ever watchful. An incident happened when

he was only eight years of age that is indelibly impressed upon his mind. While playing upon the bank of a stream with two brothers, one older and one younger than himself, the younger fell into the water, which at that place was very deep. The elder brother waded in, and was carried down the stream to the opposite side and drowned. The younger, by some means, floated upon the water, and was carried down the stream, which being observed by Joseph, he hurried down a few yards where the water was shallow, pulled him out upon the shore, and thus saved his life. This brother is yet living, and a citizen of Adams county, Illinois.

When only eleven years of age he made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. church, retaining his connection therewith until the present time; and among this zealous and God-fearing people he has faithfully labored for many years, and, in the hands of God has been instrumental in the salvation of many souls. In 1832 he was licensed by the quarterly conference, at Jacksonville, as a local preacher, continuing this relation for six years, when he joined the traveling connection, being appointed to the Fort Madison, Iowa, circuit. A short time after entering upon this field of labor, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Soule. As such he served for two years, when he was ordained Elder by Bishop Wah. Elder Kirkpatrick has done a great deal of itinerant work, and his labors have been blessed of God. He was the first traveling preacher in Iowa City; traveled seven years in the State of Iowa, and was then transferred to the Northern, now Central Illinois Conference, of which body he is yet a member. At present he is a superannuated minister, being too old for the regular work, but he is by no means idle. Frequently he is called upon by the Presiding Elder, and other ministers, to fill their appointments, which is done to the satisfaction of those who are permitted to attend his services. In the evangelical field he has labored considerably, and in protracted efforts he has been eminently successful. Being a plain, practical speaker, with a heart full of love to God and humanity, he presents the truths of the gospel in such a manner as to carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers. In the Sabbath School work he has likewise manifested interest, but the nature of his work has usually been such as to prevent him being so active in that department as in others. Realizing now the magnitude of the Sunday School, his prayers ever go

up for those laboring in that part of the Lord's vineyard. In the temperance cause he has always been enlisted, and as opportunity afforded he has spoken upon this important subject.

Some years before he entered upon the ministry, Elder Kirkpatrick was united in marriage with Miss Meriel K. Pratt, in Sangamon county, Illinois. Six children did the Lord give unto them, four sons and two daughters, three sons and one daughter yet residing upon this side of the river, the others having passed on before.

The wife of Elder Kirkpatrick has indeed been a "help-meet" unto him. While he was away proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ, Mrs. Kirkpatrick took upon herself the management of a large farm, and for many years had full charge of everything connected with that work, even when the Elder was at home. That her management was eminently satisfactory will be admitted when we take into consideration the accumulation of property which they now enjoy.

The recollection of the Elder of events transpiring in the early day is remarkably good. When but three years of age, he was sent to school, and in this year (1806) occurred an eclipse of the sun, the remembrance of which is still vividly impressed upon his mind. Another event was the murder of a family of eight persons by the Indians, which occurred about eight miles from his father's house, in 1811. An earthquake also occurred in this year, or the following one, which shook the houses for miles around. But time would fail us to record the many scenes which he has passed through. If we but think that only three years of the present century had passed, and fifteen years before Illinois was admitted to the Union, when he was born, and that all the remarkable events which have since occurred he has been an eye witness, or been cognizant of, we can realize something of his life history. The war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion, the invention of the steamboat, the railroad car, the telegraph, the steam printing press, all these within his recollection. In the war of the rebellion Mr. Kirkpatrick sent two sons, Asbury and William B., who served with honor to themselves and their country. They were engaged in several of the most important battles of the war. No more loyal man or stronger Republican ever lived than Elder J. L. Kirkpatrick. At the age of seventy-four he is yet in the enjoyment of good health, and that

he may live many more years, and when called to his home in the sweet by-and-bye, may he receive one of the brightest crowns. Of his good wife, who, as we have remarked, has been truly a "help-meet" to him during the long years of their married life, may her end be peace and joy, and as she passes away may she receive the welcome announcement, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

CHAPTER XXXI.

POLITICAL.

Politically, McDonough county has always been classed among the close or doubtful counties, neither party having sufficient strength at any time to claim it with certainty. For the first ten years of its existence party lines were not drawn, the citizens of the county exercising the rights of the elective franchise as each thought best for his own interest, or the interest of the country. The anti-Clay party, in general elections, always carried the day, but in local elections the best men were generally selected, regardless of whether they favored the one party or the other. In the selection of County Commissioners locality had more to do than anything else; the county being divided into three districts each one desired to be represented.

1830-39.—We have no record of a party caucus or convention being held previous to 1840, unless it might be said that a meeting held in Middletown in 1838, by the Democrats, in which an effort was made to concentrate their votes on Jesse Neece, one of their candidates for Sheriff, could be called one. At this election there were five candidates for the office of Sheriff, three Democrats and two Whigs, and at this meeting in Middletown it was hoped to effect an arrangement by which Mr. Neece could get the combined party strength. The effort failed. The Whigs generally concentrated on William H. Randolph, one of their candidates, and he also being personally popular was elected, the first Whig ever elected to office in the county.

1840.—Both the Democratic and Whig parties held regular conventions, and nominated straight tickets, the first regular party conventions ever held in the county. This was the year of the "hard cider campaign," one of the most exciting political campaigns in the history of this country. Mass meetings were held,

in which the old log cabin, representing the lowly origin of the Whig candidate for President, Gen. William H. Harrison, was carried around, and hard cider flowed like water. The same general interest and excitement that prevailed elsewhere, were exhibited here. Large gatherings of both parties were held in various parts of the county, and party feeling ran high. The Whigs, on the fourth of July, held a mass meeting and barbecue in Macomb, and the Democrats denounced the act as a desecration of the day, and a blight settling afterwards upon the grove in which the meeting was held, was said by them to be a judgment of the Almighty against their proceedings. The Whigs charged the Democrats with being likewise guilty of a desecration of the day, if it could be so called, in holding a public meeting in the vicinity of Spring Creek. In justice to the Democrats, we must say that they vehemently denied its being a political gathering, but only a meeting for the proper celebration of the nation's birthday. After a most exciting time, the Whigs carried the county by majorities ranging from twenty-five to forty-five—Colonel W. W. Bailey, candidate for the Legislature, receiving the former majority, and General Harrison the latter. Among the incidents related of this campaign, was one of John Gibson, who lived near Middletown. He was a strong Democrat, but had formerly been a soldier under General Harrison, and had the utmost respect for the old warrior. Though he would not vote for his old general, he allowed no one to speak evil of him in his presence, and would get fighting mad if any one dared to do so, and shaking his fist in the face of the offender, he would say: "Sonny, don't say that; if you do, I will hit you."

1842.—The Whigs again carried the county, electing their whole ticket, by majorities ranging from sixteen to twenty-two, with the exception of Coroner, Charles Chandler being beaten by Benjamin B. Head twenty-two votes.

1843.—The tide now turned, and the Democracy carried the county by majorities ranging from eleven to one hundred and forty-five, excepting on County Treasurer, Iverson L. Twyman, Whig, being elected over Jesse M. Chapman, the Democratic candidate, one hundred and seventeen votes. The cause of the latter's defeat was attributed to his being a minister of the gospel, there being a prejudice in the minds of many against voting for one of his class for an office. At this election the interest all centered in the can-

didates for Congress, Hon. Cyrus Walker, Whig, and Hon. James P. Hoge, Democrat. Mr. Walker at this time was living in Maccomb, and had a practice which extended over the whole north-western part of the State and in Iowa. It was no doubt against his will that he accepted the nomination for Congress, he refusing the proffered honor time and again. As mentioned in another part of this work, the Mormons had settled in large numbers in the adjoining county of Hancock, and now held the balance of power in this Congressional District. In order, therefore, to secure victory, it was necessary to secure the Mormon vote. Mr. Walker, having on one or two occasions served very successfully as counsel for Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, was considered by the Whigs the most available man they could present to catch this vote; that with him as a leader, they would, without doubt, secure the votes of the Mormons, and thus carry the district.

Joe Smith, the prophet, and George Smith, a leading bishop in the church, formerly an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Maccomb, and well known to Mr. Walker, both wrote, urging him to become a candidate and pledging him the Mormon vote. Thus solicited, Mr. W. became a candidate and entered into the canvass with his whole soul, traveling through the district and speaking night and day as opportunity offered. In the meantime the Democrats were not idle, and were not disposed to give up the Mormon vote without a struggle. Some time before the canvass commenced, Joe Smith was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri and delivered to the agent from that State. The writ was returned satisfied. Before getting the prisoner out of the State, however, he was released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by some Mormon justice in Nauvoo, allowable through some peculiar construction of the charter of that city.

After losing their man, the Missouri officers immediately applied to Gov. Ford, of this State, to renew the writ and send a force of militia to execute it. Mr. Walker went to Springfield to resist the application, and the governor for certain reasons refused to give his opinion in the case.* The Democratic managers had in this fact a weapon they used in an effectual manner to terrify the Mormons with—the idea that if they voted for the Whig candidate the militia would be brought against them. Backinstos, a leading Democrat in Hancock county, went to Springfield, and

*See Ford's History, p. 316.

Governor Ford being absent, a leading Democrat in that city, in his name, gave a promise that if the Mormons voted the Democratic ticket, the militia should not be used against them. They now resolved to drop Walker and take up Hoge.†

On Saturday before the election, Hiram Smith, brother of Joe, in a public address delivered in Nauvoo, told the Mormons that the Lord had revealed to him that if they voted against Hoge, a greater curse would befall them than befell them in Missouri; therefore, "when the Lord speaks, let men obey." Word was sent Mr. Walker a few days before this that the Mormons would probably forsake him, and he at once went to Nauvoo and sought out Joe Smith for an explanation. He was present when Hiram delivered his address, and was very indignant over the matter. Joe Smith, likewise, appeared to be very angry with Hiram, and told Mr. Walker he would yet make it all right with him, and that he himself the next day (Sunday) would speak to the people in his favor. Agreeable to his promise, he spoke for about an hour, eulogizing Mr. Walker very highly, declaring that he was no politician, but an honest man; denounced those who should consult the Lord as to how they should vote, and declared that if any should do it, he should be cut off from salvation; said he should vote for his friend Mr. Walker. But in his hour's speech one thing was noticed: that notwithstanding the strong terms in which he denounced those who should consult the Lord as to how they should vote, he said: "Brother Hiram is the elder brother;" "Brother Hiram never has deceived this people;" "Brother Hiram loves this people;" "When the Lord commands, the people must obey." The next day Joe did vote for Mr. Walker, but the balance of the Mormons voted for Mr. Hoge, and elected him, as the Lord had commanded.* In this county, and in other counties in the district, Walker was denounced by some of the Whigs for trying to get the Mormon vote, and it is said he lost as many of their votes on this account as would have elected him. A good story is related at Mr. Walker's expense in reference to this matter. On returning home from Nauvoo, the day after the election, he was met just west of the square, on Jackson street, Macomb, by some of his friends, who were anxious to learn the result of the election. "Well, Mr. Walker," said one, "how is it going?" "I am beat," said he. "Why, how is that?" "O, the Lord spoke to

†See Ford, p. 317.

*Hawkins Taylor, in Carthage Gazette, January 5, 1876.

Hiram Smith, and the Mormons all voted the Democratic ticket." John Long, a Scotch Democrat, overhearing the latter's remark, spoke up: "Look here, Mr. Walker, don't you know that whenever the Lord speaks He always speaks Democratic?" Not deigning a reply, Mr. Walker gave his horse a cut and rode off.

1844.—At the August election the Whigs carried the county by a small majority, except on Congressman and State Senator, while in November James K. Polk, Democratic candidate for President, received a majority of five votes over Henry Clay, Whig. In the November election about two hundred less votes were polled than in August, showing but little interest, caused, doubtless, by a general apprehension that the State would be Democratic anyhow.

1845.—A light vote was polled, politics not seeming to enter into the canvass at all. Robert Bean was elected County Commissioner, Charles Chandler School Commissioner, and W. W. Clayton Coroner.

1846.—For State officers the Democrats carried the county by a small majority, while the Whigs elected the county officers by majorities ranging from thirty-three to ninety-five, showing personal popularity of their nominees. William H. Randolph was elected to the Legislature and David Lawson, Sheriff.

1847.—County officers equally divided. At a special election in April the Democrats elected their candidates for members of the Constitutional Convention, sending James M. Campbell and John Huston. Isaac Grantham was elected County Clerk and Joel Pennington Commissioner, both Democrats.

1848.—The Whigs were again victorious, Zachary Taylor beating Lewis Cass 23 votes. In county officers the Democracy succeeded in electing two of their candidates, Samuel Calvin being elected County Commissioner over Mankin Champion, and John P. Head, Coroner, without any regular opposition.

1849.—We find the Democrats again in power, carrying the counties by majorities ranging from 23 to 92. John O. C. Wilson, Whig candidate for School Commissioner, was elected without opposition.

1850.—The Democracy still victorious; majorities ranging from 5 to 136.

1851.—The Whigs carried the Treasurer and School Commissioner, while the Democrats elected their candidate for Surveyor without opposition.

1852.—As a national party, the Whigs made their last great effort for control of affairs in the nation, nominating General Winfield Scott, a hero in the Mexican war. They made a strenuous effort to secure his election. In this county the excitement ran pretty high, and a full vote was cast at the election, the Whigs carrying it by majorities ranging from 1 to 87—Scott having a majority of 2.

1853.—The Democracy again came to the front, electing their candidates by from 60 to 81 majority.

1854.—This was the last year the Whig party put forth candidates for office. In this election they were again unsuccessful. As a national party, it was considered as good as dead, and therefore, even in this county, where the chance of success was as good as that of the opposition, they could awaken no enthusiasm. The Democrats carried the county by majorities ranging from 24 to 142, with the exception of the member of the legislature, L. H. Waters (Whig), being elected over John E. Jackson by a majority of one vote. Mr. Waters ran not only as a Whig candidate, but as a Temperance candidate, doubtless receiving some few votes from Democrats who were favorable to the Maine liquor law, an effort being made to secure the passage in this State of a similar law. Mr. Jackson, believing fraud had been perpetrated on the part of the opposition, notified Mr. Waters that he should contest the election; and the latter, feeling that the question could best be settled by appealing again to the people, sent in his resignation to the governor, who accepted it and issued an order for a new election on Saturday, December 30. Both parties, metaphorically speaking, again stripped themselves for the contest, and the battle was warm, indeed, resulting in the election of Mr. Waters by a majority of nineteen votes.

1855.—The Democracy this year had things all their own way, no opposition being made. The "Know Nothing," or American party, which was then said to be secretly organizing, probably had not yet sufficient strength to manifest itself.

1856.—On the death of the Whig party, there sprang up two parties, neither of which could really claim to possess any of the vital principles that gave power to the old party. The Ameri-

can party, believing the country in danger by the influx of foreigners and the alarming growth of the Roman Catholic power, emblazoned on their banners, "Americans must rule America;" "Put none but Americans on guard." Republicans plead for "Equal rights to all; free press and free speech." The American party made very rapid growth in many of the States, particularly in the South, while the Republican party only secured a foothold in the North, its principles being deemed antagonistic to some of the peculiar institutions of the South. In 1856 we find both these parties in this county in very considerable numbers, each striving for power, and both battling against a common enemy, the Democratic party. A partial alliance was formed between them for the purpose of securing local offices. The American party, though outnumbering the Republican, was at a disadvantage, having no newspaper organ through which to express its views. In the Congressional District, of which McDonough county formed a part, in consequence of a vacancy existing, two candidates were nominated for the long and short term, and it was generally agreed between the two parties that if the Americans would vote for Jackson Grimshaw, the Republican candidate for the long term, the Republicans would vote for Dr. J. B. Kyle, the American candidate for the short term. As will be observed by reference to the official vote recorded elsewhere, the arrangement was pretty generally carried out. For county offices the Americans made no nominations, it being understood the Republican candidates were not objectionable to them. See table for the general result of the election.

1857.—The American party showed no signs of life, and the Republicans only polled about the same vote as the year previous, thus giving the county to the Democrats by a large majority.

1858.—By reference to the vote, it would seem the Republican party now embraced about all the membership of the old American party, only losing the election by an average majority of 200.

1859.—From the returns for this year, it appears that the Democrats only polled about three-fourths their regular vote, and the Republicans about one-half, showing considerable apathy on the part of both parties. The Democratic majorities were from 480 to 566.

1860.—We now come to the memorable campaign of 1860, one during which there was intense excitement throughout the country,

not equalled even by the hard cider contest of 1840. The two favorite sons of Illinois were now rival candidates for the Presidency, and such an effort was put forth by the friends of each to carry the State as was never witnessed before or since. This county, being exceedingly close, was made a battle ground. Some of the best speakers in the State, of both parties, were sent here; monster meetings were held by each; the "Wide-awakes" and "Hickory Boys" were out in force, and immense efforts were put forth to influence votes. Both State and County tickets, of each of the parties, were claimed to be unexceptionable. A vast amount of money was spent; and the final result was, the Republicans carried the county by majorities ranging from 11 to 127, though losing it on the Presidential vote, Douglas carrying it over Lincoln by 11 votes. John Bell, the Union candidate for president, received 62 votes and John C. Breckinridge 6. A larger vote was polled at this election than ever before, and the charge of fraud was made by both parties, each against the other, with what truth has really never been determined, and probably never will be.

1861-64.—During the next four years, viz., in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, the Democrats had everything their own way, carrying the county generally by very respectable majorities, save in the year 1864, when the vote was very close, the Republicans succeeding in electing their candidate for Sheriff by a majority of five, the Democrats carrying the rest of their ticket by an average majority of about twenty-five.

1865.—This year the Republicans made a great effort to wrest the county from the control of the Democracy, and succeeded in electing their ticket by majorities ranging from 8 to 112.

1866.—The effort made in 1865 was continued this year, when the county went Republican by the largest majority ever obtained. The smallest majority received by any one of their candidates was 290 and the largest 424.

1867.—The Democrats again succeeded in electing their county ticket, their candidate for Treasurer receiving a majority of 17 and Surveyor 123.

1868.—U. S. Grant carried the county by two hundred and fourteen votes over Horatio Seymour, and the State and county Republican tickets obtained from one hundred and fifty-four to

two hundred and fifteen majority. Considerable interest was manifested by both parties, and a thorough canvass was made by each.

1869.—Again the Democracy came to the front, electing their entire ticket by majorities all the way from seventeen to one hundred and seventy-three.

1870.—The Democracy again in front, electing their candidates by majorities ranging from ninety-seven to one hundred and sixty-two.

1871.—Considerable scratching this year, the Republican candidate for Treasurer running behind his ticket.

1872.—The Democracy of the country united with the Liberal Republicans and nominated Horace Greeley for President. This nomination was endorsed by the Democracy of this county, the great mass of the party heartily supporting the ticket, though there were a few who did not support Greeley, as will be seen by reference to the returns. Grant's majority in the county was 197, while the State ticket of the Republicans only received an average majority of about eighty-eight. The personal popularity of the Republican candidates for local offices, caused them to run ahead of their ticket, I. N. Pearson receiving a majority of 275 votes, and Samuel Frost 244.

1873.—This year the opposition to Republicans called themselves Anti-Monopolists, and, by uniting the entire Democratic strength with the votes of such Republicans who were Grangers or Anti-Monopolists, succeeded in electing their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 172 to 226.

1874.—This year there was a triangular fight, three parties being in the field—Democratic, Republican and Independent, the organization known as the Anti-Monopoly party having been abandoned or merged into the Independent. About seven-eighths of the regular vote of the county was polled, the Republicans being successful over both the other parties.

1875.—This year but little interest was manifested, there again being three tickets in the field, and the opposition to the Republicans having little hope, in their divided state, of being successful, but a small vote was polled, the Republican candidates receiving a majority over both.

1876.—Success in various States for two years gave the Democracy increased hope of again coming to the front. We find them

this year thoroughly re-organized, and under the old party name. Certain abuses in the administration of the civil service of the country, gave the party a chance to demand a change, and under the cry of "Reform," they went into the canvass with a determination to win. In this county there were again three tickets, the Independent party making their fight upon the financial question. The local tickets of all parties were unexceptionable, and, on personal grounds each tried to obtain votes. The principal candidates for local office ran ahead of their tickets in their respective towns, which certainly speaks well for them.

With this, the political history of the county is brought down to the present time, and by reference to the returns given below, it will be seen how close has been the result year by year. In consequence of this closeness the canvass has usually been very warm, and as a general thing men of unexceptionable personal character have been nominated, each party trusting the personal popularity of its nominees will increase their vote. It has been well for our county that such has been the case, as it has had a tendency to make each more watchful of the interests of the people, and not so much that of party.

Below will be found a carefully compiled record of election returns for each year since the organization of the county:

1830.	GOVERNOR.	Vote.	Majority.
William Kinney.....		56	49
John Reynolds.....		7	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
Benjamin V. Geel.....		45	26
Joel Wright.....		19	
	SHERIFF.		
William Southward.....		28	1
William Garret.....		27	
Peter Bilyer.....		8	
	CORONER.		
Isaac Barrett.....		41	19
John Seward.....		23	
1831.	CONGRESS		
James Gurney (long term).....		142	126
Sydney Breese (long term).....		16	
Joseph Duncan (short term).....		140	124
E. Coles (short term).....		16	
1832.	PRESIDENT.		
Andrew Jackson.....		128	107
Henry Clay.....		21	
1834.	GOVERNOR.		
Joseph Duncan.....		187	117
William Kinney.....		70	
Joseph McLaughlin.....		47	
	STATE SENATOR.		
G. W. P. McMackville.....		183	67
Wm. Chapman.....		116	

		Vote.	Majority.
1834.	CONGRESS.		
William S. May.....		229	161
Benjamin Mills.....		68	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
William Edmondson.....		239	159
Peter Butler.....		80	
1835.	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
James M. Campbell.....		304	204
Thompson Chandler.....		100	
	COUNTY SURVEYOR.		
C. W. Bacon.....		175	17
W. W. Bailey.....		74	
A. Mayfield.....		158	
1836.	PRESIDENT.		
Martin VanBuren.....		159	35
William H. Harrison.....		124	
	CONGRESS.		
William L. May.....		303	103
John G. Stuart.....		200	
1837.	PROBATE JUSTICE.		
William Willis, Dem.....		176	
Peachy Gilmore, Dem.....		183	7
Richard S. Lowe, Whig.....		83	
Henry H. Hardin, Whig.....		51	
	CORONER.		
John P. Head, Dem.....		238	87
John L. Russell, Whig.....		151	
Robert L. Russell, Dem.....		6	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
Benjamin Naylor, Whig (no opposition).....		394	
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
James M. Campbell, Dem. (no opposition).....		439	
1838.	GOVERNOR.		
Cyrus Edwards, Whig.....		332	
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....		332	50
	CONGRESS.		
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.....		365	
John G. Stuart, Whig.....		366	1
	STATE SENATOR.		
Thomas H. Owens, Dem.....		342	
Sydney H. Little, Whig.....		368	26
	SHERIFF.		
W. H. Randolph (no opposition).....			
	CORONER.		
Caleb G. Overton (no opposition).....			
1839.	COUNTY CLERK.		
James M. Campbell, Dem.....		511	288
Isaac Grantham, Whig.....		223	
	PROBATE JUSTICE.		
James Clarke, Dem.....		415	113
William Willis, Whig.....		297	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
James Edmonston, Dem.....		391	85
Caville Archer, Whig.....		306	
	COUNTY SURVEYOR.		
Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....		488	336
Newton W. Chase, Whig.....		152	
C. L. Overton, Whig.....		99	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
Jessie M. Chapman Dem.....		341	221
Charles M. Bartleson, Whig.....		128	
Benjamin T. Naylor, Whig.....		186	

1840.	PRESIDENT.	Vote.	Majority.
William H. Harrison, Whig.....		472	45
Martin Van Buren, Dem.....		427	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
William W. Bailey, Whig.....		497	28
William Edmonston, Dem.....		469	
	SHERIFF.		
William H. Randolph, Whig.....		536	196
John W. Westfall, Dem.....		240	
John H. Westfall, Dem.....		97	
	CORONER.		
Benjamin B. Head, Dem.....		299	121
Benjamin Head, Dem.....		163	
C. L. Overton, Whig.....		178	
Scattering.....		72	
1841.	CONGRESS.		
John T. Stuart, Whig.....		430	3
John H. Ralston, Dem.....		427	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
Isaac Grantham, Dem.....		437	78
Benjamin T. Naylor, Whig.....		359	
1842.	GOVERNOR.		
Joseph Duncan, Whig.....		506	19
Thomas Ford, Dem.....		487	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
Hugh Ervin, Whig.....		488	22
Harvey F. Chase, Dem.....		466	
	SHERIFF.		
William H. Randolph, Whig.....		500	16
Jonathan H. Baker, Dem.....		484	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
Isaac G. Smith, Whig.....		489	14
Joel Pennington, Dem.....		475	
	CORONER.		
Charles Chandler, Whig.....		437	
Benjamin B. Head, Dem.....		459	22
1843.	CONGRESS.		
Joseph P. Hoge, Dem.....		537	39
Cyrus Walker, Whig.....		498	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
James M. Campbell, Dem.		522	11
John Fletcher, Whig.....		511	
	RECORDER.		
William T. Head, Dem.....		569	90
William Y. Head, Whig.....		479	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
William Ferguson, Dem.....		547	57
John Clark, Whig.....		490	
	SURVEYOR.		
Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....		589	145
H. J. Averill, Whig.....		444	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
Iverson L. Twyman, Whig.....		555	117
Jesse M. Chapman, Dem.....		438	
1844.	CONGRESS.		
Joseph P. Hoge, Dem.....		579	12
Martin P. Sweet, Whig.....		567	
	STATE SENATOR.		
William McMillan, Dem.....		567	7
Pinkney H. Walker, Whig.....		560	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
H. L. Bryant, Dem.....		531	
W. H. Randolph, Whig.....		578	47

1844.		Vote.	Majority.
	SHERIFF.		
	Jonathan H. Baker, Dem.....	559	
	David Lawson, Whig.....	587	28
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
	Harrison Hungate, Dem.....	556	
	John G. Woodside, Whig.....	576	20
	CORONER.		
	James Anderson, Whig.....	781	715
	B. B. Head, Dem.....	66	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	Charles Chandler, Whig.....	767	
	PRESIDENT.		
	James K. Polk.....	484	5
	Henry Clay.....	479	
At the election in August, 1845, a light vote was polled, and politics do not seem to have entered into the contest to any great extent. Robert Bean was elected Commissioner; Charles Chandler, School Commissioner, and W. W. Clayton, Coroner.			
1846.	GOVERNOR.	Vote.	Majority.
	Augustus C. French, Dem.....	570	28
	Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Whig.....	542	
	CONGRESS.		
	Thomas J. Turner, Dem.....	567	25
	James Knox, Whig.....	542	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	W. H. Randolph, Whig.....	565	77
	James M. Campbell, Dem.....	488	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Isaac Grantham, Dem.....	563	33
	Isaac G. Smith, Whig.....	530	
	SHERIFF.		
	David Lawson, Whig.....	612	95
	Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....	517	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
	Joel Pennington, Dem.....	587	90
	Samuel Wilson, Whig.....	497	
	SURVEYOR.		
	H. J. C. Averill, Whig.....	552	35
	Jeremiah L. Cross, Dem.....	517	
1847.	DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.		
	James M. Campbell, Dem.....	378	50
	J. P. Gates, Whig.....	328	
	JOINT DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.		
	John Huston, Dem.....	407	97
	John H. Mitchell, Whig.....	310	
	PROBATE JUDGE.		
	William S. Hall, Whig.....	444	53
	Charles C. Hungate, Dem.....	391	
	RECORDER.		
	William T. Head, Dem.....	453	182
	Nelson Montgomery, Whig.....	271	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John W. Westfall, Dem.....	448	130
	William L. Broadbuss, Whig.....	318	
	SURVEYOR.		
	Henry J. Averill, Whig.....	439	104
	Ephraim Swingle, Dem.....	335	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Isaac Grantham, Dem. (no opposition).....	648	
1848.	PRESIDENT.		
	Zachary Taylor, Whig.....	437	23
	Lewis Cass, Dem.....	416	
	Martin VanBuren, Free-soil.....	25	

1848.		Vote.	Majority.
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	Josiah Harrison, Whig.....	583	41
	George Bughman, Dem.....	542	
	SHERIFF.		
	David Lawson, Whig.....	602	45
	Jonathan H. Baker, Dem.....	557	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
	Mankin Champion, Whig.....	568	
	Samuel Calvin, Dem.....	574	6
	SURVEYOR.		
	James W. Brattle, Whig.....	571	19
	Samuel L. Clark, Dem.....	418	
	Samuel Clark, Dem.....	134	
	CORONER.		
	John P. Head, Dem.....	652	
	Scattering.....	62	
1849.	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	James Clarke, Dem.....	606	43
	Thomas A. Booking, Whig.....	563	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Isaac Grantham, Dem.....	612	41
	Joseph E. Wyne, Whig.....	571	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	William T. Head, Dem.....	633	92
	William S. Hail, Whig.....	541	
	SURVEYOR,		
	William H. Rile, Dem.....	590	23
	James W. Brattle, Whig.....	567	
John O. C. Wilson was elected School Commissioner without opposition. This was the first election under the new constitution, and was held in November.			
1850.	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	John H. Huston, Dem.....	543	107
	James B. Kyle, Whig.....	436	
	CONGRESS.		
	Thompson Campbell, Dem.....	532	96
	Martin P. Sweet, Whig.....	436	
	SHERIFF.		
	William T. Head, Dem.....	549	136
	Joseph P. Updegraff, Whig.....	413	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	Samuel E. Taylor, Dem.....	476	5
	G. L. Farwell, Whig.....	276	
	William Cheney, Whig.....	195	
	CORONER.		
	Lewis Graves, Dem.....	538	109
	John S. Smith, Whig.....	429	
1851.	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	Samuel E. Taylor, Dem.....	441	
	John S. Wooley, Whig.....	448	7
	SURVEYOR.		
	W. H. Rile, Dem.....	569	558
	Scattering.....	11	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	J. O. C. Wilson, Whig.....	383	68
	John E. Jackson, Dem.....	315	
	GENERAL BANKING LAW.		
	For.....	472	1
	Against.....	471	
1852.	GOVERNOR.		
	Joel A. Matteson, Dem.....	841	
	E. B. Webb, Whig.....	844	3

1852.		Vote.	Majority.
	PRESIDENT.		
	Winfield Scott, Whig.....	840	2
	Franklin Pierce, Dem.....	838	
	John P. Hale, Abol.....	9	
	CONGRESS.		
	W. A. Richardson, Dem.....	836	
	O. H. Browning, Whig.....	859	23
	STATE SENATE.		
	J. M. Campbell, Dem.....	790	
	J. W. Singleton, Whig.....	820	30
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	John Huston, Dem.....	816	
	J. M. Randolph, Whig.....	858	42
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	W. H. Randolph, Whig.....	838	3
	W. T. Head, Dem.....	835	
	SHERIFF.		
	S. H. Hogan, Dem.....	758	30
	Dr. C. Gillihan, Whig.....	728	
	B. B. Head, Ind. Dem.....	163	
	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.		
	J. S. Baily, Dem.....	462	
	D. H. Gilmer, Whig.....	549	87
	CORONER.		
	—— Graves, Dem.....	833	
	—— McCandless, Whig.....	841	8
1853.	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	Thompson Chandler, Dem.....	796	74
	W. H. Franklin, Whig.....	722	
	ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.		
	Samuel Calvin, Dem.....	807	95
	Silas J. Grigsby, Dem.....	837	103
	William S. Hall, Whig.....	734	
	James S. Hogan, Whig.....	712	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Isaac Grantham, Dem.....	804	81
	Joseph W. Blount.....	723	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	S. H. McCandless, Whig.....	721	
	T. B. McCormick, Dem.....	794	
	SURVEYOR.		
	William H. Rile, Dem.....	783	
	W. P. Barrett, Whig.....	716	67
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	J. R. Simpson, Dem.....	777	60
	Mankin Champion, Whig.....	717	
1854.	CONGRESS.		
	W. A. Richardson, Dem.....	855	24
	Arch. Williams, Whig.....	831	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	Louis H. Waters, Pro. and Whig.....	819	1
	John E. Jackson, Dem.....	818	
	John Osborne, Rep.....	1	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	Francis D. Lipe, Dem.....	906	142
	John S. Holliday, Whig.....	764	
	CORONER.		
	David Reese, Whig.....	796	35
	Benjamin F. Broadus, Dem.....	761	
	John Friend, Dem.....	19	
1855.	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John Knappenberger, Dem.....	324	291
	E. B. Bishop, Whig.....	101	
	Scattering.....	22	

1855.		Vote.	Majority.
	SURVEYOR.		
	Charles A. Gilchrist, Whig.....	247	81
	Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....	141	
	Scattering.....	25	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	Thomas E. Brannon, Dem.....	318	
	Scattering.....	28	
1856.	PRESIDENT.		
	James Buchanan, Dem.....	1,370	515
	John C. Fremont, Rep.....	590	
	Millard Fillmore, Am.....	864	
	GOVERNOR.		
	W. A. Richardson, Dem.....	1,390	362
	W. H. Bissell, Rep.....	1,088	
	B. S. Morris, Am.....	315	
	CONGRESS.		
	I. N. Morris, Dem. (long term).....	1,388	
	Jackson Grimshaw, Rep. (long term).....	1,417	29
	J. C. Davis, Dem. (short term).....	1,357	185
	J. B. Kyle Am. (short term).....	1,162	
	Thomas C. Sharp, Rep. (short term).....	255	
	STATE SENATOR.		
	W. C. Goudy, Dem.....	1,396	
	W. H. Franklin, Rep.....	1,426	30
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	*Vandever Banks, Rep.....	1,444	20
	George Hire, Dem.....	1,424	
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	Wm. T Head, Dem.....	1,464	126
	Joseph E. Wyne, Rep.....	1,358	
	SHERIFF.		
	George A. Taylor, Dem.....	1,496	174
	Isaiah Dennis, Rep.....	1,322	
	CORONER.		
	Benjamin T. Broadbuss, Dem.....	1,385	
	J. H. Epperson, Rep.....	1,418	33
1857.	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	Thompson, Chandler, Dem.....	1,213	634
	W. S. Hall, Rep.....	579	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Isaac Grantham, Dem.....	1,296	829
	Daniel Negley, Rep.....	467	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	J. Knappenberger, Dem.....	1,225	675
	George B. Calvin, Rep.....	550	
	SURVEYOR.		
	Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....	1,221	663
	C. A. Gilchrist, Rep.....	558	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	Joseph C. Thompson, Dem.....	1,247	1,212
	Scattering.....	35	
1858.	SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	A. C. French, Dem.....	1,951	183
	N. Bateman, Rep.....	1,768	
	CONGRESS.		
	I. N. Morris, Dem.....	1,944	170
	J. Grimshaw, Rep.....	1,774	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	William Berry, Dem.....	1,957	192
	C. R. Hume, Rep.....	1,765	

* Bushnell precinct was thrown out by the Board of Canvassers. This precinct gave Banks 87 and Hire 29 for Representative. The certificate of election was given to Hire.

1858.		Vote.	Majority.
	SHERIFF.		
	F. D. Lipe, Dem.....	1,968	215
	Strader, Rep.....	1,753	
	CORONER.		
	J. H. Swigart, Dem.....	1,941	177
	— Neff, Rep.....	1,764	
1859.	COUNTY CLERK.		
	J. H. Baker, Dem.....	1,426	480
	J. E. Wyne, Rep.....	946	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John Kuappenberger, Dem.....	1,476	576
	Lawrence Nihill, Rep.....	900	
	SURVEYOR.		
	S. A. Hunt, Dem.....	1,464	556
	Thomas Gilmore, Rep.....	908	
	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.		
	J. C. Thompson, Dem.....	1,460	566
	W. E. Withrow, Rep.....	894	
1860.	PRESIDENT.		
	John C. Breckinridge, Dem.....	6	
	John Bell, Union.....	62	
	Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	2,255	
	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.....	2,266	11
	GOVERNOR.		
	James Allen, Dem.....	2,283	
	Richard Yates, Rep.....	2,300	17
	Thomas M. Hope, Dem.....	4	
	CONGRESS.		
	William A. Richardson, Dem.....	2,284	
	Benjamin M. Prentiss, Rep.....	2,299	15
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	James D. Walker, Dem.....	2,071	127
	S. H. McCandless, Rep.....	1,944	
	STATE'S ATTORNEY.		
	Thomas E Morgan, Dem.....	2,301	12
	J. R. Gordon, Rep.....	2,289	
	SHERIFF.		
	Harvey T. Gagg, Dem.....	2,251	
	Silas J. Hopper, Rep.....	2,315	64
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	William T. Head, Dem.....	2,289	
	J. B. Cummings, Rep.....	2,300	11
	CORONER.		
	F. F. Hatch, Dem.....	2,251	
	Isaac P. Monfort, Rep.....	2,309	58
1861.	DELEGATE TO STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.		
	J. C. Thompson, Union Dem.....	1,946	414
	Carter Van Vleck, Rep.....	1,532	
	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	Thompson Chandler, Dem.....	1,923	403
	S. A. Hendee, Rep.....	1,520	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	Jas. W. Mathews, Dem.....	1,958	499
	Fred. A. Crusier, Rep.....	1,459	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John Knappenberger, Dem.....	1,943	424
	Henry C. Twyman, Rep.....	1,519	
	SURVEYOR.		
	Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....	1,925	385
	James W. Brattle, Rep.....	1,540	
	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.		
	Louis A. Simmons, Dem.....	1,930	384
	J. W. Blount, Rep.....	1,546	

		Vote.	Majority.
1862.	STATE TREASURER.		
	Alexander Starne, Dem.....	1,954	509
	Wm. Butler, Rep.....	1,443	
	CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.		
	James C. Allen, Dem.....	1,954	516
	E. C. Ingersoll, Rep.....	1,443	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	L. G. Reed, Dem.....	1,945	503
	Geo. F. Hendrickson, Rep.....	1,442	
	SHERIFF.		
	Amos Dixon, Dem.....	1,946	499
	Lawrence Nihell, Rep.....	1,446	
	CORONER.		
	Jeremiah Sullivan, Dem.....	1,957	574
	W. K. Scott, Rep.....	1,443	
1863.	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John Knappenberger, Dem.....	1,837	19
	Socrates Stevens, Rep.....	1,818	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	John Barge, Dem.....	1,827	13
	J. C. Reynolds, Rep.....	1,814	
	SURVEYOR.		
	A. J. White, Dem.....	1,833	17
	D. C. Folsom, Rep.....	1,816	
1864.	PRESIDENT.		
	Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	2,145	
	George B. McClellan, Dem.....	2,171	26
	GOVERNOR.		
	R. J. Oglesby, Rep.....	2,157	
	Jas. C. Robinson, Dem.....	2,182	25
	CONGRESS.		
	Hugh Fullerton, Rep.....	2,154	
	Lewis W. Ross, Dem.....	2,180	26
	STATE SENATOR.		
	James Straln, Rep.....	2,153	
	Henry K. Pepper, Dem.....	2,181	28
	STATE'S ATTORNEY.		
	P. C. Stearns, Rep.....	2,151	
	T. E. Morgan, Dem.....	2,182	31
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	Alexander Blackburn, Rep.....	2,146	39
	William H. Neece, Dem.....	2,185	
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	John B. Cummings, Rep.....	2,157	
	John H. Hungate, Dem.....	2,170	13
	SHERIFF.		
	G. L. Farwell, Rep.....	2,169	5
	Lewis F. Smith, Dem.....	2,164	
	CORONER.		
	James H. Epperson, Rep.....	2,151	
	J. Sullivan, Dem.....	2,179	28
	SURVEYOR.		
	James W. Brattle, Rep.....	2,148	
	J. B. Nickle, Dem.....	2,176	28
1865.	SURVEYOR.		
	J. W. Brattle, Rep.....	2,126	8
	J. E. Morris, Dem.....	2,118	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
	D. Branch, Rep.....	2,102	77
	William Venable.....	21	
	Theodore Kendrick, Dem.....	2,025	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	W. H. H. Hainline, Rep.....	2,098	35
	J. W. Westfall, Dem.....	2,063	

		Vote.	Majority.
1865.	COUNTY CLERK.		
	William Ervin, Rep.....	2,124	112
	J. N. Chase, Jr., Dem.....	2,012	
	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	L. A. Simmons, Rep.....	2,088	93
	William H. Jackson, Dem.....	2,006	
1866.	STATE TREASURER.		
	George W. Smith, Rep..	2,753	415
	Jessie Phillips, Dem.....	2,338	
	CONGRESS.		
	Charles E. Lippincott, Rep.....	2,755	416
	Lewis W. Ross, Dem.....	2,339	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	A. Hanson, Rep.....	2,750	410
	William Berry, Dem.....	2,340	
	SHERIFF.		
	Samuel Wilson, Rep.....	2,667	290
	F. D. Lipe, Dem.....	2,377	
	CORONER.		
	William W. Head, Rep.....	2,756	424
	Jeremiah Sullivan, Dem.....	2,332	
1867.	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	Sydnor H. Hogan, Dem.....	2,007	17
	Squire A. Epperson, Rep.....	1,990	
	SURVEYOR.		
	S. A. Hunt, Dem.....	2,055	123
	DeWitt C. Folsom, Rep.....	1,932	
1868.	PRESIDENT.		
	Horatio Seymour, Dem.....	2,721	
	U. S. Grant, Rep.....	2,935	214
	GOVERNOR.		
	John R. Eden, Dem.....	2,734	
	John M. Palmer, Rep.....	2,933	199
	CONGRESS.		
	Thompson McNeely, Dem.....	1,730	
	Leonard F. Ross, Rep.....	2,934	204
	STATE ATTORNEY.		
	L. W. James, Dem.....	2,729	
	C. H. Sweeney, Rep.....	2,832	203
	STATE SENATOR.		
	John H. Hungate, Dem.....	2,752	
	Isaac McMannus, Rep.....	2,906	154
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	Henry W. Kreider, Dem.....	2,753	
	Humphrey Horrath, Rep.....	2,897	144
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	Edgar R. Wright, Dem.....	2,766	
	Benj. F. Pinkley, Rep.....	2,891	125
	SHERIFF.		
	Wm. C. McLeod, Dem.....	2,712	
	John E. Lane, Rep.....	2,930	218
	CORONER.		
	Harvy F. Chase, Dem.....	2,724	
	J. H. Epperson, Rep.....	2,926	202
1869.	COUNTY JUDGE.		
	Wm. S. Hendricks, rep.....	2,357	
	J. B. Nickle, Dem.....	2,374	17
	COUNTY CLERK.		
	James H. Provine, Rep.....	2,288	
	Q. C. Ward, Dem.....	2,449	161
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	Thomas J. Downen, Rep.....	2,338	
	S. A. Hunt, Dem.....	2,392	54

1869		Vote.	Majority.
	SURVEYOR.		
	J. W. Lawson, Rep.....	2,354	
	W. J. Edie, Dem.....	2,385	31
	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.		
	D. Branch, Rep.....	2,248	
	L. H. Copeland, Dem.....	2,421	173
1870.	CONGRESS.		
	B. F. Westlake, Rep.....	2,285	
	T. W. McNeeley, Dem.....	2,410	125
	STATE SENATOR.		
	H. S. Senter, Rep.....	2,285	
	B. R. Hampton, Rep.....	2,257	
	Thomas B. Cabeen, Dem.....	2,407	122
	John S. Bailey, Dem.....	2,419	162
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	George R. Moore, Rep.....	2,249	
	William S. Campbell, Rep.....	2,261	
	W. H. Neece, Dem.....	2,447	198
	James Manley, Dem.....	2,403	142
	SHERIFF.		
	Charles C. Hays, Rep.....	2,280	
	Thomas Murray, Dem.....	2,377	97
	CORONER.		
	James H. Epperson, Rep.....	2,274	
	D. W. Campbell, Dem.....	2,406	132
1871.	CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.		
	J. L. Beveridge, Rep.....	2,395	
	— Hays, Dem.....	2,512	117
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
	John E. Lane, Rep.....	2,271	
	Wm. M. Lipe, Dem.....	2,589	318
	SURVEYOR.		
	J. W. Siders, Rep.....	2,404	
	Jas. Shannon, Dem.....	2,501	87
1872.	PRESIDENT.		
	U. S. Grant, Rep.....	2,797	197
	Horace Greeley, Lib.....	2,600	
	Charles O'Connor, Dem.....	14	
	GOVERNOR.		
	R. J. Oglesby, Rep.....	2,800	90
	Gustavus Koener, Liberal.....	2,710	
	CONGRESS.		
	William H. Ray, Rep.....	2,720	
	William H. Neece, Lib.....	2,799	79
	STATE SENATE.		
	Benjamin R. Hampton, Rep.....	2,755	19
	Moses A. Luce, Lib.....	2,736	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
	E. K. Westfall, Rep.....	4,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	W. A. Grant, Rep.....	4,183 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	J. E. Jackson, Lib.....	4,178 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Alpheus Lewis, Lib.....	3,899	
	COUNTY ATTORNEY.		
	Crosby F. Wheat, Rep.....	2,834	166
	John S. Bailey, Lib.....	2,668	
	CIRCUIT CLERK.		
	I. N. Pearson, Rep.....	2,890	275
	James A. Mustain, Lib.....	2,624	
	SHERIFF.		
	Samuel Frost, Rep.....	2,841	244
	Thomas Murray, Lib.....	2,597	
	CORONER.		
	W. R. Pittman, Rep.....	2,795	76
	Reuben Powell, Lib.....	2,719	

		Vote.	Majority.
1873.	COUNTY JUDGE.		
James Irwin, Anti-monopoly.....		2,241	226
Henderson Ritchie, Rep.....		2,015	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
Allen A. Sparks, Anti-monopoly.....		2,284	195
Asa K. Owen, Rep.....		2,089	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
Anthony Thornton, Anti-monopoly.....		2,229	184
David Brockway, Rep.....		2,045	
	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.		
John M. Dunsworth, Anti-monopoly.....		2,241	172
John H. Case, Rep.....		2,069	
1874.	SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
William B. Powell, Rep.....		2,305	28
Samuel M. Etter, Dem.....		2,277	
	CONGRESS.		
Henderson Ritchie, Rep.....		2,295	44
John C. Bagby, Dem. and Ind.....		2,251	
George Meadow.....		1	
	STATE SENATOR.		
John T. Morgan, Rep.....		2,293	896
James M. Campbell, Dem.....		1,407	
Samuel T. Shelton, Ind.....		864	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
C. W. Boydston, Rep.....		3,390	
John E. Jackson, Dem.....		4,321	
A. W. King, Rep.....		3,449 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Isaac L. Christy, Ind.....		2,881 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	SHERIFF.		
J. B. Venard, Rep.....		2,297	938
Isaac Oakman, Dem.....		1,359	
W. H. Ledgerwood, Ind.....		916	
	CORONER.		
W. R. Pittman, Rep.....		2,272	862
Thomas Cox, Dem.....		1,410	
Thomas J. Beard, Ind.....		893	
1875.	COUNTY TREASURER.		
J. W. Siders, Rep.....		2,088	561
P. Irwin, Dem.....		1,527	
Anthony Thornton, Ind.....		422	
	SURVEYOR.		
B. F. Howard, Rep.....		2,130	580
Wm. J. Edie, Dem.....		1,550	
Samuel Hunt, Ind.....		418	
	CORONER.		
W. H. Wayland, Rep.....		2,102	534
J. W. Westfall, Dem.....		1,568	
James Manly, Ind.....		390	
1876.	PRESIDENT.		
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....		2,952	141
Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....		2,811	
Peter Cooper, Ind.....		347	
	GOVERNOR.		
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....		2,958	183
Lewis Stewart, Dem.....		3,142	
	CONGRESS.		
Benj. F. Marsh, Rep.....		2,955	
John H. Hungate, Dem.....		2,838	
I. R. Christie, Ind.....		313	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
C. W. Boydston, Rep.....		4,225 $\frac{1}{2}$	
E. K. Westfall, Rep.....		4,476	
Charles H. Whitaker, Dem.....		7,605	
J. L. Epperson, Ind.....		1,908 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	COUNTY ATTORNEY.		
Crosby F. Wheat, Rep.....		3,016	198
Geo. S. Fuhr, Dem.....		2,821	

1876.

Vote. Majority.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

I. N. Pearson, Rep.....	3,105	440
N. H. Jackson, Dem.....	2,665	
L. F. Smith, Ind.....	339	

SHERIFF.

Charles C. Hays, Rep.....	3,009	226
Joseph W. Hays, Dem.....	2,783	
Amos Dixon, Ind.....	305	

CORONER.

George W. Reid, Rep.....	2,948	180
Thomas Cox, Dem.....	2,768	
W. L. Simpson, Ind.....	384	

CHAPTER XXXII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Progress in this county is nowhere better illustrated than in connection with our public schools. In the early day good schools were like "angels visits, few and far between," and it was considered very fortunate indeed if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. A person competent to teach the three branches, commonly and sarcastically spoken of as the three "Rs," "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic," could seldom be obtained. Some of the few scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children through the timber or across the prairie to some more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. The writer is personally acquainted with some who were sent a distance of six to nine miles, walking the entire distance morning and night of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a little knowledge of their mother tongue, and thus fit themselves for the duties of life. How different now! In every township there are from seven to eleven schools in successful operation. Competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and who make teaching a profession, by preparing themselves as thoroughly for this work as the lawyer, doctor, or divine are presumed to do.

The description given elsewhere of the old log court house will answer for the old-fashioned school house, though, instead of two windows, only one was the custom, and that of six lights 8x10. The school furniture was slab seats for the scholars, a three-legged stool and a hazel or birch rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed, the less the better, as the teacher

could get along the more readily. The walls of the school-room were decorated by the artistic hands of the scholars with drawings of the teacher, instead of being hung with such beautiful and instructive maps as are now found in all our school buildings. Instead of the beautiful specimens of penmanship now-a-days set for our children to copy, teachers were then employed who, in many instances, could scarcely write their own names. Altogether, in the light of to-day, the schools of forty and fifty years ago were very dreary affairs.

William L. Woodside has the original agreement made between his father, John G. Woodside, and the patrons of his school, which will illustrate the difference between then and now. The following is a copy of said agreement:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, by and between John G. Woodside of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, both of McDonough county, and State of Illinois. I, the above named Woodside, do agree to teach a school in the school house near Levi Parent's for the term of six months, five days in each week, or time to that amount. I do agree to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of my skill and judgment. I also bind myself to keep good order and pay strict attention to my school. And we, the undersigned, do promise to pay the said Woodside for his services, one dollar per scholar in money, and three dollars in good merchantable wheat, pork, wool, linen, linsey, flax, or work at the market price in this neighborhood, to be delivered at said Woodside's house. The pork to be paid at the usual time of killing, the money part or other articles to be paid at the expiration of the school. And we, the subscribers, do bind ourselves to fix the school house in a comfortable manner. School to commence the first of May, or sooner if the subscribers want it. I, the said Woodside, will begin with twenty scholars, and any large scholar or scholars that will not submit themselves to the rules of said school shall be expelled from said school. And it is to be understood that said Woodside is to have the liberty of teaching his own children. If either of the parties should become dissatisfied, the school can be discontinued at the end of three months by the teacher or a majority of the subscribers, either party giving two weeks' notice."

By law the sixteenth section of every township was to be used for school purposes, but there being little or no sale for land, and the government price of \$1 25 per acre being all that could be realized from its sale, the income to be derived from it could amount to but little. Subscription schools, therefore, had to be depended upon. The first school in Macomb, if not in the county, paid for from the public treasury was in 1837, and taught by Miss Ellen Overton, who, we believe, still continues to follow the profession of teacher. From this time forward the people began to avail themselves of the privileges of the school law, but not until the last few years was any remarkable progress made.

The school statistics of the county are an interesting study. We find there are, under twenty-one years of age, 14,890 persons. Of these, 10,878 are between the ages of six and twenty-one, or of school age. There were enrolled during the past year 8,059 pupils in the various schools, showing that 2,819 or a little more than one-fourth of the number of those of school age were kept altogether from the schools; but notwithstanding this, there are but fourteen females and thirteen males between the ages of twelve and twenty-one that are unable to read or write. There are 156 school houses having a total value of \$160,420. There were raised for all school purposes the past year \$98,237, of which \$55,566 were paid teachers; \$5,520 for new school houses; repairs and improvements, \$4,763; school furniture, \$1,933; fuel and incidental expenses, \$6,550; for bonds, \$6,219; interest on bonds, \$1,030; and a sum for other expenses which added to the above will make a total expenditure for school purposes of \$84,454, or an average of \$10.48 for each pupil enrolled. The average wages paid male teachers outside of Macomb, Bushnell and Prairie City, is about \$43 per month, and female teachers \$33. The highest salary paid any male teacher was \$135 per month; the lowest salary, \$25. The highest paid any female teacher was \$50; the lowest \$20 per month. The number of first grade certificates granted during 1876 were six; of the second grade, 352. There were 721 applicants for certificates, of whom 416 were females.

McDonough College.—As early as 1835 a project was set on foot for the establishment of a college in this county, showing that from the start our people took an interest in the cause of education. A petition signed by a number of the citizens of the county was presented to the Legislature at its session of 1835-36, praying the passage of an act incorporating an institution to be known as McDonough College. The act was passed and approved by the Governor January 12, 1836. By this act William W. Bailey, Charles Hays, Moses Hinton, William Proctor, James McCroskey, Joseph G. Walker, George Miller, John M. Walker, Saunders W. Campbell and Alexander Campbell were appointed trustees. Notwithstanding the early day in which this charter was granted it was not until 1851 a full college course was established, though for several years a school of high grade was held in the building. This building was begun in 1835, immediately after the charter was granted, but not completed until the following year. Rev. James

M. Chase and Rev. Stafford occupied the building for some years with a select school, the Schuyler Presbytery, under whose control and supervision the college was to be, never feeling warranted in reorganizing the college course. In 1848 McGinnis & Banks obtained judgment against the trustees of the college for work performed on the building, and sold the property to satisfy the same, the Masonic Lodge, of Macomb, becoming the purchaser. At this time the Grand Lodge of Masons had in contemplation the establishment of a Masonic college, and the lodge in Macomb thought it advisable to purchase the property and tender it to the Grand Lodge, believing it an inducement to locate the college in that city. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge that year, Dr. J. B. Kyle, in behalf of Macomb Lodge, made a tender of it to that body. The offer was declined, the Grand Lodge having become satisfied it would be unwise to engage in the undertaking it had contemplated. It was then tendered to the Schuyler Presbytery on condition that that body should establish and maintain therein a school of high grade, which proposition was accepted. A charter for a college, to be known as the McDonough College, was then obtained, the old charter having been forfeited, we believe. James M. Chase, William F. Ferguson, William K. Stewart, T. S. Vail and W. R. Talbott were made trustees by the said charter. The Masonic Lodge of Macomb then nominated Rev. Ralph Harris to a professorship in the institution, which action was ratified by the Board of Trustees, on condition that Mr. Harris would run the school and receive therefor the tuition fees as his salary. Mr. H. accepted the offer, and on the first Monday in November, 1849, the school was opened, and continued by him for about two years, assisted by Miss Ellen Phelps.

On the eleventh of June, 1851, Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees as President of the College, at a salary of \$700 per year, he to enter upon the discharge of his duties the beginning of the next term, in September following. A full college course was decided upon, and the following faculty chosen: Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and Evidences of Christianity; Rev. Ralph Harris, A. M., Professor of Languages; Thomas Gilmore, Tutor.

Mr. Ferguson, as President, took charge of the college in September, 1851, but was not formally inaugurated until March, 1852. During the first year there were enrolled 133 students in all the

departments, showing a fair degree of prosperity. Prof. Ferguson continued to act as president up to the day of his death, which occurred on the fifteenth day of March, 1853. Rev. Ralph Harris was then appointed president *ad interim* until the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, and James W. Matthews, teacher. At this regular meeting Mr. Matthews was elected Professor of Mathematics and Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury, President. It being impossible for Mr. Pillsbury to accept at once, Rev. John C. King was appointed President *ad interim*. Mr. King entered upon the discharge of his duties, and continued to act until Mr. Pillsbury assumed charge a few months after. Under Mr. Pillsbury's administration the college prospered somewhat for a while, but the Synod of the Presbyterian Church refusing to help the institution, as had been expected, it was found utterly impossible to sustain it; so in 1855 it was closed and the building and grounds reverted to the Masons, and thus ended what ought to have been an honorable and useful institution in McDonough county.

Prairie City Academy.—This institution was organized by special charter in the year 1859, in the village of Prairie City, with Prof. Daniel Branch as Principal, and Mrs. S. F. W. Branch, Assistant. For six years Mr. and Mrs. Branch conducted the school in an able manner, graduating quite a number of young gentlemen and ladies. The attendance during this time was quite large, and the school was held in just pride by the citizens of that place. In 1865, Professor and Mrs. Branch resigned their positions in order to move to Macomb, Mr. Branch having been elected County Superintendent of Public Schools, and desiring to open an office at the county seat. Prof. Weige succeeded in charge of the school. It was continued for about four years longer with failing fortunes, and finally went down, the building being sold to the town, and is now used for common and high school purposes.

McDonough Normal and Scientific College.—In 1865 a charter was obtained from the Legislature of the State for the organization of the above named institution in the city of Macomb. The old college property, situated in the northeast part of the city, was then owned by Dr. B. R. Westfall, a gentleman whose heart is enlisted in the cause of education, and who sold the same to Prof. D. Branch at a sacrifice, on condition that a school of high grade should be kept in operation therein for ten years. An arrangement was then effected between Mr. Branch and the trustees of

the newly chartered college by which the school was to be carried on under the charter obtained. This was the beginning of the McDonough Normal and Scientific College, which has now been in operation for eleven years, and which generally has had a fair degree of prosperity. Owning the building and grounds, and also using the same as a home, the expenses of the institution have been light, the receipts from tuition being sufficient to carry on the work without the aid of an endowment fund. Mr. and Mrs. Branch have toiled hard to make the school worthy the patronage of the citizens of McDonough county, and if their success has not been such as might be expected by the outside world, the reason is certainly apparent to all thinking persons. Some twenty gentlemen and ladies have graduated here, and are now occupying honorable positions in life.

A word to the citizens of McDonough with respect to this institution. An opportunity is here offered to build up a college that will be your just pride. Mr. and Mrs. Branch are willing to dispose of the property on reasonable terms to any religious body or private corporation that will take hold and continue the work so well begun by them. Surrounded by the best agricultural region in the State, with abundance of wealth, and with an increasing population, a first-class college could easily be sustained. Let the effort be made.

Macomb Female Seminary.—Established in 1852, and continued for but a short time.

ELDORADO TOWNSHIP.

The schools of this township are up to the standard. The buildings, as a class, are good, perhaps equal to any in the county. From the statistics given by townships, in regard to receipts and expenditures for school purposes for the year 1876, it will be seen that Eldorado falls much below that of any other township. Ordinarily, the school expenses of Eldorado are as much as any other township, but for 1876 the assessor failed to make such returns as were necessary to collect school taxes. There were, however, three districts properly reported which includes the amount given in the table.

School District No. 1.—The school house stands upon the northeast corner of section 11. It is valued at \$700. Until 1872, this district was two miles and a half long, north and south. At that time districts 1 and 6 were divided, forming 1, 6, and 7, as now known. The directors are Austin Bowman, Samuel J. Foster, and James H. Bowles. Jacob Bailey taught during the winter of 1876-77, and Miss Luella Kimble during the summer of 1877.

District No. 2.—The school building is located on the southeast corner of section 4. It is worth but about \$150. There is a move being made to procure a fund for the erec-

tion of a new building. G. H. Mershon, John Corbitt, and William Beckwith, directors. Hammond Herron taught during the winter of 1876-77, and Miss Jennie Bailey during the summer of 1877.

District No. 3.—The school house stands on the southwest corner of section 5, and is worth about \$400. The directors are Isaac Chandler, Henry Hushaw, and I. W. Daley. Miss Ida Bowman was employed to teach the summer school of 1877, and M. S. Arnold for the winter of 1876-77.

District No. 4.—The school building which is valued at \$200, is located upon the northeast corner of section 19. W. R. Remington, Thomas Lawyer, and W. C. Standard, are the present directors. Frank Lawyer taught the winter of 1876-77, and Miss Mary Ausbury during the summer following.

District No. 5.—The school house of No. 5 stands on the northwest corner of section 22. It is a good frame building erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500; it is now valued at \$1,000. It is 24x30. This school is familiarly known as "Sixteen." The present Directors are Henry S. Leighty, Louis Bottenburg, and A. J. Herron. Mark Leighty taught during the winter of 1876-77, and Mary Askew, the summer of 1877.

District No. 6.—The school house of this district was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$800. It is on the southeast corner of section 14. Henry Lambern, William Kimble, and Abraham Liggett, are the Directors. Miss Mary Mathewson taught the first term of school in the present building, Hattie Campbell taught during winter of 1876-77, and Miss Sarah Sweeney during the summer of 1877.

District No. 7.—The school building was built in 1875; value, \$700. It is located on the northwest corner of section 36. The present Directors are: F. O. Harvey, Charles Dennis, and John O'Herron. Hardin Haines taught the winter term of 1876-77, and Miss Eliza Sweeney during the following summer.

District No. 8.—The school house stands upon the south-west quarter of section 27; value \$250. S. R. Musgrove, John Snowden, and John Nelson, are the directors. The teacher during the winter of 1876-77 was John Adams; summer following, Miss Maud Beamer.

District No. 9.—This house was erected in 1875; value \$750. E. H. Stockton, Jacob Lawyer, and William Bryant, directors. Maxwell Kennedy taught during the winter of 1876-77, and Miss Lizzie Askew during the summer.

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The first school building erected in this township was built in 1849, on the northwest corner of section 25, on the farm of Joseph Lownes, and remained standing until 1857. The first directors were Daniel Harris. A. W. Russell, and J. Lownes.

In 1846 the township was divided into three school districts, as follows: A line through the center north and south, and the east half equally divided east and west. In 1852 the west half was divided into two districts. In 1857 all lines were annulled and the township divided into nine districts of equal size, two miles square. The three school houses then standing were sold at public auction by Joseph Lownes, the township Treasurer.

Fairview, District No. 2.—A school house was moved to the present site in 1858. A new building, one with all the modern improvements, was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1,450. It is 24x36. It is located on the southeast corner of section 4. The following are the names of the directors that have served: P. E. Wilson, John Rutledge, James Portlock, J. E. Porter, J. H. Epperson, Norman Millington, A. Hanson, William Lance, Robert Rutledge, J. P. Wilt, Wm. B. Swango, Peter Richardson, B. Donelson. Teachers—Jane Hartford, Samantha Harris, Truman Spears, John L. Epperson, J. N. Porter, E. W. Ford, Linda Robinson, Miss C. Porter, H. A. Mann, Joseph Sanders, Miss Burchfield, Eli Brown, Lou. Huston, Sue Parks, A. W. Clark, Mary Elwell.

District No. 5.—About the year 1855 a log house was moved from Fulton county and placed on the northeast corner of section 22, now owned by Emory Lownes. In this building four terms of school were taught, by the following teachers: R. C. Porter, William Hammond, Allen Yaple, and Elizabeth Miller. On the districts of the township being divided, in 1854, the school was discontinued, and the log house sold at public auction for \$20. Among the directors that have served are: Simon Pontious, Lyman Porter, Joseph Porter, J. H. Epperson, Reuben Porter, Thomas Seaburn, J. Wisler, J. Reedy, and D. B. Gregory. The following are the teachers: R. Porter, Gertrude Hughes, William Frame, Annie Guild, Charles Wilkins, J. A. Porter, Marion Dickey, Lucy Merrill, J. M. Case, Annie Gill, Lauretta Waters, J. C. Moore, Mr. McKinney, Louisa Taylor, Lou Huston, Annie Porter, G. H. Closson, Lena Richardson.

Summit, District No. 7.—The school building is located on the southwest corner of section 25, and was erected immediately after the township was re-districted in 1857. It is a small frame house, and cost about \$750.

District No. 9.—The school house of this district stands on the southeast corner of section 30. It is a small frame, built about the year 1859. Among the directors composing the board of this district from time to time were: Edward Woods, W. L. Pendell, S. F. Hammer, Merrilla A. Woods, W. A. Griffin, and B. Staley.

MOUND TOWNSHIP.

District No. 2.—This district was organized in 1861, and directors elected the same year. Previous to this, the territory was united to the Bardolph District. The school house was erected in 1862, at a cost of \$350. Among the directors were David Kepple, John W. Booth, James W. Jackson, A. C. Fleming, J. I. Gardner, James Kepple, William J. Jackson. Teachers—J. W. Sparks, T. L. Kendrick, Mary J. Evans, John Weathers, A. J. McCaner, John Hopwood, Emma Walker, T. L. Matchett, B. S. Hogland, Robert Work, A. Been, J. Miller, Miss Campbell, W. Porter, Taylor Kirkpatrick, Ella Walker.

White Hall, District No. 3.—This district was organized in 1854, its school being held in a small house until 1864, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$481 95. The same year the district was equally divided east and west making district 3 and 10. H. Fortner, G. W. Lemaster, J. N. Boaz, Samuel Lance, William Crawford, G. W. Solomon, Samuel Steel, J. W. Brock, G. W. Hutchins, Adam Lance, John Rose, were among the directors. Among the teachers were J. S. Kirby, Mary Harper, Mary J. Brock,

J. Beam, Eliza Bozley, Elizabeth McConnell, R. N. Porter, Lucy Merrill, A. S. Hopwood, Helen Sperling, Miss C. Bozley, Melvina Fortner, S. H. Remmington, Mary Derby, C. F. McDonough, G. W. Porter, Maggie Culcumber, V. A. Treudley, Joseph San lers, James Ross.

District No. 4.—Previous to 1855, school was held in Edward Dyer's house. In that year a frame house 22x30 feet was erected at a cost of \$325. The present building, a good frame, was built in 1869, at a cost of \$1,200, and is 22x36 feet in size; it is located on section 22. The following named are among the directors that have served: E. Dyer, Joseph Melvin, A. J. Fleming, D. Hager, William A. Anderson, C. H. Boaz, Elias Beaver, J. M. Holmes, Ross Manly, Amos Hipsley, J. Scott, William Work. Among the teachers were W. H. Green, E. T. Neal, J. H. Emory, George Hardy, Giles Green, Miss M. L. Carter, J. N. Wick, T. J. Kirkpatrick, James B. Forresman, D. C. Brenneman, Edward Shannon.

Cottonwood, District No. 6.—Building located in the northeast corner of section 33. It was erected in 1856, and enlarged in 1877. Among the directors that have served were: Ross Manly, Joseph Mukey, Richard Reams, James Updegraff, Thompson Allen, R. Welch, J. W. Sheeley, Isaac Sheeley. Among the teachers are: Mary Hipsley, Lyda Rutledge, James Thompson, Martha Carter, Alice A. Rankin, Maria Porter, Amanda Cronover.

Langsford, District No. 7.—The school house was moved from the New Philadelphia district to its present location, the southwest corner of section 25, in 1863. The size of the building is 20x24 feet. Among the directors that have served are the following named persons: C. Dunlap, John R. Post, Joseph Shannon, A. Switzer, J. A. Langsford, Henry Ellison, William M. Mercer, James F. Richards, A. K. Brown, R. Butler, H. W. Sheets, A. Shannon, James Dorr, Daniel Wetsel, B. F. Mumma, L. A. Lybarker, S. A. Stewart, H. Lindsey. Those teaching were: Eliza Bozley, Mollie R. Smith, Clementine Lownes, A. K. Brown, Mary E. Shannon, Lena Richardson, C. C. Cooper, O. Cunningham, Delia Milton, W. N. Campbell, L. Barker, Isaac Holmes.

District No. 8.—Building located on section 2. District was organized in 1860, and the house erected the same year at a cost of \$600, its size being 20x26 feet. The first directors were: John Crowel, Moses Wilson, and William Cox. The present ones are: G. A. Cadwallader, B. P. Nebergall, and Samuel Clark. The following are the names of the teachers: Mary Harper, John Miner, Tillie Gurney, William Spark, Ettie Moore, Etha Harlan, James Fortner, Mary Cochrane, Hardy Robinson, Lavina Tainter, Albert Beem, W. S. Wortman, Jane Walters, Perry Cooper, Helen Sperling, Alice Throckmorton, Charles West, Willis A. Boughner, J. W. Sanders, Lena Richardson, D. C. Brenneman, Emma Sperling.

District No. 9.—The building is situated on section 10, and was erected in 1864 at a cost of \$800; size 22x32 feet. The year previous school was taught in a dwelling near the present house. Those that have served as directors are: Clark Sperry, T. Sperry, R. A. Aldams, S. McConnell, William Stephens, George Humphrey, Paxton Moore, W. H. Culp, H. H. Nance. Those teaching are: Mr. Gapin, A. Beam, J. Wick, S. Bonfill, Hattie Woodman, Sarah Sperling, Vina Crownover.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP.

Maple Hill, District No. 1.—The building is located on the southeast corner of section 26; its size is 18x30 feet; value \$350. There are fifty scholars in the district, with an attendance of thirty. Among the directors that have served are: L. T. Scott, William H. Cowperthwaite, Darius Jones, J. Havens. The teachers are: J. T. Spear, Emma Sperling, Mary M. Scott, Maggie Brice.

District No. 2.—This district was organized in 1869. House was built in 1870, at a cost of \$700. It is 16x24. There are twenty-eight scholars in the district, and an average attendance of twenty-five. Average salary \$28 per month. J. M. Devore, J. W. Negley, John Serbert, Jacob Smith, Albertson Moore, and J. C. Cadwallader, have served as directors, and as teachers the following named persons: L. S. Mills, Lizzie Brown, Mattie Cadwallader, Louis Hover, Rosa Stearns.

District No. 3.—The school house was erected in 1864, and is situated on section 28. The size of the building is 18x30, and its cost \$700. Among the directors serving are: Thomas Pearce, D. A. McDonald, D. N. Simmons, John Leshner. Among the teachers are: Daniel Hagaman, Emma McKenney.

PRAIRIE CITY AND BUSHNELL TOWNSHIPS.

Union District No. 4.—School building located on the northeast corner of section 19, and erected in 1875 at a cost of \$1,055; size, 22x30 feet. The district was organized in 1867. There are fifty scholars in it, and thirty in attendance in school. J. C. Cline, William A. Posey, James Black, James Fannihill, John Fees, and Enoch Hall have been the directors serving, while among the teachers were: Mrs. Josie Hurst, Mary L. Stewart, Miss McKinney.

Union District No. 5.—This district was organized in 1867 and building erected, which was destroyed by fire. The present one was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$1,100; size, 22x30 feet. In the district are forty-five scholars, with thirty attending school. The following named are among the directors: Orin Mariner, E. Hovenden, J. W. Hays, C. F. Long, C. W. Vandever, D. Brown, and J. N. Devore. Among those teaching were: Seeley Mariner, George S. Doughty, and Amanda Burchfield.

Union District No. 6.—The school building is located on the northeast corner section 24. The directors at present are: Adam Long, Benjamin Coleman, and James Bricker. Among those teaching in this district were: R. H. Smith, Lucretia Bird, and Mr. Nickerson.

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—School house in Prairie City. [See Prairie City.]

Emory, District No. 2.—This district was organized in 1856 and the building erected the same year. Its size 18x24 feet and present value \$100. The house is situated on the southeast corner of section 4. There are twenty-five scholars in the district, an average attendance of twelve or fifteen in school. The average salary of the teachers is \$30. Wesley Cope, Henry Perley, S. S. Stearns, William L. Sheaff, William Cope, William King, and Francis T. Emory have served as directors. The first teacher was

Mrs. Henry Peasly, who has been succeeded by the following named persons: Jennie Nesselrode, Emma Fisher, Morna Moore, Ella Walter, Rosa Stearns.

District No. 3.—The building is located on the southeast corner of section 16, and is 24x30 feet. The average salary of teachers is \$35. The present directors are John Arter, Joseph Gary, and 'Squire Logston. Miss Ella Paxton teacher for 1876.

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—Building in the town of Industry; its value, \$2,000. Directors, H. C. Sullivan, S. R. Martin and J. F. Mosser. Teachers for 1876: Principal, H. M. Towner; Assistants, Miss Ella Kenyon and Miss F. M. Baymiller. In this district are 198 scholars.

District No. 2.—Building located on the northwest quarter of section 8, and is valued at \$500. There are 40 scholars in District; J. L. Kirkpatrick and Wm. Kinkade, directors; Miss Fannie Baker, teacher for 1876.

Runkle, District No. 3.—This district was organized in 1866, and a school building erected the same year at a cost of \$700; it is a frame building, 18x28, and located on section 28. There are 20 scholars in the district, with an average attendance of ten. The average salary of teachers is \$30 per month. The district is two miles wide and three miles long. The following are among those serving as directors: Darius Runkle, R. C. Clugston, H. B. Smiley, Samuel Clugston and Walter McGaughy. The following are the names of the teachers since 1866: Alice Norton, Rachel Clugston, Chas. Imes, Isaac M. Martin, Murray Ritchie, Lucinda Wheat, Rinda Hamilton, Ann Pollock, Luther Crail, Thomas Maxwell and Bell Hathaway.

Pleasant Grove, District No. 4.—The school building is situated in the southwest quarter of section 26, and was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$610; size, 20x30 feet; present value \$200; 80 scholars in district, 25 in attendance; average salary of teachers, \$35 per month. Among the various directors serving from time to time are: J. J. Wyatt, W. Wilhelmes, James Greenwell, W. L. Springer and W. B. Peck. Teachers, Thomas L. Maxwell, F. P. Lawyer, M. F. Broodwell.

District No. 5.—The school house of this district is situated on the northeast quarter of section 17, and is worth \$300. In the district are sixty scholars. Directors for 1876: Andrew Anstine and E. P. Munson. Miss Rella Deeker, teacher.

District No. 6.—This district was organized in 1860, and the same year the present school building was erected on the southeast corner of section 4. It is a good frame and worth about \$300. The first directors were: William C. McKamy, David Cox, and Orsamus Farrington; the present ones are: Columbus Gibson, John McGoughy, and James Lawyer.

District No. 7.—School building is situated on the northwest quarter of section 12; is a good frame valued at \$400. Directors for 1876: Ebenezer Vail, and David Bruner. Teacher—Romanus Beaver. There are thirty-five scholars in this district.

Dirie, District No. 8.—This district was organized in 1864 and the school building erected on section 23 the same year. The size of the building is 24x30 feet. Present value \$400. There are thirty-four scholars in the district, with twenty-five in attend-

ance. Among the directors having served are Hugh Wilson, Dr. M. M. Clark, J. Horke-roder, J. W. Miller, C. R. Shannon, W. S. Pile, and J. V. Wilson. Among those teaching are W. S. Pile, Jane Cannon, James Gregg, and Ross Mikey.

Black, District No. 9.—The school house of this district is located on the southeast corner of section 30, and was built in 1867 at a cost of \$1,400; size 26x28 feet. In the district are seventy-five scholars, with an average attendance of twenty-five. The district is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The following have served as directors: William Black, R. L. Dark, O. C. Crossen, Edgar Burnham, and James Stott. William Lucas taught first school. Clem. White taught in 1876.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Crown Point, District No. 1.—This district was organized April 21, 1856, at a meeting held at the residence of John Upp. A small frame house was erected the same year. The district increased in wealth and population so rapidly that they were compelled to erect a new building, which they did in 1874, on the site of the old one, and at a cost of \$1,469. The present building is supplied with all the modern school furniture, and is of itself a model of beauty and convenience. It is located on section 1. Directors that have served are: Green Lane, S. S. Chapman, T. Langhlin, D. M. Hammer, John Upp, John Watson, James Savage, Josiah McDonald, John Foreman, Alexander Watson, S. N. Throckmorton, J. Knight. The following named were teachers: Levi W. Elliott, Jacob Randolph, David Blazer, Kate Sabin, O. F. Kolar, H. C. Maxwell, Minnie Winfield, Rettie Roberts, W. R. Scott, Emma Kautz, Miss S. P. Walker, Maria Cannon, James Hess, C. Bonfield, John J. Miller, Francis Dierdoff, J. B. Russell, Laura Phelps, C. L. Miller, Flora Newcomb, Lena Richardson, John Griswold, Rosa Kirkpatrick, J. A. Doran, A. Beem, Mary Norris, Charles Imes, Jennie Blazer and Albert Beem.

Maple Grove, District No. 2.—Building situated on section 4. District organized in April, 1856. During the first year school was held in a log dwelling on a knoll about one-half mile west of the present building, called Mount Nebo. In 1857 a good frame building was erected, which, on the first of March, 1868, was burned. In the same year another house was erected at a cost of \$1,500; size, 24x32. The following are the names of all the directors and teachers that have served: J. H. Swigart, T. M. Fox, Edmond Polk, Isaac Haines, O. S. Thayer, John Crane, M. Bash, H. Dremch, John Blackburn, N. H. Pierce, John Mitchell, John Barclay, B. F. Gloyd, Thomas Adcock, Hyman Morrison, Ellis Crane, Abner Jones, directors. T. McMahan, Levi Elliott, Mr. Griffith, W. W. Porter, Kate Sabin, L. Smith, Priscilla Hogue, R. Adcock, L. Ready, William Lucas, Emma Bliss, J. W. Bugg, J. Wash, E. Winter, Miss Wood, Berry Ream, Allie Ervin, Clay Agnew, Ella Scudder, Archey McCandless, Mary Taylor, W. S. Wortman, Flora Newcomb, Harvey Shannon, Ella Fulton, teachers.

District No. 3.—School building located on the southeast corner of section 6; is a good frame structure, valued at \$600. The directors are, W. W. Taylor, Samuel Frost and Dr. B. R. Westfall. H. C. Lucas taught during the winter of 1876-77.

District No. 4.—The school house stands on the northwest corner of section 20, and is valued at \$300. J. L. Smith, William Fry, and Robert McNair are directors; teacher for the year 1876, Sarah Allison.

District No. 5.—This district has a good frame school house, and is known as "Center School." The building is on the southeast corner of section 16. The directors are, S. C. Knight, Cyrus Townley and David Pearce; teacher, W. S. Wortman.

Union, District No. 6.—District organized and building erected in 1857; house located on section 13; was built at a cost of \$700. J. M. Rexroat, Alph Gray and Lewis Wooley were the first directors, Alfred Gray taught the first school; Edgar Bolles taught five successive terms.

District No. 7.—The school building is located on the southeast corner of section 26; it is valued at \$500. The directors are, Samuel R. Jones, John Thomas and Z. J. Wooten; teacher for 1876-77, Gertrude Decker.

District No. 8.—The school house stands on the northeast corner of section 33, and is valued at \$600. The directors are, James Clark, Leonard Odenweller and John C. Moore; the teacher for 1876-77 was John Odenweller.

District No. 9.—Building situated on the southwest corner of section 29. District was organized in April 1847. A building 18x28 was then erected, one-half mile south of the present one. In 1863 they moved into their new building. The directors that have served in this district are named: T. Allison, J. M. Walker, William J. Pace, G. W. Provine, John Kinkade, W. Knowles, J. Sullivan, James Walker, C. Blazer, J. Vance, John Provine, R. Knowles, A. J. Pace, J. Moore, J. Norville, James Allison.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—District organized in 1866, and the house moved from District No. 2, to its present location on the northwest quarter of section 12, the same year. Directors: S. C. Decker, James Boyd, Andrew Brandt, A. B. Markham, J. B. Kohule, J. Rowels, J. C. Davis, T. B. Martin, J. B. Bricker, J. T. Parvin. Teachers—Mollie Smith, Hannah Parvin, Aggie Hasting, Tillie Moore, Martin Hoagland, Henry McElvain, Ella Markham, Taylor Kirkham, Mary Plowman, Miss Arthur.

Mount Solon, District No. 2.—Building located on the northeast quarter of section 10, and erected in 1866, at a cost of \$1,080. It is 24x38. In 1865, District No. 7 was divided, making districts number 1, and 7. In 1867, No. 7 was changed to No. 2. Directors—Mattison Irwin, L. H. Shriner, Abraham Switzer, D. L. Randolph, Enos Spangler, A. L. Bryan, H. H. McElvain, Foster Dobbins, Jacob Spangler, Durham Harris. Teachers—Mary R. Smith, Lizzie Runkle, B. R. Hoagland, J. G. Scroggs, Sadie Parker, William Black, C. Hamilton, William N. Porter, Miss Hamilton, O. C. Miller, Marshall McElvain, Nelson Knowlton, Delia Milton.

District No. 3.—This district is consolidated with District No. 8, Walnut Grove township.

Mount Pleasant or Crabb, District No. 4.—District organized, directors elected, and house built in 1868. Building located on section 16; cost, \$375; size, 20x24 feet. The following are the names of all the directors since 1858, and also the teachers: I. N. Vanmeter, B. R. Hampton, George Upp, D. M. Crabb, Dr. G. I. Cowgill, H. B. Webb, A. J. Hawkins, Charles Philbert, S. P. Foreman, W. D. Bevins, N. Owens, Samuel Agnew,

William Runkle, directors. Mary Spangler, Rufus Spangler, George Litzenberg, Caroline Spangler, D. M. Spangler, I. N. Vanmeter, P. Davis, Addie Rogers, C. H. Black, William Stouton, Annie Shaw, Malinda Robinson, Annie Crabb, Nannie Lyon, George Fuhr, Sarah Vanmeter, Ella Thompson, N. Lewis, teachers.

Union, District No. 5.—This district is composed of portions of Macomb and Emmet townships, and has in it two buildings, one located in section 1, of Emmet, and one in section 18, of Macomb. Both were erected in 1856 at a cost of \$840 each. Previous to this a log house, that stood on the Laughlin place, was used. The following are the names of the present directors, as well as some of the former ones: A. H. Brookings, Adam Munger, G. Chaplin, J. R. Wallingford, Silas Creel, Firman Casto, W. F. Brookings, W. B. Curtis, James Statler, William Stickle, J. W. Arnold. Among the teachers are the following: Mary Spangler, James Munger, Eva Riley, Cynthia Ratekin, Mary Decker.

Pleasant Hill, District No. 6.—School house situated on the southwest quarter of section 23. District organized and house erected in 1855, at a cost of \$300. The year previous to this Miss Louisa Westfall taught in a log house some distance southeast of the present building. In 1866 a new house was erected at a cost of \$1,650; its size is 26x36. Miss Sarah Westfall taught the first term in the old house. The average salary of teachers is \$35 per month. The following are the names of the directors since the organization and also of the teachers: Directors—J. H. McCandless, O. M. Hoagland, Reuben Smith, George Booth, J. D. Curry, G. H. Cogswell, David Holler, Lamont Orr, E. K. Westfall, Frank Perrine, A. Harris, Bigger Head, J. S. McNelley, J. M. Archer, G. J. Booth, Z. T. Parvin, G. F. Curry, Robert Ellison, W. H. Leighty, William Edmondson. Teachers—Sarah Westfall, Mahala Pelly, Warren Porter, J. A. James, T. S. Clarke, Miss E. V. Kyle, G. W. Hammond, Nannie Eaton, Phebie A. Dickerson, E. K. Westfall, J. C. Rahe, Mollie E. Hoagland, Hibernia Reinwold, R. S. Davis, E. B. Walker, Lettie R. Stowell, S. J. Park, Lou T. Huston, W. H. Black, Anna Porter, J. M. Vincent, Frank Westfall, George Switzer, A. Been, Kate Elting.

Bardolph, District, No. 7.—This district was organized several years ago, and about 1860 a good frame school house was erected in Bardolph. The school building now occupied is in the town of Bardolph, and is a good two-story frame structure, containing four rooms, and was built in 1874. The present directors, the first board under the new organization, are, Columbus Hathaway, Robert Work and T. A. Jackson.

Wiley, District No. 8.—The present building was erected in the summer of 1877, and is provided with all the modern improvements; it is 26x36, and cost about \$1,300; the school house is located on the northeast corner of section 34. Previous to the erection of this building a school house stood on the same lot and was built in 1863 at a cost of \$731; this was sold at public sale in 1877 for \$70. Average salary of teachers, \$35 per month; average attendance, 23; those that have served as directors are, William H. Rile, George Booth, John S. Martin, C. W. Dallam, A. D. McBride, J. S. Scholl, John Wiley, Sam. Pollock, Albert Mosler, Samuel Kelso, Albert Huston and Joseph Parks; teachers that have taught are, Cynthia Polk, Miss A. M. Case, Miss McCandless, Wm. Bell, Miss Dickison, Jennie Treudley, Miss E. A. Guy, Ella Walker, Annie Clarke, Lizzie Rile, C. Hamilton, W.

S. Wortman, Mr. Cunningham, G. W. Simpson, Mr. Miller, Albert Beer, Ella Gloyd, Dordia Rile, Wm. Porter, Luella Kimble and Charles Imes.

Harmony, District No. 9.—This District was organized in 1863, and a house, 24x28 built the same year at a cost of \$470; it is located on section 29. The following are the directors that have managed the school since 1863: George Fuhr, E. L. Randolph, Isaac Cline, T. Knapp, D. Maguire, S. R. Gloyd and A. G. Black. Teachers: Theodore Knapp, Miss B. Knapp, Annie Shaw, Jennie Treudley, Hellen Ferguson, Wm. Knapp, Amanda Updegraff, Wilson McCandless, Edmonia Phelps, Lula Terry.

WALNUT GROVE.

District No. 1.—House moved to its present location, northwest corner of section 12, in 1863; size 24x28; value \$200. The following are the present directors: D. B. Keith, — Hittle, Henry Mariner. Among the teachers have been Hattie Kellough, Charles Mariner, and Sarah McDonald.

Locust Grove District No. 2.—District organized in 1863; building erected the following year; size 18x24: present value \$200: located on the southeast corner of section 4. The average salary of teachers is \$35 per month. Among the directors are the following: William Griggs, Warner Tracy, G. W. Buckner, W. W. Shoop, Henry Young, William Tracy. Among the teachers are Robert Griggs, James Bugg, Arch Neal, Henry Painter, Minnie Matthews, Jane Morey.

Hollow Hill, District No. 3.—District organized in 1863; house built in 1864; size 20x30; value \$250; location northeast corner of section 7. There are twenty-nine scholars in this district and an average attendance of 16. Among the directors that have served this district are E. A. Campbell, D. A. Vanice, Henry Graham, William J. Edie, B. F. Swain, John Cochrane, George B. Sanders, George W. Stanley. The following are the names of some of the teachers that have taught in this district: Priscilla Waddle, Annie Hamilton, Charles True, William Wilcoxon, Charles Greenup, Annie Hurl, James Campbell, Mrs. Emma McDonald, Alexander Campbell, Caroline Vance, Libbie Harris, Rachel Hobel.

Hicassie, District No. 4.—This school district was organized August 10, 1863, and a house built on the northeast corner of section 19, the same year at a cost of \$351 50. and in 1873 it was moved to its present location on section 18. School was first taught in this building by S. P. Camp, who commenced teaching December 10, 1863; owing to ill health he was compelled to quit teaching in a short time. William H. Harris taught the remainder of the term. Previous to building this house the children of this district, as well of 1, 2, and 3, were sent to Hickory Grove School, which stood on section 8, and is now the Shiloh church building. The first directors were: S. P. Camp, E. Lemons, and C. C. Kennett. The following gentlemen have served as directors: J. I. Norton, William Hastie, W. H. Lemon, T. J. Camp, I. W. Whittlesey, Z. B. Hart, James Booth, J. A. Brown, Dewitt Cruser, and Charles Stiwalt.

Centre, District No. 5.—Organized in 1863; building erected at a cost of \$500, size 22x24; located in section 16. Among the directors that have served this district from time to time are the following named: Jessie Arbagast, Madison C. Stearns, D. W. Lantz,

William Jones, J. W. Boden, C. S. Van Sycle. Among the teachers that have taught are: Annie Anstine, Nancy McGowen, Miss Lowry, Mattie Buck, Jennie Messelrode, James Robinson.

Greenwood, District No. 7.—Building located on section 26; erected in 1872; size, 20x30. Durant Litchfield, D. Chidester, and A. Arthur are the present directors, and Miss Melton the teacher for the year 1876.

Union, District No. 8.—This district is a union of No. 3, of Macomb, and No. 8, of Walnut Grove townships. The building is situated on the southwest quarter of section 32 of Walnut Grove township, and is valued at \$500. The directors are: Jacob Detrick, David Brockway, and Mr. Graham.

Linn Grove, District No. 6.—House located on the northwest corner of section 24, and erected in 1863 at a cost of \$500; present value, \$350; size, 18x26. Directors—William W. Stewart, J. T. Lewis, A. J. Tiger, B. F. Fox, H. Rodenback, H. George, William M. Hagemen, J. D. Hagemen, William Pugh. Teachers—Mary Spangler, M. J. Johnson, Maria Sperling, Miss Applegate, Sarah Fox, Bell Fowler, Mary Mariner, Cynthia Ratekin, Rowan Hamlin, Addie Engle, M. H. McElvain, G. A. Switzer, Mahala Markham, O. W. Clark.

District No. 9.—This district has a good brick building, situated on section 9, which was built in 1861 at a cost of \$400. Joseph Sullivan, James Depoy, C. C. Horrell, William H. Nankiville, John Thompson, Jesse R. Riggs, J. P. Blue, William J. Horrell, R. Burton, and C. Keeseker, have served as directors. Addie Neece, N. Neece, Samuel Riggs, Rebecca Pollock, W. E. Venard, and Ella Hume have taught in this district.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP.

There are in this township twelve districts, four of which are in union with other townships.

District No. 1.—The school building is located upon the southeast quarter of section 1. William Hunter, T. C. Kirkpatrick, and Cyrus Head served as directors for 1876-77; Cary Head teacher for the same time.

District No. 3.—The school house is on the northwest quarter of section 3. Directors for 1876-77 were T. L. Bowen, Nicholas Bucher, and James Roak, and Nancy D. Bowen, teacher.

District No. 3.—The school house is on the northwest quarter of section 8. The directors are W. S. Gordon, Marvel Bean, and John Inman. John O. Owen taught in 1876-77.

District No. 4.—The school building was erected in 1867, on section 17; it is brick, 20 x30, and cost \$900. Previous to the building of this house, school was held in an old log house which was built about 1857. The directors are, A. B. Cherry, Chas. A. Stevens and Jackson Riggs. Among those teaching are, T. Curtis, J. M. Dunsworth, Ada Curtis, Ella Humes and Ada Ingals.

District No. 5.—School house situated on the northwest corner of section 22. Directors for 1876-77 were John Kaiser, John Johnson and A. Decker. Watkins Decker was teacher during the same time.

District No. 6.—The school house stands upon the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14. Among those serving as directors are: W. S. McClelland, G. W. Reid and Michael Megan. The teacher for 1876-77 was Kate Kennedy.

District No. 7.—The school building is located on section 25, and is a good frame structure, costing but \$500. The following named gentlemen have served as Directors: W. F. Wayland, Joshua Wayland, S. T. McClure, Tom Andrews, James T. McClure and Geo. P. Norton. Among those teaching here are, Susan Haney, Sophia Leonard, Sarah K. Blazer, Laura E. Clugston, H. M. Scroggs, Sarah Allison, Annie Pace, Ella McClure and Susie Wayland.

District No. 8.—This school is known as the "Long Nine School." The building is located on section 33; it is a good, frame house and formerly stood in Middletown, and used as a business house; was purchased by the district in 1866, for \$600, and moved to its present site: the district was organized April 2, 1866. Among the directors serving have been, S. Strader, J. H. Snyder, Jessie McCarmack, Abraham Black and R. H. Horrell; teacher for 1876-77 was Ella McClure.

Union District No. 1.—School house located in Bethel township, section 1; directors are R. Venard and John Weaver; David Blazer, teacher for 1876; Alice Smith for 1877.

Union District No. 6.—School house in the town of Colchester.

Union District No. 8.—Building located on section 19. Directors for 1876-77 were H. C. Dramond, Oscar Floury, and Robert Myers; the teacher for the same period was E. R. Hoyt.

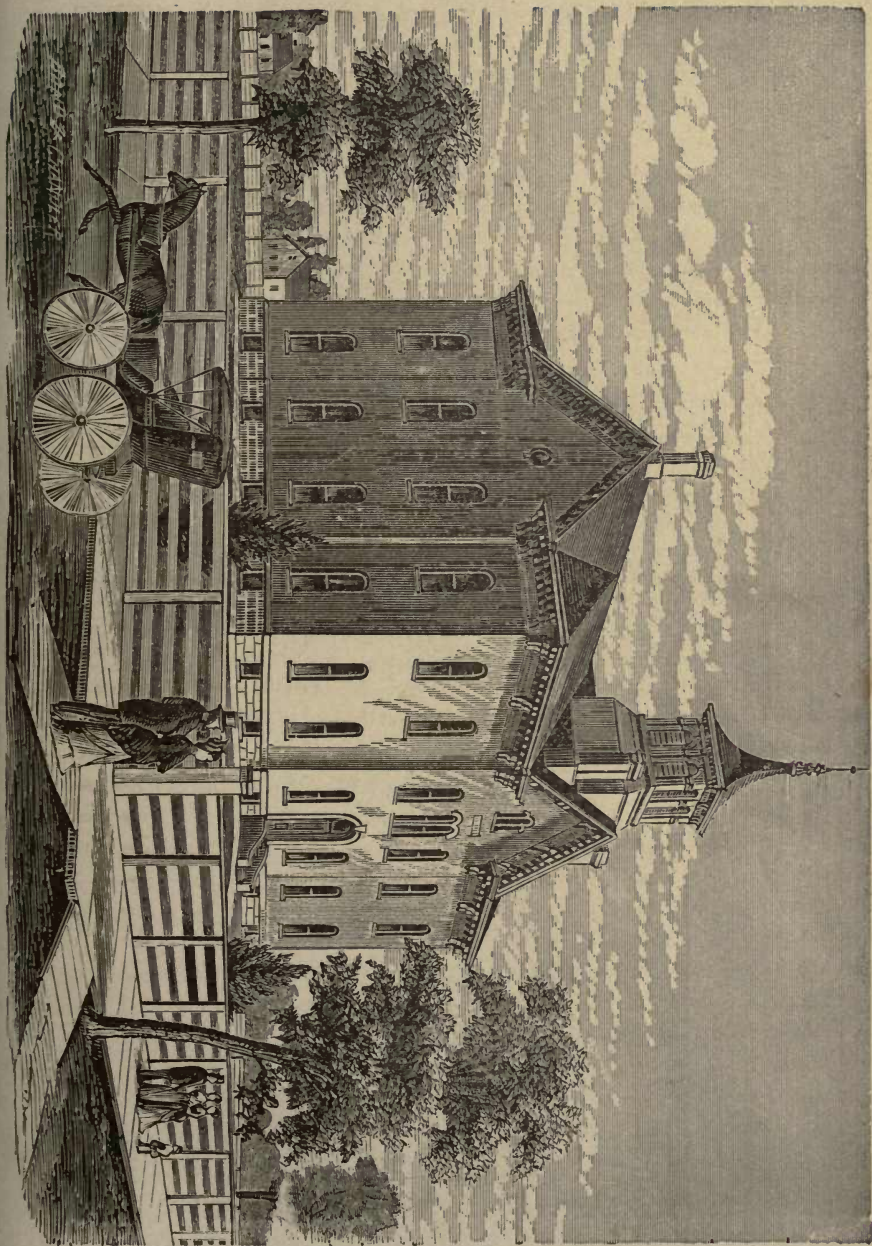
Union District No. 12.—School house located in Fandon. Among those serving as directors were R. C. Clark and Jacob Coon.

EMMET.

Union District No. 1.—School was taught in a log house near Clarke's saw-mill by Henry Hardin as early as 1835, and in 1840 a log house was built on section 10, near where the present building now stands, for school purposes, and the first school was taught by J. L. Cross. For several years, or until about 1854, this log house was used as a school building, when a difficulty arose among the parents in regard to a teacher then employed, and, in order to prevent the school being continued the house was one night torn down, or made unfit for use. The term of school, however, was finished in the house of T. G. Painter by Jane Maxwell. Soon after, perhaps the same year, the present building was erected at a cost of \$500. It is 22x28. The following named gentlemen have served as directors: George Stickle, F. M. Painter, H. Simmons, Thomas Simmons, A. Stickle, Jacob Stickle, Samuel McCray, S. Bland and Mr. Teafor. Among the teachers employed by this district were Levi Elliott, J. T. Neal, J. S. White, J. H. Simmons, Sue M. Pitman, Mary E. Norris, Ella Lowe, William Bottenburg, Florence Phelps, George Berry and Miss Frank Stickle.

District No. 2.—Previous to the erection of the present building, a log school house was used, built by general contribution in 1841. It stood one quarter of a mile north-east of the present building, which was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$600; size, 20x30.

SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, MACOMB.



Annie P. Shaw taught first school in this building. John Siders, Rosa Barnes, Mary E. Siders, John Roach, Sarah E. Begg, Mandy Cartwright, Mattie Nelson, and Dora Furgeson have taught here. Among those serving as directors were: John D. Hainline, A. J. Hainline, and James Griffith. The average salary paid teachers is \$35 per month, and the average attendance 22.

Yards, District No. 3.—This is one of the best school buildings in the township. It stands on section 29, and is valued at \$700. The directors are Thomas C. Yard, William B. Naylor, and William Craig. J. W. Bugg taught here for the winter of 1876, and Miss Agnes Tipton during the summer of 1877.

District No. 4.—The building is one mile and a half west of Macomb, on section 35. It is valued at \$150. The directors are: B. M. Fuller, John Fleming, and L. W. Dickerson; Miss Mary Harrison taught here during the winter of 1876-77.

Union District No. 5.—The school building is on section 1. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of \$840. This is a Union district, having two houses, one in Macomb township. H. A. Summer and Cynthia Creel, teachers for 1876-77. (See Union, District No. 5, Macomb township.)

Oak Grove, District No. 6.—This district was organized in 1866, and the same year the present building was erected. It stands on section 17, and is a good frame, costing \$800; its size is 22x26. The average attendance is forty. Previous to the erection of this house school was taught in a building one mile west. James Forrest, B. F. Guy, John Ledgerwood, Riley Pennington, J. Bayless, Perry Pennington, Elisha Ledgerwood, and George Calvert have officiated as directors. Edward Neal, Louisa Sweeney, T. J. West, Elsie Vaudevander, Sadie A. Stickle, Mrs. S. E. Atkinson, Ella Whitson, J. W. Budd, Mollie Mains, Sallie Berry, and Henry Knappenberger were among the teachers.

McKee, District No. 7.—Building located on the southwest corner of section 13. This building was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$550. The old house, which stands upon the same lot, was sold to the township for the purposes of holding therein elections, town meetings, etc. The directors are Julius Hartung, Charles M. Elting, and Samuel H. Murrin. John Casto taught during the winter of 1876, and Miss Kate Elting during the summer of 1877.

District No. 8.—This district was formed by the division of No. 7. The school house was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$350; it stands on section 22. The directors are Cary Griffith, Hugh White, and Michael Callahan. The first teacher was Miss Alice Newell.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP.

Burnsville, District No. 1.—Previous to the organization of this district, school was held in the same building, then standing one mile south of its present location and known as district No. 5. In 1871 No. 5 was divided, forming the present districts 1 and 6. The building was erected several years ago, and stands on the northeast corner of section 11. H. Robinson, D. A. Robbins, Eli Davis, John Campbell, Isaiah Beckelhymer, Thomas Hamilton are those serving this district as directors, and as teachers the following: Miss S. J. Morey, Miss E. Herald, C. A. Morey, Annie Cochrane, Annie Hamilton, James Cochrane.

Pleasant Gale, District No. 2.—The house is situated in the southeast corner of section 4, and was built in 1868, the same year the district was organized; the size of the building is 20x28, and the cost \$450. There are thirty-five school children in the district and an average attendance of twenty. Directors—Thomas Wright, William Aten, B. C. Perky, Seth Woods, Thomas Shaw, Henry Dirk, Joseph Breiner. Miss James, C. Morey, Miss Dilley, Allie Pyle, Addie Pyle, Miss McMillan, Miss Murphy, Nellie Davis, Miss Prichard, Miss Sperling, teachers.

District No. 3.—In 1868, District No. 2 was divided forming 3 and 4. The house was moved to its present location, northwest corner section 8, the same year, and is 22x26 feet and valued at \$150. Directors serving since 1868 are: Geo. Cassingham, John Tipton, William Throp, T. Kellough, E. Dice, William Reinhart, James Mustain, Smith Bouwell, and Samuel Bush. The teachers are: Alvia Boylan, Maria Castle, Adia Pyle, Emma Sperling, G. W. Kellough, Harvy Tipton, Samantha James, Fannie Tipton, Martha E. McDonald.

Muddy Lane, District No. 4.—This district was organized in 1867; the school house was built the same year at a cost of \$450; its size is 18x24 feet. There are from twenty to thirty-five scholars in attendance, and the average salaries of teachers is \$35. S. Chandler, P. Dirk, J. Deems, Lyman Welch, E. Allshouse, Joseph Yager, G. W. Bugg, Able James, William Miller have been the directors. John W. Siders, Rosa Barnes, Samantha James, Miss Whiteley, Mattie Cochran, Mary Hopper, John McCartney, J. W. Bugg, G. Prall, N. Hall, N. Aten, Samuel Barlow, George Kelo, Mary Siders, teachers.

Center, District No. 5.—This district was organized in 1858, and a building erected on section 22, the same year, at a cost of \$450; size, 20x24 feet. The following named have served as directors: J. T. Green, J. H. Hennen, Samuel Heaton, John Lowe, T. B. Nesbitt, J. W. Lowe, G. W. Warren, J. M. Dew, William Hall, Robert Buchanan, and M. W. Cozad. The following persons have engaged as teachers: Fredrica Longenscheidt, Martha Ruddle, T. B. Nesbitt, Miss V. A. Treudly, J. V. Haggerty, Louisa Champion, William F. Dunn, Rosa Barnes, Emma Kautz, J. Siders, G. E. Dew, S. J. Cannon, Maria Cannon, Harvy Lemon, Gertrude Van Hosen, J. M. Forrest, George Lerew, Seeley Marimer, Mattie Cochran, Emma Hess.

Willow Grove, District No. 6.—The school building is located in the southeast corner of section 14, and was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$1,500. It is a good frame, 24x28 feet. The average attendance is sixteen. The directors have been J. W. Brewster, J. B. Venard, Leonard Yeast, William Ragan, Parley Heath, William Wisherd, J. M. Yaple, and N. S. Dennis. Teachers—Sarah Blazer, Josie Curtis, H. C. Agnew, N. S. Dennis, Addie Engle, Ella Lowe.

Sciota, District No. 10.—The school building is in the town of Sciota, and was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$1,200. In 1875 an addition, costing \$600, was added. S. M. Hale, Dr. E. Brown and Obemeyer are the present directors. The main building is 24x36; its addition 17x22.

Good Hope.—This was formerly District No. 9 of Walnut Grove and Sciota townships. The school building was then situated on the southwest corner of section 30 of

the former township, and was erected in 1861. It was removed to Good Hope in 1874, since which time it has given place to a larger and neater building, one that is an honor to the town.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP.

Colmar, District No. 7.—The school building is located on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 8, and was erected in 1857; in 1876 an addition was built and the old building remodeled; value \$650. Previous to the erection of the building school was held in a house belonging to Henry Brickell. Among those serving as directors were George Barker, Samuel Morrow, Henry Brickle, George Johnson, and Benjamin Waddle. The teacher for 1877 was Mr. Berry and receives \$65 per month.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—There are two school buildings in this district, valued at \$600—one situated in Hills Grove, the other on section 20. Directors—Thomas Fulkerson, George Ruddle, and Van Gilchrist. Teachers for 1875—Mr. S. Rush and Miss E. Ritchie.

District No. 2.—The school house stands on section 26, and is valued at \$500; it was erected in 1869. The directors are Q. Smith and L. F. Carson; teacher for winter of 1876-77 was S. D. Freeland.

District No. 3.—The school building is situated on section 10, and is valued at \$400. Directors—J. Zimmerman and R. M. McClure.

District No. 4.—For many years, and until 1856, school was taught in northern part of section 5; the district then was five miles square; Pinkney Simmons taught here as early as 1851; the present building, which is also located on section 5, on the southwest quarter, was built in 1857; it is about 16x20 feet, and is worth \$100. There are sixty-three scholars in the district, with an attendance of thirty; salary of teachers will average \$30 per month. William Allison, Joseph White, and James Anderson were the first directors. In 1876 J. B. Eakle, Stephen M. Chipman, and J. G. Dixon were elected directors.

Tennessee, District No. 5.—Building erected in 1873 at a cost of \$7,000; located in the town of Tennessee. Directors—John Myer, William Cook, and William Cowan. Teachers—Miss S. Blazer and Miss L. Grafton.

Union, District No. 6.—The school house is in Colchester; is a good brick structure, erected but a few years ago at a cost of \$8,000. I. B. Hunt, R. Musson, and J. U. Underhill are directors. C. W. Parker, George McDaniel, Miss M. Finley, and Miss C. Archer, teachers for 1876-77.

Districts Nos. 7 and 8.—The buildings of these districts are not in Tennessee townships; one is located on sections 19, Chalmers township, and known as District No. 8, the other on section 36, Hire township.

Union District No. 9.—The house is situated on section 18, and is valued at \$300. Directors—L. Underhill and T. B. Wilson. Teacher—Miss Forrest.

HIRE TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—The school building is located on section 11, and was erected in 1862 at a cost of \$400; it is 18x22 feet. The following named persons have served as directors: William Johnson, Lucius Shryack, A. Brown, Marcellus Shryack, Abijah Huff, William L. Shryack, James Keithley, Bedford Graham, Joseph Bice, C. W. Sly, S. B. Davis, and John Hays. The following named persons have been teachers: S. B. Davis, Mary E. Siders, Alice A. Phelps, J. W. Bugg, John Argenbright, Lizzie Argenbright, J. W. Sell, J. W. Siders, Sarah J. Cannon, Jennie Bunker, Thomas Brennon, Christiana Fultz, Elizabeth Cannon, Peter Pancake, Amanda George, Emma Earp, and Samuel Creighton.

District No. 2.—The school house stands on the southwest quarter of section 3, and is valued at \$200. In the district are ninety-two scholars. John Fisher, James Bailey, and Floyd Foster are the directors.

District No. 3.—This district was organized in 1864. The house stands on the northwest corner of section 8, is 18x28 feet, and valued at \$100. There are forty-two scholars in the district, with an average attendance of fifteen. Among the directors elected are: Samuel Logan, William Williams, William H. Hungate, Solomon Hainline, and Charles Libby. The following have been the teachers: S. D. Freeland, Viola Logan, Wharton Alexander, Sarah Sorter, C. H. Hungate, and Julia Courtright.

Rock Creek, District No. 4.—District organized in 1857, the same year of the township. The present building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$1,060, and is 22x30; it is situated on section 17. There are fifty scholars in the district, with an attendance of thirty. Isaac Oakman, James Williams, James White, James Barnett, John Needler, George Hainline, Jacob Hainline and Jesse Hainline have served as directors, and among those teaching were Susie Campbell, Jennie Freeland, Miss Barr, Sylvester Hutchins, Flora Newcomb, Luella Holliday, James Duff, and William Reynolds.

District No. 5.—The building is located on section 22, is 20 by 30, and was moved to its present site in 1862; the value of the house is \$200. The following have served as directors from time to time: T. F. Wilson, William C. Hainline, F. Freeland, A. J. Veal, Israel Null, John Graham, Wesley Hawkins, Jacob Parrish, Thomas Hainline, John Kirk, Elijah Stookey, David Keithley, J. F. Richardson, John Charter, J. S. Veal. As teachers we find the following named persons: Sophrona Freeland, S. B. Davis, Bell Hainline, Miss E. Palmer, T. K. Roach, Belle Courtwright, A. M. Johnson, A. R. Bullock, B. C. Underwood, J. W. Bugg, Homer Fiscus, Sarah Null, J. Fiscus, J. W. Siders, Malinda Bennie, J. E. Hainline, Amanda George, Annie Russell and Nannie Pedrick.

District No. 6.—School building erected in 1872 on the northeast corner of section 23; size, 20x30; there are sixty scholars in the district with an average attendance of thirty-five. John Carmack, J. E. Carlyle, Eli Murray, Thomas Parker, and Thomas Bennett have been directors, and Mrs. Sweeney, J. T. Murray, Miss Kane, J. Griswold, John Lovett, M. Martin, and Andrew Adair have been teachers.

District No. 7.—The school building stands on the northwest quarter of section 36; its value is \$300; in the district are ninety-eight scholars. The following are the directors: Elijah Welch, William Cormack, and Allen Murray.

Hicks, District No. 8.—This school district was organized in 1852, and a house built the following year, and in 1867 the present building was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It is 24x30, and is located in section 34. In the district are about forty scholars, twenty-five of whom attend school. The directors serving since 1852 are: E. N. Hicks, Jefferson Hire, William Swazy, James Beard, Samuel Pulliam, F. F. Myers, James Bice, and Franklin Hire; those teaching were George Davis, Miss Foler, Peyton York, R. Kimble, J. Argenbright, Sarah Null, Martha Welch, Taylor Murray, Alice Humphrey, J. S. Hutchens, Vespassion Stookey, James Fulkerson, Amelia Templeton.

District No. 9.—In 1863 a house 18x26 was built on section 30. There are forty-six scholars in the district, with an average attendance of seventeen. Since its organization the following-named men have served as directors: Solomon Kious, Vandever Banks, Philip George, B. H. Roberts, Newton Eakle, John Zimmerman, and Jacob George; while the following-named teachers have been engaged: Abner Keithley, Lucretia McElroy, Maggie Kious, Austin Allison, Advice Ades, Charles Davis, J. S. Hutchins, Libbie Harris and Nellie Doran.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1.—The school house is located on the southwest corner of section 2, and was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$750; it is 18x28. The district was organized in 1858. There are in it thirty-five scholars, with twenty-five attending school. The following are among those serving as directors: John Huston, James Woodside, S. Guy, Rigdon Huston, John M. Huston, and William Blackhurst. Among those teaching were: L. S. Wright, Maggie Couch, Allice Phillips, Maggie Finley, and C. Fegley.

District No. 2.—This school house is located on the northeast quarter of section 7, and is valued at \$300. The directors are: L. C. Carter and John Langerstett.

Mount Pleasant, District No. 3.—School building located on section 18; its size is 18x24. Among the directors that have served are: Phillip George, H. R. Grigsby, N. D. Mustain, John Herzog, and Alfred Kaufman. Teachers—Silas Wright, Maggie Finley, Ollie Alexander, and Amanda George.

Center, District No. 4.—The school house is situated on section 21, and was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$600; it is 18x24. There are in the district forty scholars, with an average attendance of twenty-five. The following are the names of directors serving since its organization: Nathan Mustain, Hiram Williams, J. Cross, Campbell Taylor, N. Grigsby, Preston Huston, William Isom, Thomas Melvin, William Campbell, George Mustain, and John Huston. The following named are the teachers: E. Dice, I. Reed, John Hungate, William Smith, William Berry, Miss Cartwright, Levi Wright, Rebeca Mayors, John Argenbright, and Ida Griffin.

District No. 5.—The school house stands on section 36. Its value is placed at \$500. The directors are W. B. Kirkpatrick, A. Hickman, and P. Boughman.

District No. 6.—This district includes the town of Blandinsville. The school house is valued at \$10,000. The directors are W. R. Clements, William D. Mustain, and John W. Fowler.

District No. 7.—The building in this district is located in Hire township.

District No. 8.—School building is on section 23, and is valued \$300. J. W. Davis, John Key, and S. A. Wells are directors.

District No. 9.—The school house of this district is on section 29. Its value is \$300. The directors are Nathan Wright, J. V. M. Hardesty, and Harrison Sappington.

District No 10.—The school property of this district is worth \$300. The directors are William Metcalf, R. R. Harris, and S. Gaumer.

District No. 11.—The school house was moved to its present site, southeast corner of section 4, in 1864, and is 18x24. The average attendance is ten, while there are twenty scholars in the district. Isaac Miller, William Hardesty, William L. Woodside, Thomas Mustain, and Thomas Roberts have served this district in the capacity of directors. The following are among those teaching: Thomas Goodmight, Nancy Fowler, Julia Iseminger, Levi Wright, Lizzie Cook, Sam Hungate, Silas Wright, and Charles Hardesty.

Name of Town- ship.	Whole number of persons un- der 21 years of age.....	Whole number of school dis- tricts	Whole number of pupils en- rolled.....	Whole number school houses in county.....	Total amount received dur- ing the year ending Sept. 30, 1876	Total expendi- tures for year ending Sept. 30, 1876	Whole amount paid teachers	Estimated val- ue of school property.....	Highest wages paid teachers	Lowest wages paid teachers
Chalmers	937	12	593	10	\$4,505 48	\$3,777 35	\$2,451 74	\$4,250	\$40	20
Bushnell towns'p..	242	6	160	6	1,633 46	1,560 63	1,282 76	3,200	45	25
Emmet	605	8	300	8	2,425 23	2,030 25	1,576 16	2,900	45	25
Bethel	852	9	453	6	3,463 24	2,944 36	1,750 00	3,100	45	20
Walnut Grove	559	9	403	9	5,182 86	4,500 19	2,864 14	3,950	50	25
Macomb township	673	9	357	9	7,131 48	6,104 16	2,801 00	7,500	50	25
Eldorado	530	9	223	9	1,098 88	790 52	586 83	6,300	60	22
Sciota	518	9	395	9	4,498 93	3,654 61	2,491 00	5,000	50	25
Sciotia	807	11	311	11	6,168 56	5,542 13	3,456 12	6,815	60	25
Lamoine	627	7	358	7	3,510 41	3,510 41	1,887 74	3,200	55	26
Hire	691	10	366	10	4,409 84	3,856 82	2,588 44	3,830	50	25
New Salem	581	9	396	9	4,863 12	3,574 82	2,799 31	3,200	60	25
Industry	849	9	467	9	3,969 93	3,262 19	2,513 70	6,500	75	25
Brandinsville	741	10	576	10	7,287 62	6,171 08	3,209 00	10,925	60	22
Prairie City	889	4	478	6	6,291 19	4,824 93	3,420 56	6,300	100	20
Mound	715	10	312	10	4,994 29	4,520 99	3,811 54	6,900	60	20
Bushnell City	1,168	1	517	4	7,100 00	6,940 21	4,226 25	25,000	111	40
Macomb City	1,836	1	347	5	10,279 76	9,221 07	8,050 00	42,000	135	30
Tennessee	1,062	9	557	9	9,472 99	7,667 86	3,800 13	15,550	60	22
Totals	14,890	152	8,056	159	\$98,237 07	\$84,454 58	\$55,566 42	\$160,420		

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES CONTINUED.

ELDER JOHN LOGAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rockbridge county, Va., February 14, 1793. His father, Samuel Logan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country when about twenty years of age, and was married about the year 1789 to Ann Wylie. A short time after the birth of John, his parents removed to Garrett county, Kentucky, making the journey with two pack horses, on which all their worldly goods were borne.

Elder Logan was a self-made man in every sense of the word. On account of the extreme poverty of his parents, he only obtained such education as the common schools of that early day afforded, but he had a thirst for knowledge, and read with avidity every book he could get, thus storing his mind with information that was of service to him in after years in the proclamation of the gospel.

On the twenty-eighth day of November, 1811, he was married to Miss Nancy Newell, in Simpson county, Ky., and at once removed to Sumner county, Tenn., where he lived for five years. It was here, under the preaching of Elder Lee Allen, that he was converted to Christ, and where he and his estimable wife were buried in baptism on the third day of October, 1819, and on the first Sunday in November of the same year they united with the New Hope Baptist Church, in Simpson county, Ky. From the time of his conversion he began the proclamation of the gospel.

In October, 1823, he removed to Dubois county, Indiana, where he remained for four years. When he first settled here he thought to engage no more in the preaching of the gospel, imagining his labors were fruitless. He had been in the neighborhood but

a short time when he attended a religious service at the house of a neighbor, when the following dialogue occurred: "John, did you ever preach?" "I don't know." Did you ever try?" He had to admit that he had. "Why, don't you know the Lord will kill you if you don't do His work? Now, we must have preaching, and you must do it." A load was lifted from his mind, and never after that did he fail to preach as an opportunity offered.

He was regularly ordained by Elders Graham, Charles Harper, and David Hornaday, and in the spring of 1828 moved to this county, and settled near the present town of Industry, living one season in the old block house, of which mention is made elsewhere in these records. The block house at this time was the property of William Carter, who, learning Elder Logan was coming to the neighborhood to live, was watching for him, and when he made his appearance with his old-fashioned ox-team, with his family and entire household goods packed therein, he was hailed by Mr. Carter, who asked him where he was going to live. He replied that he had arranged with a family in the neighborhood to occupy a part of their house. Mr. Carter then said: "Now, see here, Mr. Logan, I have lived long enough in this world to know that no house is large enough for two women. There is that old block house over there, if that will suit, you can take it and use it as long as you like, and it shan't cost you a cent." The offer was thankfully received, and the place was soon made ready for the use of the family. Here they lived until fall, when they moved into a more comfortable house, where they remained until the following year, when another move was made to Schuyler county, which place was made their home until the fall of 1835, when they again returned to McDonough, this time settling near the present town of Blandinsville, and where they lived until the day of Mr. Logan's death. While living in the old block house he preached in the neighborhood, and organized the first Sunday school ever held in the county.

As a preacher, Elder Logan was energetic and earnest in the extreme—an off-hand speaker, never writing his sermons, and seldom using notes. His whole heart was in his Master's work, and he labored earnestly and zealously in the field in which he was called upon to occupy. In the spring of 1832 he received the appointment of missionary from the Home Missionary Society, of

Boston, Mass. For this he was excluded from the Spoon River Association in the September following. Previous to this he was what is known as a Regular Baptist, a branch of the Baptist family opposed to missionary societies and salaried preachers, but which, we believe, up to this time had never made the same a test of fellowship. His exclusion from the Association did not cause him to lose interest in the work, but rather made him the more zealous, and we find him preaching everywhere in the region known as the Military Tract the unsearchable riches of God, and his work seems to have been specially blessed to the salvation of many. As a citizen he was eminently a man of peace; a christian father and husband, ever teaching his children that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. While living in Schuyler county he was elected justice of the peace, but held the office but a short time, believing it incompatible with his duties as a minister of Christ.

The result of his union with Nancy Newell was the birth of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living.

WILLIAM F. M'CANDLESS.

The subject of our present sketch was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-first day of January, 1812. His parents were Archibald and Elizabeth (Fannigan) McCandless, who, when their son was born, were in moderate circumstances, but gave him as he grew up all the advantages their means would allow. The first years of his life were spent among the grand old mountains of his native State, breathing the pure air of the country. The common schools of the early part of the nineteenth century were all the educational advantages he was permitted to enjoy. The same general traits of character that have since developed in the man were observable in the boy. He was very conscientious, never indulging in profanity, but of a mischievous turn of mind, enjoying the ridiculous side of life and making his share of fun for the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter, which business he followed for twenty-five years, changing it when it seemed best for his pecuniary interests, having for some years engaged in farming; and the past few years being engaged in the sale of lumber, flour, etc., in the town of Bardolph, where he now resides.

On the twelfth day of September, 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss M. C. Scroggs, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, and by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are yet living, three having gone before to that beautiful land, where they await the coming of the other loved ones. The fond wife and mother, too, has passed "over the river," and bye-and-by she will be joined by the others, and in the city of our God they will meet never more to part. Mrs. McCandless breathed her last upon the fourteenth day of March, 1876, in the full assurance of the blessed hope of immortality beyond the grave.

When a young man Mr. McCandless moved from the country to the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from thence, in due time, to Ohio Town, in Ohio; from which place he came west to McDonough county, in the spring of 1838, where he has since continued to reside, and where he has drawn around him a host of friends and acquaintances, who honor and respect the man. A short time after his arrival in Macomb, this county, he was elected to the office of Town Constable, serving the people in that capacity for four years, doing at that time a great deal of business, principally in the way of collecting, and it is said of him he made a No. 1 collector. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Macomb for one or two years.

When he came to this county the whole eastern part was unsettled, save here and there, hugging the timber, were a few scattered settlements. He purchased a tract of land northeast of Macomb, erecting on it a cabin, moved his family thereto, and began its improvement. One winter day he took his wife and child with him in a sleigh, and drove to Macomb to attend to some business, which attended to, a little while before night he started home. When just outside the town a large black wolf sprang in his path. With whip in hand he endeavored to keep it off, while urging his horses onward. It appeared to be the design of the wolf to seize the child, and, while the father would attend to the team and receive the attacks of the animal, the mother would attempt to shield it from its clutch. The enraged and hungry animal continued the attack for some miles, until the house of a Mr. Booth was reached, where Mr. McCandless drove in and remained during the night. We have heard him say that many times has he driven across the prairie when the hungry wolves were howling all around him, and when he supposed he

was in considerable danger from their attack, but it is probable there is no incident more indelibly impressed upon his mind than the one narrated above.

When a young man, Mr. McCandless united with the Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and has ever since retained connection with that branch of the Christian church, a great portion of the time occupying the office of deacon. He is a firm and consistent believer in the doctrines held by that body, and has ever lived up to his profession. For many years he was connected with the church at Macomb, but now holds membership with the church at Bardolph, his present residence.

Mr. McCandless is a man rather below the medium height, well and strongly built, having a good constitution, and when young must have been quite active. He wears no beard, his face always being smoothly shaven, and now, at the age of sixty-five, he is yet hale and hearty, and wears his age as lightly as one twenty years younger. Although not wealthy, he is in good, comfortable circumstances, the fruit of a life of toil and rigid economy.

CAPTAIN J. C. M'CLELLAN.

James C. McClellan was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1829. His parents were James and Abigail (Cromwell) McClellan, natives of the same State. They were poor in the world's goods, but rich in faith, and in their intercourse with the world ever endeavored to observe the golden rule. The father was by trade a carpenter, and when James was but fourteen years of age he took him in the shop that he might learn the same trade. The common school, that institution from which so many eminent men of the land have graduated, was the only place where a knowledge of letters was imparted to him, and the place where all knowledge of books was received, save what he has since learned by self-application. For nineteen years he followed his chosen trade, acquiring considerable skill in the work.

At an early period in his life his parents moved to Preston county, Virginia, where they remained until their removal to Illinois in 1854. James accompanied them to West Virginia, but tarried there after their removal to this State, having in the meantime been bound by ties stronger than that of blood—that of marriage with Miss Venia J. Harned. The result of this union was one son, P. H. McClellan, who has now arrived at man's es-

tate, and was lately himself married with Miss Hattie Burt, of Quincy. The young couple now reside at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, where the husband is engaged in the mercantile trade.

While a citizen of West Virginia, Mr. McClellan concluded he would subscribe for and read the New York Tribune, that he might know what was transpiring in the outer world. This was in ante-war times. Uncle Sam's officials permitted him to receive one copy of the paper, after which they confiscated each number as it appeared and fed it to the flames.

In the fall of 1857 Mr. McClellan came to Illinois, and during the winter of 1857-58 was in the employ of Wm. L. Imes & Co., Macomb, in manufacturing agricultural implements. In the spring of 1858 he went to Missouri, remaining there one year, when he returned to McDonough county, settling in the village of Industry, where he labored at his trade until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 78th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with the regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Wood, near Quincy, on the first day of September of that year. With this regiment he continued for some fifteen months, participating in very active service. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many minor skirmishes and battles—the 78th always being in the front. In December, 1863, he was discharged for promotion, receiving the commission of First Lieutenant Co. H, 17th Regiment United States colored troops. Shortly after the battle of Nashville, the most important battle in which the regiment was engaged, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, which position he retained during the war, and as such was honorably discharged in August, 1865, a few months after the close of the war.

On his return home Captain McClellan embarked in the drug business in Industry, continuing in it about five years, in which time he built up an excellent trade, and laying by a little money for "a rainy day. After closing out his drug trade, he removed to his farm, in Industry township, where he remained one year, from which place he removed to Macomb in the fall of 1871. Shortly after coming to Macomb he engaged as salesman in the dry goods house of Luther Johnson, where he remained one year, when he purchased of Messrs. Knapp & Hamilton the bookstore on the northeast corner of the square, in which line of trade he continued for about two years, when having a favorable oppor-

tunity to dispose of the stock, he sold the same and immediately purchased the well known clothing store of S. P. Dewey, in which line of trade he still continues, having an excellent and prosperous business.

In 1852 Captain McClellan made a profession of religion, uniting with the M. E. Church, with which body he yet remains connected.

On the organization of the Republican party in 1854, he gave adhesion to its principles as enunciated in its national platform, but living in a slave state, he dared not express his sentiments as publicly as he desired, though his sentiments were well known. In the first presidential campaign of that party, though he was not permitted to vote for the candidate of his choice, he did the next best thing, and voted for Millard Filmore for president. As soon as he arrived in the free State of Illinois the seal was removed from his lips, and he could enjoy the right of free speech and vote his sentiments without fear of molestation. From that time to the present hour he has been a consistent Republican, the men and measures of that party receiving his cordial and active support.

Captain McClellan is above medium height, well and strongly built, has a good head, wears full beard, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow men. As a business man he has been eminently successful in every enterprise in which he has engaged. He is quite cautious in his business ventures, and calculates with certainty the result of every step. In the family he is kind and indulgent, and as a friend and neighbor he is universally esteemed.

HON. ALEXANDER M'LEAN.

Alexander McLean, eldest son of Hector and Catherine (Mc-Millan) McLean, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1834. As soon as he arrived at a suitable age he was sent to a private school in his native city, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age.

On the fifth day of June, 1849, with his parents, he bade farewell to his native land, and in one of the slow sailing vessels of that day, took passage for the United States, with the intention of making that free country his home in the future. After a tedious voyage of forty-two days the family arrived in New York on the seventeenth day of July following. Here they embarked

in a steamer on the Hudson river, their final destination being McDonough county, Illinois. Leaving the steamer at Albany they proceeded by canal to Buffalo, where in one of the celebrated lake steamers they passed on to Chicago, thence by canal to La-Salle, from which place they continued their journey by the Illinois river to Sharpe's Landing, where a conveyance was secured which carried them to McDonough county, where they arrived in the vicinity of Camp Creek, about eight miles south of Macomb, on the fourteenth day of August, making a comparatively speedy journey for that day.

At this time the subject of our present sketch was about fifteen years of age. With his parents he remained in the neighborhood of Camp Creek, where they had friends residing, until the following spring, when the family removed to the town of Macomb. Here he worked with his father for several years at the trade of stone-mason. Notwithstanding he belonged to the class of "greasy mechanics," and procured his living by the "sweat of his face," he was admitted to the society of the best families in the place, and soon became a favorite with all. Having an excellent memory, with a pretty thorough knowledge of the literature of the day, and possessed of good conversational powers, he made many friends and secured the attention of those who were enabled to advance his interest in many ways, as is evinced from the fact that before he attained his majority he was selected by Hon. William H. Randolph, then Circuit Clerk of the county, as deputy, which position he accepted and during the remainder of the term served in that capacity, giving the utmost satisfaction, not only to Mr. Randolph but to the members of the bar and citizens generally. In the discharge of his duties as deputy circuit clerk, on account of his efficiency and strict attention to the work of the office, Mr. Randolph became attached to him and there sprang up a friendship between them that was lifelong in its duration, and on the advice and consent of no one did Mr. R. more firmly rely than on young Alex. McLean.

When the term of office of Mr. Randolph expired, on his suggestion Mr. McLean, with others, opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, under the firm name of McLean, Randolph & Co. This firm, for several years, did quite an extensive business in that line, but in 1858, Mr. McLean withdrew from it.

On the thirty-first day of December, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Randolph, daughter of Benjamin F. Randolph, one of the pioneers of the county. As a result of this union eight children were born unto them, seven sons and one daughter, six of whom are now living, two having gone to the "better land."

In February 1864, Mr. McLean left Macomb, for New York city, having received the appointment of clerk of a large real estate dealer, who was engaged in the purchase and sale of western land. For the seven years following he was a citizen of that city and Brooklyn. The firm with which he was connected enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, and the knowledge acquired by personal dealing enabled Mr. McLean to be of great assistance in the selection of lands.

While a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., together with his wife, he united with the Clinton Avenue Baptist church, in the month of December, 1867. Shortly after uniting with the church, he was elected Superintendent of its Sunday School, and for two years officiated in that capacity. After returning to Macomb, in 1871, he was chosen to fill the same position in the Baptist Sunday School of that city, retaining that position for two years. In this particular field of labor he has been an earnest worker, devoting to it much time and thought. In the County Sunday School Association, he has been one among its most zealous members, doing much to promote its interests. For some years he has been chosen by that body as editor of the Sunday School column of the Macomb Journal, which position he has satisfactorily filled.

Mr. McLean, on several occasions, has been chosen by the people to fill some public office, each time discharging its duties in a satisfactory manner. The first public office which he was called upon to fill, as has already been remarked, was that of Deputy Circuit Clerk under William H. Randolph. The next was that of Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town of Macomb. The first office to which he was elected was that of Alderman, in 1863, when he carried his ward against one of the strongest men in the opposite and ruling party—the Democratic. On this occasion many Democrats voted for him on personal grounds, notwithstanding he was regarded as a very radical Republican. That he was qualified for the position, and would discharge its duties faithfully, was doubted by no one. In 1873 he was nominated by the Re-

publicans of the city of Macomb to the office of Mayor, to which position he was duly elected by a good majority. In 1874, 1875 and 1876, he was re-elected each year by an increased majority over the one preceding it. As an officer he brings to the discharge of his duties a will and determination to do all things well. In the four years that he has held the office of Mayor, more public improvements have been made than in the same period during the existence of the city; more sidewalks have been built and kept in repair; more miles of road faithfully worked; a handsome and costly school house erected and paid for; gas introduced, and many other things accomplished, while at the same time taxes have never been materially increased. This in a measure is the result of personal attention given the office, more time having been given by him in the discharge of the duties of the office than by any one by whom previously filled.

As a politician, Mr. McLean is a thorough and consistent Republican, believing firmly in the principles advocated by that party, never yielding what he considers to be right at any time for present success. During the presidential campaign of 1876 he was the candidate for elector for the Tenth District, of which McDonough county forms a part. As a worker in a campaign he is indefatigable, and if success is possible he will help largely to secure it. The State having been carried by the Republicans, he was, of course, chosen an elector, and in the meeting of the electoral college at Springfield, he was chosen by his colleagues as messenger to carry the returns to the city of Washington and place them in the hands of the Vice President of the United States, in whose custody they are kept until they shall be opened according to law.

Mr. McLean has made one trip to Europe since his settlement in this country, traveling over a large portion of the continent and visiting the scenes of his childhood. He returned more reconciled than ever to the home of his adoption. Every part of this grand union he loves, and its free institutions he cherishes.

The cause of education finds in Mr. McLean a most earnest supporter, and whether it be for the common school or for the higher and collegiate institutions of the land, he is at all times willing to sacrifice time and money for the good of either. Recognizing this fact, Governor Cullom lately appointed him one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, a position

which he is eminently qualified to fill, and we hesitate not in asserting that no member of the board will attend more faithfully to the duties of the office.

In religious, as in educational matters, he takes great interest and in every part of the work in which a lay member is called upon to labor, he is ready to perform. He is now moderator for the third time, of the Salem Baptist Association, of which the Baptist Church in Macomb forms a part.

Mr. McLean is about five feet nine inches high, of good proportions, well developed muscles, light hair, blue eyes, a good head and a benevolent looking face, which is always smoothly shaved. As a citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. No enterprise for the public good but what receives his earnest and undivided support. Time and money with him is no object, provided good can be accomplished. As a friend and neighbor he is kind and generous, never turning a deaf ear to the unfortunate; as a husband and father he is affectionate and indulgent.

WILLIAM C. M'LEOD.

Perhaps no citizen of the county, having resided here no longer than Mr. McLeod, is better known. He is not a pioneer by any means, but has, since becoming a resident of the county, occupied many positions of trust, positions which he has filled in so satisfactory a manner that his name has become a household word.

William C. McLeod was born near New Town, Frederick county, Virginia, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1825. His parents were John B. and Ann S. (Carson) McLeod, both natives of the same county in which their son was born. The elder McLeod was a practicing physician, who for thirty years followed his profession in New Town, and was well and favorably known in all the region round about. He was a man of good mind, public spirited, and served his county in the State Legislature for two years. In company with his wife, Dr. McLeod came on a visit to his son in this county in 1865, and while here was called to his long home, departing this life on the fifth day of May, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The widowed mother returned to her Virginia home, where she lived until the twenty-seventh day of May, 1874, when she was called to join her departed husband in the better land, aged seventy-five years.

Dr. McLeod lived upon a farm adjoining the village of New Town, and here the subject of this sketch passed his early life. Until eighteen years of age he passed his time in working upon the farm and in attending the select school of the village, where he made rapid progress in securing an education. When he reached the above mentioned age he engaged with a firm in New Town to learn the trade of carpenter, choosing this rather than the profession that his parents desired him to study. At this trade he labored for eleven years, becoming quite proficient in all its branches.

In 1850 Mr. McLeod left his native State, and for several years resided in Palmyra, Missouri. Here he continued to follow his trade, and for a time, in company with a Mr. Phelps, under the firm name of Phelps & McLeod, carried on the business of lumber dealers in addition to contracting and building. Many of the public and private buildings of Palmyra were erected under his supervision.

In 1858 Mr. McLeod received the appointment from the Governor to superintend the enlargement of the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, and while attending to the work he received word of the sudden and dangerous illness of his wife, who was then on a visit to relatives in this county. Leaving the work in charge of another, he hastened to the bedside of his wife, expecting to return as soon as possible to finish his contract, but circumstances conspired to prevent this, and compelling him to resign the position. Some years previous to this he had visited this county, and was impressed with the fertility of its soil and the natural advantages which it enjoyed. He now determined on locating here and making this his future home. That decision he has never since regretted. He came to McDonough county in October, 1858, and settled upon section fourteen, Emmet township, where he has since continued to reside.

Mr. McLeod has been twice married: first to Miss Mary W. Miller, daughter of Robert F. Miller, one of the pioneers of old McDonough county; second to Miss Martha E. Simpson, of Warren county, Va. Eight children was the result of the first union, five girls and three boys, four of whom yet live, the rest, with the mother, having crossed over the river. Mrs. McLeod died in May, 1865. The second marriage of Mr. McLeod occurred October 5, 1868. They have had two children, one living.

While a citizen of Palmyra, Mr. McLeod held the offices of Constable and City Marshal some years. Since coming to McDonough county he has held the offices of Town Clerk, Collector and Treasurer, and for fourteen years has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, a great part of the time Chairman of the Board. In the discharge of his official duties he brings to bear upon his labors a zeal which, united with a determined will, enables him to accomplish a great amount of work. No man that has ever lived in the county has taken more interest in its affairs, or has devoted more time to its improvement. All public improvements have found him their earnest advocate, and McDonough county owes him a vote of thanks for what he has done. As Chairman of the Board he has rendered the best satisfaction, not only to his political friends, but to his political foes. He has always exercised the utmost impartiality in his rulings and in his conduct toward members. By the Board of Supervisors he was appointed to superintend the erection of the new jail building for the county, a work which he discharged to the satisfaction not only of that body, but the people at large.

In politics Mr. McLeod has always been a consistent Democrat, the principles of that party being dear to his heart. As a Democrat he has always been elected to office, and no man labors more zealously for the success of the general and local tickets of the party.

In height Mr. McLeod is about five feet eleven inches, of good proportions, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His general health has been good, and he is seemingly now in the prime of life. As a husband and father he is kind and indulgent, and visitors to his residence are welcomed with true old Virginia hospitality. As a neighbor and citizen he enjoys the confidence and respect of every one. Such is William C. McLeod, of Emmet township, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough county.

JOHN MUSTAIN.

One of the oldest families in the county is that of the Mustains—living in the northern part. Although none have never occupied high official positions, they still have traits of character which distinguish them from others, and are as highly respected as any living in the county. John Mustain, with his family, came to McDonough in the fall of 1832, having left his native State the

latter part of August, previous. He was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in September, 1782, and was left an orphan at a very early age—his mother dying when he was only about two weeks old, and his father when he was but four years old—the latter being killed by being thrown from a horse. While yet very young, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a hatter, which occupation he followed for four years, when, not being satisfied with it, and preferring that of the carpenter, he was apprenticed to that trade, which he learned and followed for some thirty years, but during the greater portion of the time he was engaged in farming. In this latter branch of business his success was greater than in that of any other, and the accumulations of after years were the result of his efforts in this direction. As previously remarked, he arrived in McDonough county in the fall of 1832, and proceeded to the neighborhood of Job's settlement, so often mentioned in this work. Here he purchased some four hundred acres of school land, (the sixteenth section) for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. After purchasing his land he had some three or four hundred dollars left in foreign gold which he received from a bank in Lynchburg, Virginia, before leaving, the value of which he knew nothing save what was told him by the bank officer. Here he found no one that knew the value of a single piece of the coin, and all were afraid to receive it at any price. He was now in a perfect dilemma, being a stranger in a strange place, without credit or funds of any kind save that mentioned. Having heard of Hon. James M. Campbell, of Macomb, he proceeded to that place to consult him in the matter. He had never seen Mr. Campbell, and, riding into town he met a gentleman, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Can you inform me where I can find the Circuit Clerk of this county?"

"If you desire to see the Circuit Clerk," replied the other, "you are looking square at him."

"I beg your pardon; it is probably the County Clerk I wish to see."

"I am the County Clerk, also."

"Well, can you tell me who is Postmaster?"

"I am Postmaster."

"Is your name Campbell?"

"Yes, sir; that is my name."

"Well, then," responded Mr. Mustain, who could hardly be convinced of the identity of Mr. C., "you are the man I want to see."

He then proceeded to explain to him the condition in which he found himself with respect to the gold, and asked Mr. Campbell to take it and have it changed for him into currency which he might use. An arrangement was effected by which Mr. C. was to take the gold and let Mr. Mustain have such goods as he wanted out of his store, and also from time to time a little money for his necessities, this arrangement to continue until Mr. Campbell should go to St. Louis to purchase goods, when he was to take the gold with him and have it exchanged. This business transaction was the commencement of a close friendship that lasted until the close of the life of Mr. M., without a break or jar of any kind, and we have heard Mr. Campbell remark that no man did he ever esteem more highly than John Mustain, and from no one would he be more sure of receiving a favor, or to none would he more quickly render one.

On the third day of June, 1812, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Glenn, by whom he had ten children, seven boys and three girls, as follows: William D., who now lives on a farm just west of Blandinsville, was born June 21, 1813. Daniel C., was born January 9, 1815, died October 26, 1870. Thomas A., living four miles north of Blandinsville, was born January 13, 1817. Nathan G., born March 23, 1819, died November 26, 1876. Jane M. L., born January 12, 1821, and died the twenty-fifth of July, 1845. John T., born November 15, 1824, living on section 21 township. Elizabeth A., born January 14, 1827, the widow of Archibald Owen, late of Hancock county. James A., born September 24, 1829, living in Sciota township. George W., born March 2, 1832. Gilly G., born September 23, 1824. The living members of the family all fill honorable positions in society. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mustain wisely came to the conclusion that the advantages enjoyed in their native State was not such as they desired, and therefore determined to seek a home and fortune in a better country, or where the advantages would be much greater, especially in raising a family. This determination accorded with sense and duty, for nowhere could a family be reared where the opportunity for amassing wealth, or gaining distinction was or has been greater than in McDonough county. Coming

here when all was a bleak wildness they lived to see it "blossom as a rose." John Mustain was a large portly man, of good appearance, pleasant and agreeable in his intercourse with friends and neighbors; in the family circle, while kind to his children, he was strict in discipline and taught each member to know that his ye meant yes, and his no meant no, from which there could be no appeal. In business with the world his word could always be relied upon his promises always being held sacred, and invariably carried out to the letter. He was a good friend and neighbor, living at peace with all men and a hard working farmer. In politics he was a strong Democrat as are all his sons. His education was limited, but having strong common sense, strong will and with a determination to do, the lack of a finished education was not such a drawback with him. He departed this life on the first day of March 1869, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His loved companion died on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1863.

WILLIAM D. MUSTAIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the twenty-first day of June, 1813, and is the eldest of a family of ten children. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Glenn) Mustain, pioneers of McDonough county, removing here with their family, including William, in 1832. As frequently remarked in these pages, children of pioneers had few opportunities in securing an education, the common schools, in which were taught only the rudiments, being the entire school facilities of the country. In these common schools young William obtained such knowledge of the arts and sciences as were taught therein. His entire life, we believe, has been spent on a farm, the tilling of the soil being his principal occupation, occasionally varied in laboring at the trade of blacksmith, gunsmith, etc. In these trades he never served a regular apprenticeship, but followed them as his inclinations and necessities required. In the early days master workmen were not as plentiful as in this day, and one having skill to perform any work would soon find his services in demand.

Although never attaining any special prominence in the public affairs of the county. Mr. Mustain has yet been called on from time to time to accept local office. He has been Justice of the Peace, Overseer of Highways, Township Collector, School Director, etc. In every position he has endeavored to render his duties faithfully.

On the eleventh day of August, 1835, Mr. Mustain was united in marriage with Miss Jane Woodside, daughter of John Woodside, another old and well known pioneer of the county. Ten children blessed their union, three of whom, with the mother, having passed on to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." Mrs. Mustain was a member of the Christian Church and died in the full assurance of hope. Of the remaining children, all are married save one.

Mr. Mustain is living on a good farm adjoining the village of Blandinsville, on section 32, and is well known to all residents of the county, especially the older settlers, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all alike. Like the rest of the family, in politics he is a Democrat of the old school, the principles of that party being dear to his heart.

A. H. M'GAHAN.

Alexander Hunter McGahan is the eldest of a family of five children, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the seventh day of December, 1840. His parents were John and Eliza Ann (Jeffery) McGahan, natives of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother had been previously married to Ebenezer Ewing, leaving one son, who is still living. When the subject of this sketch was but ten years of age his father died, leaving three other children besides himself dependent on the exertions of the mother; two of whom have since died, the other being the wife of Rev. L. Y. Hays, a Presbyterian minister, now residing in Stockton, California. Until fourteen years of age Alexander H. attended the public schools of his native State, and also a few sessions of Hookstown Academy. He then entered the office of the Waynesburg (Pa.) Messenger, his inclinations being in favor of a literary or newspaper life, and also to place himself where he might receive the counsel and oversight of a much loved uncle. After five years labor at Waynesburg, New Brighton and Pittsburg, Pa., he was compelled to abandon the business on account of failing health.

In the spring of 1861 he removed to Illinois, and for a few months was switchman at the railroad station at Prairie City, when he was appointed agent at Oak Hill, a station on the Peoria branch of the C. B. & Q. R. R. He remained here only four months, when he was transferred to Bushnell, taking charge of the station on the twenty-eighth of December, 1861, and where he

yet remains, being one of the oldest agents on the C. B. & Q. road in point of service. In addition to the railroad agency, Mr. McGahan has been agent of the American Express Company during his residence in Bushnell, up to November 1, 1877. As a business man he is pains-taking and conscientious in all that he does, and endeavors to deal honorably with all. Few men in like position, bringing him daily in contact with all classes of people, have so many warm friends.

Since his seventeenth year Mr. McGahan has been a professed Christian, uniting at that age with the Presbyterian church, at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, then under charge of his uncle, Rev. Samuel H. Jeffery. With this body he retained membership at his different places of residence until his removal to Bushnell, where, there being at the time no organization of that denomination, he united with the Reformed Church, remaining in its connection until the organization of the Presbyterian Church, of Bushnell, in 1868, of which he was an organizing member, and was chosen one of its ruling elders, which office he yet fills in an acceptable manner. As a member of the body of Christ he believes in work, and no one in that charge does more to advance the Redeemer's cause. He is a zealous Sabbath school worker, and has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school, in Bushnell, since its organization. In 1875 he was chosen by the Schuyler Presbytery as one of the Commissioners to the General Assembly, which met at Cleveland during that year.

In politics Mr. McGahan is a radical Republican, having cast his first and last vote for that party. While indorsing the general principles of that party, he does not indorse any appearance of evil by its member, and believes in rebuking and punishing corruption in high places, insisting on economy in private life, and correct ideas of the relation of man to man, and does not believe in promoting "policies" in national or local politics by compromising principles.

In youth Mr. McGahan was sober and thoughtful, but full of life, having the confidence of older persons probably in an unusual degree. These traits of character have been retained through life, and as a man no one stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens of whatever religious or political view.

On the twenty-seventh day of October, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice West, daughter of Stockton West, one

of the first settlers of Bushnell, and one of its leading citizens. Two sons, Willie Lincoln and Walter Lowrie, have been the fruits of this union.

REV. JOSIAH MOORE.

The parents of the subject of our present sketch were Charles and Hannah Moore, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. They had eight children—five sons and three daughters. The two eldest children died in infancy, and one son, John, died in his thirty-second year, on the ninth of March, 1858. The records of the old families show a strict adherence to the Protestant faith.

Josiah, the third child, and subject of this sketch, was born near Ballybay, Ireland, September 18, 1833. On the sixteenth of June, 1834, his parents sailed for the United States, and after a tedious voyage in one of the slow sailing vessels of that day, reached Baltimore on the eighteenth of August, following. From here the family took passage in one of the great road wagons which at that time served in the place of rail cars, and came by way of the "National Pike" to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they remained with friends until the twelfth of March, 1836, when they proceeded west, the father having preceded them the previous fall. They took a boat at Wheeling, West Virginia, and after a toilsome journey by water reached Galena on the third of April. Here the feverish excitement over lead mining, mud, and a wild western life, were each clamorous for supremacy, and each, at times, claimed the advantage of being uppermost. On the sixteenth of May, following, the family moved to their new home, which was a log cabin, erected upon a tract of land secured by the elder Moore about twelve miles south of Galena.

At an early age Josiah took an active part in the work of his father's farm, and well remembers, when a mere boy, witnessing from his father's door the Indians in pursuit of wild game, such as deer, turkeys, geese, prairie chickens, etc., that were then so abundant. Sometimes a squad of these ill-fated followers of the famous, but vanquished, Black Hawk, would march into the house without knocking, and, holding up a ham of venison, would say: "Swap, swap, swap—bread, bread." When they would become troublesome by repeating their visits too often, his mother would say "Puk-a-gee," and they would at once leave.

The first school days of Josiah were spent in a little log school house built by his father on his own land. For several years the children from a large scope of country around resorted to this humble retreat, seeking for a nobler destiny. The house was roofed with sod, had one sash, with six small lights for a window, an earth floor, a very large fire place, while the cracks between the logs were filled with mud in the winter, but all taken out in the summer to admit of light and air. His first teacher studied law at the same time, and afterwards became Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, but like many others of bright promise, Judge Crawford finally fell a victim to the intoxicating bowl.

In the fall of 1855, while running a large threshing machine, Mr. Moore had a very narrow escape from losing his life by being caught in the machinery. Soon after this he determined upon carrying out the long cherished purpose of his life—the obtaining of a liberal education—and accordingly entered Westminster College, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the summer of 1860, except for a period of three months when he taught a school near his old home. In September, 1860, he entered Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained until the following spring, when in response to the call of President Lincoln for troops, after the fall of Fort Sumpter, April 13, 1861, together with E. A. Paine, afterwards General, he raised a company and tendered its service to Gov. Yates, but the rush to Springfield more than supplied the demand. The Governor gave Mr. Paine command of the 9th Infantry, and Mr. Moore was left to wait on another call, which soon came from the State for ten regiments to go into camp in their respective Congressional districts for thirty days, and hold themselves in readiness for United States service, if needed. He accordingly reported with his company at Peoria, and was sworn into service May 13. Another call soon came from the General Government and the company entered its service May 25, for three years, and became Company F, 17th Illinois Infantry. The greater portion of the company were students from the college and were the first to enlist from Warren county. Mr. Moore was commissioned as Captain April 20, 1861, and held this position to the close of his enlistment and then returned home in command of his company, which could not perhaps be said of another captain of the ten regiments. After the siege

and surrender of Vicksburg he was elected major, but the regiment being reduced below the minimum by disease and loss in battle, he never received his commission. The 17th regiment did gallant service at Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, besides skirmishes and marches innumerable. In every movement it generally occupied the front line. From all these services Captain Moore was never absent, unless a very few times on account of sickness. He was held in the highest esteem by all his men whom he loved as brothers. With his company he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., June 4, 1864.

A few days after his return from the army, Captain Moore was captured by a fairer enemy than he ever met upon the battle-field, and was bound by the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Jennie E. Lindsay, daughter of Hon. J. T. Lindsay, of Peoria. The Lord has given them five children—Maggie, Linnie, Jessie, Charles and Herbert. Jessie died when five months old.

Captain Moore made a profession of religion when about fifteen years of age, and united with the Associate Church of North America. In September, 1863, he returned to his place in college, and in addition began his course in Monmouth Theological Seminary, in October following. He graduated from the college in 1865 with the degree of A. M., and from the Seminary in 1867 with the degree of B. D.

On the fourth of April, 1866, he was licensed at South Henderson, Illinois, by the United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Monmouth, to preach the gospel, and during May and June supplied the church at his old home, Hanover, Illinois. from which he afterward received a call.

Not being satisfied with the restrictions imposed upon the pastoral work by some of the "Distinctive Principles" of the old church, and having an earnest desire to labor in a southern field, he united with the O. S. Presbyterian church, because it was not only the most nearly in accord with his own views, but at that time promised the best opportunity for obtaining his cherished hopes, hence he united with the Presbytery of Peoria, O. S., at Lewistown, Illinois, April 17, 1867; but the strife that about this time became so bitter between the church North and South, admonished him that the services of a northern man to be acceptable to the south must be deferred to some future day; still he regards the gospel as the only balm for all these sad wounds.

The first church of the O. S. for which he labored was that of El Paso, supplying the church during the months of June, July and August, 1867. In September he was called to the church at Macon, but owing to the destruction of their building by a tornado, March 16, 1868, he gave up that work. In August of that year he took charge of the church at Canton; received a call March 25, 1869, and May 11 was ordained and installed. He labored here about five years, during which time the church secured a very neat and comfortable house of worship and good parsonage grounds. On the twenty-fifth of May, 1873, he resigned, and on Sabbath, June 1, 1873, he preached for the first time in Macomb. In the church at this place he remained as stated supply until October, 1874, when he was called to the regular pastoral work, which position he yet acceptably fills. In Macomb he has enshrined himself in the affections of the people, and among all classes, whether members of his own church or of another denomination, or even among those of the world, he is highly esteemed for his work's sake. Whether it be in his own congregation or in union with the evangelical churches of the city, he labors earnestly and zealously to do his Master's will in converting souls to Christ. As a public speaker he is plain, practical and earnest, by his manner as well as by his words, carrying conviction to the hearts of his hearers.

Rev. Moore is a large, portly man of good figure, and pleasant and agreeable in his manner—one calculated to make friends wherever he goes.

RICHARD MUSSON.

Richard Musson, son of Joseph and Mary (Hobes) Musson, was born in Long Clossen, Leicester county, England, April 30, 1810. His parents were in very moderate circumstances, his father following the profession of boatman. Young Richard attended the public schools until he was ten years of age, when he was placed on the boat with his father, and for some years continued in that work, afterward changing it for the trade of stone-mason, which he continued to follow until a few short years ago. When but twenty years of age he came to the United States, with the hope of better success in a worldly point of view. The same year (1830) in which he arrived in the country he united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Thornton, by whom he had nine children, two of whom died in childhood, and one since her marriage—Mary J., wife of Rev. Abraham Newland.

For four years he made his home in the State of New York, when he came West, stopping in Morgan county, where he remained six years, and in 1840 coming to McDonough county, where he has since resided, living the whole period of time within three miles of the present town of Colchester; he, therefore, may well be classed as an old settler, having been a citizen of the county for thirty-seven years, and having experienced the hardships incidental to those who made their homes here at an early day.

Although he may not have obtained the prominence of many others, Richard Musson is well known throughout the county, especially by the older settlers, while none know him but to respect the sterling worth of his character. He has always been a hard working man, and by the "sweat of his face" has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, so that in his declining years, he can pass quietly along, and when the summons shall come, he can answer, "Here, Lord, am I."

In 1829, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and up to the present time, a period of forty-eight years, has ever been a consistent member of that branch of the Christian church. For years he has occupied the position of class leader, and, in that capacity, has done efficient work in his Master's cause. We believe it will be written of him in that great day, like one of old, "He hath done what he could." No better epitaph could be placed upon the monument of any one than this.

Richard Musson has always been an earnest advocate of free schools, urging their importance upon those with whom he has been brought in contact, realizing ignorance and sin go hand in hand, while knowledge and righteousness dwell together. The efficient schools of his own town are in a measure due to him.

THOMAS A. MUSTAIN.

Thomas A. Mustain was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Glenn) Mustain, and was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of January, 1817. He is a full-blooded Virginian, both his parents being natives of that State. When fifteen years of age Thomas came with them to this State and county, where he has since continued to reside, and where he is well known by all our people. He has never followed any other occupation than that of farming, living with and assisting his parents until he reached his majority, when, together with his

brother, he purchased the farm of John W. Woodside, on section sixteen of Blandinsville township, which farm adjoined that of his father. Here he lived and toiled until the year 1865, when he purchased a portion of section nine of the same township, to which he removed, and where he has one of the best improved farms in the county, and on which he had built, in 1874, one of the largest and best brick dwellings in the county, one in which he can entertain a host of friends in true Virginia style. He is now the possessor of some of the best land in the county. Up to this time (1865) Mr. Mustain had successfully resisted all the arts and wiles of the fair sex, and had been given over as one of the unregenerate who would never submit to the better part; but strange things will occur, and we find the bachelor armor broken, and on the fifteenth day of March, 1865, he was united in marriage with Martha E. Charter, daughter of the well known Jonathan Charter, another of the old pioneers of the county—one of those who endured the trials and privations of a frontier life that we might reap the benefit thereof. The result of this union has been six children, two of whom, before they had experienced any of the hardships of this world, were translated into that upper and better kingdom which is above.

In 1844, when the Mormon difficulties had assumed such proportions as to become necessary for the Governor of the State to call out its militia, Mr. Mustain enrolled his name and was chosen lieutenant of a company under command of George W. Blandin. For this service he received from the State the munificent sum of thirteen dollars and forty-four cents.

Mr. Mustain has never held public office of any kind, and has never aspired thereto, being content to be of that vast number who remain in obscurity to till the soil and lend strong hands and willing hearts to the advancement of local interests. The family of which he is a member have done much for the improvement and welfare of Blandinsville township, and some of the best farms in it are held by them.

Thomas A. Mustain is full six feet in height and weighs about 215 pounds. He is a man who takes life in an easy manner, attending to his own affairs in his own way and interfering with no others. He is mild in government in the family circle, and as a neighbor he is all that is implied in the word. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, serving his party

in a faithful manner. If he ever scratches his ticket we do not know it. He is now a member of the Democratic county central committee and lends his counsel and influence to the general success of the party.

HON. WILLIAM H. NEECE.

No man in McDonough county is better known or more universally esteemed than William H. Neece, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1831, and brought by his parents to this county when only two months old. Here he has continued to reside to the present time. His parents were Jesse and Mary D. (Maupin) Neece; his father a Kentuckian by birth, while his mother was a native of Virginia. The elder Neece was a man of sterling worth, and in the early day was a man of some note. He died in 1869. The early life of Wm. H. Neece was passed on a farm and in attendance upon the common schools in this county—he never having had the advantage of a collegiate education. Until twenty-four he remained upon a farm, engaging in its laborious work. In 1857 he entered the law office of Judge John S. Bailey, for the purpose of reading law, which he had decided to adopt as a profession. For about one year he pursued his studies, and in 1858, having passed a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar, and to-day no man ranks higher in the profession in this county. Although not possessed of the thorough literary education of many others, his great energy and sterling common sense, his aptness in collecting and arranging evidence, have placed him in the front rank of his chosen profession. In criminal practice Mr. Neece has especially secured an enviable reputation, and there has probably not been an important trial for murder either in this or adjoining counties for a number of years but in which he has been engaged. In the celebrated Bond trials, both of Miles Bond, at Rushville, and John and James Bond, at Macomb, for the murder of William H. Randolph, Mr. Neece was the chief attorney for the defense, and to him more than to any other do the Bonds owe their release. He it was who collected, arranged and sifted all the evidence presented. No stone was left unturned that was beneficial to his clients; every flaw in the indictment or in the evidence of the prosecution was detected and used to the advantage of himself and clients. In this lies the great success of Mr. Neece as an attorney; his patient investigation of a case and the

zeal with which he works it up, enables him to triumph over all opposition. All the minor points, so often overlooked by the average attorney, and on which the merits of a case so frequently depend, are looked after as closely as those points open and apparent to all. Another case of great importance, and which required a large amount of patient investigation, was the trial of Thomas Johnson for murder. This was a change of venue from Henderson county, the home of the man charged with the commission of the crime, to McDonough. The same untiring efforts were made in this case as in the other, and with like result. Associated in the case were R. G. Ingersoll, J. W. Davidson, and Charles Harris, for the defense, and C. F. Wheat, William McKenzie, and J. J. Glenn, for the prosecution, an array of talent the equal of the same number of men to be secured anywhere in the State. Again, in the case of Tuttle, for the murder of Miles Matteson, a case from Colchester, in this county, Mr. Neece was chief attorney in the defense. The jury hung, and the case was taken to Schuyler on a change of venue. In this case Mr. Neece did not secure the acquittal of his client, but obtained the shortest sentence possible under the circumstances.

In general practice Mr. Neece has been equally successful and pursues the same course for the benefit of his clients as in criminal practice, and in the prosecution of cases in the United States Bankrupt Court has had more business than any other attorney in the county, if not all combined. Also as a counsellor, he is safe and practical, and, in connection with the law upon the subject, makes use of that useful commodity called common sense in basing his opinions.

As a politician Mr. Neece is a Democrat of the old school, the principles of that time-honored party being inborn in him, and he is ever ready to defend them with the same zeal characterizing him in other walks of life. On several occasions has he been honored by the party with nominations for office, and a nomination has usually been equivalent to an election. In 1864 he received the nomination for Representative in the Illinois Legislature and was triumphantly elected; again in 1870 with like result. In 1868 he was elected member of the Constitutional Convention that formed our present Constitution. In each of these capacities, he served his constituents in a faithful manner, attending closely to the business for which he was elected, rendering, in

general, satisfaction to men of all parties. In 1872 he received the nomination for Congress from the tenth Congressional District, of which McDonough county forms a part, and although running one thousand votes ahead of his ticket he was defeated. It is due to Mr. Neece to say he has never ran for office without running ahead of his ticket, being personally popular all over the county, and wherever known. The reason for this will be shown further on. He has always been nominated against the best men of the opposition.

As previously remarked, Mr. Neece lived with his parents (who came to this county on the second day of April, 1831, and settled upon a farm two miles south of Colchester), until his twentieth year. In the fall of 1850 he engaged in chopping wood on the Illinois river, and in the winter worked in a pork house for Charley Farwell (well known to old settlers), in Frederick. In the spring and summer of 1851 he broke prairie on Tennessee prairie, and in the winter following attended school in Macomb, taught by D. S. Hampton, Esq. In the spring of 1852 he essayed to teach school in Walnut Grove township, which, as a faithful biographer, we must confess was not a success. But this did not deter him from again attempting the work, and we find him the winter following again engaged in teaching near the present location of Colchester. In this school he achieved better success, but probably not enough to cause him to adopt that business as a profession, as this is the last account we have of him engaged in like occupation.

In the spring of 1853, wishing to better his fortunes, he determined on emigrating to the land of gold, and, in company with his brother, George W. Neece, and family, he crossed the plains with an ox team, arriving in Portland, Oregon, the September following. Here he only remained one month, when he proceeded to California, where, after making an unsuccessful attempt at mining, he engaged as a cook in a hotel operated on the European plan, in the city of Sacramento. This business he followed until the spring of 1854, when he again engaged in mining in company with his brother George, in the vicinity of Grass Valley, continuing the same in Nevada county until the fifteenth of May, 1855, when both returned to old McDonough.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Neece engaged as purchasing agent for the real estate firm of J. H. Baker & Co., in the city of Macomb,

which business he followed for one year. In this business he traveled over many States, meeting with great success.

On the third day of May, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennette Ingles, with whom he lives a happy and contented life. Three children, all of whom are yet living, have blessed their union. The family reside in a pleasant and comfortable home in the western part of the city of Macomb.

In searching for incidents in the life of Mr. Neece for this sketch we ran across the following article, published in the Macomb Journal August 14, 1873:

"About 3 o'clock A. M. Monday last William H. Neece, Esq., of this city, was awakened by a noise in his sleeping room. On opening his eyes he was somewhat startled to see, by the light of a full shining moon, a stalwart fellow in the act of appropriating his pocket-book. Fully convinced that the man was a burglar, without awaiting an introduction, Mr. Neece gave a backhanded blow, at the same time jumping out of bed, and in solid battle line charged the enemy. The burglar was about as thoroughly startled by the sudden onslaught of the plucky lawyer as the lawyer was at first sighting the thief, but he soon showed that he didn't mean to stand and see himself whipped and captured, and the result was one of the most sharply contested fights that ever came off in Macomb. 'Brother Neece' handed the thief the hospitalities of his house in the shape of chairs, etc., in a lively manner, and the fellow responded with his fists and chairs which he wrested from his antagonist in the best style he knew how. Two or three times around the room did the men fight, and the thief made an effort to escape and ran into another room. Mr. Neece pursued, and here the combat was renewed. After a time they emerged into the open air, and in the yard the fight was kept up until both were utterly exhausted. The thief was the largest and strongest of the two, and Mr. Neece was unable to hold or wrest his pocket-book from him. The house is quite remote from others, and it was not until after the robber had decamped that assistance, for which Mrs. Neece ran in the beginning of the affair, came. When it did come Mr. N. was lying in the yard where he had fainted from pure exhaustion."

This shows that he is a man not to be trifled with, and even if small in stature he can stand up for his rights.

William H. Neece is of slender but well knit proportions, light hair and beard, the latter worn only upon the chin. As a husband and father he is kind and pleasant, as a friend and neighbor sympathetic and benevolent, as a citizen is alive to every public interest, and not as a politician but as a representative of the whole body does he work for the public good. From what has been written it can easily be inferred he is a man of the people. He has experienced the hardships and perils of a pioneer life, and can sympathize with that class in all they are called upon to endure. By the "sweat of his face" he has toiled day after day for the necessities of life and therefore knows the sorrows of the poor. His personal popularity is almost unbounded, especially

among the class last mentioned, whose friend he has always been, and when a candidate for public office these facts are taken into consideration, the consequence being that he receives the votes of very many of the opposition. Such, in brief, is William H. Neece. A bright future is doubtless yet before him.

ABRAHAM NEWLAND, JR.

The subject of this sketch is a native of England, having been born in the town of Evenwood, county of Durham, on the third day of February, 1838. His parents were Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, also of the same country, people in very moderate circumstances—so poor, in fact, that their son was only permitted to attend the common schools of his native town from the time he was five years of age until he was eight, at which time he was placed in the coal mines of that country. During the first three years he was only compelled to work from three to four days each week, but after that time six days was he required to labor. For several years he never saw daylight but once each week, going to his work each morning before day, and never returning until night. In the mine where he first worked, and during the whole time in which he remained, there was used for pumping water the first engine constructed for use on a locomotive. This engine is now kept in a glass case in the town of Darlington, Durham county, England, and was seen by Mr. Newland when on a visit to his native country a few years ago.

The father of Abraham Newland was a God-fearing man and an earnest Christian, one who endeavored to bring up his children in the "fear and admonition of the Lord," and when his son was still an infant, he carried him in his arms to the Sabbath school. Here and at the family altar was sown the "good seed of the word," which in after years bore fruit, and we trust will continue to bear fruit an hundred fold.

The opportunity for obtaining a competency in the old world is poor indeed to those born in poverty, so in 1853 the father of Abraham sailed for the United States, and two years thereafter sent for his family. On the twenty-ninth day of July 1855, Abraham, with his mother and the rest of the family, left their native shores, sailing for New York, at which place they arrived in due time, and from thence coming west to LaSalle, in this State, where the husband and father had obtained employment in the coal mines of that county. For two years they remained there,

when they proceeded further west, settling in the town of Colchester, this county, in the year 1857, at which place they yet remain. Employment was at once obtained in the coal mines by father and son, and until the year 1862 Abraham continued to work faithfully and to the satisfaction of his employers and his own conscience. Although but a young man, he was recognized as a leader among his fellow miners, and in all cases where a spokesman was required to make known their wants and desires to their employers, he was put forward as their representative. As before remarked, he continued to work in the mines until the year 1862, at which time he enlisted as a private in Capt. Brink's company, 124th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to serve three years or during the war. The men at this time desired him to accept the office of lieutenant, but this he refused for one older in years. He was appointed by the captain fourth sergeant, but at the request of the men he was made orderly sergeant of the company. In this capacity he went out, serving as such until promoted. As probably well known by our readers, the 124th did excellent service in the war, and no man in the entire regiment showed more bravery or discharged his duty more faithfully than the coal digger, Abraham Newland, Jr. At the battle of Raymond, Miss. while an orderly sergeant, he commanded the company, there being no commissioned officer present, and for bravery upon the battle field he was commended by the colonel, who promised him promotion.

At the battle of Champion Hills, a few days thereafter, he was shot through the jaw, and falling upon the field, was reported as killed. Life being discovered in him, he was taken up and removed to the hospital, and word was given out that he was mortally wounded. At the hospital the surgeon of his regiment discovered him, and took him in charge. A cot was provided, and he was placed thereon, when the surgeon ordered some brandy and water to be given him. Not being able to speak, he motioned the mixture away with his hand; he was still urged to partake, but still refused, when the doctor, losing his patience, turned on his heel, saying, "D—n him, let him die." As soon as his passion had cooled the doctor returned and dressed his wounds, making him as comfortable as possible. For weeks he suffered, until finally the wound healed and he was again restored to active duty. One of the lieutenants of his company resigning, an application

was made to have him commissioned to fill the vacancy, but before the matter was completed Captain Brink resigned and he received the appointment and was duly commissioned as Captain and the command of the company given him. This position he retained during the remainder of the war, receiving the respect of his men and duly honored by his brother officers. On the fifteenth day of August, 1865, the regiment was discharged and Captain Newland returned home to meet his wife and little ones and take his position in civil life once more.

The life of a miner was never agreeable to Captain Newland, and he had determined long before this to change it should the opportunity offer. We therefore find him within two weeks from the time of his return home opening out a stock of dry goods and groceries, investing in the business all the money he brought with him from the army, amounting to the sum of eleven hundred dollars. Nearly twelve years has since elapsed, and we find the little stock increased to an extent requiring a large room for storing the goods and the trade of the house increased in proportion; we find he has continually added to his capital; that investments made by him have increased wonderfully, and to-day he is in possession of a sum that would enable him to retire from active life and live at ease. All this as a legitimate growth of business enterprise and sagacity.

At the age of fifteen Captain Newland experienced religion and united with the Primitive Methodist Church, with which body he retained membership until his removal to this country. There being no congregation of that order in the community in which he made his home, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the organization of that church in Colchester, in 1858, he formed one of the original members, and has since taken an active part in all its work. In 1860 he became a licensed exhorter, receiving the appointment from Rev. Richard Haney, then presiding elder for this district. When he returned home from the army he received from the conference a license to preach, since which time he has continued to labor in word and doctrine. He has never asked for a regular appointment as pastor, believing he could accomplish as much good in the local work as in the regular field. Nearly every Sabbath he preaches for some of the neighboring churches, and on funeral occasions his services have specially been in demand. It is said he preaches more discourses

of this nature than any regular minister in the county. In Sunday school work he is especially pre-eminent, having from childhood taken great interest in this part of the Lord's vineyard. In all the neighborhood Sunday school conventions he is called upon to take an active part, and in the county work he is behind none.

Captain Newland has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary J. Musson, daughter of Richard Musson, Esq., the ceremony taking place on the third day of March, 1859. By her he had five children, two only of whom are now living, three of the children, with their mother, having passed over the river to the better land, where, in that beautiful city whose streets are paved with gold, they wait the coming of other loved ones. Mrs. Newland died on the fifteenth day of January, 1871, in the full assurance of hope. On the eighteenth day of June, 1872, he was again married, leading to the altar Miss Annie Musson, a sister of his deceased wife.

Abraham Newland is a man of medium height, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair and beard, a well developed head, and is every inch a man. No man stands higher in the community than he, and none deserves more from his fellow-citizens. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, having a heart overflowing with love of humanity, a friend to the poor, and above all, a true Christian. In the home circle he is kind and affectionate; in the church an earnest worker; as a citizen he has the good of all at heart and works to advance the interests of his adopted town and county as much as his own individual interests. Would we had more Abraham Newlands.

ASA K. OWEN.

The subject of our present sketch is now in the prime of life, having been born on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1838, in Philometh, Indiana. His parents were Asa and Elizabeth (Grafton) Owen, the former being a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. At the birth of Asa his father was in good circumstances, but shortly after became unfortunate, losing his all, and like thousands of others, sought new fields of labor, coming to McDonough county in 1841, here living, with the exception of about five years spent in Adams county, this State, until the day of his death. The educational advantages of Asa were limited to the common schools of this county, and a few month's attendance in the High School of Professors Barge and Cannon, in

Macomb ; but notwithstanding, by constant application and study at home he has mastered nearly all the sciences usually taught in the academies and colleges of the West. About nine years of his life has been spent in teaching, choosing this as a profession, it being well suited to his taste and more lucrative than any other business requiring no capital but talents. He has occupied the position of teacher in several different States of the Union, having taught in the High School of St. Paris, Ohio, and in various schools of this State and Missouri. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was teaching in this latter State, and on account of his Free-soil and Union principles, was invited to leave. He at once returned home and began the work of raising recruits for the army, but on account of ill-health he was refused enrollment himself, which was a great disappointment, as it was his desire to do all he could in the defense of his country. Although his services were declined in the field, yet at home he could work for the cause, and no more loyal man could be found in the county than Asa K. Owen. As a "mite" he contributed to the songs of his country a battle hymn entitled "During the Battle," which was published by H. M. Higgins, one of the leading music publishers of the country. For a number of years past Mr. Owen has contributed, over various *nom de plumes*, considerable to the press of the country, both prose and poetry. His articles are all well written, and, as will be observed elsewhere in this work, are very readable and of much interest. "The McDonough County Pioneers," and "Autumn in McDonough County," will appeal to every one.

On the twenty-sixth day of March, 1865 (the anniversary of his birth), he led to the marriage altar Miss N. A. Edmundson. Three children hath the Lord given them, one of whom has passed over the river and dwells on the other side ; two yet remain to add joy and comfort to their parents' hearts.

Mr. Owen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with that body in 1868, under the ministration of Elder Underwood, by whom he was baptized. Since becoming identified with the body of Christ, he has endeavored to use such talents as the Lord has given him for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause. He has for some time held the office of steward in his own congregation, and also that of district steward. The steward is the financial officer of the M. E. Church, and corresponds to that

of deacon in other churches. In the Sunday School work he also takes great interest, realizing its great importance and laboring zealously in the good cause.

In the western part of the county, where he is best known, Mr. Owen is quite popular, and as a member of the Republican party, he wields considerable influence. On several occasions he has been pressed by his friends to run for public office, but only once has his name been submitted to the people—in 1873, when he received the nomination for County Clerk at a very unfortunate time, as the farmers and laboring classes were then generally excited over the cry of monopoly uttered against the manufacturing and mercantile classes, and uniting under the name of Anti-Monopoly party, swept the country like a whirlwind. One satisfaction was afforded Mr. Owen when the result of the canvass was made known: he ran ahead of his ticket considerably, notwithstanding there were on it other very popular men. He has been honored by his township and town on several occasions, and has served as Postmaster of Tennessee for some years. We yet believe his services will be called forth by his party and his fellow-citizens.

In 1865 he opened a stock of general merchandise in Tennessee, and has continued in the mercantile business ever since—a period of twelve years. He has also the greater portion of the time engaged in the grain trade, purchasing for shipment, the small grain brought to that market. Success has crowned his efforts, and to-day we find him in good comfortable circumstances, every dollar of his wealth gained by a life of toil in a straight forward legitimate way. Some three years ago he purchased a farm lying one mile west of town on which he resides with his family. The farm is well improved, with a good comfortable house in which to live, and where, surrounded by wife and children, he can enjoy life.

Asa K. Owen is about five feet eight inches in height, good proportions, well developed head, black hair and eyes, full, flowing, black beard, and of good address. No man stands higher in the community than he, none deserves more from his fellow-citizens. As a friend and neighbor he is kind and benevolent, as a husband and father, he rules with love and receives the love of all in return.

ISAAC N. PEARSON.

McDonough county has been especially fortunate in the selection of her county officers, never since its organization to the present time having lost a dollar by the betrayal of her trusts, and no man ever served more faithfully than Isaac N. Pearson, the present efficient Circuit Clerk, who was born in Centerville, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1842. His parents were Isaac S. and Lydia (Painter) Pearson, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was for many years engaged in the mercantile business and served his county (Butler) in the Legislature of his native State. In 1846, after bidding his family good-bye, he departed for Philadelphia to purchase goods. While there he was taken sick with the fever, from which he never recovered, and died in that city far from home and kindred, none of the family ever being permitted to see his face again. He was buried by the Society of Friends in that city, being connected by birth with that body of faithful disciples of Christ. Mrs. Pearson, with the family, shortly after her husband's death, went to New Castle, Lawrence county, which place she made her home until the year 1849, when she removed to Hancock county this State, settling near the town of La Harpe, where she resided until her removal to Macomb in 1858. In this latter place she resided until her death, which occurred on the third day of March, 1872, being at the time sixty-six years of age, departing this life on the anniversary day of her birth. Mrs. Pearson, when but eighteen years of age, made a profession of religion, uniting with the M. E. church, with which body she remained a consistent and faithful member until called to join the angelic throng above. She was a woman universally respected by all who knew her, and combined in her being many rare qualities which go to make the true woman and mother. Her funeral was largely attended. Rev. Henderson Ritchie, who had long been intimately acquainted with her, delivering the funeral discourse: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, and from hence forth they shall rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Isaac N. Pearson, of whom we now write, was the youngest of seven children, all of whom grew to men and women's estate, five of whom yet dwell upon this side of the river of death. With his mother he made such removals from place to place as pre-

viously mentioned, passing the first eight years of his life in a town, and the eight following upon a farm. The only educational advantages enjoyed by him were in the common schools and two years attendance in the select school of Prof. J. W. Mathews, in Macomb, in the years of 1856-57. In 1861, he entered the office of J. B. Cummings, Circuit Clerk of the county, serving as Recorder until he became of age, when he received the appointment from Mr. Cummings as Deputy Circuit Clerk, which position he filled acceptably until the expiration of Mr. Cummings' term of office. In the spring of 1865, he went to Bushnell to take a position in the banking house of Messrs. Chandler & Cummings, with whom he remained until the fall of 1868, when he again received the appointment of Deputy Circuit Clerk, this time from B. F. Pinkley, then elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of the county. This position he retained for the four years' term of Captain Pinkley, giving such satisfaction to the people that in 1872, he received the unanimous nomination by his party for the same office. Notwithstanding some opposition to him on account of his being a young man, he was triumphantly elected, receiving a greater majority than any man on the ticket. Again in 1876 he was renominated by acclamation, and again elected by a majority greater than any other, being three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, thus proving that the people believe it no crime to be a young man and that faithful service should be rewarded. The popularity of Mr. Pearson with the people is great indeed, but easily accounted for. He is always pleasant and accommodating to all; every visitor to his office, whether on business or not, is treated in a gentlemanly manner; his own private business, or the duties of the public office which he holds, is never neglected. Having business that brings him into daily intercourse with men of all parties, they have a chance to learn the qualities of the man, and show their appreciation for him by giving him their votes for office. Many of the strongest men of the opposition party never think of voting for another when he is a candidate.

Mr. Pearson is a thorough and consistent Republican, the principles of that party being "bred in the bone," but he never allows his love of party to deter him from duty as a public officer. As a citizen he is ever ready to engage in any good word or work satisfactory to his judgment, and in all enterprises as are of a public benefit and calculated to advance the best interests of the town or county. Benevolence with him is a ruling passion, and we find

him connected with, and an active member of, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Masons, and Odd Fellows. In this latter body he has passed all the chairs, both in the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, having also represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State.

Mr. Pearson is a man five feet eleven inches and a half in height, dark hair, brown eyes, and of good proportions physically. No man in the county has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances, and none are more greatly esteemed. Through his own exertion, without assistance from any, he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, which will doubtless be used for the good of the public as well as his own individual profit. A bright future is doubtless yet before him.

JOSEPH E. PORTER.

Joseph E. Porter, son of Noah and Nabby (Comins) Porter, was born in Wendell, Franklin county, Mass., July 9, 1821. His parents were born at the same place in 1795. There were eleven children, including the subject of this sketch, nine of whom grew to man's estate. They received their education principally at New Salem Academy, New Salem, Massachusetts, whither their father had removed for the purpose of giving them this advantage. One attended Harvard College. The father and brothers were all highly respected and esteemed where they resided and all were honored with public office. The oldest brother was for fifteen years a Selectman and Justice of the Peace, one brother was a member of the State Senate of New Hampshire, and another has held the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Keene, N. H., for a period of twenty-five years, and still another has been a practicing physician in Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, for a period of twenty-five years. Warren, the youngest of the family, was a citizen of this county for some years, and went into the army and for a time was Lieutenant of Company L, 7th Illinois Cavalry. He is now Superintendent of the graded schools at Bridgeport, Conn., which position he has filled for some years.

Joseph was reared on a farm, and worked hard from the time he was large enough to take hold of the plow. His habits in youth were exemplary, moral, upright and straightforward. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, shortly after which period he was joined in marriage with Miss Susan M.

Cogswell, and left the parental roof and hired out to work on a farm. He worked eight months for one man for \$14 per month, and during that time lost but half a day, on which occasion he took his wife to town, and his employer charged him seventy-five cents for the use of the horse. While working for these wages he paid \$3 for a church pew and ten cents each Sunday for the privilege of sending his wife to church, besides keeping up the ordinary expenses of his family, notwithstanding which he managed to save \$100 a year out of his earnings.

Mr. Porter has been farming all his life, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged in the bakery business, at Framingham, Mass. He invested \$1,000 in the business, all of which was lost.

In 1855 Mr. Porter came to Illinois with his father on a visit to his brothers, Lyman and Reuben, who were living in this county. While here his father died; his remains were taken back to Massachusetts. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Porter removed to this county, locating on the farm on which he now resides, section 4, New Salem township. At that time it was raw, wild prairie, now it is one of the finest farms in the county, containing four hundred acres of well cultivated land, with good improvements thereon. He is one of McDonough's heavy stock feeders, engaging in this business very extensively.

Mr. Porter has been three times elected, and for three years served in the McDonough county Board of Supervisor from New Salem township, and for fifteen years has been School Trustee of the same township, most of the time Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He has always manifested due interest in the affairs of his township, especially in the educational department, and the good schools in the community are in a great measure the result of his labor and attention in that behalf.

In 1845 Mr. Porter became a member of the Congregational Church, at Framingham, Mass., being baptised by the Rev. Q. N. Tarbox. His wife united at the same time. In 1856 he united with the Presbyterian Church, at Bardolph, and in 1867 united with the Congregational Church of Macomb, and is now a communicant in the latter church.

Mr. Porter is the father of five children, two sons and three daughters, three of whom are now living, the other two having

been translated beyond the rolling river, where they await the reunion of all the loved ones in the beautiful home of the blessed.

A son, Lester W., was killed in battle at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864, during the rebel General Forrest's raid on that city. He was in Company I, 137th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Mr. Porter is about five feet ten inches in height, and a stout, well built man, and usually in the enjoyment of perfect health. In his neighborhood and wherever known, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all. In the family circle he is pleasant and agreeable, receiving the love and affection of every member thereof. It is hoped he may be spared many years to fill useful positions in society.

HON. WILLIAM H. RANDOLPH.

David and Rebecca (Sutphen) Randolph, the parents of William H., were natives of the State of New Jersey, which place they left at an early day, removing to the State of Kentucky, where they remained but a short time, emigrating from thence to Warren county, Ohio, where the subject of our present sketch was born on the twentieth day of August, 1813, near the town of Lebanon. They were, as regards wealth, in moderate circumstances, but desired to give their son such opportunities for future usefulness as their means would allow, having him educated for one of the learned professions, but it was willed otherwise. The early years of his life were spent with his parents on a farm, and in attendance on the common schools of the neighborhood. In youth were foreshadowed the traits of character which afterward predominated in his life; he was brave, impulsive, kind and forbearing; a defender of the weak and oppressed.

When about sixteen or seventeen years of age he went to learn the trade of a fuller, or manufacturer of woolen goods, continuing with the firm until he reached his majority, when he determined to seek other and greater fields of labor, and came to Rushville, Schuyler county, in this State, where he remained a few months, and from thence came to Macomb, in this county, where he resided until the day of his death. As has been remarked, his parents desired that he should prepare himself for one of the learned professions, for that purpose having him take a regular collegiate course, but William thought a trade preferable, and therefore learned one as previously stated. When he arrived in Macomb he had between three hundred and four hundred dollars which he

invested in a small stock of groceries. Continuing in that branch of business until elected to the office of sheriff of the county, in 1838, to which office he was twice re-elected, viz., in 1840 and 1842. In 1844 he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, and re-elected in 1846. In 1848 he was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of the county and re-elected in 1852, serving until 1856. Thus for eighteen years without intermission, he held public offices in the county, on each occasion of his election running ahead of his ticket, being always popular before the people. He was never beaten for office.

In 1854, in company with Joseph M. Parkinson, Joseph W. Blount and M. T. Winslow, he opened the first banking house in McDonough County. For two years, or over, this institution prospered greatly, but in an evil hour, the company was persuaded into an arrangement with T. L. McCoy, of Galesburg, by which they invested some \$20,000 in the Nemaha Valley Bank, issuing a certain per cent. of the amount in notes, for which part only they were to be held responsible, the arrangement being that any banking institution investing in the enterprise should be compelled to redeem only its own issue; but a further arrangement was made with the different parties that all notes presented at either of their banking houses, whether of the series issued by themselves or not, might be redeemed and sent to their respective banks for final redemption. When the crash came in 1858, when the Nemaha Valley Bank bubble burst, Messrs. Randolph & Co. redeemed their whole issue, and over \$5000 of the notes of other parties, for which they never obtained value received. This firm would not suspend until they found it was utterly impossible ever to recover from the other parties, and then, and not until then, did they close their doors. The loss of Mr. Randolph alone, by reason of the failure of others to make good their promises, was over \$100,000. To his honor be it said, not a man ever lost a dollar by him. Unlike many others, he did not compromise with his creditors for a few cents on the dollar and then open out in grander style than ever, but continued, as fast as it was possible, to pay off his indebtedness, and when death called him away he was almost clear before the world. One year more would probably have placed him in the same position he occupied before the crash came.

Mr. Randolph was a man of great public spirit, and his means were used not only to increase his own wealth but for the public

good. In 1856 he began the erection of the well known Randolph Hotel and finished it in the following year. This stands to-day a monument of the public enterprise of the man. As a pecuniary investment it has never paid nor ever can. It stands an honor to the city and as a free will offering to the pride of the people.

During this same year in which the erection of the hotel was began, he laid off for a public cemetery a tract of land just north of the city, comprising eleven acres, which he christened Oakwood Cemetery. For years the town had felt the want for a suitable place for the burial of the dead. The old cemetery, west of town, was too small and very inconvenient to the citizens of the place, and with his accustomed liberality and public spirit, Mr. Randolph selected the prettiest and most eligible spot adjoining the town for this "City of the Dead."

On the twenty-sixth day of January, 1837, he led to the marriage altar Miss Matilda Jane Brooking, daughter of the well known and much respected old pioneer, Thomas Brooking, Esq., with whom he happily lived until the day of his death. It has been said by those who have been intimate with the couple, and who were members of the family for some years, they never heard a harsh word pass between them. The troubles Mr. R. experienced during his eventful life were never suffered to mar the happiness of the family circle, and when together, all cares, trials and disappointments were banished, and they lived in the enjoyment of the hour. No children ever blessed their union.

In 1853 Mr. Randolph engaged in the real estate business, in company with J. M. Parkinson, under the firm name of Randolph, Parkinson & Co., continuing the same until November 3, 1856, when the firm disposed of their interests to McLean, Randolph & Co. The operations of this company were confined to the region known as the Military Tract, comprising some sixteen counties, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and, for a time, were very extensive. Several very fortunate ventures were made, in which were realized a handsome sum of money, adding materially to the wealth of Mr. R. Having an extensive acquaintance throughout the section, and knowing well the geography and topography of the country, he was always qualified to judge of the amount of risk that could be taken. In this work he unearthed several huge frauds that had been perpetrated upon the people, and restored to the proper persons their rights.

In 1858 he took charge of the Randolph Hotel, having failed in securing a suitable tenant, and continued in charge until the day of his death, although the duties of a landlord were rather onerous, on account of the vast amount of other business to which it was necessary that he should give his personal attention. Notwithstanding the great amount of labor devolving upon him, no guest, observing the proprieties of a gentleman, ever had reason to complain of the want of attention.

In politics Mr. Randolph was always radical. No one ever doubted his position upon any of the great questions of the day. In his early life he affiliated with the Whig party, and the measures of that party received his undivided support. As a Whig he was elected to the various county offices which he held. On the organization of the Republican party in 1854, he at once embraced the principles proclaimed by its leaders. "Free press, free speech and freedom," had ever been with him a leading thought, and he entered heartily and zealously into the work of moulding public opinion for the adoption of the new principles. The cry of "Abolitionist," "negro worshiper," and kindred phrases, had no effect upon him. Believing in the right of the cause which he advocated, he defied all the powers of the opposition, and their jeers served but to nerve him for the great conflict of opinion then existing and the conflict of arms soon to resound throughout the land. His business affairs on the organization of the party were such as to prevent him from taking the more active part to which his ardent nature prompted him, but notwithstanding, the success obtained in after years was greatly the result of his labors.

In the presidential campaign of 1856, notwithstanding his party was greatly in the minority, he labored hard, and in 1860, when the noble martyr, Abraham Lincoln, was at the head of the ticket, when victory was assured from the division in the ranks of the opposition, he ceased not to labor until the announcement was made that the favorite son of Illinois should be the nation's chief for the term of four years; and even not then, but toiled on and on until, like his honored chief, he suffered a martyr's death, yielding up his life in the defense of his country.

The days that followed the election of Lincoln, the evil passions engendered, the war that followed in which our glorious country was deluged in blood, the widows and orphans made, the hearts

broken, are now a record of history and well known to our readers. The individual part taken by thousands and tens of thousands may never be known. When, in their madness, the South rebelled, and the call to arms was made by the President, the private business of Mr. Randolph was such he could not, without too great personal sacrifice, go forth to the tented field, as he in his heart desired; but no man labored more to secure enlistments, none of their private means expended more to further the cause than he. The soldier going to or from the field was an ever welcome guest at his house, and if they were possessed of no means to pay their bills, it mattered not. Whole companies were at times lodged and fed by him without a cent being paid. Many of the brave boys will ever hold in grateful remembrance the deeds of kindness of this man.

On the fifteenth day of June, 1863, without solicitation or previous notification, he received the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshall for the district of McDonough county, and on the twenty-eighth of September, 1864, he was re-appointed. His friends all advised him not to accept the appointment, as the duties required were dangerous to perform, and there being those in the county who were his deadly and sworn enemies, they might seek a pretext to take his life. The very reasons urged for non-acceptance were such as to determine him not to decline the appointment; he would do nothing that would show even a semblance of fear. It was his desire to serve his government, and he believed it was his duty to do so, and the opportunity was here offered; the duties were such as to require a man of nerve, and he would not flinch. His first duty was to make an enrollment of the militia, reporting the names to the Provost Marshall at Mt. Sterling. At this time McDonough county was short in the quota, and a draft was ordered; and upon a certain day the number deficient was drawn, and among the number was one John Bond, of Hire township. Captain Randolph at once notified him of the draft and ordered him to report at Mt. Sterling, which not being done, he proceeded to Blandinsville for the purpose of arresting him. Here the two met; a few words passed between them; Bond endeavored to escape, when Mr. R., placing his hand upon his shoulder, told him he was his prisoner. Bond then drew a revolver, and retreating a pace or two fired at Randolph and then fled, followed by Mr. R., who returned the fire. During the

firing of the first shots they were in the hall of the hotel, from which emerging, several more shots were exchanged, two of them taking effect upon Mr. Randolph, mortally wounding him and causing death within twenty-four hours. Everything that could be done by the best medical talent in the county was done to save his life, but without avail; and thus passed from earth one of McDonough county's most honored sons.

William H. Randolph was of medium height, swarthy complexion, black hair and eyes, of a very nervous temperament, strong and active. He was of a most positive character, loving his friends with most intense devotion, and hating his enemies. He could not bear to hear a friend traduced, and would defend one as quickly as he would his own honor. One whom he regarded as an enemy he would have nothing to do with; he would never provoke a quarrel with him, seeking rather to avoid it, but if it should come he never feared the consequences. Of course such a man would have many strong friends and equally strong enemies. A more benevolent man never lived than he, being always a friend to the poor, never turning a deaf ear to their appeals. Many a poor person in McDonough county blesses his memory to-day for the assistance rendered them in their hour of need. As before remarked, in the family circle he was kind and gentle in the extreme—what might be termed a model husband.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Although he may not be what is termed an "old settler," yet the subject of our present sketch is well known, by reputation at least, by nearly every citizen of the county. Not to have heard of James Roberts, or the mining operations of himself and brothers, is to confess ignorance on a point few desire to acknowledge.

James Roberts is a native of England, having been born in the county of Cornwall on the twentieth day of March, 1820. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Roberts, likewise natives of the Isle of the Sea, who were possessed of but little of this world's goods, and who consequently could not give their children the advantages possessed by those in better circumstances. From five until ten years of age he attended the schools of his native county and town, and when arriving at the latter age was compelled to enter the mines, henceforward to earn his own living

by the "sweat of his face." In early life he contracted the habit of partaking of intoxicating liquors, a habit which seemed to grow on him, but happily he realized the danger ere it was too late, and at the age of twenty he signed the temperance pledge, which he has constantly observed to the present time, a period of thirty-seven years.

On the seventh day of September, 1846, he led to the marriage altar Miss Cecilia Knight, with whom he yet lives and by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are now living, two having gone to that better land.

Believing the chances of obtaining a competency, or even obtaining a very respectable livelihood in his native land to be poor, he determined to emigrate to America, the "Eldorado" of all the down-trodden and oppressed of earth; so about the first of May, 1847, with his wife he sailed for America, landing in Quebec on the twenty-sixth day of May. From this place he passed on to the copper mines of Lake Superior, but not fancying the employment obtained there, he continued his journey to New Castle, Pa., where he arrived with only fifteen dollars in cash, and where a few days after his first child was born. Securing employment in the coal mines of Messrs. Crawford & Co., he went to work, and for three years continued with them as a common laborer, when the position of underground boss of the mines was offered him and gladly accepted. For two years and a half longer he continued with the firm as its superintendent, when he thought to better himself by coming west. Resigning the position in the early part of the year 1853, he came out and purchased a tract of one hundred and six acres of land near Webster, Hancock county. About this time an advertisement was inserted in a county paper for an experienced miner to work a coal mine near the present town of Colchester, which advertisement he answered in person, and engaged to mine coal on the shares. This he continued for some time, when he purchased eighty acres in the Welch settlement, and began to mine for himself. When he came west, not knowing where he should settle, or how he should like the country, he left his family in New Castle; in November following he sent for them, they arriving the same month. In the meantime he rented an old log house situated near the Pleasant Valley Mills, in which he moved with his family when they arrived. This house was in very poor condition, the snow drifting through the cracks and the rain pouring in on them as though the building

had no covering. Many a time were the family compelled to take shelter under a large umbrella brought with them from England. Their first winter in this new country was indeed hard, but their experience was only such as had been the lot of hundreds before them, and served to strengthen them for the trials and duties of after life.

It did not take Mr. Roberts long to discover the vast treasure that lay beneath his feet, and from the first he began to organize for future operations; and by the time the railroad was completed, he was ready to engage in the business of mining on an extensive scale. In company with his brother, Hugh, and also, at various times, with Messrs. Morris, Spencer and others, he opened new veins, sunk new shafts, and labored hard to develop the wonderful resources of the country. For the first four or five years only drift coal was taken out, and hauled in wagons to the railroad for shipment. In 1858 the first shaft was sunk by him, as superintendent of the mines of Roberts & Co., since which time several others have also been made, and now we have some eight or ten, with over two hundred persons engaged in taking coal from the bowels of the earth, at least one hundred feet from its surface. All this is due to James Roberts more than to any other man. With indomitable pluck and energy, without capital to begin life, he has labored on, overcoming obstacles that would have prevented others with less courage and perseverance from accomplishing their desire. Success has crowned his every effort, and to-day he is in the enjoyment of a sufficient amount of this world's goods to live in ease should he never do another day's work. But idleness is not characteristic with him; he could not be idle if he would; it is not his nature, so we find him to-day engaged as actively as ever in his mining operations, being the president and superintendent of the Colchester Coal Company. We presume he will so live and so die—he will never rust out. A large family has grown up around him, whom he has endeavored to raise for usefulness in life. We find composing the company of which he is president three sons, two of whom live in Quincy and have charge of its interests in that city, one remaining in charge of the shaft in the mines. Each of these we believe to be industrious young men, who now enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

At an early age Mr. Roberts experienced religion, uniting with the Wesleyan Methodists. He has since been connected with the Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians (another branch of the Methodist family), and the Methodist Episcopal, the changes being made by reason of removals and not with desire to seek something new or better. He is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Colchester, occupying the position of trustee, and is a pillar in that church. He was a member of the building committee having in charge the erection of their house of worship at that place.

Mr. Roberts is a man of medium height, light complexion, dark hair, and, as before remarked, a man of determination and strong will. In business matters he requires exactness. As a citizen he is respected for his love of justice, as a Christian he is God-fearing, as a husband and father kind, gentle and affectionate, yet firm in his government and discipline. Such in brief is James Roberts, who, from a very humble beginning, has fought his way through life until he now occupies a good position in society and enjoys the fruits of a life of toil.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES CONTINUED.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. FEE.

James W. Fee, postmaster at Blandinsville, Ill., was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1826, and came to this State in 1848, settling in Pike county, where he remained seven years, when he crossed the Mississippi, taking up his residence in Missouri, from which place he returned to Pike county, Ill., on the breaking out of the war, enlisting in August, 1862, and mustered in the United States service as First Lieutenant, Co. B, 99th regiment, Illinois Volunteers. With this regiment he continued, first as Lieutenant, then as Captain, until the close of the war, being mustered out July 31, 1865. The regiment did most excellent service during the whole period, participating in quite a number of battles and skirmishes, and in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, losing 253 men. In one assault in which 300 men were engaged, 103 of the number were either killed or wounded. Captain Fee during his whole period of service never had a leave of absence and continued with his command until its final muster out, not losing even a day's time by sickness. When the regiment was consolidated into a battalion he was the only officer retaining his rank and letter of the company. At the expiration of his term of service Captain Fee returned to Pike county, where he remained some eighteen months, going from there to Oquawka, Henderson county, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Blandinsville, where he has since continued to reside. A short time after his removal to the village he received the appointment of Postmaster, the only public office he ever held.

The parents of Captain Fee, Thomas and Sarah (Hastings) Fee, were poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith of the blessed

hope of the gospel, being devout members of the M. E. Church, of which body their son united at the early age of fifteen, remaining in its connection some seven or eight years. At this time, by a careful study of the Word, his religious convictions underwent a change in some of the points of doctrine, and he sought membership in the Baptist church.

With this branch of God's family he yet retains membership, and has labored in word and doctrine for the advancement of the cause for many years. In 1860 he was ordained as a minister of the gospel in Missouri, since which time he has continued occasionally to preach, but never giving himself wholly to the work, and never depending upon it for the means of subsistence. Since reaching man's estate, he has continually engaged in the mercantile trade, save for the period while employed in the military service of his country. In this way he has lived, devoting such time as he could command, or as he conceived he could accomplish good by the proclamation of the gospel. He has served as pastor for several congregations and also as supply. He is now connected with the congregation at Blandinsville, and is a member of the Salem Association, of which body he has been treasurer for two years.

In youth Captain Fee gave promise of the same traits of character that have distinguished him in latter life. He was a good, steady boy, and no one was afraid to trust him on any occasion or in any way. During the whole period of his life he has never taken a drink of whisky, notwithstanding he has been thrown much in the company of those who have indulged in the practice.

In October, 1852, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lucy M. Parks, daughter of Rev. N. Parks, with whom he has lived a happy and pleasant life to the present time. No children have blessed their union.

Captain Fee is a large, robust looking man, with the appearance of being able to enjoy life as well as another. In every good word and work we find him actively engaged. His labors are not confined alone to "our church," and in charity he holds out the hand to the needy on every side. We believe there is little of that selfish nature in his being; that he is willing "to do good as he may have opportunity, especially to the household of faith." He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

HARVEY L. ROSS.

The subject of our present sketch was born in Seneca county, New York, on the tenth day of October, 1817, and when but four years of age came with his father, O. M. Ross, to the State of Illinois, settling in what is now known as Fulton county, at that time being a part of Pike county. Fulton county was organized some two years after. Its boundary line extended east and west from the Illinois to the Mississippi river, and from the base line near where Rushville now stands to the northern boundary of the State, including the country where Rock Island, Galena, Chicago and Peoria now stand. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and moved upon the land secured by service in that war, lying north of the present town of Lewistown, which town was laid off by him the following year after his arrival, viz.: in 1822. He was the first sheriff of the county elected by the people; was the first postmaster in the county; raised the first ten acres of corn, and the first crop of wheat and rye. The only settlements within the boundary of the county at this time were one near the present town of Rushville, Lewistown, Canton, Chicago and Fort Clark, now Peoria, Lewistown being the county seat and the largest town in the county, and the only place where elections were held. When his father was elected sheriff of the county, in 1823, the excitement ran high, being a contest between North and South Fulton. The voters at that time came from Fort Clark down the Illinois river, a distance of fifty miles, in canoes; then up Spoon river ten miles; then on foot through the woods six miles to Lewistown to deposit their ballots, bringing their whisky with them, without which it was thought impossible to travel or to properly exercise the rights of American citizens. Many of those from the south part of the county came a distance of thirty miles.

The elder Ross carried on farming, and was also engaged in the mercantile business in Lewistown up to the year 1829, at which time he removed to where the present town of Havana is, now the county seat of Mason county. The land on which the town now lies was entered by him and by him laid off for the town. Here he built a large hotel, and also owned the first ferry run across the river at that place. He also carried on a large wholesale and retail mercantile business, and had an extensive trade with the Indians. He died at this point in 1837, his loss being

deeply felt and regretted by every one. The following year (1838) the widow, with the family, moved to Canton, in Fulton county.

In 1839, Harvey L., of whom we now write, returned to Havana and took charge of the old homestead, continuing the hotel and ferry business, which his father had established, and engaged extensively in other lines of trade. We find him at one time, in addition to carrying on a livery stable, running a stage route from Springfield to Lewistown, making three trips each week, keeping a wood-yard for the accommodation of steamboats, a warehouse in Havana, and two on the opposite side of the river for the storage of goods and produce, carrying on a large farm, acting as postmaster, all of which he superintended himself.

In the spring of 1830, Mr. Ross had the pleasure of riding upon the first steamboat that ever ran upon the Illinois river as far as Havana. This boat, the Liberty, was commanded by Captain Sam. Bailey, well known to all pioneers.

When fifteen years of age, Mr. Ross was employed to carry the mail from Springfield to Monmouth, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, making a trip each week. He would often have to swim streams three or four times each day, with the mail bags strapped across his shoulders. At that time there was no direct road between Knoxville and Monmouth, a distance of twenty miles, and not a single house between the two points. His only guide along the route was points of timber. He tells us that he still has a vivid recollection of his hair gently raising one stormy night in January, when in the vicinity of the present town of Galesburg, on hearing a pack of hungry wolves set up a tremendous howling a few rods behind him. He lost no time in reaching the end of his journey. The only postoffices on the route were Springfield, Sangamon Town, New Salem, Havana, Lewistown, Canton, Farmington, Knoxville and Monmouth. Abraham Lincoln, our martyr president, was then postmaster at New Salem, receiving his appointment on the recommendation of Mr. Ross' father, who was one of the oldest postmasters in the country, and the only postmaster at that time within the boundaries of the present county of Mason. After carrying the mail for a length of time over that long, dangerous and desolate route, his father let out a part of it to an uncle of Harvey, Malon Winans, the part let being from Lewistown to Monmouth. Winans had a son that he intended to put upon the route, but concluded to go over

it himself that he might make all necessary arrangements for stopping places. But his first trip was his last, for in attempting to swim Spoon river, with the mail bags strapped to his back, he was drowned. His body was afterwards found in a drift of wood one-half mile below the crossing. A coffin was made of rough boards and the body buried on the banks of the river, near the present town of Maquon.

Mr. Ross, in his youthful days, was very fond of hunting and trading with the Indians. When but seven years of age he had killed wild turkeys, geese, and small game of almost every kind, and at twelve thought nothing of killing a fine deer. He says he also remembers catching twelve wolves in less than a month in steel traps, placed near a dead horse. He relates some incidents of the first trading expedition in which he was engaged, which occurred in 1828. He started from Lewistown in company with Edward Plude, a Frenchman and Indian interpreter, and "Bill" Eveling, a large powerful man, in the employ of his father. This Eveling was a son of one of the oldest pioneers of the county, was well acquainted with the country and familiar with the Indian character. They loaded a two-horse wagon, at Lewistown, with Indian goods and traveled through what is now known as Peoria and Knox counties, where they found plenty of Indians, and traded their goods to a good advantage, returning home with their wagons loaded with furs and deer skins. They were gone three weeks, and had traveled about one hundred and fifty miles, only meeting with two white settlers after leaving the neighborhood of Canton.

In speaking of Indians Mr. Ross tells us he cannot remember of ever being frightened by the Indians but once. In 1825, when but eight years of age, his father sent him to an old shoemaker by name of Stephen Meeker, living about four miles east of Lewistown, to have some work done. In coming home with a sack of shoes across his horse, and when he had traveled about half the distance along the little path through heavy timber and thick underbrush, he came suddenly upon five or six red skins who were sitting upon the ground. One of the Indians jumping up, made a grab at his bridle reins, but young Ross turned his horse quickly around; and giving him a cut with his whip, hurried back to Meeker's and related his story. Meeker at once took down his rifle, loaded it, and cutting a hickory club, went back

with him. When the Indians saw Meeker with his rifle and club, they commenced to apologize, stating that they were not going to hurt the boy. They had been to Lewistown to trade, and had been drinking, and probably only desired to see what was in the sack and scare the boy.

The early recollections of Mr. Ross are many indeed, and his experience in pioneer life was probably greater than any man now living among us. He remembers of partaking of a piece of fat bear killed by Andrew Laswell near the present town of Cuba, Fulton county. This was in the spring of 1829.

The first wheat raised in Fulton county was in 1823, and had to be cut with a sickle or reaping-hook and thrashed with the flail, winnowed with a sheet, ground in a horse-mill, and bolted with a hand bolt. The truck wagon was the principal one used in the first settlement. He has known them to do good service for several years on a farm, and there was not a pound of iron nor a nail used in building them. All lumber used at this time was sawed with the whipsaw run by a couple of men.

Mr. Ross was at the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Fulton county, which was in 1823. His father delivered the oration and Captain David W. Barnes, the father of Major Barnes of Bushnell, acted as marshal of the day. In the evening, after the celebration was over, the Indians held a war dance on the same ground.

People in this country often complain of the scarcity of provisions, but Mr. Ross can remember when the only bread they had was that made from corn grated on a corn grater.

Harvey L. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Jane R. Kirkpatrick, of Canton, Ill., on the first day of January, 1840. By her he has had five children, two daughters and three sons.

In 1843 Mr. Ross moved to Vermont, in Fulton county, where he purchased fifty acres of land adjoining the town, and began its improvement. He kept adding to his possessions in that neighborhood from time to time, until he had three hundred acres, and one of the best improved farms in the county, and with an orchard of a thousand apple trees, from which he has gathered, some seasons, as many as ten thousand bushels of apples.

While he was improving and adding to his possessions in Fulton county, he was not unmindful of the rich prairie soil in McDonough, and put in cultivation upwards of one thousand acres

of land in that county. While farming has occupied the principal part of his time, yet he has engaged, from time to time, in other business. After moving to Vermont, he was for fifteen years engaged in the mercantile trade, buying and shipping grain, and packing pork. He was also appointed agent and had the supervision of the Vermont branch of the Fulton Bank, which was located at Vermont in 1859, and was the first bank established in the county.

In 1873, he traded a portion of his farm in Fulton county for a farm of two hundred acres near the city of Macomb, selling the balance for twelve thousand dollars, and then removed to Macomb, where he yet resides and where he will doubtless remain until called to join the glorified throng above.

Mr. Ross never had the advantages of any special education, the only instruction ever received was in a log school-house, with puncheon floor, mud chimney, oiled paper window lights, and split logs for benches. Realizing the difficulties under which he has labored, without sufficient knowledge, has caused him always to take a great interest in the cause of education, and no one will do more than he will for the improvement of our public schools.

Not only in educational matters has he taken special interest, but in all matters tending to the public good and the general improvement of the country. To the first railroad built through Fulton county he donated over three thousand dollars in cash, besides giving the right of way through his farm, together with the ground for a depot at Vermont. He also acted as railroad director for two years while the road was being built, for which service he has never received a dollar by way of compensation, unless it has been in cheap transportation, though he says he is not exactly clear on that point, as he remembers having to pay \$1 40 per hundred for freight from Chicago to Macomb on the C., B. & Q. R. R., while he also remembers the time when the Springfield merchants, and others through the country, were enabled for a number of years to get their goods hauled about the same distance by ox teams at fifty cents a hundred. He also remembers the time when he was part owner of a steamboat and ran on it as clerk and signing bills of lading carrying freight a much greater distance than from Chicago to Macomb for ten cents per hundred.

For a number of years Mr. Ross has taken a great interest in the cause of temperance, and relates the following incident in this connection. He had gone to Jacksonville, this State, in 1834, to take his oldest brother and sister who were attending school at that place, and, one evening while walking from the college to the town with Richard Yates and some other students, Yates said to him: "Ross, are you going to the temperance meeting to-night? A lawyer from McDonough county is to speak." He answered he would go. Yates at this time was a student of great promise in the college and was for three years a room-mate of Lewis W. Ross, brother of Harvey L. The lawyer from McDonough that delivered the address was no less a personage than Hon. Cyrus Walker, frequently spoken of in this work, and one of the best attorneys in the State of Illinois. At the conclusion of the lecture, Richard Yates, "Bill" Carlin and a couple of young ladies were appointed to circulate the pledge. The arguments of Mr. Walker were so convincing that when Yates, who slowly made his way through the crowded room, came to Mr. Ross, he signed it without hesitation and has faithfully kept it to the present time.

But how has it been with poor "Dick" Yates and "Bill" Carlin, the two young students who circulated the pledge and who graduated from the college with high honors? Yates, after filling many responsible positions, among them Governor of the great State of Illinois and United States Senator, died in a third-class hotel in St. Louis, away from home, family, and friends, with only a servant to close his eyes in death; while Carlin, who was a son of ex-Governor Carlin, and who also filled a number of offices of honor and profit, died an inebriate.

Mr. Ross has never indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors, though raised where it was used constantly and by all classes; has never taken a chew of tobacco, smoked a cigar, or had a day's sickness in his life, and has never found the boy or man who could beat him running or jumping.

In 1843 Mr. Ross made a profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian church in Vermont, with which body he remained in connection until his removal to Macomb. For four years previous to his removal to the latter place, he was a ruling elder in the church at Vermont, and now occupies the same position in the church at Macomb. He takes great interest in the

Sunday School work, and is an efficient worker in that useful field of labor. He is also a life member of the American Bible Society, and no good word or work but what meets and secures his hearty co-operation. As a man, he enjoys the respect of every one, having few, if indeed, any enemies. He stands about five feet eight inches in height, of slender but well knit proportions, and has an excellent constitution. He is a man of great energy, and fulfills the divine injunction "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might."

Unsought, Mr. Ross received the nomination as representative to the legislature for the counties of McDonough and Warren from the Independent party in 1874, but not having been a resident of the district sufficient time to make him eligible to the office, he therefore withdrew from the canvass. Had he run, he undoubtedly would have been elected.

JOSEPH SHANNON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the twenty-third day of November, 1818. His parents were Thomas and Rebecca (Davis) Shannon, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died when he was about two years old, and about twelve years after his mother again married. Boy that he was, Joseph now decided on leaving home and henceforth do for himself. Without aid from any one, he educated himself, attending first the common schools in the winter, and, in due course of time, entering Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. In this institution he spent some time, paying his board and tuition by working for the professors. In this act he showed a trait of character that might well be imitated by many at this day. Many young men at the present time, instead of going forward and by their own exertions acquiring knowledge that would be beneficial to them in after life, and likewise developing in themselves a degree of manhood and independence, wait supinely for some well-endowed institution to give them instruction without money and without price.

Farming has ever been the regular occupation of Mr. Shannon, though for many years he engaged in teaching during the winter months. He now lives on a well-improved farm on section 25, Mound township. Leaving Ohio he came to Fulton county, in this State, where he lived a short time, or until the spring of 1857, when he removed to his present place of residence.

In politics Mr. Shannon is a Republican. He keeps well read in the political news of the day, and therefore acts understandingly. For six years he has represented his township as a member of the Board of Supervisors and is its present representative. In all his official relations he pursues the same course as in conducting his private business. Bills of doubtful character are never permitted to pass with his sanction, and no member looks more closely to the interests of his constituents.

In 1840 Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Delilia Milner. Six children have blessed their union, five of whom still live, one son dying from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, in the late rebellion. Mr. Shannon is a man of many good qualities of head and heart, and there is in him much to commend.

JOHN WILLIAM SIDERS.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio, having been born in Highland county, of that State, on the 31st day of March, 1839. His father, Henry Siders, was born near Frederiek, Md., but at an early age emigrated to Virginia, the native State of his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Kidd. The young couple were poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, and with a will and determination to dare and do. Shortly after marriage they moved to Ohio, settling in Highland county, where they made their homes for some years. Mr. Siders was a hard-working man, one that never shirked duty in any respect. It is said of him that he could clear more land of its timber and brush than any man in the whole State. The first recollection of the subject of our present sketch is in living in the timber, gathering together, piling up and burning the brush from the fallen trees. At the age of six years he was sent to the common schools of the county in which he lived this being continued for four months in each year until he was twelve years of age, since which time he had only forty days' schooling. During this last period duties were placed upon him which the youth of our land at present would doubtless rebel against. With nine others he was classed off two and two, and one day in each week would have to cut the wood and build the fire in the old-fashioned fire-place, which was eight feet wide and which required for one filling a very large amount of wood. The school-house was situated in a valley, and whole

trees were dragged down from the top of the high hill and piled around the school house that they might be cut by the oldest boys.

In 1856, with his parents, he came to McDonough county, settling in Emmet township, where he has since resided until within the past year, when he removed to Macomb on his accession to the office of county treasurer to which he had been elected the year previous. All the best years of his life have been spent on a farm, and for nearly twenty years of that time he has worked on the farm in summer and taught school in the winter.

As a teacher he has been eminently successful. Notwithstanding the short time spent in the schools of the county, he has at home studied hard to prepare himself for usefulness in life. He is a self-educated and a self-made man in every respect. He is a kind friend and neighbor, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know him. A strict temperance man, he is known and recognized by all. While a candidate for office, not one cent did he spend for liquor, directly or indirectly. While the Good Templars were in existence in the county, he was a good working member and known as such throughout the State.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON.

Among the early settlers of Adams county, Ill., were Josiah and Louey (Tibbits) Thompson, the parents of the subject of our present sketch, who emigrated from Ohio in 1830, the summer before the big snow. Mr. Thompson was an Ohioan by birth, while Mrs. Thompson first saw the light of day in the State of Maine, but when a small child was taken to Ohio where she was raised, and where she was married. When they arrived in Adams county, and for several years after, they were in very limited circumstances and in consequence suffered more or less, especially during the winter following their arrival.

Benjamin Franklin Thompson was born in Fall Creek township, Adams county, Illinois, on the seventh day of November, 1835, and spent the early part of his life upon a farm with his parents, and in attending the common schools of the county as the opportunity offered. He was an easy, good-natured boy, full of fun, and extremely fond of practical jokes, which seemed to be an inherent trait in the family.

In order to prepare himself for the profession of a teacher, Mr. Thompson attended Quincy College one term, and Hedding

Seminary, in Abingdon, for about the same length of time, obtaining a pretty thorough knowledge of the English language as well as the sciences. For about nine years thereafter he engaged in teaching some eight or nine months each year, the balance of the time working upon a farm. As a teacher, he met with good success, it being a profession suited to his nature. While engaged in this work, near Hills Grove in this county, he first met Miss Mary S. Walker, daughter of one of the old pioneers of McDonough, Andrew J. Walker, of Tennessee township. The meeting resulted in a friendship which ripened into love, and on the second day of April, 1862, the couple were married. Five children have been born unto them, two only of whom remain to bless the hearts of their parents, three having been called to join the happy throng upon the other side, where in the sweet bye-and-bye it is hoped the family will again be united never more to be separated, and where tears and sorrows never come. The father and mother of Mrs. Thompson departed this life in the winter of 1864, both being carried away by the same disease, diptheria, and within one week of each other. They were a couple well known and respected in their neighborhood.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson settled in Adams county, where Mr. T. purchased a small tract of land which he endeavored to improve for a permanent home. While on a visit to this county, William M. Latimer, who was running a store in Tennessee, made a proposition to sell the same to him, which, after giving the subject considerable thought, he decided to accept, and in the fall of 1865, he sold his land in Adams county, purchased the store and residence property of Mr. L., and moved his family to the place, where he has since continued to reside, and where the little "one-horse store" has grown to first class proportions, and its trade second to few in the Military tract.

In 1864, Mr. Thompson experienced a change of heart, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which body he yet retains connection, being in Tennessee one of its most active members. In the Christian work he never tires, using the talents the Lord has given him for the advancement of his cause. He has for a number of years, been a District Steward, for the Colchester Circuit, and also a Trustee of the Church in Tennessee. In the Sunday school work, he has always taken the greatest interest, being an active worker in that cause. No sacrifice is too great for him to make for the good of the school, and every Sab-

bath finds him in his accustomed place, attending to the duties devolving upon him therein. He has held the office of Superintendent some time, as well as filled the position of teacher and leader of music. In music, Mr. T., although disclaiming any proficiency in the science, is required to assist in and superintend all concerts and musical entertainments in the place.

The benevolent orders claim a good share of his attention, he holding membership and filling important offices in Masonic, Odd Fellows and United Workmen lodges of Tennessee. No good work but what meets with his hearty co-operation.

Although a young man, he has seen considerable of this world. In 1856 a party of young men in Adams county made their preparation to go to California, and passing by and dining where Mr. T. was boarding, he agreed to accompany them to Quincy and see them off. While in that city he suddenly made up his mind to be one of the party, and going to the bank, drew out his deposits, and in the evening was on the way, going by way of Chicago to New York by rail, and there taking a vessel by way of Aspinwall and Panama, crossing the Isthmus and thence by steamer to San Francisco. He only remained some three or four months in that Eldorado, when he sailed for home, returning by way of Nicaragua, where the filibuster Walker was then engaged in fighting. The cholera broke out on board the vessel on which he returned, and with others he had a severe attack, but fortunately recovered.

Mr. Thompson is about five feet eight inches in height, light, wavy hair, which with his beard, is very thick; blue eyes, and a well developed head, the benevolent faculty being very prominent. He is kind and affectionate in the family, a pleasant neighbor and an agreeable man in every respect.

ELDER J. L. TOWNER.

John L. Towner was born in Steuben county, New York, August 20, 1820, and was the eldest of eight children, four of whom were boys and four girls. His parents were John K. and Hannah (Loop) Towner, the father a native of New York and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a man of marked character, having occupied many positions of honor and trust, bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens; he was likewise a true Christian man, and for the advancement of the cause of Christ he gave his time and means. His mother was a woman of remarkable mind, having an extensive knowledge of the Scriptures, and her wise

counsels, and the purity of her life, had much to do in moulding the character and mind of her son. In 1835 the parents removed to this State, settling near the town of Belvidere, Boone county, of which county they have the honor of being the first white settlers. Indians were then all around there, and were frequent visitors to their cabin. At this time John L. was but a lad of fifteen years of age. After erecting his cabin the elder Towner sent John with a team to Chicago to bring their household goods which had been shipped by lake to that place. The present mighty city was then but a small village of about 1500 inhabitants; to-day, it numbers more than a half million.

All the advantages in the way of education that could be enjoyed by those dwelling in this new country were given the subject of this sketch. He had the benefit of the common schools in his native county, and of the Academy erected at Belvidere at an early day.

In 1843, under the ministration of Elder William Roberts, he made confession of his sins, and was baptized into Christ, by that man of God, some three years after. Having given the subject much thought, he determined upon entering the work of the ministry, giving his time and whatever talents the Lord may have given him for the advancement of his cause. In order that he might specially prepare himself for that purpose, he entered the Divinity School, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he remained eighteen months. In 1849 he entered upon the regular work, having been set apart for that purpose, since which time he has devoted his entire time to the proclamation of glad tidings. His work has been prosperous to a great degree, and his labors have extended over a large territory, having received calls and served as pastor of churches in the towns of Belvidere, Plano and Industry, and the counties of Kendall and Stephenson, Illinois, Greene county, Wisconsin, Grant county, Indiana. In Industry, where he now resides, he has labored faithfully for nine years, to the satisfaction of the members of his own church and the community in general.

Elder Towner is a hard-working, zealous, Christian man—one who enjoys the respect and confidence of every one knowing him; his Christian integrity is doubted by none. As a preacher, he is plain, practical and earnest; he talks like one who believes what he speaks, and therefore carries conviction to the hearts of his hearers. In all that he says or does it can well be believed

that he is conscientious. In filling his appointments he allows no trifles to interfere with his attendance. As an illustration of this we will state that on one occasion, while going with his wife to an appointment, he found a stream which he had to cross greatly swollen by the rain, so much so that a less zealous person would have turned back before attempting to ford it, and waited until the waters subsided. But he determined to make the attempt, and in doing so, his horse and buggy had to swim; but they reached the other side in safety, with no damage save the wetting of their persons, wearing apparel and books. Another time he was not quite so fortunate, for in attempting to cross a stream from which the bridge had been carried away, and which was running very fast, his horse was borne down by the swift current and was lost. Mr. Towner, with great difficulty, reached the shore, the stream having in it running ice, and the water being so cold, that when he did make the land he was so chilled that he could scarcely reach a house which was a half mile distant. The horse was valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, which was a total loss, save thirty dollars made up by friends where he had gone to preach.

Elder Towner was united in marriage with Miss Keziah Brownell, on the tenth of February, 1850. Two children have blessed their union, a son and daughter, the former now a young man of considerable talent that will doubtless be used to a good purpose. In the family circle, Mr. Towner is kind, pleasant and agreeable; receiving the love and affection of his children.

ROSWELL TYRRELL.

When visiting the western part of the county in search of material for the History of McDonough county, nearly every person we met inquired of us if we did not intend to give a sketch of the life of Uncle Roswell Tyrrell, as all familiarly called him. We replied that it would give us pleasure to give such a sketch should we be furnished with the material incidents of his life by those who were intimately acquainted with him. Many times had we heard old settlers mention this good man, and we thought it was due his memory that he should have a place among the records given of the old pioneers and prominent men of the county.

Roswell Tyrrell was the son of Abijah and Naomi Tyrrell, and was born near Hartford, Connecticut, on the twenty-third day of May, 1798. In early life he shadowed forth the peculiar traits of

character that made him noted in after years. He was always a quiet, steady lad, attending closely to his duties on the farm and in the common school pursuing his studies with zeal.

Every school boy or girl has read of the second war with Great Britain, the beginning of which was in 1812, when Roswell was but fourteen years of age, entirely too young to enlist. The war continuing, two years thereafter, when but sixteen years of age, he enrolled himself in the army and served until the close of the war the year following, when he received his discharge. What special service may have been performed by the regiment in which he enlisted, we are not advised, but we do know that young Roswell Tyrrell never would have shirked duty, and if called upon to face the foe upon the battle field he never would have flinched.

On receiving his discharge, he returned to Trumbull county, Ohio, to which place had emigrated when about fourteen years of age, and where he remained until the spring of 1819, when, there being some difficulty with respect to his discharge papers, he went on foot to Washington, D. C., to have the mistake corrected. After having the matter attended to, he started on foot west, intending to settle in the State of Illinois. He arrived in Madison county in the fall, remaining there some four years, when he removed to Fulton county, where, on the twenty-second day of February, 1823, near the town of Lewistown, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Sidwell, with whom he lived happily until death called her away, which sad event occurred in May, 1828. She died in the full assurance of hope, leaving one daughter for him to rear and provide.

Mr. Tyrrell received as a pension from the United States government, for service in the war of 1812, a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which warrant he sold, and with the proceeds, in 1826, purchased a quarter on section 29, 5 north, 4 west, now Tennessee township, which quarter he held until his death. In the fall of 1830, he came over from Fulton county, erected his cabin, and returned for his family. While gone, "the big snow," of which so much is said by old settlers, fell, necessitating his remaining away until the following spring, when he came back and effected a permanent settlement.

On the eighth day of July he was again married, leading to the marriage altar Miss Hannah Ann Brooks. One daughter was born unto them. The second Mrs. Tyrrell died in 1852.

About the year 1834 Mr. Tyrrell became bondsman for one of the officers of McDonough county who, unfortunately, failed to make full returns due the county, and Mr. T. was called upon to make good the deficiency. This was an entirely unlooked for event, and came very heavily upon him, but he determined that every dollar should be paid. Few to-day can realize the trouble had in obtaining money in those days. Men with thousands of acres of land, with an abundance of personal property, could scarcely raise money to pay their taxes, small as they then were. But Mr. Tyrrell proposed to pay this indebtedness, though it was frequently suggested to him that its payment could be avoided. The very idea of repudiation was horror to him, and he has often said that never for a moment was he tempted to do such a thing. As the money could not be raised here by any means that could be resorted to, Mr. Tyrrell determined on once more going to the lead mines, and, as a day laborer, work to obtain the money to make good his bond. Although the amount he was required to pay would not seem very large to us at the present day, yet it required eleven years to make the final payment, but every dollar was paid, and McDonough county was saved from loss.

The discovery of gold in California caused a tremor of excitement throughout the whole country and thousands flocked to the New Eldorado. Among the first to seek his fortune in that strange land, was the subject of our present sketch. In April, 1849, in company with several others, he started on the overland journey, arriving at his destination in about seven months from the time of starting. The hardships of that journey he bore remarkably well, and in good health and spirits he began to labor in the mines, continuing in the work for three years, save about three months when he was unable to do anything on account of sore eyes. He returned home in 1852, having in a measure, been quite successful, more so than the great majority that went out with him.

Mr. Tyrrell was never a member of the Church, though in life he was a strictly moral man. The second great commandment, to "love thy neighbor as thyself," he carried out to the letter. When James Fulkerson settled in his neighborhood, in 1832, Mr. Tyrrell was in the habit of attending to any little chores around the house that might seem necessary on the Sabbath day, such as cutting wood, sharpening his tools, etc., but as he saw that Mr. Fulkerson did not approve of the same, he resolved to discontinue the practice, saying, "My grief, it don't hurt me to cut wood, but

it hurts Uncle Jimmy's feelings, so I won't do it." And he was ever afterwards as good as his word, and "Uncle Jimmy's" feelings were never hurt by his Sabbath breaking. His honesty was proverbial wherever he was known, and when another person was specially commended for this trait of character, it was said of him that "he is as honest as Uncle Roswell Tyrrell," or "Uncle Roswell Tyrrell couldn't do better than that." Another excellent trait in him was that he ever kept his promise to the very letter. On one occasion he left his two little girls at home while he went to Macomb on some business. While there he was so unfortunate as to be taken as a juryman. When night came he told the judge he must return home. The judge replied that he could not excuse him. "But," he said, "I must go; I promised my little girls that I would be at home to-night, and I never break my promise to them." And home he went, trudging his way along on foot, spending the night with his little ones, and returning to town the next morning before court was called. The judge thought such a desire to keep inviolate a promise made to the little ones was to be commended rather than reproved, and therefore did not fine him for contempt.

Until the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, Mr. Tyrrell had always been a Democrat, but not approving the position of the Democratic party on the slavery question, he refused longer to act with it. He had always been a strong anti-slavery man, and in 1824, when the effort was being made to convert Illinois into a slave state, he voted against calling a convention to amend the constitution for that purpose. When the Republican party came into existence he found the principles enunciated by its leaders were in accordance with those he had long held, and therefore acted with it until he was called away. No stronger Republican ever lived than he, and in his death that party lost one of its most earnest advocates. He was well posted in all the questions at issue between the two great parties, spending the greater portion of the last twenty years of his life in reading and posting upon the political questions of the day. During the dark days of the war he was intensely loyal, and although too old to enter the service of his country, as he did forty-seven years previous, his heart was with the "boys in blue" upon the tented field, and many acts of kindness did he perform for the dear ones they left behind. No wife, sister, or mother of a soldier would be allowed to suffer if in his power to minister relief, and numberless little

deeds of kindness might be recorded in this connection wherein he figured as the principal party.

No man ever stood higher in the community than he, and even his most bitter political enemies never doubted his honesty. However much they might doubt the truth of a political statement they would invariably remark, "Well, he is honest in what he says." We never heard of but one instance in which his word was ever doubted. A stranger, with whom he was conversing, charged him indirectly with falsifying, when he quietly responded, as if his feelings were hurt greatly, "Mister, you don't know me, or you wouldn't say that." It was his pride to make his word respected by every one, and none knowing the man ever doubted his sincerity.

He had a heart overflowing with love of humanity, and to the poor he was ever kind and considerate. The cabin which he erected in 1830, it is said, was the first home of nearly every family in the Hillsgrove settlement, and not a cent of rent was he ever known to receive for its use. If the family was poor, or in need of any of the necessities of life, Uncle Roswell was ever ready to supply their wants. A sack of flour or meal, a ham of meat, or whatever might be the object of their need, was dropped quietly at their door, and not a word spoken. If he should be so fortunate as to secure some choice venison, he was ever ready to divide with his less fortunate neighbors. Such being the character of the man it certainly is no wonder his memory is held in grateful remembrance by hundreds of the old citizens of the county.

Roswell Tyrrell departed this life on the thirteenth day of April, 1872, being at the time 72 years 11 months, and 20 days old. He left but one daughter (Mrs. A. G. Owen) to mourn his loss, but her grief was shared by friends and neighbors, and the citizens of the county in general, and probably no man's death was more greatly regretted than Roswell Tyrrell, the old pioneer.

CAPTAIN J. B. VENARD.

Josephus B. Venard may almost be said to be a native of this county, being carried here by his parents, George and Frances (Mitchell) Venard, when but six weeks old. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to this county in 1832, here living until called away by death, save a short time spent in Hancock county. Mr. and Mrs. Venard were well known and highly respected by a large number of people, both in this and

Hancock county, and the excellent qualities shown in the life of their son is due to their good training.

Josephus B. Venard was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 3, 1832, and has spent almost his entire life upon a farm, the exception being nearly five years spent in the military service of the government, and two years while serving as Sheriff of McDonough county. He only spent a few weeks of his life in the public schools of the county; his father, who was a good scholar for his time, imparting instructions to him at home. It was the custom of the elder Venard to gather his children around him in the evening, after the toils of the day were over, and teach them as much as possible between the short time intervening between supper and the hour for retiring.

From the time Joseph was nine years of age he was compelled to do his share of the labors of the farm, having to follow the plow, and engage in such other exercises as his strength would permit.

When the war broke out and the call was issued by the President for three hundred thousand men, he enlisted on the second day of August, 1861, as a private in Captain J. D. Walker's company, Second Illinois Cavalry, and in about thirty days thereafter, the Second Lieutenant resigning, he was chosen by the men and commissioned to fill the vacancy. This position he retained a few months, when, on the seventeenth day of January, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant. While still holding a commission as Lieutenant of company H he was assigned to command company A during the Red River campaign, and discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. On the twentieth day of July, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of company H, and served as such until it was consolidated with one or two other companies and lettered E, when he was placed in command and served with it until mustered out on the third day of January, 1866. In many respects the cavalry arm of the military service is the most dangerous, being more exposed on detached service, and therefore is entitled to great credit, and the Second Illinois Cavalry deserves the thanks of the whole country, for no regiment in the entire service acquitted itself more honorably than it. It was in active duty from the day it was mustered into the service until the close of the war. Captain Venard served

with honor and distinction, and was in almost every engagement in which the regiment participated.

Receiving a furlough, Captain Venard came home early in 1865, and on the fourteenth day of March, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, to Miss Mary E. Curtiss, by whom he has had five children, all of whom yet live to bless the hearts of their parents.

Without solicitation on his part, Captain Venard received the nomination for the office of Sheriff in 1874, and was triumphantly elected, receiving a majority over both his political opponents, and on account of personal popularity, carrying Sciota township by thirty-five majority, being the first and only Republican that has ever done so. He also carried Bethel township, another strong Democratic precinct, being the one in which he was raised, and where he was well known by every citizen. As a civil officer he brought to bear the same unswerving zeal that characterized him as an army officer. While of a modest and retiring disposition, he never shirks responsibility, and every duty is discharged faithfully and conscientiously.

Some time in the year 1874, he made a profession of religion, and on his removal to Macomb, in the fall of that year, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and is a faithful member thereof. We trust he may be as earnest a worker in the Christian cause as in any other service in which he has engaged, and so receive the reward in the end.

As a citizen, he stands high in the community in which he lives or has ever resided, being a good neighbor, and a kind hearted, benevolent man, one who would be received well and trusted implicitly by stranger or friend.

CAPTAIN D. P. WELLS.

Among the representative men of McDonough county, few stand higher in the estimation of the people, or those who were intimately acquainted with him, than did he of whom we now write. David Perkins Wells was born in Winchester, Tennessee, on the tenth day of October, 1826. His parents were Ranseallar and Esther (Perkins) Wells, the former being born in Connecticut and the latter a Pennsylvanian, who had emigrated to Tennessee at an early day. In 1833, when David P. was about seven years of age, they again emigrated, this time to Illinois, settling in Rushville, Schuyler county. Here the subject of this sketch spent his youth in attendance on the common schools, and in

clerking in one of the principal mercantile stores of the town. After spending ten years in this place, he received an invitation from an uncle, who occupied the position of sutler at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, to come and assist him in his work. He at once proceeded to that station, and continued there until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he received the appointment of Aid to Colonel Gates, of the Third Artillery, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He proceeded with the regiment to Mexico, and served with distinction during the entire campaign, participating in some of the most important engagements of the war. At its close he returned to Rushville, where he remained but a short time, coming from thence to this county, taking up his residence at Macomb, at which place he resided until the day of his death.

In Macomb, Lieutenant Wells engaged in various kinds of business, first in the general mercantile trade in the firm of Twyman, Lawson & Wells, and then in the real estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of J. H. Baker & Co. In 1854, in company with John D. Hail and Iverson L. Twyman, he laid out the town of Bushnell, now one of the most flourishing young cities in the military tract.

On the third day of October, 1850, in Rushville, Illinois, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Eliza Dean, by whom he had five children, two only of whom are now living—Charles D., who is now one of the leading commission merchants of the city of Peoria, Illinois, and Harry, who yet remains at home in Macomb, with his widowed mother.

In early life, and during the existence of the party, Lieut. Wells was a consistent Whig, and on its death, he first voted with the Republicans, but in the celebrated campaign of 1860, he affiliated with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, he being a great admirer of that immortal statesman Stephen A. Douglas. But with that great leader, when the dark war clouds broke over the country, when the roar of rebel cannon was heard, he believed there could be but two parties, patriots and traitors, and there not being a single drop of disloyal blood in his veins, he at once stepped forth on the call of the President and offered his services to the government. In company with the lamented Broadus, he raised company B of the 16th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was duly commissioned as captain. His early military training now served him in good stead, and he was at once acknowledged

the best disciplinarian and soldier in the entire regiment. Although strict in discipline, he received the good will and love of every man in his company, and the unqualified respect of his brother officers. Not one of his men but would have defended him to the end. Where he led, none would have refused to follow. Unfortunately Captain Wells did not see as much service in the field as he desired, and never had an opportunity to distinguish himself as he doubtless would have done.

The regiment being among the first to enter the service, was put upon detached duty, guarding the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, etc. While upon this road Captain Wells received wounds that no doubt were the ultimate cause of his death. In traveling between different points on the road the train was wrecked by obstructions placed upon the track, and Captain Wells thrown out and some heavy article was thrown across his breast, causing bleeding at the lungs. He lay insensible for several hours, and although he recovered sufficiently to join the regiment and start with them to the front, he was only enabled to reach Cairo. Here the surgeon of the regiment ordered him home, informing him that he could never recover unless he had rest. In company with a private of his company the captain returned, stopping in St. Louis long enough to attend to some business and purchase for his family a few presents. He arrived at home on the third day of April, 1862, in quite feeble health, but without a thought of soon being called away, thinking that in a few days he should be sufficiently recovered to return to his regiment and take part in the active duties of the war. But it was willed otherwise by One mightier than all others. He began to sink slowly, but still on the third day of his return was able to walk from one room to another, but on the fourth day the dread summons came, and his soul returned to the God who gave it, and in due time his body was laid away in the cold and silent tomb. His death was entirely unexpected by his friends, although they were made aware he could not long survive. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., and his body was placed in the grave by his Masonic brethren, of which order he had for some years been an active member. Many friends followed the remains to the grave, and mingled their tears with that of the grief-stricken widow and fatherless children.

From the first Captain Wells had a full conception of the extent of the rebellion, and publicly expressed his views. Long

before the famous emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was issued, and even before the celebrated order of General Fremont was promulgated, he stated his belief that the rebellion would never be put down until the slave was made free.

Captain Wells was not a professed Christian, had never attached himself to any church, but believed in the religion of the Bible, and was a strictly moral man. His views of Christianity were more in accordance with those of the Episcopalian Church than any other, and had there been an organization of that denomination in the vicinity of his home he would doubtless have united with it. He was a man of kind heart, and in the family circle was very indulgent, yet always firm. His word was recognized as law by his children, and while he was gentleness in the extreme, they knew his word was not to be trifled with. His loss was deeply felt by the whole community in which he lived.

JOHN G. WOODSIDE.

Another of the old pioneers of Blandinsville, well known during the first quarter century of our county's history, was John G. Woodside, the son of James and Mary (Gallaher) Woodside, who was born in Washington county, Virginia, on the ninth day of November, 1798, and emigrated to this county in 1833. His parents at his birth were in very moderate circumstances, but gave their son all the advantages their means would allow. At an early age he learned the glovemaking trade, and also many years followed the trade of shoemaker, even after coming to this State. In looking over some of his old books and papers were found accounts against many of the early settlers of this county for work done; charges were made for making children's shoes, twelve and a half cents per pair, and men's shoes thirty-seven and a half cents per pair. Think of this, you that complain of low prices of the present day.

Before reaching his majority, Mr. Woodside was married to Miss Jane Woodside, by whom he had eight children, four boys and four girls; three of the former and two of the latter now living.

Mr. Woodside had the honor of being one of the best educated men in the county when he first came to it, and for several terms taught a select school. In chapter thirty-two will be found an article of agreement between himself and patrons to teach school for the term of six months. The agreement is worth reading.

Mr. Woodside held many of the township and county offices, among which were Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, etc. He was likewise Postmaster of the old Muddy Lane post-office, which has long since been forgotten except by a few of the older settlers of the county. He was a man that enjoyed the respect and confidence of his friends and associates. Mr. Woodside died on the eighteenth day of March, 1853, his loss being deeply felt by the citizens of the county.

Of this family now living, the oldest daughter resides in Jasper county, Iowa; the other in Henderson county, Illinois. Of the sons, Hugh G. lives in Henderson county, Illinois, James A. and William L. are farmers in Blandinsville township, the latter residing on the old homestead on which his father settled on removing to this county.

JOSEPH E. WYNE.

Kentucky has furnished many prominent citizens of this county, and among the best we regard Joseph E. Wyne, who, in company with Joseph McCrosky, another old pioneer, who departed this life a few years since, came to this county in 1834, since which time he has been an honored citizen. He was born in Columbia, Adair county, February 12, 1820. His parents were B. F. and Mary A. (Doyle) Wyne, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ireland, but both having emigrated to Kentucky where they formed each other's acquaintance and were married in the town of Winchester. They were poor in this world's goods, and therefore could not give their children such advantages as they desired; Joseph E. being only permitted to attend the common subscription schools of his native State, which was all the means of education that he enjoyed; but natural good sense and a determined will have, in a measure, overcome every deficiency in this respect.

When about fifteen years of age his father died with cholera in Springfield, Kentucky, and his mother dying shortly after, left him without natural protection. He then went to live with Joseph McCrosky, and as previously stated, came with him to this county, and settled on Camp Creek, south of Macomb, where he remained for some four years, when, coming to town, he engaged as clerk for N. P. Tinsley, Esq., continuing for some five years; when, in company with C. A. Lawson, Esq., he engaged in the mercantile trade for himself. In this trade he continued until

about the year 1861, when he received the appointment from Abraham Lincoln as postmaster of Macomb, which position he retained until, by accident, Andrew Johnson was made president, when Mr. Wyne's official head was removed—not for any wrong doing on his part or complaints made by the patrons of the office, but in consequence of his failure to approve and cheer the policy of the head of the nation.

Mr. Wyne has always been a man of public spirit, and we find him constantly filling some local office, being willing to sacrifice time and the comforts of life for the public good. Before the organization of Macomb as a city, he was for several years a member of the town Board of Trustees, and when the change took place he was among the first aldermen elected from his ward, and has since been re-elected several times. He has also been Mayor of the city, Police Magistrate, and for years been a member of the School Board. In the latter office he has devoted much time, always taking great interest in the educational affairs of the city, and the good reputation of our public schools are in a great measure due to him. Although the office is a thankless one, he labors in the discharge of his duties with just as much zeal as though great pecuniary benefit was derived from it.

As a politician, Mr. Wyne first gave adhesion to the old Whig party, and as a follower of Henry Clay, advocated the principles enunciated by the immortal statesman. During the last fight the Whigs ever made in this county, he was their nominee for the office of County Clerk, but was defeated by Isaac Grantham, Democrat. On the organization of the Republican party he espoused its principles and has ever since been a faithful supporter of its men and measures. In its first campaign he received the nomination for Circuit Clerk, of the county, but, of course was defeated, the opposition to the Democracy being divided between Republicans and Americans. We believe it is due to Mr. Wyne that he shall yet be honored by his political associates. No man has been more faithful, none have been willing to sacrifice more than he for the good of the party. He is honest and capable and will give satisfaction in any position to which he may be called.

Mr. Wyne has been twice married, first with Miss Mary A. Walker, daughter of Joseph M., and Maria W. Walker, in June, 1842. Mrs. W. only lived a few months after her marriage, departing this life in March, 1843. His next marriage was in June,

1845, with Miss Clarinda Hays, daughter of Dr. Chas. Hays, an early settler and successful physician of Macomb. Ten children have been born unto them, eight yet remaining upon this side, six sons and two daughters, two having been called to the upper and better world on high. Under the ministration of Rev. W. K. Stewart, who for sixteen years broke the bread of life to the Presbyterian congregation in Macomb, Mr. Wyne made a profession of religion in 1839, and united with that body, during all the intervening time to the present he has held connection with it, for nearly thirty years serving as ruling elder and for many years as clerk of its session. He is an earnest and devoted Christian man, using the talents the Lord has given him for the promotion of his cause. In the Sunday School he has been likewise a faithful laborer ever taking an active part in its work. May he continue to do his duty and receive the crown in the end.

Mr. Wyne is a slimly built man about five feet nine inches in height, of good address, pleasant manners, and one who enjoys the respects of all.

JOHN WILEY.

The parents of John Wiley—William and Betsy (Vance) Wiley—were both natives of Pennsylvania, and had emigrated to Harrison county, Ohio, about the beginning of the present century, settling upon a farm, on which they continued to reside until death called them away. The farm yet remains in the family, three of the members yet living upon it. One son who had remained there from his birth, died about the year 1875.

John Wiley, the subject of this sketch, was born upon the farm spoken of on the tenth day of November, 1810, and lived thereon with his parents until he reached his majority, when he rented a piece of land and began to farm for himself, continuing in that business for three years. The two following years he engaged in no special calling, save for three seasons running a threshing machine. He then concluded to learn a trade, and for that purpose went to Martinsville, Ohio, where he engaged with his brother Thomas in the manufacture of threshing machines, becoming quite proficient as a machinist. This brother was well known in McDonough county, having engaged in like business here; and also having established the first foundry here.

After leaving the shop of his brother, Mr. Wiley went to Ripley, in the same State, where he engaged in the manufacture of

the same machines. From Ripley he came to this county, bringing with him twelve of the threshing machines manufactured by his brother, of whom we have previously spoken. These were the first machines of the kind ever imported into the county, and were viewed with considerable wonder and curiosity.

Mr. Wiley arrived in Macomb, in this county, the early part of the winter of 1841, remaining here until the thrilling news was sent out that gold, in large quantities, had been discovered in California, the great Eldorado of the West. In company with about thirty others from this county, he left Macomb on the second day of March, 1849, for the "diggings." This was the first company from the county. The train, after a long and tedious journey, arrived in the mines on the third day of August following. Mr. Wiley at once began to mine along the American and Trinity rivers, remaining there for about two years, meeting with good success. About this time he was called home on business, intending, however, to return to the Pacific slope, but this he never did.

Having made the journey to California overland with an ox team, he concluded he would return by water, and therefore sailed from San Francisco in the ship *Louisa*, in January, 1857. While on the Pacific ocean their vessel was caught in a severe storm, which lasted about thirty-six hours, and cleared the ship of all her masts, and came near sending her, with her human cargo, to the bottom of the great ocean. In consequence of the damage done the ship he was considerably delayed on the voyage, and compelled to take passage on another vessel. Thinking he would probably never have a better opportunity, he stopped for awhile in Mexico and Central America, viewing the sights and scenes of those tropical countries, arriving in New Orleans in the following March, from which place he came up the Mississippi river, in due time arriving at his home in old McDonough.

Soon after his return home from California, in company with Joseph Bailey, a son of the late Colonel W. W. Bailey, Mr. Wiley went into the grocery business, continuing in that line of trade some two years. In 1853, while still engaged in the mercantile trade, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, for which he paid eleven hundred dollars. It contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is now considered one of the finest and best improved farms in McDonough county. When Mr. Wiley became the purchaser, it was raw, unbroken, prairie land. It lies four

miles east of the city of Macomb, in Macomb township. The well known Wiley School House, district number 8, stands upon the northeast corner of his farm.

In 1842, the year after his first arrival in Macomb, Mr. Wiley formed a partnership with Charles W. Dallam for the purpose of manufacturing threshing machines, reapers, portable saw mills, etc. The firm continued in business some years and gained a wide reputation, especially for threshing machines, a large number of which were made and sold throughout the State. Mr. Wiley not only has the honor of importing the first into the county, but has the honor to be the first to engage in their manufacture. Previous to this, all grain was threshed and winnowed in the primitive way.

Mr. Wiley is rather above medium height, of good proportion, and evidently in his younger days was quite robust and muscular. His hair is now quite gray, and his beard, which is likewise of the same color, is worn in full. In temperament he is very quiet and unexcitable, allowing nothing to ruffle him in any way. As a man and a citizen he is highly esteemed by every one having the opportunity to know him. In public affairs, although taking no prominent part, he manages to keep posted in all that is being done in the various fields of science, politics and the general news of the day. He has never made a profession of religion, but endeavors in all his intercourse with his fellow men to live up to the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would others should do unto you."

ISAAC WEAVER.

One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Prairie City is Isaac Weaver, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1819. His parents, William and Polly (Cromwell) Weaver, were both natives of the same State. His father was born February, 1791, and still lives upon the farm to which he removed in 1835, having purchased it of the widow and heirs of Robert Reeve, one of whom afterwards became the wife of the subject of this sketch. This farm is understood to be the oldest one in the northwestern part of Fulton county, and was first improved by Mr. Reeve, who with his family came to this State in 1824, and built the first cabin on the land mentioned the following February. He had previously traded his farm in the State of New York for this land, with the intention of coming to this new country, hoping to better the condition of his family; but he was

only permitted to live a short time, in consequence of which the hardships of the family were very great. Having previously associated with and formed the habits of the more cultivated and wealthy people of the Eastern States, it was difficult for them to accommodate themselves to the association of pioneers, and to make their living by means known only to that class, sometimes being compelled to grind the corn for their bread by pounding it in a wooden mortar, and to manufacture a part of their clothing out of the bark or lint of wild nettles and buckskin purchased of the Indians; and being driven from their home by the Indians, and fleeing to the fort for protection.

The mother of Mr. Weaver, as well as the mother of his wife, Mary Adams Reeve, together with their deceased children, all lie buried upon the old farm.

During the boyhood days of Mr. Weaver the opportunities for obtaining an education were limited where his parents resided, and on removing to a new and thinly settled country, and having to improve a new farm at the time he should have been in school, it could not be expected he should obtain a very extensive knowledge of books; but such was his desire to learn, that even after his marriage he attended school for a short time in Fulton county. The knowledge acquired in school has served but as a basis for more extensive private research, in which he has acquired much information in the arts and sciences of the day.

Mr. Weaver for many years of his life lived upon a farm, but in 1857 he came to this county and made his home in the new and flourishing town of Prairie City. Here he engaged in the produce and grain trade, and in company with Ezra Cadwallader and Milton Foster he built the first grain elevator in the place. In this business he continued with varying success for some fifteen years, when, through partnership associations, he met with great losses, which caused his retirement.

In 1865, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace which office he yet retains, being re-elected at every recurring election. This shows that the people of his town repose confidence in him. He has also held the office of Town Trustee, Supervisor, Assessor, Commissionuer, and other town offices, frequently holding more than one at the same time. He also holds the office of Notary Public. In politics he is republican, working at all times for the success of its principles.

On the thirteenth day of November, 1838, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Reeve, daughter of Mary and Robert Reeve. Eight children have been born unto them, four of whom have finished life's journey and taken up their abode in the "Sweet bye-and-bye." Four yet live to bless the hearts of their parents, only one of whom lives at home, three of the number having married and now occupy homes of their own. Two live in Fulton county, and one in the State of Iowa.

In religious views, Mr. Weaver inclines to favor those held by the Society of Friends, though never uniting formally with that body, nor has he ever heard a sermon or attended one of their services. When but a small boy, he read the life of William Penn, which made a very favorable and lasting impression upon his mind. The views therein set forth, as held by Penn, he has always thought to be more in accord with the teachings of the New Testament than those held or taught by other sects. Taking the Bible as his creed, he is content to abide by its teachings as a rule of life.

Isaac Weaver is five feet ten inches in height and well proportioned.

He is a kind friend and neighbor, and enjoys the respect and esteem of every one who has been so fortunate as to make his acquaintance.

DR. BEVERLY R. WESTFALL.

One of the most prominent physicians in McDonough county is the subject of our present sketch, Dr. Beverly R. Westfall, who emigrated to the county in 1846, and, save for one year, has since been a continual resident of it.

Dr. Westfall was born in Troy, Ohio, on the eleventh day of August, 1854. His parents were Cornelius and Sarah (Davis) Westfall, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of New Jersey, both highly respected and intelligent persons, for many years citizens of the county. Cornelius Westfall, the father, died on his farm near what is known as Wolf Grove, about four miles northeast of Macomb. The mother also died on the same farm, beloved by all who knew her. The first seven years of the doctor's life was spent in his native town, at the expiration of which time he was taken by his parents to Thorntown, Indiana, which place remained his home until his removal to Illinois, in the year above mentioned. In Thorntown he was

sent to the public schools, and from thence to the old Thorntown Seminary, at which institution he not only mastered the branches of a common English education, but took a regular course in Latin and Greek. In this place he also entered the office and read medicine with Dr. J. J. Nesbitt, one of the best physicians in the place.

In 1846, Dr. Westfall came to Macomb, arriving here in June of that year, a stranger in a strange place, and with but a five dollar gold piece as the extent of his capital, half of which he expended immediately for a pair of shoes, leaving but two dollars and fifty cents with which to begin the world. Securing a school in Macomb, he continued to teach one year, at the expiration of which time believing it "not good for man to be alone," he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Hays, daughter of Dr. Charles Hays, one of the old pioneer citizens and a leading physician of the county. With this estimable lady he yet happily lives. Fifteen children have blessed their union, nine sons and six daughters, all of whom yet live, save the oldest son and youngest daughter, who have passed on before, and upon the other side await the re-union which will take place by-and-bye.

While engaged in teaching in Macomb, the doctor still continued to pursue his studies in medicine, and on his marriage returned to his old home in Thorntown, Indiana, where he engaged in practice for about one year, at the end of which time he returned to Macomb, and, as previously remarked, has made it his home ever since. Upon his return he at once engaged in his chosen profession, and for seven years, or until 1855, continued to practice medicine as an old school physician, in the meantime attending a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, an institution then in its infancy, from which he received a certificate of graduation, diplomas not then being given by it.

In 1855, after having given the subject much thought, and a thorough investigation of the principles governing, the doctor changed his course of treatment, adopting the homeopathic method, which for twenty-two years he has since successfully practiced in this place, securing a practice second to but few in the State, and extending throughout this and adjoining counties. As a physician he has met with remarkably good success, especially since he has adopted the homeopathic method of treatment, and no physician in this part of the State ranks higher in the profession, or among the masses of the people. Having for a number

of years practiced as an old school physician, he is recognized by that fraternity as one well posted in the science of medicine. His practice has always been that of a general one, confining himself to no special diseases. In order to perfect himself in the surgery and become more thoroughly posted in the great improvements being made in the medical world, in 1867 he attended a course of lectures in Hahneman Medical College, Chicago, and from that institution received a diploma of Doctor of Medicine. Although this diploma adds nothing to the skill of the doctor, it yet shows that his knowledge was such as to warrant the conferring of this honorary degree upon him by an institution of acknowledged standing.

Dr. Westfall has always taken considerable interest in agricultural matters, and for the past twenty-one years has resided upon a farm, though always retaining an office in Mocomb for the practice of his profession. He now resides upon a farm, two miles southeast of the city, which he keeps under the best cultivation. The house in which he resides, together with the entire surroundings, is in excellent taste, and is greatly admired by all. For the promotion of agricultural and mechanical arts, he has always advocated and worked to sustain a high reputation for our county fairs, believing their success would have a tendency to secure that end. He has always been a stockholder and for some years one of the directors of the Stock Association.

Realizing the necessity existing for the improvement of our stock, especially the farm horse, Dr. Westfall was the first from the county to engage in the importation of blooded horses from the Old World. In 1870, he crossed the ocean to France, and in that country, secured four as fine animals as were ever imported into the country. In securing these horses, he experienced the good fortune in having them purchased and placed upon the vessel just a day or two before the Emperor Napoleon issued his order forbidding any further exportation, and just before the war occurred which occasioned the overthrow of the empire. Again, in 1873, the doctor returned to Europe, securing three more equally as fine and perfect as those first imported. In this we have the beginning of the importation of fine stock from the old world, and an enterprise which has been taken up by others until McDonough county now ranks among the first in the State, with respect to its blooded stock. Not only in horses, but in fine cat-

tle, does the doctor delight, and we notice upon his farm a fine herd of Jersey cattle, which it would take a small fortune to purchase.

In school matters, Dr. Westfall has also manifested great interest, and no man stands ready to do more for our public and private schools than he. As an illustration, we will say that by right of purchase the old McDonough College property fell into his hands, and it was earnestly desired by a certain party for residence purposes, but on condition that a school of high grade should be held in the building for ten years, the doctor sold it to Professor D. Branch, for five hundred dollars less than he was offered for it by the other party. Would that others would thus show their faith by their works.

Dr. Westfall, as a citizen, ranks high in the community in which he has so long lived. He is kind and sympathetic, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all. Every good work he is ready to help on in every conceivable way. He has never held public office of any kind, nor ever desired it, and although strong in his political views, which are those held by the Republican party, he is not yet so bigoted but that he concedes the right of others to differ with him, while at the same time he can call them friends. Religiously, the doctor is identified with the Old School Presbyterian Church, having in his infancy received the waters of baptism. Physically, the doctor would not be regarded as robust, yet he doubtless stands as much exposure as any man in the county. He is above medium height, with light hair, auburn beard, worn full, and with light blue eyes. We trust he may yet live to accomplish much good in various ways.

HON. E. K. WESTFALL.

Elanthan Kemper Westfall, the second son of Cornelius and Sarah (Davis) Westfall, was born in Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, on the eighth day of January, 1839, and, in company with his parents, came to this county in the spring of 1854, remaining for a few months in the city of Macomb, going from thence to a farm about five miles northeast of the city, where he remained some years, or until the breaking out of the war in 1861. On the first call of the President for troops, he responded, enrolled himself as a private in company "B," Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, commanded by the lamented Captain D. P. Wells. He was mustered into the service as Orderly Sergeant, on

the twenty-fourth day of May. On the first of October following, he was promoted Second Lieutenant, and again promoted First Lieutenant, commission bearing date April 7, 1862. While still an Orderly Sergeant, he received a furlough that he might come home and assist in raising a company of Cavalry for the war, but before it was fully completed, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment. Returning to the seat of war, he fully expected to receive the promised commission in the cavalry company, but for some cause best known to others, the commission never came. On account of ill health, Lieutenant Westfall was compelled to resign on the twentieth of January, 1862. While in the service he discharged his duty faithfully, and had it been his good fortune to continue with his regiment, he doubtless would have distinguished himself and received other meritorious promotions.

Upon his return home, and as soon as his health would permit, Lieutenant Westfall entered the office of his brother, Dr. B. R. Westfall, of Macomb, for the purpose of preparing himself for the medical profession. He continued to pursue his studies with the doctor for some two or three years, and in the winter of 1866-67 attended a course of lectures in the Hahneman Medical College, Chicago. In the spring of 1867 he opened an office in Bushnell, where he has since continued to reside, having built up a large and lucrative practice, his success equaling his most sanguine expectations. As a physician he has shown rare skill and good judgment in the discernment and treatment of diseases.

Dr. Westfall is a man of considerable public spirit, and takes great pride in whatever tends to promote the interests of his adopted city and county. He has been honored by his townsmen and fellow citizens quite often since taking up his residence in Bushnell. He has served as a member of the City Council of Bushnell, twice elected member of the Board of Supervisors, and twice a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, first in 1872, and again in 1876. In this latter body he was not what is termed a "brilliant member," but better still a working one, and in the committee room would do service that would be far more beneficial than that of the "windy orator" in the public hall. As a public speaker, he makes no pretensions, but when necessary can speak his sentiments plainly and in unmistakable language. In the session of 1872-3, he was on the Committees on Railroad and Insurance, Penitentiary, and Fees and Salaries, the latter of which he was Chairman. These committees were all of

considerable importance. During this session, it will be remembered, the entire list of statutes of the State were revised, and therefore a vast amount of extra work had to be accomplished. In the session of 1876-77, he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities, and member of the committees on Appropriation and Public Printing. The work performed by the honorable gentleman during both sessions of the Legislature are alike creditable to himself and his constituents.

On the organization of the 8th regiment, Illinois militia, in 1876, Dr. Westfall was chosen and duly commissioned its Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment has been uniformed, duly armed and equipped, and in drill would not suffer by comparison with some of the old regiments of the war. Colonel Westfall has always been in command.

In politics Colonel Westfall has always been a "Republican of the strictest sect of religion," its principles and its aims ever being dear to his heart, and anything that seems to be an abandonment of them meets his most unqualified condemnation. His zeal for the party that sacrificed so much blood and treasure for the salvation of the Union is such as to cause him to forget self and give everything for its prosperity. Honoring the party, he has in turn been honored by it in his selection to the responsible public positions which he has held. Being still in the prime of life, by a careful cultivation of the talents which he undubtably possesses, a bright future will yet be before him.

Dr. Westfall is rather above medium height, well proportioned, having a good head, and a kind heart, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives. On the fourth day January, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Curl, but was only permitted to enjoy her society a few months, she departing this life on the twenty-eighth of October following. Mrs. Westfall was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in the full assurance of faith.

CHARLES WILSON.

We acknowledge a feeling of deep reverence and gratitude to the old pioneers, those who have endured the hardships, the toils and privations incidental to frontier life, those who have made the paths straight, the rough places smooth, and made the country

to "blossom as the rose." Few men who figure in these pages have endured more and labored harder to accomplish their ends than Charles Wilson, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Illinois.

Charles Wilson was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of June, 1813. His parents were William S. and Hester (Ramsey) Wilson, the father being Irish by birth and the mother a Pennsylvanian, though of Scottish descent. The elder Wilson came to this country in 1801, taking up his abode in the city of Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of the lady whom he afterwards wedded, and with whom he journeyed along the pathway of life for more than half a century. He was a sailor by occupation, and sailed the seas for many years, and made many voyages to this country before he determined on a settlement. He departed this life on the fourth day of May, 1861, aged eighty-four years. His widowed companion survived him some fourteen years, and on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1875, she too was called to her reward at the ripe old age of ninety-two. Both were devoted members of the Christian Church, and died in the blessed hope of immortality beyond the grave. Many of the strong traits of character and excellent qualities shown in the subject of this sketch were inherited from this Godly couple.

As soon as endowed with sufficient strength Charles was bound out to work for a neighboring farmer, and until fifteen years of age, the highest wages received by him was three dollars per month, or thirty-six dollars per year. This sum was collected by the father and went toward the maintenance of the family.

When but of eight years of age, the parents of Charles removed from Pennsylvania to the State of Virginia, where they remained four years and from whence they removed to Wayne county, Ohio, remaining there six years, when, believing it for the best to proceed farther west, where land was plenty and cheap, they came to Illinois and settled near the town of Lewistown, Fulton county. This was in 1830—the family arriving in the neighborhood of the town mentioned, on the twenty-eighth day of October, as the cold days of winter was fast approaching. The elder Wilson, with his son Charles, who was now a young man in his eighteenth year, with the strength of one who had reached his majority, commenced to look out a location for their future home.

But little information could be obtained from settlers with respect to the titles of the land, and it was with difficulty that a selection could be made. Being unable to secure a house in which to live, they built a hut of rails as a temporary abiding place, until they could cut and hew logs for the erection of a more suitable dwelling, which they proposed to have built at once.

As soon as they decided upon what quarter section of land to locate, they proceeded to get out the logs and prepare for the erection of their building. They had hauled upon the ground quite enough for their purpose, when snow began to fall, and continuing steadily for several days, or until it laid upon the ground an average depth of between three and four feet, and occasionally in drifts as high as eighteen and twenty feet, obliterating every sign of the location of their proposed new dwelling. Not a log prepared for the purpose could be seen. The family were still in the rail pen—for it could be dignified by no other name—and there they were compelled to remain during the long winter that followed. The snow laid upon the ground for three months. What their sufferings were during that time pen cannot describe, and none but the Great Father can fully know. The cracks between the rails were all open, there being no way by which they could be closed, and as the snow fell, and for days after, while being drifted about by the wind, it would blow into the cabin, covering everything with its icy mantle. On awakening in the morning, the family would find themselves covered with snow from three to six inches in depth.

The family were the possessors of two good horses and several head of cattle, but had not provided food for them for the winter, although arrangements had previously been made with a party living some seven miles north, for a supply of corn for food for themselves and stock. As soon as the snow ceased falling, Mr. Wilson and Charles hitched their team to the wagon and started after corn. The snow being some ten or twelve inches above the hubs of the wagon prevented it from running, and therefore it was dragged along. They soon discovered it would be impossible to get through with the wagon, or even should do so they never could return with grain, therefore, they determined to abandon it and proceed on horseback. They had only with them one sack in which to carry grain, but supposed there would be no trouble in borrowing from some one in the settlement where they were going. One of the two taking the lead, the other followed, and

after several hours effort, arrived at their destination, but were disappointed in not being able to obtain another sack, and were compelled to return with but their own full of grain. On returning, they found their tracks almost obliterated, but arrived at home in due time. The corn secured had to be divided between their stock, and on the next day the father and son were again compelled to return. These journeys were continued in this way during the entire winter, their wagon remaining imbedded in the snow until the following spring. In order to obtain other food for the family, Charles, who was quite handy at all kinds of work, proposed to a neighbor, who was a great hunter, to repair some bottomless chairs for him if he would furnish them with fresh meat. The proposition was gladly accepted on the part of the neighbor, and the Wilson family were fully provided with venison, turkeys and other wild game at all times. For bread they made meal from their corn, which they pounded in a mortar. Flour they had none.

Notwithstanding the hardships of their first winter, the family were not discouraged; and when the spring came they built and moved into their new house, and began to lay the foundation for a competency secured in after years. But it must not be expected that prosperity dawned upon them at once. Far from it. Other toils, other privations, and other hardships had to be endured. Some two or three years after their settlement here, the elder Wilson was pressed somewhat on account of debt, and that it might be paid, Charles started on foot for the lead mines of Galena, where he toiled some months for the accomplishment of that end. It must be borne in mind that at that date money was a scarce article, there being no market for anything raised. Galena was then considered the Eldorado of the land.

In 1832 Mr. Wilson enlisted in the Black Hawk war, as a private in Captain Ball's company, from Fulton county, and in the campaign following he bore an honorable part. The battalion of which his company formed a part was attached to the command of General Stillman.

On the twentieth of March, 1834, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Susan Harris, daughter of John Harris, one of the pioneers of Fulton county. *Mr. Harris is yet living at the ripe old age of one hundred, though now a helpless invalid, patiently

*While this History was in press, Mr. Harris passed peacefully away to his rest.

awaiting the summons to join those who have passed on before. The result of the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been thirteen children, eleven of whom yet live, and all of whom are married and gone from the parental roof, but all residing near their place of birth, save one who resides in Iowa. Of the thirteen children, five were sons and eight daughters, two of the latter dying when quite young. A short time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilson moved into Harris township, Fulton county, some six miles from the present flourishing young city of Bushnell, and settled upon section 5, 6 north, 1 east, which place they made their home until the spring of 1868, when they moved into Bushnell where they now reside.

Charles Wilson is a self made man in every respect. With a very limited education obtained from the common schools, but with a determined will and strong heart and hands, he has pressed forward, overcoming every obstacle that arose in his way. However great the difficulties with which he might be surrounded, he knows no such word as fail, and his example is worthy of emulation by the young men of to-day. Without a cent of capital, but through his own individual exertions, he has amassed a sufficient amount of this world's goods to enable him to live at ease until called away to join the loved ones that have gone before. He has always been a hard working, industrious man, having excellent physical powers and being capable of great endurance. Until the last two or three years, or until his retirement from the more active duties of life, there seemed to be no limit to his powers of endurance. The first mill stones used in Fulton county were obtained by him from the quarries of Cass township in that county.

Farming has ever been the occupation of Mr. Wilson, and in this work he has been eminently successful. Through hard work and careful management, he has from time to time added to his possessions, until he now owns in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Fulton and McDonough counties. For many years he has devoted considerable attention to raising stock for the markets, and in this has met with the same good success as in other operations of the farm. But not only in farm labor has success crowned his efforts, but in the mercantile trade as well. In company with S. A. Hendee, now of Bushnell, he was for several years engaged in business in Marietta, Fulton county.

As previously remarked, in 1868 Mr. Wilson removed to the city of Bushnell, in this county, where he has since continued to reside. Some two years after, he was quite active in the organization of what is now known as the Farmers' National Bank, of which institution he was by its stockholders unanimously elected President, continuing as such to the present time. In the discharge of his duties as President of the concern, he has shown good executive abilities and admirable business management. Herein lies his chief success, the executive abilities displayed and a keen discernment of human nature. Although making no pretensions to refinement, he makes himself pleasant and agreeable with every one.

Mr. Wilson is six feet three inches in height; his hair, which was once dark, is now quite gray; blue eyes, which are yet full of the fire of youth; a good head, showing strong will and determination, veneration and benevolence prominent. For more than thirty years he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, holding the offices of Steward and Trustee a great part of the time. In the work of the church he manifests considerable interest, giving of his time and means to advance the Lord's cause. From boyhood he has been an earnest advocate of temperance; the few months' experience in the lead mines having much to do in firmly implanting former convictions upon his mind. As a citizen, friend and neighbor, no man stands higher in the community in which he lives.

HON. C. F. WHEAT.

Crosby F. Wheat was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 11, 1835. His parents are Luther Wheat and Elmira (Marion) Wheat. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools and academies of his native county. He removed to Quincy, Illinois, in 1858, where he read law with Messrs. Warren & Wheat. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and moved to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, in 1861, where, in 1862, he opened a law office, and has since resided. In 1865 he married Mary A. Chandler, daughter of Thompson Chandler, of Macomb. He was attorney for the city of Macomb for several years, was elected State's Attorney in 1872, and re-elected in 1876. As an attorney he stands at the head of the bar in the county, and was the choice of a large number of his associates in the district for the position of Circuit Judge, on the reorganization of districts during the past year.

MAJOR STEPHEN YOCUM.

Many of the noble pioneers of McDonough county have quit the scenes of their labor and gone to their rest. Among the number none were more highly esteemed or beloved than Major Stephen Yocum, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the seventeenth day of February, 1800. His parents were George and Rebecca (Powell) Yocum, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky before the beginning of the present century, where they engaged in farming, and also, for a number of years, in the milling business. Their family consisted of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. As might be inferred, Mr. Yocum was raised on a farm, and in the occupation of tilling the soil he labored until called to his rest.

When but a mere boy he was put to work in his father's mill and in that business and assisting upon the farm, varied by a few month's attendance in the common school, his early life was passed. No other educational advantages did he ever enjoy than in those of the select schools of his native state in which only the common branches of an English education were taught. But these, together with rare common sense and good judgment with which he was endowed, enabled him to live an active and successful life.

Mr. Yocum remained with his parents until after he reached his majority, when he went forth into the wide world, with nothing but a brave heart and willing hands, to labor for himself. For two years he remained in Kentucky, making his home with a married sister, when, thinking to better his condition in life, he turned his steps toward the newly-opened Prairie State, and settled in Marion county; where, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1829, he was married to Miss Mary Dorris, daughter of John Dorris, who emigrated from Smith county, Tennessee, to Marion county, Illinois, in 1827. About four years after their marriage, the worthy couple came to make their home in McDonough county, arriving here in the spring of 1833, and settling in New Salem township, on the north side of Camp creek; where, in the edge of the timber, he erected his cabin and commenced to improve the land he had entered. They were the first couple to settle upon the north side of the creek and to encroach upon the broad, fertile prairie which is now dotted over with fine farm-houses and barns, being, without doubt, the wealthiest portion of the county. Mr. Yocum settled upon section nineteen, and there

lived and labored the rest of his life, rearing a large and respected family, and improving one of the best farms in the county. As a farmer he was eminently successful, for, besides accumulating considerable wealth, he gave much to various enterprises, benevolent and otherwise. It was well known by all acquainted with the man that Major Yocum never turned away a person in need. He gave liberally to build churches of all denominations. He had a heart easily touched and hands that gave liberally. He gave to them whom he had never seen, requiring only to know that they were in need and worthy. Several years before his death, he received a letter from an aged couple, distant relatives, who he had never seen, and who lived nearly a thousand miles away, asking assistance. The letter told of their poverty and suffering, and as he read, the tears flowed freely, and, handing it to his wife, he said: "How much shall we send?" During the remainder of his life he continued to provide for them, and now that he is gone, they are not forgotten by his loved companion.

While living in the southern part of the State, Mr. Yocum was elected Lieutenant of the State Militia, and afterwards promoted to the Captaincy. When the war against the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, broke out, he was by the Governor, commissioned as Major, and as such served faithfully during the war. By the title bestowed upon him he was ever afterward known.

Mr. Yocum was always kind to his children and liberally provided for each. There were in all, eleven children, nine girls and two boys, one of the latter dying in infancy, the other reaching his majority, and enlisting in the service of his country as a member of Company C, 84th regiment Illinois volunteers. He was made regimental color bearer, and at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he laid down his life in defense of his country. Unfortunately that part of the field was taken by the enemy soon after he fell, and whether they buried him or his body was interred by others, was never known, as his body was never recovered. This was a sad loss to his loving parents who doted on him as an only son and would have sacrificed anything to give him Christian burial. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in the cemetery at Pennington's Point. Of the girls, seven are now living, all occupying the position of wives of loving husbands.

Major Yocum was very jovial in nature, and loved his joke and delighted in playing them upon both his friends and unsuspect-

ing strangers. To illustrate :—One evening, a little before dark, two men rode up to his cabin and asked the privilege of remaining over night. The Major told them he could accommodate them, provided they could live on the same article of diet that his family did—slippery elm bark, at the same time showing them a number of large trees that had lately been stripped of the bark. The strangers hardly knew what to do, as they disliked to impose upon a family reduced to such a stress, but after consulting together, and learning the distance was great to another place where they likely would be received, they concluded to remain during the night, even if compelled to eat slippery elm bark. Judge of their surprise when called to supper. They sat down to as good a meal as they ever enjoyed in their lives. Another time, the Major drove over to the town of Vermont, arriving there about time for supper. Driving in front of the hotel he called out to the landlord, who at once responded to the call. “Landlord,” said he, “can you accommodate a man with a night’s lodgings who is without money, and who is compelled to leave home to obtain something for wife and children, who for weeks have had nothing to eat but slippery elm bark?” “Yes,” replied the landlord, “drive around to the barn, feed your horses, and then come to the house.” After a good night’s rest and a warm breakfast, the Major went out to the barn, and getting his team, again drove around to the front of the hotel and called out the landlord. “Landlord,” said he, “I am ever so much obliged to you for the favor you have shown me, and it only wife and children could have enjoyed your hospitality, I should be happy. To think of them being compelled to eat slippery elm bark while I was here living on the fat of the land is terrible to think of. But, landlord, I will always remember you, and now I want to know what you will charge me for what I have had. I may have money some day, and would like to pay.” The landlord assured him he would take nothing; he was welcome to what he had; that he would gladly do something for his wife and children. “But, landlord, I want to know, because I may be able to pay you sometime.” The landlord then named a small sum. Pulling a large wallet from an inside pocket, and exhibiting a roll of bills, the Major said: “Well, landlord, I guess I might as well pay now, and then I will have it off my mind.” The landlord was afterwards heard enquiring of Joab Mershon, who that crazy man was that talked of living on slippery elm bark and had a pocket full of money.

Major Yocum was a man of medium height, well built, in his younger days being rather thin, but becoming portly with age; possessed a quick and active mind, strong will, and tender heart. He never made a profession of religion, but always lived a good moral life, complying with the golden rule in doing unto others as he would others should do unto him. As a husband and father he was kind and affectionate; as a neighbor, obliging; as a citizen, enterprising and liberal. He departed this life on the twenty-second day of October, 1874.

His funeral was preached by the Rev. W. S. Campbell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and his remains were consigned to the tomb at Pennington's Point, this county. His loss was deeply felt by a large circle of friends all over the county, as well as elsewhere. His good wife still survives him. None can tell how much he is missed by her who for nearly fifty years traveled with him the journey of life. Mrs. Yocum is now in her seventieth year, and enjoys moderately good health. She has been a faithful wife and a loving mother, and enjoys the love of all who are so fortunate as to know her. For fifty-five years she has been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, uniting at the age of fourteen with the Dry Fork church, in Sumner county, Tennessee. For a number of years her membership, in this county, was with the Walnut Grove C. P. church, but at present she is connected with the church at Bardolph. Mrs. Yocum makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Harlan, who resides upon the old homestead, and is gently passing down life's river, fearing naught, but ready when the summons come to join the loved ones on the other side of the River of Death.

CHAPTER XXXV.

RELIGIOUS.

In seeking a new home at the present day, the question is almost invariably asked as to what are the religious influences in the community to which it is desired to emigrate. A community in which the school-house and the church find a special recognition will always be selected in preference to the one in which these are not found. Men of the world recognize the fact that education and Christian institutions are the handmaids of general thrift and prosperity. Improvements in the manners, tastes, and moral status of the people, follow closely the preaching of the gospel. Says Ford, in his History of Illinois :

“As to the practice of attending church on Sunday, I am confident that it produced these effects [the improvement in dress, manners, etc.]. I have observed very carefully in the course of thirty-five years spent upon the frontiers, that in those neighborhoods where the people habitually neglect to attend public worship on Sundays, such improvements rarely, if ever, take place. In such places, the young people feel no pride, and do not desire improvement. They scarcely ever throw aside their every-day, rough apparel to dress up neat and clean on Sunday. On that day the young men are seen with uncombed heads, unshorn beards, and unwashed linen, strolling in the woods hunting, or on the race course, or at a grocery contracting habits of intoxication, or lounging sullenly and lazily at home. The young women, in appearance, dress, manners and intelligence, are the fit companions for their brothers. Sunday, to them, brings no bright skies, no gladness, no lively or cheerful thoughts, no spirits renovated by mixing in the sober, decent, quiet, but gay assemblage of youth and beauty. Their week of labor is not cheered by anticipations

of the gay and bright fete with which it is to close. Labor through the week is to them a drudgery; and is performed with surliness and grudging; and their Sabbaths are spent in heedless, sleepy stupidity. The young people of both sexes are without self-respect, and are conscious of not deserving the respect of others. They feel a crushing and withering sense of meanness and inferiority, mingled with an envious malignity towards all excellence in others who exhibit an ambition for improvement. Such neighborhoods are pretty certain to breed up a rough, vicious, ill-mannered and ill-natured race of men and women."

The early settlers of this county were especially blessed with respect to religious influences. The sound of the hammer, used in the erection of the first cabin, had hardly died away before the minister of the gospel made his appearance. As recorded elsewhere, a few families settled in the neighborhood of the present town of Industry in 1827, forming what was long known as "Carter's Settlement." In May, 1828, Elder John Logan, then in connection with what is now known as the Regular Baptists, settled in this place, living for the first six or eight months in the old block house, situated on the farm of William Carter. In this house he preached the first sermon ever preached in the county, some time in June of the same year; about the same time he there organized the first Sunday School in the county.

Elder Logan was a hard-working, zealous, Christian man, and spent much time in laboring for his master. For many years he travelled from settlement to settlement, in what is known as the Military Tract, as well as in regions beyond, preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. He was the first missionary appointed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, of Boston, Massachusetts, receiving as salary the munificent sum of one hundred dollars per year. For accepting this appointment he was excluded from the fellowship of the church in which he held membership, and from the association, but, in connection with others, he organized another congregation, continuing his labors as a minister of the gospel to the salvation of many souls. He was instrumental in organizing many of the Missionary Baptist Churches in this section, and his name is held in grateful remembrance by all who had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance.

For the following highly interesting and graphic sketch of the Regular Baptist denomination, we are indebted to Elder I. N. Van Meter:

REGULAR BAPTISTS—OLD SCHOOL.

While the Old School, or Regular Baptists, are strong in numbers, influence and respectability in some other parts of this State, and more particularly in some of the other States, and have some very ably edited papers, yet, in all McDonough county they make but a poor show as to numbers, and as to their standing and influence in civil society they claim only their proportionate part with the rest of the community.

Elder John Logan, a Baptist minister, preached the first gospel sermon ever heard in McDonough county, at what date I am not able to learn, but in the month of November, 1831, Elder Logan and Elder Stephen Strickland constituted a Baptist Church in Bethel township, named Union, composed of ten members—four males and six females. At that time the Baptists of the western country generally went by the name of United Baptists. The circumstances leading to the adoption of the name *United*, I shall not attempt to rehearse, as I consider it unnecessary in this brief article. I will simply state this much about the appellation *United Baptist*: That in some of the western States about the beginning of the present century, the "regular" and "separate" branches of the Baptist denomination united together under the name of the United Baptists, and the early settlers of this county who maintained Baptist sentiments, were organized under this name. The reasons which led this little Church the next year to change her name from *United* to that of *Regular Baptist*, as well as many other Churches in the south and west, I shall briefly state presently.

The names of the constituents of Union Church are as follows: John Gibson, Nancy Gibson, William Stephens, Sarah Stephens, James Edmondston, Polly Edmondston, Richard Morris, Abigail Ferguson, Cassanda Morris and Sarah C. Palmer. Elders Logan and Strickland do not appear to have met with this little church often after they organized her, but in July, 1832, Thomas H. Owen, a licentiate, visited and preached to them. Owen located in Hancock county, and was afterward ordained a minister, and became a man of ability. He represented his county in the General Assembly of Illinois one or more terms, then emigrated to Zene Zene, Cal., where he still lives, and is able to preach and write some to the edification of the saints. John Gibson, one of the constituents of this church, was one of the early settlers in the

county, and located at an early date on the road from Macomb to Quincy, where he resided till his death, April 22, 1869. "Uncle" John Gibson was as well known among the Baptists of the surrounding country as any other private member. He had much intercourse with them, his doors always open to receive them, and on two occasions of our annual associations being held near him, he fed over two hundred persons, and also lodged them in his house and in his barn, often telling his brethren, in his jovial way, that the "soft side of a board was good enough for a Hardshell Baptist."

In 1832 the church called Elder William Bradley to the pastoral care of the same. Early in the fall of 1832 this church sent messengers to the Spoon River Association, and was received into her correspondence and fellowship, although she was composed of "Regular" Baptist churches, associated together for mutual edification and correspondence. The little church of Union in November of the same year considered the propriety of changing the name by which she was known from United to Regular Baptist, and the change was made by unanimous consent. Her reasons for dropping the name United and assuming the name Regular she believed to be of sufficient importance to warrant the change of this qualifying appellative attached to what was originally the Baptist Church. First, she found that the articles of faith of the Association of the Regular Baptist churches were substantially the same as her own; secondly, she had learned to her deep sorrow and grief that many bearing the name of United Baptist Churches had, as she verily believed, departed from the faith and practice of the gospel, and hence she, for the sake of consistency, harmony and good order, took the name of Regular Baptist by mutual consent. In doing this, however, she did not change a single article of her faith, or a single clause in her rules of decorum. And what is here said of the Union Church in dropping the United and assuming the name Regular Baptist may be said of many similar ones throughout the South and West, and even elsewhere.

The Baptist Church was once a unit, and love, and peace, and fellowship abounded among our people; but now, the name "Baptist" is not understood by the community without a pre-fix to distinguish the kind of Baptist intended by the speaker or writer.

With due deference and respect to the opinions of all other denominations of professed Christians the Regular Baptist Church (in many places called Primitive Baptists, and Old School Baptists,) claim to be a copy of the original gospel churches of the New Testament, in doctrine and practice. She acknowledges the Holy Scriptures as her only rule of faith and practice, and as being a sufficient rule for her till the end of time; hence she looks upon all the *modern inventions and societies* of men, in the things of religion, as being subversive of the peace and order of the church, and as unspeakable abominations in the sight of God. I do not intend, in this brief notice of our very limited number of members in this county, to enter into the discussion of theological questions, but for the information of those who are not acquainted with the faith and practice of the Regular Baptists, and for the perusal of those who shall succeed this generation, I will merely state that, as a general rule, our churches are opposed to her members joining secret societies, or any religious society where money is required to secure membership or office. They are opposed to the modern system of preaching under contract for money; to theological schools for the education of ministers; the religious festivals for the raising of funds for church purposes, etc., believing these, and many others of modern invention, are innovations upon the sacred scriptures, and have a tendency to bring the standard of Truth into disrepute, and lead to infidelity. But they as a body, do not make political opinions, or any other more secular concern, or worldly employments, a test of church fellowship, or a bar against any; on the contrary, they most cordially invite all who love God, and are willing to obey the order of the house, to come, and go with them.

In 1833, Elder Micajah B. Rowland joined the Union Church by letter, and soon became pastor of the church, and was released from it in 1835. He afterward removed to Iowa, and continued to preach until he was worn out with old age.

In 1835, Samuel L. Dark, a licentiate, was received by letter, and was ordained in 1840. He now resides near Brooklyn, Schuyler county, and is still busily engaged in proclaiming the gospel far and near. There is something very peculiar in the conversion of this man. In 1831 he was in the Black Hawk war, under General Duncan, and being from Schuyler county, and being unsurpassed for wit, humor and fun, he was called the *Schuy-*

ler County Foot-Killer, generally among the camps; and having a wonderful memory and a great tact at mimicry, he was frequently engaged in preaching the funeral of dead horses and mules. While encamped in the bottom where the city of Rock Island now stands, he was engaged in the funeral services of a defunct mule; and during his solemn appeals to heaven, amidst a crowd of soldiers, he was suddenly seized with strong convictions for his sins and blasphemies, and never found rest until he found it at the feet of Christ. Elder D. has preached so much in this county, and for a while, I believe, resided in it, that I feel justified in giving this remarkable incident in his life. He still has a retentive memory, and is an able minister of the New Testament. The little band steadily increased in numbers, holding their meetings in private houses, until finally they were enabled to build a house a few miles southeast of Middletown.

In 1838 Elder Robert Mays joined them by letter, and was for a while pastor of the church. His widow still survives, residing in Iowa, aged over ninety, but has been blind for several years.

In 1838 Elder John Driskill joined them by letter and became their pastor, and remained with them till his death, which occurred in 1857 or 1858.

Elder George Tracy, of Hancock county, was pastor of the church for a few months, and on the twenty-seventh of May, 1858, he dropped dead at the saw mill at Tucker Town. He was a worthy man, and much missed after his decease.

In September, 1858, the writer of this sketch became pastor of the little church, and sustains that relation to it up to the present time; the last few years, however, Elder Jacob Castlebury and Elder T. N. Frazee, of Plymouth, have generally attended half of the meetings. Elder Frazee, who was an able and worthy brother, died in March, 1873.

This church has met in the village of Middletown for many years, and has recently built a new house of worship. She has never numbered at any one time, perhaps, over thirty-five or forty members, but has dismissed by letter, from time to time, enough members to form another respectable church or two, who have moved out of her bounds. Enough of her members have left the militant state and gone to the triumphant, to form a good sized congregation, as she has been organized nearly forty-five years. She has now thirty-seven communicants, all in peace.

Antioch Church of Regular Baptists.—This little church was organized in Middletown in February, 1841, at which time the Union Church held her meetings a few miles southeast of there. Elders T. H. Owen and Moses Frazee officiated in the constitution of this church. But four persons were ready to go into the organization at the time as a nucleus around which others were expected soon to gather. The constituents were John McCormick, Parthena McCormick, William D. Stevens, and Holly Edmonston. Immediately after they were organized six others were added to their number, and they afterward made a reasonable growth. In April of the same year Elder Owen became pastor of the church, and the same year she connected herself with the Salem Association of churches, which included parts of Hancock, Adams and Brown counties. In 1843 she built a house of worship in Middletown, where she held her regular meetings, attended by Elder Owen and occasionally by Elder Frazee. Finally, however, they found themselves deprived of a pastor, and becoming satisfied that the labors of one could not be secured, they consulted together and mutually agreed to dissolve the organization by giving each other letters of dismission to join other churches. This was done in October, 1849; since which the members have united elsewhere, the most of them joining the Union Church, now meeting in Middletown. John McCormick, one of her constituents, came from Kentucky in 1835 or 1836, and has been for many years living with his second wife, both estimable people, and the old gentleman is now largely over eighty, but is able to attend to his own business. Another one of the constituents, William D. Stevens, and his estimable lady, are the parents of the editor of the *Maccomb Independent*. This couple are both living near Colchester.

Besides these two organizations, there have been one or more churches constituted, which had similar Articles of Faith, to those of the present Regular, or Old School Baptists, but have since gone with the New School party.

The Regular Baptists have now but one church, which meets regularly within the county, but there are churches of our order holding regular sessions in all the adjoining counties, so that some of the members of at least four churches, which meet out of the county, reside in this county. Our entire number of communicants, resident in the county, do not, perhaps, reach over sixty.

The writer is the only Regular Baptist minister now permanently residing in the county. He came from Kentucky, and located in Macomb township in March, 1855. He attends four churches monthly, one near Jacksonville, one near La Harpe, one at Greenbush and one at Middletown, besides much other traveling to special meetings.

Our aged brother, Elder John B. Moore, owns a farm in the south part of this county, but is spending the most of the evening of his life visiting the churches and his many friends in the northwest.

This old pioneer, and veteran of the cross of Christ, has traveled on horseback a distance that would *belt our globe more than three times around.*

Wishing you success in your History of McDonough County, the above brief sketch is submitted.

ISAAC N. VAN METER.

Macomb, Illinois, June, 1876.

Elder VanMeter, the writer of the above, is well known throughout McDonough and surrounding counties as an estimable Christian gentleman, one having the cause of his Master at heart. His labors are very arduous, but he does not complain, believing the reward will come bye-and-by.

CHRISTIAN.

Following closely the Baptists, this earnest body of disciples made their appearance, the first preaching being in the year 1831, by Elders Bristow and Long. They now number nine congregations, with a membership of 1,121. The religious views of the denomination are now so well known it is useless to give them in this place. In numbers, in the county they are second among the various denominations. We give, in the order of organization, short sketches of the various congregations.

Blandinsville Christian Church.—This is the oldest church of the denomination in the county, and was formerly known as the Liberty Church, situated a few miles from the town. It was organized in the year 1832. In 1849, by vote, it was removed to Blandinsville. Since locating here it has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. During the war it was somewhat divided on that question, and bitter feelings engendered then brought forth imperfect fruit. The following named have acted

as pastors of the congregation: Elders Long, Rigdon, Eads, Dodge, Patrick Murphy, Bedford Murphy, Lieurance, Coffee, Hallam, Trickett, Leek, Goodnight. The membership is now about 200. Their church property is valued at \$1,500. Amount raised per year for all church purposes, \$750, of which \$600 is paid the pastor. Their Sunday School numbers 100, with average attendance of 65, and annual contributions of \$30.

Macomb Christian Church.—The first discourse ever delivered by a Disciple in Macomb, was by Elder Livy Hatchitt, at the house of David Clarke, in the year 1835. Elder H. came to Macomb and endeavored to get the use of some public building, but was refused on account of his supposed heterodoxy. Mr. Clarke, who had read much of the writings of Alexander Campbell, and who subscribed generally to his views, offered his house, which was accepted. No special results followed the preaching, but it was supposed the "good seed" was sown, which brought forth fruit in after years.

By 1845 quite a number of disciples had gathered in the neighborhood of Macomb, and they resolved to organize, if possible. They sent for Elder Davenport, of Walnut Grove, now Eureka, Ill., who, not being able to come, sent A. J. Kane, then a young Evangelist. Elder Kane came, and, securing the old court house, preached with such force and power as to turn twenty-nine souls to the Lord.

Dr. Young organized the congregation September 16th, 1845, with seventeen members, which, adding the twenty-nine obtained under Elder Kane's preaching, made a band of forty-six earnest disciples.

The following are the names of the original seventeen members: Benjamin F. Martin, William H. Franklin, James S. Palmer, James Clarke, William B. Pile, Hannah B. Pile, William Maxwell, Lucy Maxwell, Elizabeth G. Palmer, George Booth, Isabella Booth, Lucy Beard, Margaret Broadus, Emily J. Sweeney, Sarah Bacon, Rachel Hampton, Maria J. Franklin.

The following officers were chosen: B. F. Martin and W. H. Franklin, Elders—both of whom are Elders of the Church at the present time; James S. Palmer and James Clarke, Deacons.

No regular preaching was had for some months, but the congregation met regularly upon the Lord's day to break bread.

The following named have served as pastors of the congregation: Elders Livy Hatchett, W. W. Hopkins, W. P. Shockey, W. O. Miller, Samuel Lowe, J. C. Reynolds (about eleven years), J. H. Garrison, P. K. Dibble, J. H. Smart, and G. W. Mapes. Several successful revivals have been enjoyed by the church under the preaching of such men as A. J. Kane, William Brown, Ziba Brown, William J. Houston, Dr. Hopkinson, John S. Sweeney, Samuel Lowe, J. C. Reynolds, Dr. Dunkeson, D. R. Lucas, P. K. Dibble and J. H. Smart. Since the organization eight hundred and seventy persons have united with this congregation, making an average of twenty-nine per year.

The church building is on Carroll street, east of Lafayette. It was erected in 1845, and has been in constant use ever since. It is the oldest church structure now standing in Macomb. The value of church property is \$3,500.

W. H. Franklin, B. F. Martin, J. C. Reynolds and J. T. Webb, elders; J. L. Russell, S. P. Danley, C. S. Churchill, W. S. McClelland and Joseph Stover, deacons. The average annual contribution, \$1,500. J. S. Gash, superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

Bedford Christian Church.—This congregation was organized April 7, 1850, by Elder Milton Dodge, with the following members: Richard Brightwell, Eliza Brightwell, Elizabeth Brightwell, Charles Bradshaw, John Gibson, Elizabeth Johnson, Benjamin Moore, Margaret Moore, Robert McCaully, Margaret McCaully, Noble Ousley, Naoma Ousley, William and Grace Pennington, McKamey Ruddle, Rachel Spikers, Peter Shelly, William and Silva Arnold, James and Margaret Cyrus, Elizabeth Duncan, Margaret Emerson, Walter Huston, Sen., Walter Huston, Jr., James and Harriet Hamilton, Joel B. and Catharine Huston, Waney Huston, Sen., Waney Huston, Jr., Zelpha Huston, David Shelley, Elizabeth Shelley, Eliza Spiker, Horatus and Eliza Weston.

The following persons have served as pastors: Elders Dodge, Patrick Murphy, Bedford Murphy, Reynolds, Kern, Ades, Ross, Lieurance, Coffee, Lucy, Fisher, Wallace, Huston, Goodnight and the present pastor, James McGuire.

The Church building is located upon the northeast quarter of section five, Blandinsville township, and is valued at one thousand

five hundred dollars. Parsonage valued at twelve hundred dollars. Salary of pastor, eight hundred dollars. Present membership, two hundred and thirty-four. Annual contribution, twelve hundred dollars. Average attendance in Sunday School, one hundred and twenty. Annual collection, ninety dollars.

Mound Christian Church.—This church was organized in 1857, by Elder J. B. Royal; there were then sixteen members. Meetings were held regularly in school houses until 1864, when the present church structure was completed. It is located on section fourteen, of Mound township, and was built at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good frame building 30 feet by 45 in size. The present membership is forty-five. At one time it numbered one hundred, but many have since moved away. The Elders are: Henry S. Gustine, and J. H. Langsford. The deacons are: Samson Hyett, H. Lindsey, and F. Weston, and the trustees are . J. H. Langsford, P. H. Wilson, and H. Lindsey.

Since the organization the following ministers have served as pastors: D. Dunkeson, Thomas Thompson, A. K. Brown, H. C. Littleton, and J. B. Royal, the present pastor. The membership of the Sunday school is fifty; H. S. Gustine is the Superintendent.

New Salem Christian Church.—The following is taken from the first page of the church record: "We the undersigned disciples of Christ, in obedience to the Great Head of the church, do now solemnly and joyfully agree with each other to walk together in the Lord with brotherly love, as a Church of Christ, and do also take the Bible as our rule of faith and practice. Done in Wetsel school house, in New Salem township, April 8, 1859. William A. Griffin, James D. Swartz, Daniel Wilson, Hugh Chapman, William Kelley, Jane Kerr, Julia Ann Chapman, Sarah Swearingen, Almira Hays, Josiah Herlocker, Margaret Herlocker, Mary J. Griffin, George Kerr, Caleb Hipsley, America McVey and Jane Chapman."

The church edifice is situated on the northwest corner of section thirty-four of New Salem township, and was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$2,400. It is a good, substantial frame building, thirty-two by forty-five feet, and well finished.

The congregation was organized April 8, 1859, by Elder J. B. Royal, of Vermont, Illinois. The number of original members was sixteen. The present membership is sixty-six. Previous to

the organization the Disciples held regular meetings in the school house near by, as also for several years after.

The present elders of the congregation are Richard Pennington and Eli Miller, and the deacons are David Miner and James M. Swearingen. The trustees are George Seaburn, W. A. Griffin and Jacob Grimm. Henry Smithers is the present pastor. J. B. Royal, J. C. Reynolds, William Griffin, A. P. Aten, A. Brown and A. Johnson have served respectively as pastors.

John A. Wetsel is the Superintendent of the Sunday school. The average attendance of the school is about sixty.

Colchester Christian Church.—The Christian Church at Colchester was organized April 1, 1867, by Elders J. C. Reynolds and C. Ades, with 116 members. In the following year a good frame church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000; its size is 36 by 56 feet.

The various pastors employed by this congregation from time to time have been Elders J. C. Reynolds, C. Ades, J. H. Garrison, A. P. Aten, J. C. Winter, and H. P. Tandy. The present membership is about ninety. The following are the church officers: Elders, S. T. Moore and Wm. Tandy; deacons, William Morrison and Adam Taylor; clerk, S. D. Mills. The average attendance in Sunday School is 122; the annual contribution \$75. S. T. Moore superintendent.

Sciota Christian Church.—The church structure of this congregation was erected in 1869, before the organization of the church. It is a good frame building, 32x46 feet and cost \$2,250. William H. Franklin was the prime mover in this work. The building committee consisted of W. H. Franklin, John Dew, and J. M. Russell.

Before the building of the church, meetings were held in a shed, built for the purpose, on ground near the church. Here Elders J. C. Reynolds and Coffee held a meeting, the first of this denomination in the town. Elder J. B. Royal preached the first sermon in the church, while Elder J. H. Garrison delivered the dedicatory sermon. Elder S. K. Hallam was the first pastor, J. H. Seaton the second. Elder Thomas Goodnight preaches once each month. Elders, Samuel Dey and E. S. Agnew. The first elders were Larkin Osborn and William Smith. Deacon, Silas Woodside. The congregation, which had run down considerably, was

reorganized January 27, 1876, with seven members. The present membership is thirty.

New Bedford Christian Church.—The church edifice stands on the northwest corner of section seven of Walnut Grove township, and was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2,500. The size is thirty-two feet by fifty-six. It is one of the neatest country churches in the county, and an honor to any community.

The society was organized by Elder J. H. Breeden, with fourteen members, in November, 1871. The present membership is eighty-six.

Elder George Brokaw is the present pastor. The elders are J. H. Painter, A. J. Clayton, H. H. Brady and W. Beckelhymer. The Deacons, J. S. Brooks, Alexander Beckelhymer and E. Dice. William Beckelhymer, clerk.

The pastors, since the organization, have been J. H. Breeden, John Huston and J. H. Painter.

William Beckelhymer is Superintendent of the Sunday School, of which there is an average attendance of thirty-five.

Bushnell Christian Church.—We have been unable to obtain a sketch of this congregation, and cannot say when or by whom it was organized. A large brick church was erected in 1867, and dedicated in the early part of 1868, by Elder J. C. Reynolds, of Macomb. This building is now valued at \$2,500. It is plain, but comfortable and substantial. The membership of the congregation is 120; annual contributions, \$1,000; Sunday School—average attendance, 65; annual contributions, \$50.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church numbers more than any other body of christians in the county, having a membership of 1,374, in addition to a large number of probationers. Their system of itinerant work has much to do with their success. While others lagged in the work they have pushed boldly on, holding their meetings in public halls, school houses, private dwellings, barns, or any place where the people could be brought together to hear the proclamation of the gospel. Whatever may be said of the religious views of this denomination, its zeal is to be commended; and to the fact that its membership is zealous, in a great measure, is due its numbers and influence in this county. In the beginning of their work here, they had the services of some of the best workers in their ranks, among whom was the

old and eccentric pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, who labored in all parts of the county, and who was instrumental in the salvation of many souls. Following will be found sketches of the various congregations in the county, in order of their organization, together with a summary of their work:

Methodist Episcopal Church, Macomb.—The first regular preaching in Macomb, of this denomination, was in 1832, and by the Rev. Peter Cartwright, the celebrated pioneer Methodist preacher, who organized the M. E. congregation of Macomb the same year.

Meetings were held in the old court-house until 1835, when a very respectable brick building was erected on ground given by Hon. James M. Campbell, on the site of the present Church edifice, on Lafayette street, north of Carroll street.

In 1847 the Church building blew down, when services were held conjointly with the Presbyterians, in their Church building. A very earnest union revival was held by the two congregations, in this Church, which resulted in bringing many into it. The Church building was rebuilt in 1848.

In 1854, the circuit heretofore rather large, was divided, leaving Macomb only two appointments, viz.: Wolf Grove and Spring Creek. During this year the Church building again blew down, but the faithful members were not discouraged, only the more determined, and soon set about to erect another and larger building. One 40x70 feet was built this time and dedicated in 1857. T. M. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, delivering the dedicatory sermon, During the interval spent in rebuilding, services were held in the Christian Church and in the court-house.

By 1858 the congregation had become so large as to require the undivided time of the pastor, and consequently Macomb was set off as a separate station.

The church building in 1875 was rebuilt and refitted at a cost of \$4,076. A very tall and beautifully proportioned steeple towered far above the building, but not long after the new edifice had been dedicated—Bishop Simpson preaching the dedicatory sermon—and during a most violent storm the spire was blown down, causing some damage to the front walls. Immediately the debris was cleared away, and a cupola of less pretensions was erected. The value of the church building, which is a neat and commodious brick structure, is \$10,000. A large bell is swung in the cupola.

On the corner of Lafayette and Calhoun streets, and just to the north of the Church, is the parsonage, a good frame residence worth \$1,200. The following is a report for the year ending July 23d, 1876, prepared by the pastor, Rev. M. A. Head, and submitted to the quarterly conference:

In the beginning of the year there were two hundred and forty-four members and fifteen probationers. During the year we have received by letter sixteen, and from probation two. Organized a class at McNair's school house of fifteen, making a total of thirty-three. We have dismissed by letter ten. Died during the year, four, making a total of fourteen. Leaving a membership in full connection, two hundred and sixty-three. We have received on probation, thirty-five; dismissed from probation by letter, three; leaving forty-five probationers—in all, two hundred and sixty-three members and forty-five probationers. Our congregations have been good, and our prayer meetings well attended, averaging sixty. The benevolence of our church will cover the assessment, and we hope they will rise above them.

The spiritual condition of the church is healthy. The following is the number of periodicals taken within the bounds of this charge: New York Advocate, three; Western Christian Advocate, two; Northwestern Christian Advocate, fifteen; Ladies' Repository, one; Golden Hour, one. Our Sunday school is in a flourishing condition. We have a good attendance and good interest. We have made some valuable additions to our library. Our school will contribute about sixty dollars this year to the cause of missions. The average attendance is one hundred and sixty-one.

The following is a list of those serving as Presiding Elders in this circuit since 1832: Peter Cartwright, Michael Taylor, Peter Atkins, N. G. Berryman, John S. Barger, R. Haney, John Morey, Milton Bourne, H. Summers, A. Magee, W. H. Hunter, W. D. Underwood, Henderson Ritchie, G. M. Irwin, and B. E. Kaufman. The following is the correct list of all the various pastors in charge of this church: H. Summers, T. N. Ralston, P. R. Boring, William Window, D. B. Carter, Enos Thompson, John R. Richmond, Chauncy Hobart, E. Tracy, John Morey, R. W. Clark, William Hindall, Freeborn Haney, Samuel Pillsbury, H. Hadley, Geo. Whitmore, Seth Ford, B. Courtwright, B. C. Swartz, B. H. Courtwright, J. B. Quinly, William M. Clark, S. S. Robin-

son, W. H. Jackson, James Taylor, P. C. Brooks, Allen Head, W. S. Smith, W. J. Beck, Milton Bourne, Benjamin Applebee, Andrew Miller, P. T. Rhodes, William Wilson, G. R. Palmer, A. D. McCool, William Watson, J. H. Rhea, J. C. Rybolt, Henderson Ritchie, Peter Warner, Mr. Zimmerman, B. D. Dennis, L. B. Kent, and the present pastor, M. A. Head. The present stewards are: R. H. Broaddus, J. T. Adcock, Levi Argenbright, B. D. Ingram, C. W. Slade, A. L. Sparks, G. W. Eyre, Samuel Knight, and David Knapp, recording steward. Composing the board of trustees are: J. Hillyer, A. K. Lodge, J. Scott, R. H. Broaddus, B. D. Ingram, G. W. Eyre, and J. T. Adcock. The class leaders are: C. Case, W. Wilson, and W. Creel.

Tennessee M. E. Church.—The first meetings of this denomination held in the neighborhood of Tennessee were at the residence of James Fulkerson, near Hills Grove, in 1832. This locality is known as "Old Methodist Stamping Grounds." These meetings were held by missionaries Rev. Carter, Levi Springer and Henry Summers. In 1851 a society was organized south of Tennessee, at what was called the brick school house. Rev. James Taylor, J. P. Brooks, William Smith and J. B. Quinby served as preachers. After this the Society, which had heretofore been a part of the Macomb work, was transferred to the Blandinsville work, and the following ministers labored there: Rev. Joseph Cumming, G. M. Irwin, James Cowden, Rev. Beard, B. E. Kaufman and H. Presson. In 1857 the class at the school house was moved to Tennessee, and about the same time the class at Hills Grove, also, moved to the same place, both uniting, Rev. B. E. Kaufman preaching the first sermon there in school house. From this time until the present, Tennessee and Colchester have been in the same circuit with the same minister, pastor of both churches, of whom are the following: B. B. Kennedy, Rev. McKee, J. Fate, John Cavet, Stephen Brink, W. B. Carithers, W. B. Frazell, D. S. Main, G. J. Luckey, William Haney, J. S. Kirkpatrick, B. F. Tallman, T. Pool, A. S. Atherton and T. P. Henry. The following are the names of the original members: John Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, Garrett Jarvis, William Delay, Absolom Parker, Mary Parker, C. L. Davis, Maria Davis, William Clayton, Louisa Clayton, L. C. Bacon, Honor Bacon, Lewis Mourning, Ann Mourning and Sarah Lawyer.

The church structure was erected in 1864, under the supervision of John McElroy, William Clayton and William Latimer, building committee. It is a good frame building, twenty-eight feet wide by forty long, and cost \$2,000. Present Class Leader, L. F. Carson; the first was Samuel Knott; first Stewards were James Jarvis and Thomas Fulkerson; the present ones are J. Bradford, A. K. Owen and Thomas Fulkerson.

The Trustees are B. F. Thompson, A. K. Owen, J. Eaton, J. Jarvis and J. Jenkins. The first Trustees were John McElroy, William Clayton, J. Jarvis, William Lattimer and Thomas Fulkerson.

Present membership, 100; average attendance, 150; contribution, \$175; average attendance in the Sunday School, 55; contribution, per year, \$25.

Friendship M. E. Church.—This is one of the oldest religious organizations in the county, the society having been organized in 1833, by Rev. Cord, a missionary. The original members were Robert and Nancy Cook, Mrs. Penny and daughter, Esther Hunt, Malinda Hunt, Mr. Justice and wife, John and James Hammer, John and Nancy Kirk, John and Margaret Lyon. The following are among those serving as pastors: Revs. Cord, Carter, Levi Springer, Oliver Hindell, Freeborn Haynie, J. P. Brooks, Chauncy Hobart.

Of late years this appointment has been connected with the Blandinsville work, but is at present with the Colchester work.

Meetings were held first, at the residence of John Hunt, now known as the Kirk place, and for many years at the school house, which stood near the present site of the church. The first camp-meeting held in the Military Tract was at Friendship, in 1833. People came from Quincy, Jacksonville, Beardstown, Burlington and other points equally distant. The church building is located on section 5, Tennessee township. It is a good frame structure, thirty feet by forty, and was erected in 1851. The value of church property is \$1,500. The present membership is thirty-four. The present officers are: Trustees, A. Roberts, George Mourning, Robert Lyon, John Kirk, Jr., and S. M. Chipman; Steward, A. Roberts; Class Leader, S. M. Chipman. Contribution, \$130 per year; average attendance of the Sunday School, 35; contribution \$6; Superintendent, William Anderson.

Pennington Point M. E. Church.—One of the oldest Methodist organizations in the county is the one at Pennington's Point; this church being organized in 1835 or 1836. A few years ago a good and commodious church structure was erected upon section 30, New Salem township. Its size is 32x56, and it stands upon a two-acre lot, the property of the church, and on which is also a good frame parsonage. The total value of church property is \$3,000. The congregation, which is at present in a very prosperous condition, numbers sixty. The attendance at Sunday-school is seventy-five.

Bardolph M. E. Church.—The Bardolph society was organized in 1836 at the residence of Joseph Kepple, about a mile south of Bardolph, and probably by William H. Jackson, as he was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and one of those sturdy pioneers who not only desired to open up the beautiful country for settlement, that men might prepare comfortable homes for their families and their children's families, but to sow the good seed of the Gospel of Christ in the hearts of those who should be neighbors; to make this people a religious and God fearing people, that the rising generations may be reared in the midst of the highly elevating influence of the religion he through life held so dear. The original members were William H. Jackson, Ann Jackson, Mrs. Jacob Kepple and Mrs. Culp. Meetings were held at Mr. Kepple's house for about two years, when they were moved to Mr. Jackson's residence, where they were held for several years.

This society has been in existence since the early settlement of the county, as before mentioned, part of the time in connection with the Macomb circuit, and a part with the Marietta circuit. It struggled for existence and success from the time of its organization until June, 1867, without any house of its own in which to worship, being dependent, after leaving Mr. Jackson's residence, on the Presbyterians for their church, and upon the school district for the school house, as places of worship. At that date the Methodist Episcopal and Cumberland Presbyterian congregations jointly had completed and dedicated a very neat and commodious house of worship. This arrangement affords the society a house of their own one-half of the time only, leaving them to work at a great disadvantage.

The pastors since 1867 have been Revs. B. E. Kaufman, D. S. Main, A. P. Hull, J. Ferguson, Jacob Mathews and the present pastor, Rev. J. E. Taylor, who is now serving his third year here. J. E. Hendrickson and William Bailey class leaders; John Booth, Thomas A. Jackson, and J. E. Hendrickson stewards; John Booth, John W. Jackson, and J. E. Hendrickson trustees. The present membership is ninety-eight; the average annual contribution is \$500. The average attendance of the Sunday-school is sixty; the annual contribution \$35; J. E. Hendrickson superintendent.

Stickle's M. E. Church.—This congregation was organized in 1845 with twelve members and met in school house near the present church until a church was built. The present edifice was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$1,700; its size is 30x45 feet; it is located in section 11 Emmet township. It was named in honor of Abraham Stickle, deceased, the prime mover in organizing the society. The membership is forty-five; the attendance at Sunday-school is about fifty. George Stickle and Abraham B. Stickle are the trustees.

Blandinsville M. E. Church.—This church was organized by Rev. Barton Cartwright, then in charge of the Macomb circuit, about the year 1848. Previous to this time the few Methodists living in the town worshipped at the church in Hays' settlement, but there being enough to form an organization, it was thought advisable to do so. E. R. Jones was the first class leader. The following were in the original organization: E. R. Jones and wife, A. P. Hopper and wife, and — Freeland. They have a good house of worship, valued at \$3,000, and a parsonage worth \$1,000.

Rock Creek M. E. Church.—In 1850, this congregation was organized, with twenty-two members who met in school houses until 1875, when the present well finished church house was erected. It stands on the southwest quarter of section seventeen, Hire township and cost \$2,000. It is thirty by forty-six feet. The membership is fifty-three. The trustees are: Isaac Oakman, S. K. Patrick, Mrs. Harriett Pedrick, Mrs. Katherine Hainline, Solomon Hainline, Mrs. Susan Hainline, and Mrs. Margaret Hainline. Isaac Oakman, class leader; William Anderson, Steward; S. K. Pedrick, superintendent of Sunday school. Average attendance twenty.

Maple Grove M. E. Church.—The building is located on section nineteen of Emmet township, and was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$2,500, Size twenty-six by fifty. The society was organized and held regular meetings in groves, and in school houses fifteen years previous. The present membership is forty-five. James Griffith, G. G. Guy, B. F. Guy, and Eli Murray, are the trustees; J. C. Guy, class leader; D. T. Guy, Steward. The membership of the Sunday school is forty. Eli Murray, superintendent.

Mound Chapel M. E. Church.—This church was organized at the residence of E. Dyer in 1854, with eight or ten members. The church building is located on section 22 of Mound township; it was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$3,200; is a good frame building, 35x55 in size; the location and grounds are beautiful. The present membership is sixty. John Holmes, class-leader; Joseph Melvin, steward. The trustees are J. Holmes, J. Gardner, Edward Mitchell, J. Melvin, Amos Hipskey, Ross Manly, J. Manly, Cyrus Head, A. Fleming, John Sheely, and William Anderson; Isaac Sheely superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church.—The church building of this congregation is located on section 26, Industry township, and was built in 1857 at a cost of \$1,200; it is 36x40 feet; the membership is about eighteen. John Bennett is both steward and class-leader; Marion Skiles superintendent of the Sunday-school, of which the average attendance is twenty-five. The trustees are Joseph McClean, Marticia Springer, George Bennett, and George Meadows.

Liberty M. E. Church.—The church structure of this congregation stands upon the southeast corner of section 13, Blandinsville township, and is one of the best church buildings outside of the towns in the county. It is worth \$2,500.

Prairie City M. E. Church.—The following facts in reference to the M. E. Church in Prairie City are collected from the memory of some of its oldest members. As the fathers of the church failed to transmit a written history, this is our only source of information. While perfect accuracy in all the details are in the nature of the case impossible, yet the following may be relied upon as substantially correct.

The Methodist preachers who assisted in laying the foundation of Methodism in Prairie City and vicinity were Revs. James Haney, R. Berryman, Richard Haney, William Haney, Benjamin Applebee, John Morey, Amos Morey, A. E. Phelps, Thomas

Kirkpatrick and C. Hobart, preaching occasionally at the houses of John Griffin and Thomas Brinks. After a school house was erected in Prairie City, it was used for holding meetings in, and until the building of their church. The names of the original members, as near as can be ascertained, were Thomas Brinks and wife, J. Griffin and wife, Vincent Goldsmith, David Griffin and wife, E. Sandford and wife, M. T. Hand and wife, R. C. Benedict and wife, Elijah Hoyt and wife, John Mann and wife, J. White and wife, E. G. Tally and wife, L. I. Washburn and wife, and A. Burr and wife.

The present church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$3,500. It was dedicated in 1858. The pastors who have served the church in their order are as follows: A. Fisher, M. T. Havermale, William Watson, M. C. Lewis, J. B. Craig, William Underwood, A. McCool, J. C. Rybolt, A. Bowers, W. J. Peck, M. D. Heckard, D. S. Main, A. Magee and A. S. Atherton. The parsonage was erected in 1864. It is a good frame residence, costing about \$500. The financial ability of the church is not so good as formerly, many of its noteworthy members having removed.

Its present officers are as follows: Pastor, A. S. Atherton; Stewards, A. Burr, A. Mead, S. Davey, R. C. Benedict and W. F. Taylor; Class Leaders, A. Mead, A. G. Kreider and J. T. Morgan; Trustees, A. Burr, A. Mead, R. C. Benedict, S. Davey and J. T. Morgan. S. Davey, Superintendent of Sunday school. The attendance is from eighty-five to one hundred.

Industry M. E. Church.—The first class was organized by Rev. E. Montgomery in 1855, with the following members: John Reed and wife, Henry Robely and wife, M. Merrick and wife, old Mrs. Vance, Fanny Bridges, and Polly Shannon. The growth of the society has been moderate, and at present the membership numbers sixty. The church edifice was erected in 1866, and dedicated by Rev. Reuben Andrews, of Quincy; value of building \$2,000; parsonage at Pennington's Point; salary of pastor for part of his time \$200; Rev. J. Budd pastor; attendance in Sunday-school sixty; annual collection \$50.

Colchester M. E. Church.—This church organized February 1, 1858, by Rev. H. Presson, and B. E. Kaufman, with the following 21 members: Joseph Taylor, Mary Taylor, Abraham Pearson, Elizabeth Pearson, Richard Musson, Rebecca Musson, James Roberts, Cecilia Roberts, A. B. Doan, Sarah Doan, Mary Bechtel,

Margaret Musson, John Pearson, Abraham Newland, Jr., Thomas Pearson, William Cowan, David Sherbine, Mary A. Sherbine, Sarah E. Biell, Philip Lawrence, and John Level. Meetings were held in school house until 1861, when a good brick structure was erected at a cost of \$1,200, its size is thirty-two by forty-six feet. The following are the names of the various pastors: Rev. H. Preson, B. E. Kaufman, B. B. Kennedy, McKee J. Tate, J. Cavet, Stephen Brink, W. B. Carithers, W. B. Frazzell, D. S. Main, G. J. Lucky, William Hany, L. Kirkpatrick, B. F. Tallman, T. Pool, A. S. Atherton, and T. P. Henry. The trustees are: James Roberts, John Pearson, Abraham Newland, Jr., Richard Williams, and James Underhill. Stewards are: William Hulson, and David Reece. Class leaders: Richard Musson, John Pearson, and John James. Local ministers are: John James, and John Parnell.

The average annual contributions for all purposes is \$650. The growth of the church was for many years very great, but of late has decreased in numbers on account of so many removals and numerous deaths; but still they are prosperous, and have a good active membership. The value of church property is \$2,000. The average attendance in Sunday School is 150, with an annual contribution of \$100; Abraham Newland, Jr., Superintendent.

Mound M. E. Church—The church building is located on the northwest corner of section 6, Prairie City township, and was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$1,400; size 32x48; the present membership is sixty-five. The trustees are Thomas King, D. Crawford, Leonard Hall, William McMahill, and T. J. Breiner. A parsonage, belonging to the congregation, stands just east of the church.

Linn Grove Chapel M. E. Church.—The church house stands on the northeast corner of section 24, Walnut Grove township, and was erected in 1870 at an outlay of \$2,400. It is a good frame building, 32 feet wide by 48 feet long. The society was organized in 1861 with twelve members; the membership at present is thirty. A. J. Tiger, class-leader; William Pugh, steward; William Pugh, Mary J. George, A. J. Tiger, E. Chidester, David Chidester, S. Sandridge are the trustees; A. J. Tiger, superintendent of school; the average attendance is fifty.

Willow Grove M E Church.—This society has been organized for many years, and for some time met in Prosperity Hall, Emmet township. This congregation now occupies Willow Grove United

Brethren Church on section 1 of Hire township, meeting every alternate Sunday. The membership at present is thirty, and the contribution per year \$250. At present Rev. G. B. Snedaker and W. B. Alexander are pastors. Mrs. Emily Wilson, steward; S. B. Davis, class-leader. Sunday-school in union with the United Brethren, with an average attendance of twenty-five.

New Hope M. E. Church.—The organization of this church was effected in 1866, and in the following year the present church structure was erected. It is a good frame, thirty-two by forty-five feet, and cost \$1,600. The membership at that time was near seventy, at present but forty. Rev. James McElroy was the first pastor, the present is Rev. T. Head. The annual contribution is about \$700. The Trustees are James C. Archer, George Barclay, James Depoy, and J. N. N. Horrell. Thomas Hanthorn is Class Leader and Superintendent of Sunday School, which has an average attendance of fifty-eight; contribution, \$4.00 per quarter. The building is on the northeast quarter of section four, Bethel township. In this neighborhood, about forty years ago, Bethel M. E. Church was organized, and about the year 1845, a building was erected on the southeast quarter of section seven. This house was burned in 1863, being set on fire by an incendiary.

Centennial M. E. Church.—The church edifice is located on the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, New Salem township, and was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$1,850. It is thirty by forty feet, and a good, substantial, frame building. It was dedicated July 2, 1876, Rev. William Rutledge preaching the sermon. The congregation was organized in 1871 by the Rev. C. Atherton. Met for five years in school house. Solomon Ritter Class Leader; Robert Jeffrey Steward. The following have officiated as pastors: Rev. C. Atherton, T. J. Pearson, T. M. Durham, F. R. Boggess and J. S. Budd. Joseph Porter is the Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Greenwood M. E. Church.—Previous to the erection of a church building, the class had met in the various school houses in the neighborhood for several years, but was finally disbanded. In August, 1873, the class was reorganized, then numbering eight members; at present they have forty-eight. They proceeded to build, and on Sunday, Dec. 19, 1875, they dedicated their church edifice; the sermon was preached by President Evans, of Hedding. It is situated on section two, Macomb township; it is 36x46, and

cost \$2,000. The following have served as pastors: Rev. Ferguson J. Mathews, Rev. Taylor. The Trustees are: David Chidester, H. H. McElvain, Abraham Switzer, L. H. Shriner, A. C. Ford, J. Bricker and Geo. Beaver; Class Leader, A. Switzer; H. H. McElvain, Steward. Average attendance in Sunday School, one hundred.

Adair M. E. Church.—This society was organized in 1875, and the same year the present church structure was erected and dedicated in October. It was built by general contribution, of all denominations, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good, neat, frame edifice. The original members were Washington Williams, Lafayette Williams, Jacob Ready, Mrs. Wm. Lance, Josephine Porter and Martha Epperson. The present membership is ten. Rev. J. E. Taylor the first and present pastor. Trustees: W. Williams, L. Williams, J. Ready, Stephen Blackston, and Thornton Randolph; Steward, Jacob Ready; Class Leader, L. Williams. Annual contribution, \$350. Joseph E. Porter, Superintendent of Sabbath School. Average attendance, forty.

Second Church, Macomb, (colored)—This society was organized in September, 1876, by Rev. Jacob, of Galesburg, with the following members: Alexander Garner, Mrs. Shoots, Miss Rachel Anderson, Miss Walker and Milton Daniels. For some time meetings were held in the old Baptist Church on North Lafayette street, but now a hall on the south side of the square is used for worship. The present membership is about fifteen. M. Daniels, Steward; Allen Cooper, Class Leader. An average attendance in Sunday School of twenty.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

RELIGIOUS—CONTINUED.

PRESBYTERIANS.

This eminently respectable body of Evangelical Christians was the third to establish its cause in this county.

A sufficient number of former members of this body having settled in the neighborhood of Macomb in the early part of the year 1832, it was determined to effect an organization, and the Rev. William J. Frazer, of Morgan county, was invited here for that purpose. On the ninth of June, in that year, he organized the first Presbyterian Church in the county, in the old log court house, situated near the northeast corner of the square, on the site of the present Union National Bank. Mr. Frazer continued to labor for the congregation for some years, preaching frequently in various parts of the county. His death occurred in 1875, in Peoria county, Illinois.

Although not an aggressive body, the Presbyterians in this county have continued steadily to increase in numbers and influence until they now number eight hundred and ninety communicants, and have organizations in nearly every town, and several large ones in the country. Among the most prominent ministers who have served as pastors and "supplies," we recall the names of Revs. William K. Stewart, James Chase, Ralph Harris, I. Pillsbury, Joseph Warren, D. D., and J. H. Nesbitt. Mr. Stewart was among the pioneer preachers of the county, and did much to here establish the cause. In this work he was ably assisted by Rev. James Chase, a well known and well educated minister of the denomination.

In the order of their organization we append sketches of each congregation in the county, beginning with Macomb. For the

information contained in this sketch we are indebted to Rev. Josiah Moore, now the efficient pastor of the church at Macomb.

Macomb.—The Presbyterian Church of Macomb was the first of this body, and was organized June 9, 1832, two years after the county seat was located at Macomb, then a wild prairie.

As evidence that the hardships of the wilderness did not bleach the "true blue" Presbyterians, it is said that Rev. Romulus Barnes, then presiding at Lewistown, proposed to assist in the organization, but some objected because they feared he was not sound in the faith; and so they sent to Morgan county for Rev. William J. Frazer. Here, no doubt, is the first step which resulted afterward in the church becoming Old School.

The organization took place in the old log court house that stood near the northeast corner of the square. The following are the names of the original members, five men and nine women: Thomas Grant and Jane, his wife; Alex Harris and Margaret, his wife; Alex. Campbell and wife; John Harris and Jane, his wife, afterwards Provine, and now the widow of the late John Clark; Mrs. Patsey Naylor, Thomas Pickett, Elizabeth M. Anderson, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Jane Campbell and Miss Mahala Campbell, afterward Mrs. Quintus Walker. The Elders chosen were: Alex. and John Harris, Thomas Grant and Alex. Campbell. This church at first included the fields now occupied by the prosperous churches of Camp Creek, Bardolph, Ebenezer and Good Hope, all of which are from six to eight miles distant.

Services were held in the log court house until 1834, when the first brick court house was erected in the center of the square. This was used until a church building was erected, which was in 1835, or 1836, and on the site of the present edifice, E. Carroll street. This was a brick building, which in a few years had become so small that it was removed and a frame building erected, which was first occupied January 10, 1853, at three o'clock P. M. In 1867, this house was enlarged and remodelled at a cost of \$700, and in 1870 the entire structure was rebuilt and enlarged to its present dimensions, at a cost of \$4,458. The building is a frame, built in Gothic style, with two spires, one on either of the front corners; it is entered by a vestibule, in the center of the front end. A very good bell, weighing nine hundred pounds, hangs in the main spire, which rises from the southwest corner. The audience room is neat and commodious, well furnished and tastefully fres-

coed, and is capable of seating about four hundred persons. The value of the church structure is \$8,000, and the value of the parsonage, which is located on East Jackson street, about \$1,600.

For want of documents we can only give statistics since 1865, or for about one-fourth of the church's existence. The membership in 1866 was 200. Since, 175 have united on profession and 120 by certificate. Removals and deaths leave the present membership 300. Adults baptized, 41; infants, 80. Contributions as follows: Home missions, \$746; foreign missions, \$715; educating ministers, \$526; publishing and colporter work, \$185; building churches, \$370; disabled ministers and their families, \$180; Freedman's mission, \$82; sustaining permanent pastorates, \$54; commissions to Assembly, \$163. Congregational work—pastor's salary, sexton, repairs, etc., \$20,052. Miscellaneous—American Bible society, Sabbath School union, public charities, etc., \$1,629. Total, \$24,703, or an average of \$2,245.73 per year. The membership of the Sabbath School is 250. J. H. Cummings Superintendent. About a year after the organization, Rev. W. J. Frazer became stated supply for this and other points in the county until 1836, when Rev. William K. Stewart, of Vandalia, Illinois, was called as pastor. Mr. Frazer, and some of the people not satisfied with this move, attempted to get up a rival organization, but after a year or so, the effort failed.

Mr. Stewart remained as pastor until his death, which occurred on the nineteenth day of April, 1852; aged fifty-two years. He was a man of noble worth; an able minister of the gospel; a devout Christian, and a valuable citizen. During the last year or two of Mr. Stewart's ministry, and owing to failing health, he was assisted by Rev. Ralph Harris, a professor in McDonough college, who, after the death of Mr. Stewart, became stated supply, and September 17, 1853, was elected pastor, at a salary of \$500 per year. He resigned the pastorate January 20, 1855. Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, President of McDonough College, was elected stated supply March 7, 1855, and February 23, 1856, he was elected pastor, at a salary of \$700 a year. April 10, 1859, he resigned the pastorate, but acceded to the request of the Session May 2, to remain as stated supply till the election of a successor, which took place January 25, 1860, when Robert F. Taylor was elected as stated supply for one year.

Mr. Pillsbury returned to Andover, Illinois, the first field of his labors in the west, where, after a short illness, and on the

twentieth day of April, 1862, he died, being in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Time would fail to tell the eminent services of this devoted soldier of the cross. He was intrusted with many important responsibilities; he took the lead and bore the burden in the establishment of the colony of which Andover is the commercial center, and in every enterprise he acquitted himself as worthy of the most sacred trust; but as a Minister of the Gospel, in unfurling the banner of truth in these, then western wilds, he had no superior. His ministrations in Macomb were sealed with the richest tokens of divine favor.

Mr. Taylor, failing in health, resigned before the close of the year. In 1862 he went as Chaplain of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. In January, 1861, Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., was elected stated supply on a salary of \$800. Mr. Warren had returned from the Foreign Mission work in India. Rev. John H. Woods was engaged as stated supply November 5, 1862. October 29, 1863, Mr. Nesbitt was chosen stated supply. He commenced his labors about the first of February, 1864, but was soon elected pastor at a salary of \$800, and installed May 28th. April 11th, 1868, his salary was fixed at \$1,000 per year and a parsonage.

Rev. Peter Hathaway K. McComb, of Bloomfield, Penn., was chosen pastor February 28, 1870. Salary, \$1,000. He resigned May 11, 1873, and on the eighteenth of May, Dr. J. Jamieson, by the direction of the Presbytery, preached and declared the pulpit vacant. June 1, 8 and 15, 1873, Rev. J. Moore, of Canton, Illinois, the present pastor, occupied the pulpit for the first time. June 16 he was chosen stated supply, and October 2, 1874, was chosen pastor. Salary \$1,000 and use of parsonage. October 1, 1875, the congregation adopted the "Term Eldership," and the session is as follows: Pastor, J. Moore; Elders, A. Blackburn, W. E. Withrow, Dr. V. McDavitt, William Hunter, J. H. Cummings and H. L. Ross; Deacons, J. H. Cummings, William Hunter, O. F. Piper, Dr. B. I. Dunn, H. R. Bartleson and R. L. Cochran; Trustees (elected for five years), J. H. Cummings, John McElrath and O. F. Piper.

Camp Creek.—This Church is located on section twenty-seven of Scotland township. The society was organized by Rev. W. K. Stewart and Rev. Samuel Wilson, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1839, in Joseph McCrosky's barn, on Camp Creek. There

were thirty original members. The membership at present is ninety-nine.

The first services held by the Presbyterians were in 1832, and were held in school houses, log cabins, barns, or in the open air. In 1843 Rev. J. M. Hoge was called as the first pastor. During this year Sanders W. Campbell, John C. Clark and Alexander Provine were elected the first Ruling Elders, and also a Church building 30x35 feet was erected on ground given by Joseph McCrosky.

In 1857 the Church resolved to elect Deacons instead of Trustees. Robert McNair, Alexander McLay and James C. Watson were elected to that office, since which time the following named gentlemen have served in that capacity: James Watson, A. Walker, James Walker, William McMullan, J. A. Provine, Duncan McMillan, Grier McGoughy, Jonas Ringer, Joseph Simpson, Thomas Watson, T. J. Walker and James Bennie. In 1857 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,200. In 1861 the present Church structure was erected at a cost of \$1,800. Its size is 36x48 feet. The old house was sold for \$40.

The following gentlemen have served as Elders since 1852: David R. Morris, George W. Provine, Cyrus Walker, J. Sullivan, Alexander McMullen, Robert McNair, William McMillan, John Barclay and Joseph Simpson.

The following ministers have supplied the pulpit: J. M. Hoge, James Chase, William K. Stewart, William F. Ferguson, J. C. King, James Cameron, John Steel, C. Leavenworth, Joseph Platt, J. G. Bliss, John Giffin, W. H. Goodeson, P. W. Thompson and J. G. Condit, the present occupant.

Shiloh.—Shiloh Presbyterian Church was organized at the residence of Alexander Campbell, on section sixteen of Walnut Grove township, in 1839, and by Rev. James Chase, with twenty-three members. For several years meetings were held alternately at the residences of J. G. Walker and Alexander Campbell. In 1852 a large school house, twenty-two by thirty-two, was erected on section eight of Walnut Grove township, which has since been used for church purposes. When the township was redistricted into school districts, two miles square, the congregation purchased the building. The reason given for no church building ever being erected is, that the membership was so scattered that no point

convenient for all could be selected. Members were living in Macomb township, as far north as the county line, and east and west several miles. At one time the church was prosperous and had a large and interested membership, but when towns sprang up here and there in the surrounding country and new congregations organized, the members residing near of course left Shiloh and united with the new church nearer home. When the Bushnell Church was organized, the members living east and near the town united there; when Bardolph was started those living south left Shiloh and united there; and when Good Hope Church was organized but few remained in Shiloh Church, the present membership being but eight or ten. The building is worth about \$250. The first elders were Alexander Harris, J. G. Walker and Alexander Campbell. The first preachers were James Chase, Isaac B. Moore, David Monfort, P. W. Thompson and Joseph Platt. Present officers are Quintus Walker and Robert Pollock. Sunday school attendance about thirty-five.

Prairie City.—This church was organized September 19, 1841, with the following twelve members: George Kreider, Barbara Kreider, Celinda Woods, James Jackson, Phebe Woods, James Reed, Samuel Mourning, Katharine Mourning, Thomas Boyd, Eleanor Boyd, Mary Moore and Sophronia Schofield. George Kreider was chosen Elder, and Samuel Mourning Deacon. The congregation met for several years at the residence of George Kreider, five miles northeast of Prairie City, and was known as the Pleasant Prairie Church. Rev. William Frazer and Robert Dobbins preached occasionally for ten years. The church was reorganized October 25, 1851, when Peter Bennett and J. D. Belville were chosen Elders. In 1854, P. W. Thompson was chosen the first stated supply. The following year subscription to the amount of \$1,115, was raised toward building a church at Virgil, to where the church was moved this year, holding meetings in a school house about three and a half miles east of Prairie City. In 1856, Rev. P. W. Thompson was installed as pastor, he being the first regular pastor the congregation ever employed. At this time the new town of Prairie City was attracting great attention, and it was thought best to move the church there, which was accordingly done, and a good frame church building erected and dedicated November 13, 1856. The cost of this building was about \$2,800, and its size about forty feet square. In 1868 it was repaired

and enlarged at a cost of \$1,500, and now the congregation have a neat church edifice, forty feet wide by sixty long, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. A finely proportioned spire rises from the center of the front, and contains a four hundred and forty-three pound bell. Its present value is \$3,000. It stands on the corner of Clay and Columbia streets. The present membership is one hundred and seventeen. The average annual contribution, \$900.

The following have served as pastors: Revs. P. W. Thompson, John S. Robertson and John D. Howey. The present officers are: Elders, M. Lichtenthaler, M. K. Sweeney and J. H. Wilson. Deacons, Thomas Campbell and John E. Dunham. Trustees, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Leard and H. W. Kreider.

Doddsville.—We are indebted to Henry Black, Esq., for the following interesting sketch of the church at Doddsville:

By request, Schuyler Presbytery appointed Rev. William K. Stewart, James M. Chase and Elder Briscoe, a committee to visit Doddsville, and if the way was clear, to organize a church. Accordingly, these brethren visited Doddsville, held services in the house of Andrew Walker, in said village, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1843, and proceeded to organize a church of seventeen members. The names of the original members are as follows: Andrew Walker, Ann Walker, his wife, Charles W. Walker, Rachel Walker, John M. Clark and Mirah Clark, his wife, Margaret Hodge, Rebecca Clugston, Isabella Clugston, Jane Clugston, Hettie McCoy, John Scott and Rachel Scott, his wife, Sarah Black, Maria Black, Thomas Shannon and Elizabeth Shannon, his wife. Andrew Walker was elected Ruling Elder. The next day, Sabbath, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the church established. Of the original members, eleven were from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, four from near Urbana, Ohio, and two from Virginia. Five are still living, viz.: Charles W. Walker, Margaret Hoge, Jane Clugston and Maria Beaver, formally Black. The first four still belong to the church at Doddsville, having been members a period of over thirty-three years. The last named is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Plymouth, Illinois. On the seventeenth of September, about seven weeks after the organization, Andrew Walker, elder, was called to his long rest. The following named ministers have served as supplies to the church: Revs. John Hoge, James M. Chase, John Marshall, Cyrus B. Bristow, Joseph H. Marshall,

James T. Bliss, Geo. A. Hutchison, Henry C. Mullen, Preston W. Thompson, and now, the Rev. H. C. Mullens. The Rev. Mr. Davis, a missionary of the New School branch of the church, also preached a short time. These were all stated supplies except Rev. Joseph H. Marshall, who was a regularly installed pastor. Of these ministers all are now living, as far as we know, except the Rev. James M. Chase, and John Marshall. The following persons were elected and served in the eldership: Andrew Walker, John M. Clark, John G. McGoughy, David R. Hindman, James McDavett, Elijah Hindman, John McMillan, Hugh L. McGoughy, Thomas Conner, Thomas McCoy, Henry Black, William Pollock and John Colleasure. Five of those serving have departed this life, namely: Andrew Walker, John M. Clark, Hugh F. McGoughy, Elijah Hindman and John Colleasure. James Colleasure was elected, and would have accepted, but died before ordination. The following named persons were elected and served as Deacons of the Church: George Bair, William H. Black, Samuel C. Hoge, John H. McGrath and James Colleasure, all living except John Colleasure. George Bair, Samuel C. Hoge, John H. McGrath and William S. McLain, constitute the present Board of Trustees. The old church just vacated was built in 1851, as far as inclosing was concerned, when it was taken possession of, but was not completed until the summer of 1855, four years after, consequently it was never dedicated a house of worship. It cost about \$900. The first revival was in February and March of 1858, under the ministry of Rev. John Marshall, when twenty-eight members were received—twenty-two on profession and six on certificate. The second was under the ministry of the Rev. James T. Bliss in January, 1867, when eleven members were received—nine on profession and two on certificates. The third was under the ministry of Rev. George A. Hutchinson, December, 1867, when eleven members were received on examination. The fourth was under the ministry of the Rev. H. C. Mullens, in union with the Rev. Mr. Garner, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when six members were received on profession of their faith. This was in March, 1873. The fifth was in October, 1874. The meeting was under the direction of the Rev. Neil Johnston, an Evangelist, when God was pleased to pour out his spirit most copiously, thirty-five being received to membership on the profession of their faith in Christ. The church was organized with seventeen original members. At the close of the Rev. John

Marshall's ministry, the number was seventy; run down again by deaths and removals until only forty-six actual members remained. After the revival of 1874 there were reported eighty members to the Presbytery, which was the highest number the Church ever attained—seventy being the present membership. As near as can be ascertained, about two hundred is the full number of memberships ever belonging to the Church since the organization. Thirty-three years have come and gone since the organization of the Church, and one quarter of a century has passed since worship was first held in the old church building. Many who were then with us have passed away, and, we trust, have entered into their rest. Within its sacred walls songs of praise were heard, earnest prayer and supplication was offered, the gospel most faithfully preached by many of God's ministering servants, the Sabbath School teacher sowing the good seed of the word, and sinners inquiring "What must we do to be saved?" and as God said that he would not let his mercy depart from Solomon, neither did he let it depart from us. For all of which we would give thanks to the great head of the Church; and, as we enter and take possession of our new and better edifice, yet, in looking back, our memories would still linger with affection around the old Church building as we say farewell.

Bushnell.—At an early date (probably 1856) a Presbyterian Church was organized in Bushnell, in connection with the Presbytery of Schuyler, but in two or three years was dissolved, the members generally uniting with the Reformed Church. At the spring meeting of the Presbytery of Warren, held at Monmouth, Ill., in 1868, a petition was presented asking for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Bushnell. This petition was signed by about thirty persons, the greater number of whom were members of the Reformed Church. The committee appointed by this Presbytery, after visiting the field, decided to organize a church, which was done April 25, 1868. Twenty-one persons presented a certificate, in a body, from the Reformed Church of Bushnell, and seven from other Presbyterian churches, or a total of twenty-five members, which were the following: John W. Adams, Mrs. Minerva F. Adams, Robert A. Adams, Mrs. Caroline Adams, Mrs. Carrie Anderson, Daniel H. Bodine, Mrs. Harriet S. Bodine, Mrs. Maria C. Hessler, A. H. McGahan, Mrs. Alice W. McGahan, Mrs. Eliza A. McGahan, Mrs. Lydia Moore, Joseph Neff, Mrs. Mary Neff,

Mrs. Jennie Odell, Robert Rea, Mrs. Hannah Rea, Frank Sample, R. M. Scott, Mrs. A. K. Scott, Mrs. E. A. Seiber, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sperry, William Tiedrick, Mrs. Caroline Tiedrick, Henry S. Wells and Mrs. Francis Wells. The total membership April 1, 1876, was 110. In eight years sixty-seven members were received "on profession" of faith, sixty-eight "by letter" from other churches, forty were dismissed to other churches, and twelve died. The pulpit was occasionally supplied with preachers the first year until August, when Rev. R. T. McMahan became stated supply, remaining with the congregation two years. April 1, 1871, Rev. M. Bigger, of Hamilton, Ill., took charge of the church as stated supply. In May, 1872, he was installed as pastor, in which relation he continued until his sudden death, by heart disease, December 21, 1872. The present pastor, Rev. T. Stephenson, commenced his labors for this church, April, 1873. During the first eight years the church had contributed for congregational purposes between \$15,000 and \$16,000. The church property cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000, and is generally regarded as the neatest church in Bushnell; it was erected under the superintendency of F. A. Cooley. The plastering was done by Shafer & Kuhn; the painting by Adams, Barrett & Travis; the frescoping by Jevin & Almini, of Chicago, and the stained glass windows by Geo. A. Misch & Bro. of the same city. The Board of Ruling Elders, usually denominated the "Session," elected at the organization of the church was composed of the following persons; Robert A. Adams, Robert Rea, Robert M. Scott and A. H. McGahan; the latter was chosen clerk. The present session is composed of R. A. Adams, Wm. A. Pasey, J. C. Cadwalader, R. W. Wheeler and A. H. McGahan. The church retains the life service plan of the eldership adding to the session from time to time, as deemed necessary. On the eighteenth of May, 1873, the following persons were elected Deacons: R. W. Wheeler, D. A. McDonald, William Tiedrick and F. M. Duel. Mr. Wheeler was afterwards released from serving as deacon, on his election to the eldership, and R. W. Fowler was added. The first Board of Trustees consisted of R. M. Scott, Joseph Neff and A. H. McGahan. This board was re-elected in 1871, and in 1876 the following Trustees were elected: John C. Cadwalader, D. A. McDonald and A. H. McGahan. The Sabbath school was organized soon after the dedication of the church building, which was in 1869. A. H. McGahan was chosen superintendent, and has been re-elected each year since. The school

has a library of over three hundred volumes; Harvey J. Wells, Librarian. The actual expense for conducting the school has varied from fifty to one hundred dollars per year.

Good Hope.—At the fall meeting, in 1868, of the Presbytery of Warren, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. R. C. Mathews, D. D., Rev. R. T. McMahan, and Ruling Elder, M. Lichenthale, to visit Good Hope and organize a church, if the way be clear. Accordingly, said committee, except the elder, met at Good Hope, January 30th, 1869, and after a sermon by Rev. McMahan, the chairman stated the object of the meeting. After consultation the committee proceeded to organize the church. There were received as follows, from the Shiloh Presbyterian Church: James A. McClelland, Mary C. McClelland, Warren S. Bruce, James M. Hummer, Helen Ann Hummer, David Campbell, Mrs. Winniford Campbell, Ebenezer Campbell and Mrs. E. Duel. From the church at Macomb were the following: Joseph Rollins, Mrs. Harriet Rollins, Mrs. Jane M. Painter, Miss I. Ella Rollins, Aaron Bennett and Mrs. Rosella Bennett. From the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Walnut Grove: Mrs. Rebecca Brawdy, Miss Catherine Brawdy and Mrs. Matilda Morris. J. A. McClelland and Aaron Bennett were elected Ruling Elders, Joseph Rollins and J. M. Hummer, Deacons; F. Cruzer, Clerk and Treasurer. In the fall of 1869 he was elected Ruling Elder, but was not installed. Rev. Thomas M. Hench was the first stated supply, and was subsequently chosen pastor, but was not installed. He was succeeded by Rev. A. F. Ashley, who supplied the Church about two years, commencing in 1870. In December, 1873, Rev. I. T. Whittemore, the present pastor, took charge of the Church, and in October, 1874, was installed pastor. The membership at the organization consisted of nineteen members—twelve males and seven females. There were received from the time of organization to January, 1874, twenty-seven—making a total of forty-six. There had been dismissed, seven; removed by death, one. There had been added since (nearly all upon profession of faith) eighty-one, and lost by dismission, six; and by death, five, leaving the present membership one hundred and eight. The following are the present officers ruling: Elders, David Campbell, John Cochran and Aaron Bennett. Deacons, J. A. Brown, Cyrus Elliott and John Morningner. The system of Rotary Eldership was adopted in December, 1875. The Church edifice was erected in 1869. It is located on block one, lot six. It is a good frame

structure, forty feet by sixty, and costing about \$4,000. It has a seating capacity of three hundred. The average attendance of the Sunday School is seventy; Cyrus Elliott, Superintendent; Charles Bruce, Secretary.

Ebenezer.—This society was formed by a portion of Camp Creek Church, in 1861, and the same year a good frame church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. Its size is thirty-six feet by fifty-six. In 1866 a parsonage was built which cost \$1,500. Both church and parsonage are located on the northwest corner of section thirty-two, Scotland township. There were forty-four members present at the organization. Now the membership is about one hundred. George W. Provine, John Clark, J. Sullivan and Robert McNair were chosen elders. The deacons elected were James Walker, James Clark and J. A. Provine, and Rev. J. M. Chase was chosen pastor. In 1865 J. T. Bliss was called to the pastorate, and in 1868 Rev. H. C. Mullens, the present pastor, was called. Simon Smith and James Clark were elected elders in 1869.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Notwithstanding it was among the first to organize in this county, this denomination has never made any material progress here in building up their cause, even in one instance failing to sustain what they had already gained. At Macomb a very flourishing congregation once existed, having a neat and commodious house of worship. The building has been sold and the congregation disbanded. Revs. Cyrus Haines, T. R. Roach and Wm. C. McKamy were among the most noted ministers of the denomination who have labored here. The number of communicants in the county are now about three hundred and thirty-two. The first church organized was the

Bersheba, or Argyle.—The Bersheba congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized January 19th, 1834, by Rev. P. C. Jewel. The organization took place at the residence of John McCord, in the southwestern part of Emmet township. The original membership was nine. John McCord and E. Durant were the first Ruling Elders. William McCord was appointed Clerk of the Session. This church held its first meeting near the residence of John McCord, in 1838, and was conducted by Rev. Peter Downey, Cyrus Haynes, John Crawford and William McKamy. The church remained at the place of organization until 1854, when it moved to Argyle Church, in the south-

eastern part of Hire township. For a while, this church house was held jointly by the Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians. In the spring of 1855 the first Sabbath School was organized, and superintended by G. W. Welch. For twenty years after the house was erected, Rev. J. W. Stapp had charge of the church the greater portion of time. The present membership is sixty. Rev. David Hogan took charge of the congregation April 1st, 1875. In the spring of 1876 a parsonage was built near the church house, and is held as the property of the C. P. Church at this place. It cost \$600. The cost of the church is \$1,500. The Elders of the church at present are: T. J. Caldwell, Allen Murray, A. G. McCord and G. W. Stapp. The Deacons are E. A. Welch and J. T. Murray. The average attendance at the Sabbath School is sixty; F. F. Myer, Superintendent.

Sugar Creek.—Meetings of this congregation were held in the Foster neighborhood as early as 1836. In that year, at the residence of A. J. Foster, the Rev. William C. McKamy was ordained a minister of the gospel, being the first minister ordained in the county. Meetings were held off and on in groves, dwellings and school houses until 1865 or '66, when the present church structure was erected. It is a good frame, about thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and cost \$3,000. It stands on section two of Eldorado township. The present membership is about seventy-five. Contributions per year, \$450. The Elders are William D. Foster and Samuel J. Foster. Rev. William S. Campbell, pastor. John T. Foster, Superintendent of Sunday school. Attendance, fifty. Contributions, fifty cents per Sunday.

Good Hope.—This was formerly known as Walnut Grove Church and was organized April 28, 1838, by Rev. Peter Downey, Cyrus Haynes, and Elder John McCord, who constituted the committee of Rushville Presbytery appointed for that purpose. The original members were Cyrus Haynes, Mahala Haynes, A. H. Berry, M. M. Berry, Michael Vincent, Levi Hamilton, Malinda Hamilton, Mary Stapp, J. B. Stapp, Mary Creel, Charles Creel and Parthena Creel. For about twenty years its ministers served as stated supplies. Prominent among these were Rev. Cyrus Haynes, Peter Downey, Rev. Weir, William S. Campbell, E. Knowles, T. K. Roach and J. W. Stapp. In 1859, Rev. J. W. Carter was installed pastor, and served for nine years. Following him were T. S. McClure, Rev. Richardson, J. H. Morgan. and the present pastor, J.

D. Foster. There has been two church buildings erected. The first was destroyed by fire, and supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Another structure was erected on the same site, at Walnut Grove, two miles and a half southeast of Good Hope. This building was removed to Good Hope and remodeled. The present membership is 100. The value of church property is \$3,500. The first Elders were Michael Vincent, Levi Hamilton and J. S. Campbell. Present officers are L. Hamilton, J. S. Campbell, Silas Creel, Henry Baker, A. Allison, H. A. Allison, W. T. Brooking, Mr. Hamilton, C. H. Creel and John Edmonston. H. A. Allison Superintendent of Sunday School. Average attendance is eighty.

Industry.—This congregation was organized at the house of Thomas Adkisson, November 3, 1843, with the following members: Nathan Compton, Sarah Compton, John Compton, Sarah Adkisson, William C. McKamy, Mrs. O. H. McKamy, Jane P. McKamy, Elizabeth McKamy, John McKamy, Margaret Campbell, Tom. Pollock, Elizabeth Osborn, A. J. Osborn, Stephen Cockerham, Rachel Cockerham, Martha Bridges, Walter Mean, Joseph Peck, Martha M. Berry and A. H. Berry. Nathan Campbell was elected Elder. The congregation was first named Grindstone. Shortly after the organization, meetings were held in S. Cockerham's house. After this the camp grounds were used, which were on the farm now owned by Washington Vail. In 1845 a Union Church house was erected, which, at present, stands unoccupied one mile and a half east of Industry. This building was used until the one occupied at present was erected. The congregation is not now in a very prosperous condition. The membership is forty-two; value of church, \$2,500. They have no Sunday School. Rev. Wm. C. McKamy preaches occasionally. J. H. Berry was the first supply. Several very successful meetings were held in the early existence of this church. One shortly after its organization, when seventeen professed religion. Another commencing August 18, 1844, when twenty-six united with them.

West Prairie.—This congregation was originally organized at "Sixteen" school house, where meetings were held until the erection of the church. Meetings were also held in the school house of district number three, Eldorado township, by another little band. At the close of the rebellion, Rev. James Russell, who had served as a chaplain in the army, was employed by these and

other congregations, and by his earnest labor he united the two, and urged the building of a church edifice, which was done in 1867, at a cost of \$3,300. The building is a neat frame about thirty-three feet by fifty. It is located upon the southwest corner of section nine, Eldorado township. Rev. James Russell was the first pastor, Rev. McClellan followed, and at present, Rev. James Morgan has pastoral charge. Pastor's salary for one-half of his time, \$400. The church has been rather prosperous, and now has a membership of fifty-five. The elders are, Samuel Wilcoxon, Thomas Moore, William McFadden and William M. Hammock. Deacons: Henry Hushaw and John Burson. Trustees: Samuel Wilcoxon, Isaac Chandler and Thomas Moore. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Maxwell Kennedy, is one of the best in the county. The average attendance is sixty.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

This branch of the Church of Christ has never succeeded in any special degree in this county, there being two congregations organized, one at Prairie City and the other at Macomb. In both places neat and commodious houses of worship have been erected, and every advantage would seem to be enjoyed by them, but prosperity does not seem to attend them in the way of membership, the entire number in the two churches being only one hundred and fifteen. The first congregation organized was that of

Prairie City—The First Congregational Church of Prairie City was organized at Virgil, Fulton county, October 1, 1842. The Rev. Levi Spencer, who was laboring at Canton, had held a series of meetings at this place, and his conversions formed a nucleus out of which this congregation was organized, and consisted of the following eleven members: Ezra D. Smith, Cynthia Smith, A. G. Andrews, Frederick R. Andrews, George S. Smith, Almon Tainter, Levi Curtis, Nancy Smith, Sarah Schofield, Laura Gorham and Chloe Andrews. This church was dependant on the Home Missionary Society until November 15, 1845; then for ten years it received aid from the Knox Presbytery. After that, and until 1868, aid came from the Home Missionary Society. The church was removed to Prairie City, October 9, 1858, and those called to labor with the church since, as pastor, were Revs. Samuel Dilley, B. F. Worrell, A. Y. Drake, L. Jones and H. B. Swift. Initiatory steps were taken October 6, 1860, toward erecting a

house of worship. The building was completed and dedicated September 27, 1865. It is a good, substantial frame building, costing \$3,000. The present membership is thirty-five. No pastor employed since December, 1876. Trustees, B. F. Hoyt, Francis T. Emery, E. D. Smith and E. S. Bates. Deacons, B. F. Hoyt and E. S. Bates. Clerk, E. A. Boynton. Annual contributions, \$800. B. F. Hoyt, Superintendent of the Sunday school. Attendance, thirty-five. Contributions, twenty-five cents.

Macomb.—The first Congregationalist Church of Macomb was organized in 1858, the following being the original members: L. Clisby and family, J. Trull and family, J. P. McCandless and family, James Anderson and family, Dr. Chase, Thomas Gilmore and wife, Hector McLean and family, Reid and family, and Mrs. S. Beardsley. From 1863 to 1867 no regular pastor was employed, and no religious advancement was made. In 1867 the Rev. G. L. Granger was called as pastor, and spent two years, when the Rev. Lemuel Jones was called to the pastorate. Rev. Z. K. Hawley was the first pastor. In 1872 and 1873, the congregation erected a neat church edifice on Carroll street, east of Randolph street, at a cost of \$6,500. The present membership is eighty. The average annual contribution is about \$1,000. The salary of the pastor, \$900. There are seventy-five scholars enrolled in the Sunday School, with an average attendance of fifty-five scholars, and a contribution of fifty-five cents per Sunday.

BAPTISTS.

Although this denomination was the first to hold service in this county, and occupied the field alone for some time, its congregations are none of them very old. Whether the first organizations ceased to exist, or were merged in others, we are unable to determine. As a denomination they have been growing rapidly in numbers during the past ten or fifteen years. They now number ten congregations and seven hundred and forty-six members in the county. Following will be found short sketches of each congregation:

Hillsborough.—This congregation was organized in 1849, and in the year following a good frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$2,000. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 18, Blandinsville township. The house at present is in good repair. The membership is one hundred and thirteen. The fol-

lowing persons have served as pastors: Elder J. G. Ward, William Forrest, John Ray and the present pastor, Elder William Hobbs, who came among this people in 1868.

Macomb.—The First Baptist Church of Macomb was organized in 1827, by Rev. D. D. Gregory. The congregation purchased the Macomb Female Seminary building on north Lafayette street, now occupied by the Second Baptist Church, and continued to worship there until their new church edifice was erected, which was in 1869. It is on Carroll street west of Lafayette street, and is the largest and most expensive church structure in the county. The architectural design of the building is rather imposing, of good proportion and pleasing to the eye; a very tall steeple, one hundred and thirty-two feet high, rises from the center of the building, over the front and main entrance, it is beautifully designed and proportioned. The present value of the structure is \$11,000, although it cost the congregation several thousand dollars more to erect it; real estate, material and labor were much higher then than at present. The following are the names of the original members: D. D. Gregory, J. Pennington, T. Axford, J. W. Blount, M. T. Winslow, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Summers. The congregation has grown gradually until the membership at present numbers one hundred and seventy-two, with an average contribution of \$2,000 per year. The following are the names of the various pastors since the organization: Rev. L. M. Whitman, J. O. Metcalf, C. W. Palmer, J. L. Benedict, C. B. Roberts, and the present pastor, Rev. J. L. M. Young. The salary of the pastor is \$1,000 per annum. There are enrolled in the Sunday school about one hundred and twenty-five, with an average contribution of from seventy-five to ninety cents per Sunday.

Prairie City.—The Baptist church of Prairie City was organized November 9, 1856, by Elder E. J. Lockwood, with the following fourteen members: Alonzo Barnes, Martha L. Barnes, Wm. Davis, Susan Davis, Kate Smith, J. B. Robinson and wife: Ann Legg, M. Heminover, Martha Macomb, T. C. Luther, Porter J. Jack, Ruth H. Bell and Rebecca Barnes. Meetings were held in the school house until 1850, when a good frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$2,000; it is 32x48 feet, with a spire containing a fair-sized bell; it is situated on Smith street near Main. The first Deacons chosen were: M. Heminover and Alonzo Barnes. Mr. Barnes was also chosen clerk. The following have served this

church as pastors : S. A. Kingsbury, H. S. P. Warren, C. Hutchins, E. J. Lockwood, Danforth C. A. Hewett, A. J. Colville, and S. H. D. Vaughn, the present pastor. The present officers are : Deacons, Alonzo Barnes and J. H. Taylor ; Clerk, J. S. Barnes. The present membership is about fifty, and the annual contribution \$800. A good Sunday School with an average attendance of seventy-five, is presided over by Alonzo Barnes. The contribution of the school is about \$1.00 per Sunday.

Independent.—The church building of this congregation is located upon section ten of Emmet township, and was erected in 1858 or '59. The organization was originally perfected July 4, 1847, with a membership of eight, and until the erection of the house of worship, met in a school house. Rev. J. Owen was the first pastor, succeeded respectively by the following: Elders Hays, Thomas Camp, W. L. Forrest, Ray, Canfield, Joel Pennington, Parks, Hobbs and, in 1876, the present pastor, Elder W. L. Lemly, was called. Since the organization of the church 220 persons have taken membership. Of this number, 16 have died, 91 dismissed by letter, and 23 excluded. The present membership is but 42. The value of the church property is \$600. Joshua Simmons and James Simmons are Trustees. The latter is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an attendance of about 40.

Cedar Creek.—The church structure is located on section twenty-two of Walnut Grove township. It is a good frame building, 26x46 feet, and was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. John Thompson, pastor.

Tennessee.—This church was organized February 8, 1860, by Elders Farris, and Garnett. Held meetings in school house until 1863, when the present church structure was erected, and at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good frame building thirty-six feet by forty-four. The following are the names of the original members: Michael Stookey, Lucinda Stookey, Joseph Wood, Mary Wood, Carolina Samuel, B. Smith, Sarah Smith, John Carroll, Elizabeth Hawker, Thomas Howell, Sarah Howell, G. D. Mourning, Rebecca Mourning, and J. G. Eastwood. The present membership is thirty-five; a few years ago it numbered one hundred and forty, but two or three churches have been organized through the country by members attending here, and this of course largely diminished the membership. The following are the pastors serving this church respectively: Elders D. J. Garnett, J. D. Ward, W. R. Welch,

H. H. Parks, T. N. Lowe, and Elder W. R. Welch, the present pastor, who has labored with this people before. James L. Trower, moderator; D. J. Garnett, clerk.

Bushnell.—The Baptist Church of Bushnell was organized March 1, 1862. Elder H. S. P. Warren was moderator of the meeting and John F. Smith, clerk. The original members were: Elder Warren, J. F. Smith, Jonathan [Greene, William H. Greene, Moses Wilson, William S. Hummell, Augustine Kenyon, Jane Fusin, Esther Adams, Laura J. Warren, Lucy P. Greene. The pastors from that time to the present are the following in order: Rev. H. P. S. Warren, William T. Bly, Elijah Ross, Wm. T. Hill, J. J. W. Place, G. P. Guild and Niles Kinney, the present pastor. The church building was erected in 1867, and dedicated in October of the same year. The meetings of the church had previously been held in the German M. E. Church, in Andrews, Hall, and in Smith's Hall. The building is situated on Crafford street east of the C., B. & Q. R. R. depot, and is a good frame structure thirty-six feet by forty-four, and is worth \$2,700. The growth of the church has been gradual, mostly by members moving in from other places, and in the conversion of the children and friends of its members. The church has had several revivals of religion, but no very extensive work. The present membership is 102; average annual contribution, \$850. The present officers are: Clerk, J. R. Kay; Treasurer, J. L. Griffith; Trustees, W. L. Sheaff, J. Dixon, W. S. Hummell, H. Fowler and E. B. Hunt; Deacons, W. H. Greene, H. Fowler and J. R. Kay. The average attendance in the Sunday school is eighty-five; the contribution, \$60.00 per year. J. R. Kay, superintendent and has been for ten years. Since the organization ten members have died.

Sciota.—This church was organized in the spring of 1870, at a meeting held in the Christian Church, at which Elder Corfield officiated, and with seven or eight members. Meetings were held in the Christian Church until a church edifice of their own was erected, which was in 1871. It is a good, plain church structure, about thirty feet wide by forty long, with a well proportioned spire rising from the centre of the front, which contains a good toned, ordinary sized bell. The building cost \$1,950. The present membership is about eighty, and the contributions about \$700 per annum. The first sermon preached by a Baptist minister in Sciota was by Elder Sutton, in the year 1868. The church, after

its organization, was very prosperous, and continued so until a short time ago, when, unfortunately, discord and strife arose among its members. The present officers are : Deacons William Perrine and F. Hollenbeck ; Pastor, Rev. Colvin ; Evan Rogers, Superintendent of Sunday school. Attendance, thirty ; contribution, thirty cents per week.

Blandinsville.—The following correct history of the organization of this church we copy from the digest of letters in the minutes of the 37th anniversary of the Salem Baptist Association, held at Macomb : “Rev. S. Pickard, during the month of June, came among us and held a series of meetings, which resulted in our organization. By the blessings of the great head of the Church, saints were revived and sinners made to bow. We were organized on the twenty-fourth of June, 1870, by Elders Samuel Pickard and Wm. Hobbs, and publicly recognized as the Baptist church of Blandinsville by a regular council called for that purpose. We have commenced the erection of a house of worship, which we expect to complete before winter. Have preaching every alternate Thursday evening, by Elder J. J. W. Place, and occasionally by Elder Norman Parks, of Raritan, on Sunday.” The following were the original twelve members : J. C. Feigley, Mrs. J. R. Harmon, Edith Porter, Mary A. Ward, Helen Gruber, Eliza Feigley, Jane Ray, Eleseph Ray, Matilda Seybold, Paulina Logan, Henry Harmon and Isaac H. Bogarth. The church has been prosperous, enjoying four seasons of revival, which brought many into the fold of Christ. At present the membership is ninety-one ; the congregation has a good church edifice on Maple street which is valued at \$4,000. Those serving as pastors since its organization, have been : Rev. J. H. Delano, Wm. Hobbs, G. E. Eldridge and Rev. J. Wood Sanders. The average salary paid pastors has been \$550 per year ; the annual contribution is \$800. The attendance at Sunday School is sixty ; the annual collection, \$40.

Second Church (colored), Macomb.—This congregation was organized by Elder Doling, of Quincy, J. C. Graves, Galesburg, J. W. Harrington, Sciota, and A. Blackburn, Macomb, May 9, 1875. The following were the original members : Andrew Pleasant, Hattie Pleasant, David and Emma Hammond, Winnie Fields, Matilda Mayweather, Wisten Jackson and Maria Sanford. The church has had two revivals, at which thirteen were added to the church, making a membership at present of twenty-five. The church building is situated on North Lafayette street, and was

formerly owned by the First Baptist Church, but purchased from them recently, \$400 being the consideration. The annual contribution is about \$240. The pastor's salary for one-half his time is \$120 per year. There are twenty scholars enrolled in the Sunday School. Rev. William Webster, pastor; J. B. Fields, W. Jackson and William H. Ball, Trustees; D. Hammond, M. Clay and Wisten Jackson, Deacons; J. B. Fields, Clerk; D. Hammond, Treasurer; and Henry Fields, Sexton.

UNIVERSALISTS.

This denomination has never made any special effort to evangelize in this county, and therefore do not number very largely, having only one congregation, which is located at Macomb.

Universalist Church, Macomb.—The first sermon of this denomination ever preached in Macomb was delivered by the Rev. Gardner in 1846. In 1851 a congregation was organized by Rev. I. M. Westfall. The following named persons were among the original members: R. M. Bonham, J. W. Westfall, J. M. Martin, John S. Smith, Orsamus Walker, J. L. N. Hall, William D. Penrose, F. L. Westfall, D. D. Roll, Green C. Lane, H. H. Burr, John Q. Lane, John L. Henton, and J. H. Baker. Services were held in the court house until 1855, when the present church structure was erected. It is located on East Jackson street, near the Square, and is a good frame building. Those that have served as pastors for this congregation are: Revs. I. M. Westfall, William S. Ballou, D. P. Livermore, — Carney, William Livingston, John Hughes, T. H. Tabor, J. P. Weston, D. R. Biddlecome, S. West, and the present pastor, Rev. B. N. Wiles. The present membership is about one hundred; the value of church property is \$5,000. J. H. Baker, J. L. N. Hall, R. M. Bonham are trustees; J. H. Baker, superintendent of Sunday-school.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Only one congregation of this body exists in this county, no special effort having ever been made to extend the cause elsewhere than at

Bushnell.—This church was organized October 19, 1856, by a committee consisting of Rev. A. Wilson and S. B. Ayers. The original members were Frederick Cruser, Thomas Plotts and wife, Aaron Sperling and D. M. Wyckoff. The church edifice was erected in 1860 or '61, and dedicated May 1, 1861. It is a good

frame building, and is on the corner of Church and Crafford streets. It is valued at \$5,000, and the parsonage at \$1,600. The first meetings of the society were held in a school house, and afterward in a carpenter shop which was purchased and fitted up as a chapel. The present resident membership is one hundred and four. The first consistory was composed of Elders John Wyckoff, Thomas Plotts and Frederick K. Cruser; Deacons D. M. Wyckoff and Aaron Sperling. The present consistory is composed of the following: Lewis Smick, J. S. Clark, Abram Hoagland and D. M. Wyckoff, Elders; and J. B. Pearson, J. I. Perrine, J. B. Cummings and M. L. Sperry, Deacons. For the past eight years the annual contributions have been \$1,665. The Sabbath school is superintended by J. B. Cummings. The average attendance is eighty. There have been but three pastors: Revs. E. P. Livingston, James Wyckoff and the present one, Rev. G. D. W. Bodine.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.

Prairie City.—This congregation was organized in September, 1857, by Elder John B. Fast, assisted by Elders S. Shaw and P. Christian, and consisted of the following members: Elder J. B. Fast and Sarah, his wife, John J. Fast, Samuel Nestleroad and Catharine, his wife, William Nestleroad, William Bolin, Adaline Tainter, Belchy Mary White and David S. Johnson. From 1859 to 1868, the congregation met in the Prairie City Academy building; Elder J. B. Fast was employed as the first pastor, and the first deacons were Samuel Nestleroad and John Murphy. For awhile the church was quite prosperous, having a membership of two hundred, at present the membership is but seventy. In 1866 and 1867 the church edifice, which stands on Fremont avenue, was erected, and at a cost of \$5,000. It is a frame forty feet wide and sixty feet long, having two floors; the lower for Sunday school and prayer meetings. The upper is the main auditorium and has a seating capacity of four hundred. The average annual contribution is \$1,000. Rev. B. F. World is the present pastor; J. F. Davis, deacon and clerk. G. W. Closson is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of one hundred, with a contribution of fifty cents per Sunday.

Maple Hill.—This congregation was organized in 1875, by Rev. T. J. Dodge, with twelve members. They meet in Maple Hill school house, in the southeast corner of section twenty-six, Bush-

nell township. Benjamin Tainter, deacon; George W. Thompson, superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of twenty-seven.

CATHOLIC.

Two congregations exist in this county, viz: at Tennessee and Macomb, both in good condition. Contrary to the spirit of the denomination there seems never to have been any special effort put forth to build up their cause in this county. The first congregation organized was that at Tennessee.

Tennessee.—About 1839, the old church at Fountain Green (St. Simon's) was built, but not completed. In 1860, the church was removed to Tennessee, and a good church building erected. Among the original members at Tennessee were the following: Mr. Irwin, and family, Mr. McKeons, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Nester, Mr. Cosgroves, with their their families. Rev. Father Albright was the first pastor. Rev. Father Touhey (of Macomb) is the present pastor.

Macomb.—The Catholic congregation of Macomb was organized in 1854 by the Rev. Father O'Neill. The following are the names of the original members: Frank McSpirit and family, Joseph Reilly and family, Terence and Patrick McGinnis, Peter Crawford, Patrick Laughlin, Francis Campbell and Michael McGan. Services were held at the residence of Frank McSpirit, where Peter Sullivan, Sr., now lives. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill officiated for about four years, and was succeeded by Father Schilling, who was instrumental in purchasing the lots on West Jackson street, corner of Johnson, upon which the present church structure and parsonage stands. In 1864 Rev. John Larmer came as pastor. During his pastorate the church was built and parsonage refitted. Rev. Thomas F. Mangan succeeded Rev. Larmer, and remained as pastor for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Cogan. The Rev. James Tuohy, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Cogan. In 1875 a revival, or mission, was held by a missionary clergyman from New York. The church financially is in good condition. The church property is valued at \$7,000. The annual income about \$1,000. The average attendance in the Sunday school is about eighty.

*CHRISTIANS.

The Christians, as an organized denomination, commenced their distinct existence from other christian bodies about the beginning of the present century, viz : in three different localities—in the East, in 1804, from the Baptists, Abner Jones and Elias Smith being prominent leaders in the movement; in the South (North Carolina), in 1802, from the Methodists, led by Elder O'Reilly; and in the West, from the Presbyterians, led by Fulton W. Stone, Marshall, Thompson, Dunlany, and David Purviance. These men were moved by a common impulse, East, West and South, to work a reformation in the religious world, and were eminently successful. The leading principles of the "Christians," as urged by those pioneers and still held prominent by the body are:

First.—The Bible their only written creed of faith and conduct.

Second.—Christian their only name.

Third.—Conversion; vital piety; Christian character; Christ's likeness in spirit and practice their test of fellowship.

Fourth.—Private judgment the right of all christians in matters of doctrine and conscience. They believe in God, as the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; in the Son, as the only begotten of the Father; in the Holy Spirit, as proceeding from the Father; one Comforter and Sanctifier.

N. Summerbell, D. D., the present editor of their denominational paper, summarizes thus: "If the Christians, generally, believe in one God, in Christ as the Divine Son of God, in the influence of the Sprit, in the fullness of atonement, in repentance, faith, conversion, baptism, holiness, the resurrection, the judgment and eternal life, it is not because they have a human creed, but because these doctrines are so frequently and so luminously set forth in the word of God that they naturally adopt them. * * * Nothing is more dear to the heart of the Christian than the hope that all Christians will yet return to the apostolical basis and be united in Christ. The evangelical basis, insisting only on pure Bible words for doctrine, and faith and fellowship, removes the greatest obstacle to union."

Baptism is administered by an entire immersion or burial with Christ. The Christians have some 1,600 churches, about as many ministers, ninety conferences, and about 250,000 membership. Schools and colleges are encouraged; and a Bible school, at Standfirville, New York. They claim the earliest religious paper, the Herald of Gospel Liberty, commenced in 1808; now published at Dayton, Ohio.

*Nickname New Lights.

Christian Church, Industry.—This congregation was organized January 27, 1858, by Rev. John McMillin, with the following members, James M. Vail, Elizabeth J. Vail, James B. Vail. Sophia Vail, Jessie Brown, J. Brown, Hexey Downen, and Nancy Vail. Meetings were held in school houses until the Cumberland Presbyterian church was erected, when it was used until 1869, when a building of their own was erected at a cost of about \$5,000, it is a good frame forty feet by sixty feet. The present membership is one hundred and twenty, but the general attendance is about four hundred. The following pastors have served this church: John McMillin, Alvin H. Chase, Eli Linscott, and the present pastor J. L. Towner. The trustees are John B. Vail, Washington Vail, T. B. Stewart, and Caleb Hathaway. The attendance of the Sunday school is about seventy-five, contribution about \$75 per year, mostly raised by entertainments. Aaron Shusley, superintendent.

GERMAN BAPTISTS, OR BRETHREN.

In all their periodicals and records this sect is known as German Baptists, but always among themselves as Brethren, and are better known, perhaps, by others by their nickname Dunkers. This denomination claims to have re-organized the church, with all of its primitive rites in 1708 in Germany. The awakening that followed Luther's reformation caused many to seek after true "primitive Christianity," who, from their Christian association together and fidelity to the teachings of their Master, were called "Pietists." Their zeal aroused the indignation of the priesthood, who, by the relentless hand of persecution, drove them for protection to Witgenstein.

They still held to the name of Pietists, but notwithstanding much difference of opinion among themselves, they called each other brothers and labored together. It was found necessary to have a form of regular church government. A convention for this purpose was held, which resulted in partial failure. There were eight souls who here covenanted with God in Christ Jesus—to take the Bible as their man of council, and the Gospel of their blessed Savior for their rule of faith and practice, ignoring all creeds and discipline of human invention, but resolved, by the grace of God, to make all things according to the pattern shown to them on Mount Zion. There were eight present at this convention. The little band made considerable headway for several

years, when again they were driven from their homes by persecution. They sought shelter under the King of Prussia, and still further persecution followed, when they resolved to go to America, and in 1719 the first party landed, and in 1729 the remainder arrived, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. From this point they have spread all over the nation, numbering at present about 150,000, with 1,466 ministers, with 140 in Illinois.

Mr. A. G. Black, a minister of the Washington arm of the Church, located in the county of Kosciusko, Ind., came to this county in 1864, and, after visiting the members residing here and in the western part of Fulton county, concluded to organize a Church in this county, and on June 2nd, 1865, through the kindness of the friends in school district number eight, in Mound township, were permitted to meet in their school house. There were fourteen present: John Pool and wife, Henry Zuck and wife, John Crowl and wife, Joseph Rinker and wife, Martin Myers and wife, Isaac N. Crosswait and wife, A. G. Black and wife, and some foreign brethren. After the usual solemnities of such occasions, it was ascertained that John Pool and Henry Zuck were already authorized Deacons, and A. G. Black a Minister in the second degree. The members present, on being examined separate and apart from the official members, agreed to accept them in their official capacity in the new organization. After the Elders had dedicated them to their Lord and Master in solemn prayer to God, the organization was given the name of the Bushnell Arm of the Church. Since, thirty members have moved within the boundary of the congregation, and thirty-four joined by baptism, while sixteen have removed—leaving a total of sixty-two.

In 1867 John L. Myers and Jacob Burgard, who is now deceased, were chosen to the ministry, and in the same year Hiram Morrison and P. Carson were elected deacons, and in 1875 John Pool, Jr., was chosen to the ministry and William Cook as deacon.

The tenets of the church are, in brief, as follows; They consider faith, repentance and baptism as essential to church membership, also valid Christian baptism to be performed by "trine immersion," Matthew 28 : 19; members are to observe all things Christ has commanded them, Matt. 28 : 20; they are not to engage in carnal warfare, Isa. 2 : 4, Matt. 16 : 52 and 5 : 38-47; they are not to take an oath, Matt. 5 : 33-37, James 5 : 12; they are to

wash one another's feet, as commanded in John 13; and are to salute one another with the kiss, as commanded five times by the Apostles, and observe plainness of dress as commanded in I. Peter 3, and other places.

Respectfully,

A. G. BLACK.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized by Rev. Philip William Otterbein, in Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1774, and until 1800, were called United Brethren. In order to distinguish this church from the Moravian United Brethren Church, the words "in Christ" were added. The highest ecclesiastical body in this church consists of a General Conference, composed of Bishops and three Delegates from each Annual Conference. It is the duty of the General Conference to enact such laws as are required for the good government of the church, and to see that they are properly administered and observed by the Annual Conference, which is the next highest body, and is composed of Ordained Elders, and Annual Conference Licentiates, presided over by a Bishop. The duty of this body is to enquire into the moral and official character of its members, look after the various interests of the church in its district, elect presiding elders and station ministers on their various fields of labor. There are now forty Annual Conferences in the entire church. The one of which the churches of this county form a part, embraces the territory between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, as far north as the mouth of Rock river and the city of Peru, and is known as the Illinois Conference. The next body in authority is the Quarterly Conference, composed of the pastors, local preachers, exhorters, class-leaders, stewards, Sabbath school superintendents and trustees of churches and parsonages belonging to the circuit, mission or station. This body is presided over by a Presiding Elder, and its duty is to inquire into the moral and official character of its members, and look after the various interests of the church. Classes are organized, consisting of three or more members, who elect a leader, whose term of office continues one year. A steward, whose duty it is to look after the finances of the class, is also elected annually. The highest office in the church is that of Bishop, which is filled every four years by an election of the General Conference. There are now five Bishops in the church: J. Weaver is Bishop of this district. Presiding Elders are elected

annually by the Conference to which they belong. The church has always opposed intemperance, slavery and secret societies, and has special laws against them. The doctrine is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are at present in this county fifteen societies and eleven church buildings, viz.: Pleasant Gale, Willow Grove, Jerusalem, Center, Mound Chapel, Pilot Grove, Lutz Chapel, Blandinsville, Elm Grove, Salem and La-moine Chapel. The numerical strength of this denomination in the county is not large, and it was a number of years after its organization before a congregation was formed. There are now nine in the county, having a membership of about three hundred and fifty. The first organized was the

Elm Grove.—The church building is located on section fifteen of Hire township, and was erected in 1866 at an outlay of \$1,200. Its size is twenty-six by thirty-six feet. The church was organized in 1855, with fifteen members. The present membership is thirty-five. Isaac Valentine, Pastor; Israel Null, Class Leader; Perry Keithly, Steward. The Trustees are John Nelson, James Boyce, William H. Null and Israel Null. William H. Null is Superintendent of the Sunday school. The average attendance of the school is thirty.

Willow Grove.—The United Brethren ministers began preaching in Prosperity Hall, in 1867, but it was not until 1871 that a regular organization was effected, which was by Rev. I. Valentine. Prosperity Hall alluded to was erected in 1862 by a Good Templar society, and used by that order of temperance workers for seven or eight years. The hall was thrown open to the general public, and meetings by the various denominations were held in it. The building was about eighteen feet by thirty-two, and cost \$450. Many interesting and profitable meetings and conventions were held in this hall, and were largely attended by those living in all parts of the county. Previous to the erection of the hall, meetings were held at the residence of A. J. Hainline. The church building, which stands upon section one of Hire township, was dedicated by Bishop D. Edwards on the tenth of November, 1872. The building is a good frame, thirty feet by forty, and cost \$2,000.

The following are the names of the original members: A. Brown and wife, Quincy Hainline and wife, Georgiana Watts, Emma Watts, Lodelia Watts, James Fielding, Rebecca Hainline,

Flora Hainline and Amanda M. Hainline. Several successful revival meetings have been held, and present membership numbers thirty. The following are the names of the various Pastors: Rev. J. H. Snyder, N. A. Walker, I. Valentine, A. Worman, E. Godfrey, J. Wagner and W. P. Pease. The Trustees first elected still serve; they are: A. Brown, Q. C. Hainline, J. B. Isom, William Watts and A. J. Hainline, Steward, J. B. Isom. Class Leader, Isaiah Stambaugh. Average contribution is \$200 per year. Sunday School is held in union with the M. E. Church—attendance, thirty-five.

New Philadelphia.—The church structure is situated on section fourteen of Mound township, and was erected in 1868. G. A. Cadwallader is the Class Leader, and J. Pickering, Steward. The membership of the Sunday School is forty. G. A. Cadwallader, Superintendent.

Jerusalem Chapel of the United Brethren Church.—This society was organized October 29, 1867, at the residence of A. Switzer. J. B. Conly, A. Switzer, William Early, Enos Spangler elected trustees. A church edifice was commenced immediately, and on the twenty-second of December, 1868, it was dedicated. It is built for the use of all orthodox denominations when not in use by the United Brethren. The size of the building is 28 by 36 feet, and the cost \$1,411 85. It is located on section 11. The present membership is about thirty; at the organization but sixteen. The following are the various pastors since 1867: J. B. Austin, J. Dunham, S. K. Coats, N. A. Walker, Amos Worman, Isaac Valentine, J. Wagner, and William Pease.

Blandinsville.—Elder Josiah Terrel preached the first sermon in 1846, and organized the church same year, with the following named persons, as original members: Thomas Fisher and wife, Frank Freeland and wife, Sylvester Ruddle and wife, Jacob Keithly and wife, Elizabeth Freeland, Wesley Freeland, Joseph Way, John Freeland. Rev. D. G. Porter was the first pastor. The church at one time was quite powerful in the community and established an institution of learning in the place, the well known Blandinsville Seminary, which was in successful operation some years. The building has passed into the hands of the village and is still used for school purposes. For some years the cause has not prospered so well and is attributed by its members from the fact the society has always opposed slavery and secret societies.

They have a church building valued at \$1,200, and a parsonage \$250. They pay pastor \$100 for one-third his time, and raise for all church purposes \$200 per year. The society is financially weak. In the Sunday school they have enrolled seventy-five with an average attendance of fifty, and raise about \$25 per year for school purposes. J. Dunham is the presiding elder for the district, and has occupied like position for many years. The following named have served as pastors; D. T. Porter, J. R. Evans, J. Dunham, J. L. Condon, A. Wimset, Newton Walker, David Martin, L. P. Parvin, Isaac Valentine, and A. Callahan.

Pleasant Gale.—This church was organized in 1868 by Rev. J. Dunham, about one mile east of the present church building, which is located on the northeast corner of section eight, Sciota township, and was dedicated November 1, 1874, by Rev. N. A. Walker. The building is a good frame structure, and cost \$2,000 to erect it. The following are the names of the original members: Samuel Rush and wife, Mr. Elwell and wife, Mrs. B. K. Purkey and Mrs. Samuel McDonald. Revival meetings have been held by Revs. Dunham, Martin, Worman, Wagner, Smith and Pease, which resulted in additions to the church each meeting. The growth has been continual and steady, both in numbers and spirituality. The following have served as pastors: Revs. J. Dunham, S. K. Coats, I. Valentine, A. Worman, N. A. Walker, I. Wagner, and W. P. Pease, the present pastor. The trustees are W. H. Allen, Samuel Rush and Joseph Breiner. The present membership is fifty. Annual contributions, \$450. Average salary of pastor for one-fourth of his time, \$150. Value of church building, \$2,000; value of parsonage in the town of Good Hope, \$450. The average attendance of the Sunday school is fifty. Thomas Kellough, Class Leader, and George Torrence, Steward.

Centre Chapel.—This Church was organized in November, 1875, by Rev. W. P. Pease, and with the following thirty-six members: John Snook, Thomas Brooks, Henry Rodenbach, Andrew J. Hyde, George B. Hastings, Edith Snook, Sarah Brooks, Elias R. Smith, Cynthia Arbogast, Mary M. Hastings, Richard H. Paugh, Edwin M. Smith, Belle Smith, Eva Smith, John Snapp, Barbara Cinn. Snapp, David Hyde, Eliza Hyde, James C. Booth, Sarah Booth, George W. Hudson, Rebecca Hudson, Simon Rutledge, Mercy Rutledge, R. G. Carter, Mattie Carter, Matthew M. Boden, Francis Boden, Jacob Van Doren, Margaret Van Doren, Catha-

rine Van Doren, Harry Rodenbach, Joseph Arthur, Elizabeth Arthur, Henry Hudson and J. W. Buckley. Since the organization the names of J. C. Barrett and Lizzie Robertson have been added. The growth of the Church since its organization has been more in the spiritual advancement of its members than in new additions. The Church building was erected in 1876 on the southeast corner of section sixteen, Walnut Grove township. It is valued at \$1,600; size, 30x42 feet. This Church, in connection with the following three United Brethren in Christ Churches, own a parsonage in Good Hope valued at \$450: Willow Grove, Pleasant Gale and Jerusalem Churches. Center Church was dedicated December 10, 1876, by Rev. J. W. Hott, of Dayton, Ohio—Rev. W. P. Pease, Pastor. The average salary of Pastor is \$125. The Trustees are George Hasting, Henry Rodenbach, Simon Rutledge, Thomas Brooks and Quintus Walker. Attendance at Sunday School, seventy; collections, twenty dollars a year.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

We are indebted to Rev. G. H. Schnurr, of Macomb, for the following sketch of this denomination.

The Evangelical Lutherans date their organization from October 31, 1517, when Luther nailed ninety-five theses (propositions) against the old church door of Wittenberg, which he proposed to defend; they being directed against the papal abuses. In 1530 the adherents of Luther, in defense of their faith, laid before the Diet at Augsburg a summary of their doctrines, which has been known as the "Augsburg Confession," and which has formed the foundation for all Protestant confessions. These adherents to, and defenders of, the pure Bible doctrine wished to be known simply as Evangelical Christians, but they were constantly called Lutherans in derision; and since Luther restored the gospel to the people, they finally accepted the name as an honor, and joined it to their "Evangelical" designation. Doctrinally, the Evangelical Lutheran Church glories in being "the church of the Word," maintaining the duty of simple faith in the Word of God without regard to human philosophy or logic. She insists on the careful indoctrination of her young people in Luther's Catechism, a summary of Bible doctrines through her pastors. In theological literature the Lutheran Church stands pre-eminently front in the ranks.

Her researches are acknowledged as the most profound, and many of her writers are the indispensable aids of every Christian scholar. Her progress in this country was much retarded on account of the less demonstrative character of her people when compared with the puritanic element coming from England, and also by the transition from the various foreign tongues to the English language. For the last twenty-five years, however, she has increased at a much greater ratio than any other Evangelical denomination. She now numbers in this country, 54 synods, 2,795 ministers, 4,822 churches, and 600,353 communicants. In this county the first organization was effected April 7, 1871, by the Rev. G. H. Schnurr, who located at Bushnell at that time. The said congregation held its services at the Jerusalem Chapel, three miles northwest of Bardolph. Another organization was effected in Bushnell and regular services held for one year; but owing to present difficulties they were suspended, in the hope of more auspicious circumstances. In the space of a few years, several families having removed from the neighborhood of Jerusalem Chapel to the vicinity of Macomb, the question of transfer of the congregation to Macomb was agitated. The proper arrangements having been made, a meeting for that purpose took place at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Macomb, January 11, 1875, where the congregation re-organized under the name and title of "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church," and the old Congregational Church was purchased and refitted for Divine Services.

In the meantime (July, 1872) another organization was effected five miles southwest of Macomb, and a house of worship erected conjointly with Methodists in the neighborhood, and called Salem's Church. These two churches, at Macomb and in Chalmers township, are still regularly served by their first pastor, and embrace a membership of eighty communicants.

We have one Sunday school in Macomb (C. H. Rahe, Superintendent), and unite with others in a Union school at Salem church. There are connected with the two seven teachers, sixty-five scholars. Average attendance, forty-five. Contributed for current expenses, per year, \$15; for benevolent purposes, \$15. Pastor's salary, one-half the time, \$325. Missionary purposes, \$50.

SUMMARY.

The following table will show at a glance the relative strength of the different denominations in the county, with the number of their churches, value of church property, annual contributions for all church purposes, number of Sunday Schools, pupils enrolled, average attendance and contributions :

CHURCHES.	Tot. No. Churches	Total Membership	Total Value of Church Property.	Annual Contribution	Enrollment in Sunday Schools.	Average Attendance S. Schools.	Annual Collection Sunday Schools.
Baptists	10	746	\$29,250	\$8,490	815	625	\$328 00
Catholic	2	350	9,000	1,500	140	125	.....
Christian	9	1,131	22,100	7,200	1,190	777	416 00
*Christian	1	120	5,000	800	100	75	38 00
Congregational	2	115	9,500	1,800	120	90	37 00
Cumberland Presbyterian	5	332	13,600	2,350	310	250	148 00
Evangelical Lutheran	2	80	1,500	400	72	45	30 00
Free Will Baptist	2	82	5,000	1,000	147	127	35 00
German Baptist	1	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	23	1,374	56,450	10,380	1,870	1,431	876 00
Presbyterian	8	890	33,350	8,650	980	830	472 00
Reformed	1	104	6,600	1,665	100	80	45 00
Regular Baptist	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Brethren	9	330	13,113	2,600	545	370	154 00
Universalist	1	100	5,000	1,000	150	125	81 00
Grand Total	87	5,876	\$209,463	\$48,135	6,539	4,950	\$2,660 00

*Called in derision "New Lights."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REMINISCENCES.

Recollections of John Wilson.—Until 1828, when I was married, I cannot say that I ever had a home. On the thirtieth day of October, 1828, I was married to Martha R. Vance by Elder John Logan, with whom I yet live.

When I commenced farming I had one horse and three cows. The first year I broke my land with a Barshire plow, a wooden affair. I borrowed a wagon from William Moore, who was just from Georgia. He went crazy soon afterward and was taken back by his friends. After this I made a wagon myself entirely of wood, the wheels of which were made solid and hewed out of a large tree. There being no iron about it, I had to keep it well soaped to keep it from being set on fire by the friction. I now had three calves, two of which I yoked together, and the third harnessed and used as a leader. With them I done my plowing, and hitched them to my wagon and done all my hauling of wood and rails, they being able to draw ten or twelve rails to the load. This wooden wagon I used for several years, going to mill with it and doing all my hauling.

What little education I have I got after I was married. I got a United States spelling-book and a primer, and at night, while my wife was spinning, I would throw a quantity of brush upon the fire, having first placed in the fireplace a large back-log, and lying down on the floor, by the light given, I would study. I would do this after having worked hard all day mauling rails and other work. In this way I soon mastered my speller and primer and then took up the Bible, reading it through twice, when I thought myself able to read anything. By the same course of study I obtained a little knowledge of geography and arithmetic.

Game was very abundant in the early times, and wild animals were not uncommon, such as wolf, wildcat, fox, lynx, badgers, and even the black bear. Deer were very plentiful. The strength and powers of endurance of this animal are wonderful indeed. I once shot and crippled one, when the dogs attacked it and fought it a long time, until I got in another shot, when it jumped about twenty feet away from the dogs that were holding it, and fell dead. One morning I heard my dogs barking and went to see what was the matter, when I discovered they were chasing a little fawn. I caught it and carried it in my arms to the house, where it grew up as a pet. One day some strange dogs came around, and, frightening it, caused it to break one of its legs. I tied it down for the purpose of fixing it, when it endeavored to get away. At last it gave a powerful leap and actually pulled itself in two, thus killing itself.

I have an old flint-lock rifle, one I traded for when I first came to the county. It was then an old gun and had done much service, but still to-day it is in as good order as it ever was, and as true as the modern breech-loader. As I roamed the wild forest, often this gun was my only companion, and it was always faithful. Many are the exciting incidents that could be related in connection with it. A short time ago one of little grandsons desired to see me shoot it. To please the boy, I took the faithful old gun from its hook on the wall, and, as was my custom nearly a half century ago, I threw it across my shoulder and started forth for game. We soon spied a squirrel in a tall oak. I took aim and fired. Though my hand was not so steady or my eye so keen as it used to be, I brought the little animal to the ground.

I well remember quite an exciting fight I had with a lynx, one winter. During the day a good sized calf had died, and that night it snowed. While but doing chores the next morning, I noticed some tracks near the carcass of the calf which I supposed were made by a panther, knowing it must be somewhere near by. I called my dogs that they might trace it, but when they came they refused to go near it. I then went over to Vances after a couple of hounds which were glad enough for a fight, and soon had the animal treed; it was as large as a gray wolf and resembled one. I got my old flint lock and determined to have a fight. I shot its paw a time or two but it would not jump down from the tree. I then shot it in the head knocking it down. The dogs would run up to it and each time would have great pieces of flesh

torn from their bodies by the savage animal. I thought I would help the dogs, so I got a club and waded in, when the lynx, dogs and myself had a lively battle, but we were too much for it, and at last killed it. For many years I kept the skin of this fierce lynx that had fought so hard for its life.

Accommodations in Macomb in those early days were not so great as they are now. Wm. Shannon and myself were once summoned to attend court as witnesses, and when we arrived, the houses were all full and we could get no place to stop. We were compelled to go out of town a short distance, and crawl under a hay stack to sleep during the night.

I used to raise large fields of cotton and we made all the cotton goods we used. I also raised flax, which we spun and wove and made into goods. We didn't buy many "store goods" then.

I have on my place a log house built in 1829, now forty-eight years old, but we have out-grown it, and live in more modern style.

I was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, November, 2, 1806, and am now seventy-one years old.

Salem Woods' Reminiscence—To give some idea of the of the manner in which the early settlers reached this county, traveling over the almost boundless prairies and through the wild woods, I will relate my own experience.

I left Erie county, Pa., May 28, 1828, and came to Terre Haute, Ind., intending going to Vandalia, then the capital of the State of Illinois. While in a store in Terre Haute, I met the Captain of a boat who told me he would take me to Vincennes, if I would work my passage. While Vincennes was no nearer Vandalia than Terre Haute, the country was better settled, and I decided to accept his offer. Arriving at Vincennes, I at once started on foot to Vandalia, traveling one day thirty miles and passing but one house. At the capital I called upon the State Auditor and told him I wanted to pay my taxes on a quarter section of land, the same I now own and on which I have lived for forty-seven years. He asked me if I had any State paper, when I answered that I had nothing but silver. My taxes were one dollar and sixty cents. He took one half of a three dollar bill, telling me to add ten cents to it and it would settle the bill. This he let me have for seventy-five cents. I therefore paid my taxes for eighty-five cents.

Being very anxious to reach McDonough county, I started from Vandalia late in the afternoon thinking to stop at a house I was informed was only six miles on the road. This house I reached just before sundown, where I found the woman sick and was refused admittance. I then had to trudge on six miles to the next house, endeavoring to make it in as short a time as possible. The night was very dark and a thunder storm came up and in a short time I was drenched to the skin. By the lightning's flash I noticed a point of timber some distance ahead, and reaching it gave several yells, thinking it possible some one might live there. I received no answer, and would feign have stopped there for the night, but was afraid to on account of the wolves, which were then in great numbers. I passed on, crossing a creek and coming to another open prairie, and after traveling some distance I was met by a pack of dogs. I called loudly for some one to take off the dogs, and my call was answered by a man, who kindly took me in. I asked for some bread, but this they did not have, and for a supper I had a bowl of milk. I then lay down on the floor in my wet clothes and slept soundly during the remainder of the night. In the morning I was directed to Beard's Ferry, now Beardstown, where I intended to cross the Illinois river. There was but one house there at that time, although the town had been laid out. I came out into Schuyler county, where, on Sunday, I met several people going from Church. Of them I enquired of certain lands, telling the township, range and section. One of the party spoke up and said that he had the adjoining farm. This was William Pennington, who now lives in Emmet township, and who had come down to mill and was compelled to wait several days for his grist. He directed me on to Carter's settlement, where I met for the first time Elder John Logan, the pioneer preacher. From this settlement I passed on to hunt my land, intending to stop at William Pennington's. On arriving near where I thought the place ought to be, I could find no house, no path, or any signs of life, until after a long search I heard a rooster crow. This led me to Mr. Pennington's house, which was then the only one in the township. I found my land beautifully located near the timber, which I thought would soon be cut away.

There was a piece of land north of Crooked creek that I desired to see, and I told Mr. Pennington that if he would accompany

me I would work for him as many days as he should be gone from home. He accepted my offer and we started out, having plenty of "corn dodgers" and pork to take along. Southwest of the present town of Macomb we came on to a number of wigwams, from which the Indians had vacated but very recently. We crossed Crooked creek, where Bacon's mill was afterwards built. West of Macomb, after passing through the timber, which but few white men had ever trod, we came to a large prairie. Here we halted and could see nothing beyond. I told Mr. Pennington it was no use to go further, as I did not want the land thus situated. So we retraced our steps and arrived at the home of Mr. Pennington the next evening. I thought it a beautiful country, but not enough timber to fence even a small portion of the vast prairie.

Some years after this I carried eight bushels of wheat to Bacon's mill, on Crooked creek, to get ground, but on account of low water I was unable to get my grist. I came up from home after it two or three times, and still failed to get it. Being out of flour, I took my wheat to Ellisville, in Fulton county, and finding so many teams here before me, I knew my chances were poor, so I took my eight bushels of grain on to Rushville, where, after waiting a considerable length of time, I succeeded in having it ground. At Ellisville I met two four-horse teams all the way from Burlington, Iowa, and, like me, they had to go on to Rushville to have their grain ground. Such experience as this would terrify the modern farmer, but they are only a specimen of what the early settler had to undergo.

Silas J. Creel's Reminiscences.—In 1838 I settled on a piece of Congress land, which was said at the time not to be in market. It was located in what was called the "Lost Township." I built a house and cultivated a portion of the land, thinking I would soon be entitled to a pre-emption. Some years after Congress passed a new pre-emption act, in substance, that if any person, after its passage and approval, would build a house and move upon its land, shall be entitled to pre-emption. This act applied to the farm I was already living on, so that if any one, according to the provisions of this act, had erected a house upon the premises and moved into it, they could have taken it from me, a proceeding that I did not care to have done. In order that I should comply fully with the act, I must move on and build. I therefore

moved off the place, and with my neighbors, many of whom lived a great distance, went five miles to Spring creek, cut logs, hauled them up and erected a house in one day—fourteen by sixteen feet—in which I moved with my family, in strict compliance with the very letter of the act. I then went to Quincy, filed my claim, and in five years proved up, got my deed, and hold it to this day.

Robert L. Dark's Reminiscences.—I first came to McDonough county in 1829 and with my family camped upon Camp Creek. The Indians were then still numerous in the county and often came to our cabin. My wife could not rid herself of a natural fear of the red man, and desired to return to Schuyler county, from which we removed. To this I objected. Twice, while I was away, she packed up all our household goods, preparatory to starting, but I returned just in time to stop all such proceedings. Business again called me away, and I had no sooner left than she again packed up, and loading the goods on the wagon, with our two little ones she started for the vicinity of Rushville. I met them a short distance from the Schuyler county line and tried to prevail on her to return, but this time without avail. No amount of coaxing could make her change her mind. As "the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would have to go to the mountain," so I went with her, and we settled near Rushville, where we lived about four years, and as a considerable settlement had been made near the present town of Industry, I again prevailed on my wife to go with me to McDonough county, where I settled on the farm on which I now live, on section 30, Industry township. I have never regretted so doing, notwithstanding we have seen hard times, yet we believe "all is for the best."

Martha Russell's Reminiscences.—My father, William Pringle, moved to this county in 1830, when I was a very young girl; but I remember the occurrences of that day very distinctly. The "big snow" of that year comes to my mind just as vividly as if it was but yesterday. It was a terrible winter, indeed. For three long months we could hardly stir out of our house.

My father settled west of Macomb, near the old cemetery; for a barn he used his wagon, and sheltered his horses under the broad canopy of heaven, allowing them to graze around upon the prairies, they going out in the morning and home at night. Among the horses he had was one we called "Old Bill," who was

as white as the driven snow. One day, while the horses were out, the prairie was discovered on fire, and soon all returned in great fear but old Bill. The fire swept by, and old Bill came in, but now his color was entirely changed, he being as black as coal, the fire having singed off every bit of his hair. By careful treatment he was saved, but ever after this, when the smell of fire was in the air, he would scamper home in a hurry.

Peter Hale was one of our near neighbors, he living on the site of the old grave yard. Sometime in 1830 one of his little girls fell into the fire and was burned to death, and was buried near by, she being the first person there buried. Truman Bowen was the second. When Mr. Bowen died there could not be found lumber enough in Macomb to make his coffin, and James Clarke had to give his wagon-bed for that purpose.

About this same time a man named Thomas Morgan married a widow lady with a little girl about three years old. The little one had the chills and probably gave some annoyance to the man. One day he took her with him to the woods to gather blackberries, and, as he said, carried along some coals to make a fire in case a chill should come on the girl. When he returned home the little one was noticed by its mother all stained with blackberries. Examining her body, she found the inhuman wretch, her husband, had, with coals of fire, burned her body in a terrible manner, afterwards staining it with berries to hide the mark. Peter Hale took the little one to his house where she lingered about three days, when she died and was the third person to be buried in the old grave yard. The wretch was arrested, and, there being no jail at Macomb, he was taken to Rushville for safe keeping, from which he escaped and was never afterwards heard from. Thus the gallows was cheated out of a deserved victim.

The story of the "Lost Child," which was published in Clarke's Monthly, in January, 1876, I well remember, as well as the dreadful murder of John Wilson, which occurred in 1834.

I was born in New Castle, Henry county, Kentucky, September 19, 1824, and was married to Merritt A. Russell.

James Jarvis's Reminiscences.—To illustrate the difficulty the pioneers had in having their grain ground, I will relate an incident which occurred at an early day. There were no flouring mills running in our county, and we were compelled to go to Spoon River, Rushville, Vermont, and other places for that purpose. William Lawyer, David Jenkins and myself took our grain to the

mill at Vermont. On driving up I asked the miller, "What chance have we for our grinding?" He replied, "We can do it in about three weeks." "Do you think you can do it that soon?" "Yes, if the mill don't break, I think we can." "Can we unload our grain, so as to feed?" "Well, you had better put it all in one wagon and feed in the other." "Can we drive in the lot for that purpose?" "I think you had better drive off a little ways." "Don't you think we had better go to Beardstown or Rushville?" "You can do just as you please so far as I am concerned," and he turned his back on us and returned to his work; as independent as you please. But we were not to be bluffed off, and thought, if possible to have our grain ground in less than three weeks, so when night come, instead of going to bed, we concluded to run the mill ourselves, which we did, and had our grist all ground before two o'clock A. M. On driving off in the morning with our flour the men who had been waiting many days for their grist were quite indignant to see how we had got ahead of them, but, then, we were all right and went home happy.

J. W. Brattle's Reminiscence.—In the summer of 1832, Thomas Adkisson, and John Gibson, from Morgan county, called on me to go out to Walnut Grove, to survey a new settlement which they designed to locate. We went out and surveyed the whole region of country, spending five days and camping out during the whole time. The men were greatly discouraged at the prospect, thinking there was not enough timber in that township for the purposes of settlers, and therefore no considerable number would ever settle there; the consequences of which would be that their children would grow up without the influences of schools and meeting. They returned to Morgan county, but afterwards came back and settled in Industry township, this county, where there was more timber, and where they lived and died.

While surveying this tract of country, we found a house which had the appearance of being lately built, but which was then unoccupied. Isaac Bartlett afterwards told me he built the house in the fall of 1830, with the intention of moving in it; but having raised a crop on Spring Creek, which he desired to feed out before moving, he placed his aged parents in the new house, in order that he might hold his claim. This was in the winter of 1830-31, a winter that no old settler can ever forget, the like of which has never been experienced since. Others may probably have told

you of some of the horrors of that long winter. It is hard to describe. The elder Bartlett and his wife were in the cabin when the snow fell. They had with them a cow which provided the milk for their use. When the snow ceased falling, Isaac Bartlett took his sled, and hitching a yoke or two of oxen to it, started for the residence of his parents to bring them away, but the snow was so deep he could make no headway, and night coming on, he had to await another day, when he again made the attempt to reach them. It was five days before he finally got through. He found his parents without food of any kind, the cow dead, having died from hunger and cold, and his father in the act of dressing it for the purpose of eating. Having brought provisions with him, their immediate wants were supplied, and the next day all returned to Spring Creek. Such were some of the experiences of the early settlers in this county.

Respectfully, J. W. BRATTLE.

Martitia F. Harris' Reminiscences.—I was born March 20, 1814, in Adair county, Kentucky; moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830, and from thence to McDonough county, in the following year, 1831. Was married before leaving Kentucky, to Alexander H. Harris, who died in 1861, and had one child born while living in Sangamon county, Illinois. We moved to the county in an ox wagon, and settled on the place where I am now living, four miles northeast of Macomb. We were very favorably impressed with the county, and thought we had a very good soil for cultivation but did not think those large prairies would ever be so thickly settled as they now are.

Our nearest neighbors were old Father Harris, who lived half a mile northeast of us, and Joseph Smith, who lived three miles east. Land, at this time, was worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre; the same will now bring \$40 to \$50 per acre.

Macomb was our trading point, but it did not have the fine stores now in the place, nor did the merchants carry the stock now kept by the merchants of the place.

The first sermon preached in our neighborhood was by Rev. William K. Stewart, of Macomb, a Presbyterian minister. The first couple married was James Osborne and Ruth Smith. Ruth borrowed my mother's shoes to be married in. The couple started the next morning on foot to the infair, which was near Industry, and stopped at my father's house on their way, to see if she could

keep the shoes until after the infair. She was barefooted, and was carrying the shoes in her hand, and this on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1838.

My daughter, Parthena Harris, was the first child born in this neighborhood, April 1, 1835. The first death was Samuel Harris, my husband's brother.

Sailing on the Prairie.—Thomas Camp, in 1849, settled near where the present town of Good Hope is situated. All north of him for many miles was one vast, unbroken wilderness, with not a house or dwelling of any kind, and also perfectly void of timber. A few winters after his settlement upon the prairie, there came a heavy fall of snow, and upon the top of that a sleet of rain, which freezing, formed a solid crust on top, and over which a man could walk or slide. Mr. Camp thought he would have a good sleigh ride; so taking a sled out several miles from his house, and rigging it up with quilts for sails, he jumped in, and there being a brisk northwest wind, he was soon sailing over the prairies. The wind being so strong he could not lower his sails, although in a measure he was able to direct his course, and therefore, on arriving at home, he could not stop, but run into an out-house, wrecking his prairie schooner and almost losing his life. He never tried the experiment again, although he declared it was a perfect success.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

At a meeting called for the purpose of organizing an "Old Settlers' Association," held in Campbell's Hall in June, 1869, Major John M. Walker was called to the chair and a committee, consisting of J. M. Campbell, J. P. Updegraff and J. B. Kyle, were appointed to draft a constitution and requested to report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held on the fourteenth day of July, 1869, which meeting was duly held and the committee reported the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. All citizens of McDonough county, who have resided therein thirty-three years, or who have resided in the State of Illinois thirty-three years, and who are now residents of said county, by giving their names, place of birth, age, and residence, become members of this Association.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President for each township, a Secretary and Treasurer—whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to those offices—who shall be elected by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 3. The above named officers shall constitute an Executive Board, who shall have power to call special meetings of the Association, to fill vacancies in the offices, when any occur, and shall have power to transact any business in the name of the Association which they may deem necessary during recess.

ART. 4. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of the Association and Executive Board, in a book provided for the purpose, and therein to enter the full names of each member, place and date of birth, age, date of residence in Illinois, and date of residence in the county, present place of residence and occupation; he shall give public notice of all meetings of the Association.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall hold all monies of the Association, and shall pay the same only on the order of the Executive Board, attested by the Secretary, and shall annually report the same to the Association.

ART. 6. The Vice President in each township shall be a committee to present the claims of the Association to the old settler citizens, and obtain their names and forward for record of membership to the Secretary.

ART. 7. Any five members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum to do business after notice duly given of a call-meeting of said Association.

ART. 8. The meetings of the Association shall be held annually on the twenty-ninth of September, but the Executive Board shall have power to call special meetings at such times and places as they may determine.

ART. 9. The Executive Board shall designate a badge of membership to be worn by each member at all meetings of the Association.

ART 10. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, or an adjourned meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Meetings of the Association have been held annually ever since the adoption of the foregoing constitution, with the exception of the year 1875. Although there has not been that interest manifested in the meetings of the Association their importance deserves, they afford considerable pleasure and satisfaction to those participating in the annual re-unions. We append below as complete a list of old settlers, those living in the county forty years and upwards, as we could obtain :

John Alison, born January 31, 1820, in Washington county, Penn.; came to McDonough county in 1835. Resides on a farm in Scotland township.

John L. Anderson, born March 28, 1815, in Adair county, Kentucky: came to this county in 1831. For many years resided in Macomb, but at present resides in Bushnell.

Andrew Alison, born in Washington county, Penn., in 1815; came to McDonough county in 1835, and settled four miles south of Macomb.

Emeline Atkinson, wife of J. H. Atkinson, born April 7, 1827, in Washington county, Kentucky; came to this county with her father, William Willis, in 1830.

James C. Archer, born in Casey county, Kentucky, December 25, 1812; came to this county in 1832. Lives in Bethel township.

Robert Andrews, born in Washington county, Penn., April 12, 1811; came to McDonough county in 1839. Resides on section twenty-five, Eldorado township.

J. H. Atkinson, born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1822; and came to this county in 1834.

Larkin C. Bacon, born May 2, 1819, in Washington county, Tennessee; came to McDonough county in 1834. Resides on farm in Tennessee township.

Lorina A. Banks, widow of the late Vandever Banks, born in Adair county, Kentucky, January 15, 1806, and moved to McDonough county in 1835, settling in Hire township, where she continues to reside.

John D. Barber, born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, in 1799: came to this county in 1729.

W. T. Brooking, born in Union county, Kentucky, in 1824; came to McDonough in 1834.

J. H. Baker, came to this county in 1837. Resides in the city of Macomb. He was born May 8, 1817, in Chesham county, New Hampshire.

H. R. Bartleson, born in Macomb, in 1839, where he still resides.

Robert M. Bonham, came to McDonough county, January 9, 1839; he was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 26, 1806. Resident of Macomb.

Jessie D. Bowen, born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 19, 1826; came to McDonough in 1831. Lives in Chalmers.

Thomas Bullock, born February 13, 1794, in Downe county, Ireland; came to McDonough county in 1836. Resides in Bethel.

Robert Barber, born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in 1822; came to McDonough county in 1829.

Mary Black, wife of Henry Black, of Industry township, was born January 15, 1822, near Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county with her father, Mr. Alison, in 1836.

James W. Brattle, born June 16, 1795, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, came to this county in 1831; residence in Macomb.

Alexander H. Brooking, born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1818; came to this county in 1833; settled in Emmet township, now resides just north of Macomb.

Thomas Caldwell, born in June, 1824, in the State of Kentucky: came to McDonough county in 1832.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, widow of the late James Clarke, was born in South Carolina, on the fourth day of December, 1798; came to McDonough county in 1830; resides with her daughter, Mrs. Franklin, in Macomb.

C. S. Churchill, born in McDonough county, Illinois, April 25, 1834, resides in Macomb.

C. C. Clarke, born in Macomb, November 24, 1839, yet a resident of that city.

J. S. Campbell, born in Washington county, Tennessee, in 1816; came to McDonough county in 1830, and settled on section three, Industry township. In 1836 moved to Walnut Grove township, and in 1865 to his present residence in Sciota township.

Nelson Campbell came to the county in 1835, and settled on Camp creek, seven miles south of Macomb, in Scotland township. Was born in Cook county, Tenn., in 1814.

Harvey T. Chase, born May 5, 1797, in Sullivan county, New Hampshire; came to McDonough county in 1836. Residence, Macomb.

James Clark, born August 14, 1825, in Washington county, Virginia; came to this county September 25, 1835. Resides in Scotland township.

William B. Clarke, born in Washington county, Kentucky, March 31, 1819, and with his father, James Clarke, came to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1829, and to this county in 1830. Mr. Clarke resides in the town of Sciota, of which he is the founder.

Hugh Conner, born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1809; came to this county in 1833, settling in Blandinsville township.

John A. Crabb, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, November 20, 1828; came to this county in 1836, and has since resided in Macomb township.

William Cannon came to the county in 1833. Resides in Macomb. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky.

Charles Creel, born in Adair county, Kentucky, August 17, 1807; settled near Wolf Grove, this county, in 1836.

Silas Creel, born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1818; came to McDonough county in 1833; settled at Wolf Grove, now known as Bardolph.

John Charter, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1829, and came with parents to this county in 1833.

William E. Crabb, born in Clinton county, Ohio: came to McDonough county with his father, John M. Crabb, in 1836; resides in Macomb township.

William H. Dawson, born in Adair county, Kentucky, in April, 1829; came to the county in 1832; resides in Macomb.

Isom David, of Eldorado township, was born in 1819 in Hardin county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1836.

James Dorathy was born in Edwards county, Illinois, in 1825, and emigrated to this county in 1835, and settled on section eighteen, Hire township, where he still resides.

Margaret Elting, widow of the late Philip Elting, was born in the county of Fermana, Ireland, in 1823; came to America in 1825, and to this county in 1836, settling in Macomb.

Hugh Ervin, born in Augusta county, Virginia, August 19, 1810; came to McDonough county in 1836; now resides in Macomb.

Geo. W. Eyre, born September 20, 1812, in the State of Pennsylvania; came to this county in 1837. Residence in Macomb.

Orsamus Farrington, born January 26, 1811, in Meggs county, Ohio; came to this county in 1830.

Moses Foster, born in Davis county, Indiana, in 1811; came to this county July 4, 1831. Settled in the southeast corner of the county.

M. C. Foster, came to this county from Pennsylvania, in 1834, and settled south of Middletown.

Wm. H. Franklin, born June 13, 1813, in Mercer county, Kentucky; came to Macomb October 25, 1839, where he still resides.

J. N. Foster, born in Dubois county, Indiana, February 8, 1829; came to this county with his father, A. J. Foster, in 1831, who was the first to settle Eldorado township, locating in the northeastern part; his sons H. W., W. D. and S. J., all have made McDonough their home, and live in the neighborhood known as Foster's Point.

Charles W. Fulkerson, was born October 14, 1822, in Tennessee. He came to this county in 1832, residing on section 29, Tennessee township.

John W. Fugate, born in West Virginia in 1817; came to the county in 1834, and settled on section thirty, Bethel township.

James Fulton, born in 1804, in Fleming county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1830, and settled in Macomb township.

John Gilfrey, Sr., born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, in 1793; came to this county in 1836. Mr. Gilfrey was one of the early settlers of McDonough, and was well and favorably known all over the county. He died in 1874, in Blandinsville township, where he had long resided. His widow yet lives on the old homestead, enjoying comparatively good health at the ripe old age of eighty-four.

Mrs. Flora Gates, born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 17, 1803; came to this county in 1835, and settled in Chalmers township. Resides in Bardolph. She is the mother of Thomas R. and John M. Wilcox, well known residents of the county.

Thomas M. Gilfrey, born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, in 1820; came to this county in 1836. Resides on a farm in Blandinsville township.

David Glenn, born in the State of Virginia in 1793; came to McDonough county in 1833.

S. F. Greenup. Place of birth, Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1835. In 1836, with his father, John Greenup; came to McDonough county and settled in Pennington's Point.

Charles W. Greenup came to this county in 1836. Was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1829.

William Greenup, born in Monroe county, Kentucky; came to this county in 1836 with his father, John Greenup. Resides in Scotland township.

Nathaniel Grigsby, born in Hardin county, Kentucky, May 8, 1825, and came to this county in 1830.

Redman Grigsby, born in Prince William county, Virginia; in 1800, came to this county in 1830; residence in Blandinsville township.

Silas J. Grigsby, born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1823; came to McDonough county in 1830; residence, Blandinsville.

George G. Guy came to McDonough county in 1836, and settled on section 20, Emmet township, where he still resides; was born September 2, 1808, in Adair county, Kentucky.

Cynthia A. Hall, wife of David Hall, was born February 6, 1822, in Washington county, Kentucky, and came to this county with her father, William Willis, in 1830; resides in Sciota township.

John T. Hagerty, born February 8, 1817, in Harrison county, Kentucky; came to the State in 1830 and the county in 1835; now resides in Macomb.

William S. Hail, Macomb, born in Simpson county, Kentucky, April 19, 1818; came to this county in 1836.

John S. Holliday, born January 25, 1811, in Galitan county, Kentucky; came to this county in 1832; resides in Lamoine township.

Demothenes Hamilton, born April 13, 1811, in Rockbridge county, Virginia; came to this county January 6, 1835; residence, Prairie City.

S. Hamilton, born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1828; came to the county and settled on section four, Macomb township, in 1831.

James E. D. Hammer came to McDonough county in 1833. Was born in Washington county, Tennessee, April 28, 1809.

William Hardesty, born in Hamilton county, Illinois, in 1819; came to this county in 1830.

Victor M. Hardin, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1812; came to McDonough county in 1834. Resides in Blandinsville.

Advice Hays, born October 4, 1798, in Limtie county, South Carolina; came to the county in 1830, settling in Industry township.

John H. Hays, born in Hire township in 1836, near the place in which he now resides.

Mrs. Sarah Hagerty came to this county in 1827. Was born in Lafayette county, Indiana, June 18, 1822. Wife of John T. Hagerty.

Stewart F. Hammer, born in Monroe county, Marsh 31, 1831; came to this county in 1834. Resides in New Salem.

Durham Harris, born in McDonough county, December 22, 1832; resides in Macomb township.

John H. Head, Washington county, Kentucky, place of birth, in the year 1812; removed to this county in 1831.

Charles Hill, born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1816; came to this county in 1830; settled on section twelve, Lamoine township.

John M. Holmes, Mound township, was born August 7, 1818, in Green county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1835.

Charles C. Hungate, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1812, and came to McDonough county in 1833; was one of the early County Commissioners and County Judges.

Harrison Hungate, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1810; came to this county in 1833; resides in Blandinsville.

Caroline Hunter, born in Washington county, Kentucky, April 7, 1827; and came with her father, William Willis, to McDonough county in 1830; residence in Macomb.

Samuel A. Hunt, born in 1817 in Washington county, Tennessee; came to this county in 1831. Residence, Bushnell.

Preston Huston, born in Blandinsville township in 1836; living there to the present time.

Rigdon Huston, born in Blandinsville township in 1833; still resides in that township.

W. M. Huston, M. D., born in the county in 1828; resides in Blandinsville.

John M. Jackson, born October 11, 1825, in Orange county, Virginia; came to McDonough county November 11, 1836; residence in Bardolph.

James N. Jackson, born in Forquer county, Virginia, in 1830; came to this county with his father, Wm. H. Jackson, in 1836, and settled west of Bardolph.

William J. Jackson, born in Forquer county, Virginia, April 15, 1872; came to the county in 1836. Settled at Wolf Grove.

James Jarvis, born in Madison county, Kentucky, August 1, 1812; came to the State in 1829, and to the county in 1837. Resides in Tennessee township.

John E. Jackson, born December 16, 1811, in Mason county, Kentucky; came to this county in 1837, settled near Middletown. Resides now in Tennessee township.

N. H. Jackson, born in Orange county, Virginia, October 13, 1834; came to the county with his father, William H. Jackson, in 1836. Resides in Bardolph.

Charles Kepple, born in Virginia in 1823; came to this county in 1834. Lived with his father one mile south of Bardolph.

Robert Kepple born in Virginia, October 12, 1812; came to this county in 1832. Resides in Mound township.

William H. Kendrick, born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 10, 1813; came to this county 1839. Residence now in Macomb.

Dr. James B. Kyle, came to McDonough county, January 10, 1835. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, September 20, 1808. Resides in the city of Macomb.

Michael Lawyer, came to McDonough county, in 1837, settled on section 34, Tennessee township, where he yet lives. He was born September 16, 1798, in Virginia.

John Ledgerwood, born in Knox county, Tennessee, December 17, 1810; moved to this county in 1836, and located on section seventeen, Emmet township.

Nancy Logan, born in Green county, Kentucky, January 13, 1802, and with her late husband, Elder John Logan, came to this county in 1828.

Samuel C. Logan, born October 24, 1822, in Simpson county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1828. Resides on a farm in Hire township.

Margaret Morrow was born June 22, 1826, in Rhoan county, Pennsylvania, and came to McDonough county in 1834. Wife of Samuel Morrow, of Scotland township.

John McCormack, an early settler of Bethel township, was born in Maryland, August 21, 1789, and came to the county in 1835.

Edward McDonough, born in this county on the fourteenth of April, 1832; resides in Macomb.

James McMillan, of Scotland township, was born in Washington county, Virginia, August 14, 1822, and came to McDonough county September 25, 1835.

John Logan, Jr., born October 13, 1824, in Dubois county, Indiana; came to this county in the early part of 1828 with his father, the Rev. John Logan. Mr. Logan now resides on farm in Sciota township.

Evan Martin, born in Indiana, 1797, and came to McDonough in 1834; resides in Hire township.

A. Y. McCord, born in Overton county, Tennessee, in 1825; came to McDonough county in 1832, and settled in Emmet township.

Samuel McCray, born in Warren county, Ohio, 1816; came to this county in 1836; settled near Macomb.

B. Mason, born in 1814, in Tennessee; came to the county in 1836; settled on section twenty-eight, Bethel township.

Benjamin L. McClure, Prairie City, born March 1, 1804, in Cumberland, Kentucky; came to this county in 1834.

Michael McDonald, born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1829; came to this county in 1836; residence, Bushnell.

William McKamy, born in Tennessee in 1810, emigrated to this county in 1834, and settled on section five, Industry township.

William Moore came to the county in 1835, and settled on section thirty-one, New Salem township. Born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1802.

Samuel F. Morris, born in North Carolina in 1816; came to McDonough county in 1836, and settled in section thirty-six, in Lamoine township.

George W. Mustain, born in the State of Virginia in the year 1832; came to this county with his father the same year. Resides on a farm in Blandinsville township.

James A. Mustain, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1829; came to McDonough county in 1832.

Nathaniel Mustain. Place of birth, Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Born in 1819, and emigrated to this county in 1832.

Benjamin F. Naylor, born in Adair county, Kentucky, March 15, 1801, came to this county in 1833, and settled in Macomb.

John Patrick, born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 1, 1810, and came to this county in 1835. Settled in Bethel township, and laid out Middletown. He resides in Macomb.

Robert Peck came to this county in 1822, and resides in Industry township. He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, April 24, 1824.

Catherine Painter, born in Pennsylvania in 1804, came to the county in 1831, and settled on Spring creek.

Richard Pennington, born in Monroe county, Kentucky: in 1814, moved to McDonough county in 1830, and settled on Camp Creek, now Pennington's Point, where he has resided ever since.

Thomas J. Pennington, born March 15, 1810, in Monroe county; Kentucky, came to this county in 1830. Mr. Pennington was one of McDonough's early settlers, and all through his life labored earnestly for the prosperity of the county. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. For many years he represented Industry township in the Board of Supervisors. He was esteemed as a worthy citizen by all who knew him. He died in 1876.

Alfred Pennington, born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1827; came to the county with his father (William Pennington) in 1828. Resides in Emmet.

Perry Pennington, born in McDonough county, July 29, 1828; lives in Emmet township.

George W. Provine was born May 5, 1813, in Clark county, Indiana. Came to this county November 20, 1835. Resides in Scotland township.

William H. Phelps, born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 20, 1819; came to Macomb in 1836.

Margaret Phelps, wife of William H. Phelps, was born in Green county, Kentucky, on the thirty-first day of October, 1819, and came to McDonough county with her father, Samuel Russell, in the year 1831.

William B. Pile, born December 11, 1811, in Adair county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1833, and resides in Industry township.

Abraham Powers, born in South Harvard, Vermont, in 1825; came to this county in 1834, and settled in Eldorado township.

James C. Roberts, born December 19, 1812, in Courtland county, New York; came to Macomb in 1837, where he still resides.

G. E. Robinson, born in Bond county, Illinois; came to this county in 1836 with his father, Matthew B. Robinson, who was born in North Carolina in 1795. Settled on section thirty-six, Bushnell township, and was the first person to make a home in the township.

Darius Runkle, born February 10, 1813, in Champagne county, Ohio; came to McDonough county in 1837, and resides in the southern part of Industry township.

Hiram Russell, born in Green county, Kentucky, October 14, 1816; came to McDonough county in 1831.

John L. Russell, born December 8, 1808, near Campbellville, Green county, Kentucky: came to McDonough county May 5, 1832. Settled on and improved the "Jack Gash" farm, one mile west of Macomb, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre.

Mary Russell, wife of John L. Russell, born near Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, May 16, 1816, came to this county with her father, Wm. Willis, in 1832, who settled three miles southwest of Macomb.

Merritt A. Russell, born March 9, 1815, in Green county, Kentucky, came with his father, Samuel Russell, to McDonough county in 1831, settling just west of Macomb.

David Seybold, the subject of this notice, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1805; emigrated to this county and settled in Blandinsville township in 1830; lived and died upon the old homestead entered forty-seven years ago. He departed this life August 19, 1877, aged seventy-two years, seven months and nineteen days. Thus the sturdy pioneers are one by one leaving us.

James Seybold was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1816, and came to this county in 1830.

Joshua Simmons, born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1806; came to this county in 1835; settled on Spring creek.

S. C. Simpson, born in Tennessee in 1811, came to McDonough county in 1835; located in Macomb.

James B. Smithers, born December 27th, 1823, in Adair county, Kentucky; came to this county in 1833; residence in Macomb.

Thomas T. Smithers, born January 29, 1830, in Adair county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1833; now resides in Macomb.

William W. Stewart, born August 15th, 1820, in Todd county, Kentucky; came to the State in 1829, and to the county in 1839; resides in Walnut Grove township.

Jeremiah Sullivan, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 18th, 1817; came to this county May 2, 1835; resides in Scotland township.

George A. Taylor, born in Henry county, Virginia, January 16, 1809; came to McDonough county in 1833; has held several county offices, among which were those of Sheriff and Supervisor; well known and universally respected; now lives in Industry.

G. W. Thompson, of Bushnell township, was born in New York City in 1824; came to McDonough county in 1837, and settled on section twenty-five, where he now resides.

John Twidwell, born January 20, 1818, in North Carolina; came to this county in 1836; located on section thirty-three, Lamoine township.

Thomas Twidwell, born in Virginia in 1791; emigrated to McDonough in 1836; settled in section twenty-three, Lamoine township.

Iverson L. Twyman, born November 29, 1814, in Barren county, Kentucky; came to Macomb in 1836, where he still resides.

Eleanor Vance, born in 1814, in Wilson county, Tennessee, and came to this county in 1830, and settled in Industry township.

Benjamin Vail, born May 12, 1813, in Ohio; came to this county in 1834; resides in Macomb.

Benjamin Waddle, born in Tennessee township, this county, in 1833; his father, John Waddle, came to this county in 1833.

John Mont. Walker, born April 29, 1819, in Adair county, Kentucky; came to this county in June of 1833.

James R. Ward, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1823; came to this county in 1833; resides in Blandinsville.

Horace Ward, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in the year 1828; came to this county in 1833; residence, Blandinsville.

W. F. Wayland, born in Carroll county, Kentucky, in 1823; came to McDonough county November 9, 1832, and settled in Chalmers township.

Thomas R. Wilcox, Scotland township, was born July 7, 1833, in Fayette county, Kentucky. Came to McDonough county April 5, 1835.

James Williams, born September 18, 1811, in Washington county, Kentucky; came to this county in 1834. Resides in Hire township.

Quintus Walker, born in Adair county, Kentucky; came to McDonough county in 1830 and settled in Industry township, and was among the first settlers in Walnut Grove township, where he still resides.

Andrew H. Walker came to this county in 1830, and for many years has resided on section sixteen, Walnut Grove township. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky.

Alexander Walker, born in Adair county, June 29, 1824; came to this county with his father, Cyrus Walker, in May, 1833. Resides in city of Macomb.

James Willis, was born January 3, 1819, in Washington county, Kentucky, and came to this county with his father, William Willis, in the early part of 1830. Resides in Macomb.

John C. Willis, born in Washington county, Kentucky, November 22, 1824, and came to this county in 1830. Now resides in the city of Macomb.

Martha R. Wilson, born in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1804; came to this county in 1827 with her father, James Vance, and settled in Industry township. Was married to John Wilson, October 30, 1828, being the first couple to marry in the county.

Thomas F. Wilson, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1822; came to county in 1832.

William S. Wilson, born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1820, and came to this county in 1833.

D. D. Woods, born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1821; came to McDonough county in 1831.

Salem Woods, born in Madison county, New York, June 4, 1799. Visited this county in 1828, to look at the land he had bought the previous year. Did not move until 1831. He is now residing on the land he bought in 1827.

William S. Woodside, born in Washington county, Virginia, and came to McDonough county in 1833.

James A. Woodside, born in Washington county, Virginia; came to this county with his father, J. W. Woodside, in 1833. Resides in Blandinsville township, on a farm.

John M. Wilcox, born in Carroll county, Kentucky, March 19, 1826; came to this county with his mother in 1836, and lived in Chalmers township. Mr. Wilcox now resides on section thirty-one, Mound township.

James Williams came to the county in 1834. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, September 18, 1811. Resides in Hire township.

C. Wilson, born in Casey county, Kentucky, June 11, 1832. Came to this county in 1834.

Edward Woods, born July 4, 1832 in this county. Resides on a farm in New Salem.

Mrs. Mary Yocum, wife of the late Stephen Yocum, born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1808. Came to the county in 1833. Settled in section nineteen, New Salem township.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following items of information are of a general character, and, for convenience, are grouped together in one chapter:

STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

Crooked Creek.—What may properly be termed the head waters of Crooked Creek are hard to determine. In Prairie City township rises a small stream which has been known for fifty years as Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek. This stream passes down near the town of Bardolph, where it is joined by another fork, and the two combined form a considerable stream, which has been given the name Crooked Creek, from its being in fact what its name implies. In all the old maps published this stream is known as Lamoine river—a French word meaning *The Monk*. It is generally surmised, though not certainly known, that in the very early settlement of this country, when the French Catholics occupied it for the purpose of converting the Indians to the Catholic religion, the priests gave it this name. In the original field notes of the United States survey for McDonough county it is marked Lamine river. In its tortuous course through the county it passes through the townships of Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb, Emmet, Chalmers, Tennessee, and Lamoine. In the early days a great many mills were erected upon this stream, but all have been torn down or left to the decay of time.

Camp Creek.—An early settler camping upon the banks of this stream one entire summer gave the origin of this name. The head waters are in New Salem township, where it passes on through Scotland, Industry, and Bethel townships, uniting with Grindstone creek in the latter, and the two merging into Crooked creek near Lamoine.

Grindstone Creek.—This stream was originally named Turkey creek, from the fact that at certain seasons, large flocks of wild turkeys were found there. A party of men from Schuyler county, finding upon its banks a good quality of stone for grindstones gave it its present name. Its head waters are in Eldorado township. It passes through Industry, and joins Camp creek in Bethel township.

Troublesome Creek.—This is a small stream having its rise in Scotland township, from whence it passes through Chalmers, touching Tennessee, and then into Lamoine township, where it joins Crooked Creek. A government surveyor, after making vain efforts to effect a crossing, remarked that "it was the most troublesome stream he ever saw." Its banks are almost perpendicular its entire length, although the stream is but a few feet wide, and without bridges, it is a very "troublesome creek."

Spring Creek.—This is another small stream rising in Sciota township, passing through Emmet, joining Crooked creek on the line dividing the two townships. As its

name implies, its origin or source is from springs bursting forth from the earth.

Among other creeks of small size are Sugar and Rock creeks, the former commencing in Eldorado township and passing out on the south. Name given, it is supposed, on account of the number of sugar trees on its banks. Rock creek rises in Hire, and is so named on account of its rocky bottom, though running through the prairie.

Matrimonial.—The subject of matrimony has always been an interesting one to the human race since the days of Adam to the present time, and doubtless will be until the angel shall stand with one foot upon the sea and the other upon the land and cry, "Time was, but time shall be no more." As showing how the subject has been dealt with here, we append the following statistics in relation to the number of marriage licenses issued each year since the organization of the county:

Year.	No. issued.	Year.	No. issued.	Year.	No. issued.
1830.....	1	1846.....	63	1862.....	182
1831.....	12	1847.....	70	1863.....	176
1832.....	11	1848.....	78	1864.....	233
1833.....	17	1849.....	86	1865.....	271
1834.....	24	1850.....	66	1866.....	356
1835.....	24	1851.....	105	1867.....	314
1836.....	39	1852.....	91	1868.....	331
1837.....	39	1853.....	119	1869.....	270
1838.....	52	1854.....	124	1870.....	248
1839.....	44	1855.....	121	1871.....	275
1840.....	68	1856.....	178	1872.....	251
1841.....	57	1857.....	183	1873.....	234
1842.....	30	1858.....	192	1874.....	279
1843.....	72	1859.....	190	1875.....	273
1844.....	52	1860.....	165	1876.....	246
1845.....	51	1861.....	217		

The above furnishes a grand total of 6,580 marriage licenses issued by the various clerks. Of the number some two or three were returned marked as executions placed in the hands of an officer are sometimes done, "not satisfied." "Barkis" was not always "willin." The greatest number issued in any one year was in 1866, the year after the close of the war. The "boys in blue" came home to fulfill vows long previously made.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The following table gives the distances by rail and wagon roads from Macomb, to the various towns in the county. The distances by railway are from the depot building in Macomb, to the depots of several towns; the distances by wagon road are from the court house to the post office of each town.

FROM MACOMB To—	Rail Road.	Wagon Road.
Bardolph.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
Bushnell.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Prairie City.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colchester.....	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tennessee.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hillsgrove.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Colmar.....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18
Scottsburg*.....	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Good Hope*.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Sciota*.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blandinsville*.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
Adair*.....	21	12
New Philadelphia*.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Walnut Grove*.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
Industry.....		12
Middletown.....		10
Doddsville.....		14

Via Bushnell.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY POETS.

We had intended a chapter on the above theme, but the difficulty in securing sufficient data was greater than we anticipated, therefore we have to forego the pleasure. The most of the contributions for our local papers have been anonymously written, but we find several gems among the number that are worthy a place in its history. Following we give a poem by A. K. Owens, Esq., written at our request which speaks for itself:

M'DONOUGH COUNTY'S PIONEERS.

BY A. K. OWEN.

"Of all the dear hopes among men,
These are the sweetest in life;
A hope for salvation—and then
A home—for my child—for my wife."

I.

Coming out from the distant east,
Out from the ocean's strand,
Away from old Ohio's beech,
Out from the Bluegrass land.

II.

Coming down from the sunny slopes
Of Virginia's mountains,
The rocky dales of Old Vermont,
Massachusetts' fountains.

III.

See—here a man, and there a man
From glen, and dell and bay,
With oxen, wagon, gun and hounds
All westward take their way.

IV.

And now beside a grassy mound
They're tenting on the green;
The thin blue smoke, where they are
camped,
Above the trees is seen.

V.

The night is gone; the early morn
Salutes the coming day:
In dreams, last night—new hopes were
born!
Again they're on their way!

VI.

With faces to the setting sun,
Their kin, their loves behind;
Their hope, their aim, their object one,
Each, in each heart enshrined:

VII.

For nature's wish in ev'ry heart,
Though often it may roam,
Is still to have some hallowed spot
That heart may call "Sweet Home."

VIII.

Then, what was toil, or, what was strife
To sturdy souls like those
Who saw the forest yield new life
And blossom as the rose?

IX.

Who saw the prairies robed in green
Put on new life again!
League after league their lands were seen
In waves of golden grain.

X.

They heard the red man's barb'rous
yell—
Triumphant roll along,
But, soon the hill-top and the dell
Broke forth in Christian song!

XI.

And where the little cabin stood,
Half hid by shady bough,
Stands towering up above the scene
The stately mansion now.

XII.

And where the dark blue smoke arose
From camp-fire's burning brands,
Queen City of the Pioneers
Macomb, in beauty stands.

XIII.

And, so in pride we gaze upon
Her spires and her domes,
We'll not forget the hands that raised
Our humble childhood homes.

XIV.

But, as the days grow old and die;
As summers come and go,
Our hearts return to other scenes,
Of "Forty Years" ago!

XV.

To sugar camp where boiling down
The garnered sap, again
We listen to the deep mouthed hound
(Close followed by the men)

XVI.

Cry long and loud upon the track
Of some poor wounded deer,
Whose doom is sealed—the rifles crack!
Ah! hear the hunters' cheer!

XVII.

The chase is done—the trophy won;
And breakfast waits at dawn;
'Tis syrup stored—in thin scraped gourd,
"Corn bread," and roasted fawn.

XVIII.

No days are there like "early days,"
No *real* joy since then:
Time robs us of our happiness
As we lose faith in men.

XIX.

O blessed sports! O by-gone years,
O'er you old hearts yearn,
And as our eyes grow dim with tears,
To sadder scenes we turn!

XX.

To grassy mounds, long years o'ergrown,
By thicket and by thorn,
Where, precious dust, our loved, our own,
Sleep till the coming morn.

XXI.

For many of the Pioneers
Are camping on the shore
Of death's dark deep, whose tide of years
Will wake them never more!

XXII.

Though some remain, their locks of gray
Admonish us that still
They're drifting from us day by day,
Adown life's sunset hill.

SEVEN HILLS, Ills., March 26, 1877.

PAUPERISM.

The following facts relative to pauperism in the county will be found of interest :

Since August 11, 1863, one hundred and twenty-two persons have been admitted to the almshouse. Of this number 78 were born in the United States, 18 in Ireland, 4 in Germany, 1 in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Canada, 1 in Sweden, 2 in Denmark, and the nativity of 4 unknown. During this period 5 of the inmates have died and 83 discharged, leaving there at the present time 34 persons. In 1876 there were admitted 25 persons, and up to the first of August, 1877, a number still larger, viz, 29. The largest number admitted during any one month was in June of the present year (1877), when 10 were received. For the year 1863 only 1 was admitted ; 3 in 1864 ; none in 1865 or 1866 ; 3 in 1867 ; none in 1868 or 1869, and but one in 1870. Of the whole number admitted, 85 were males and 37 females. The oldest person admitted was Charlotte Bacon, colored, the only one of her race ever received. At the time of her admittance, which was in February, 1864, she was 97 years old. She died February 5, 1876, at the very old age of 109, having a greater age than any person that has ever lived in the county. She came to McDonough county in 1832. The oldest man ever received was Joseph Wheeler, admitted October 13, 1872, at the age of 77 years. He is yet an inmate. The oldest man now there is John Scissils, who was admitted January 1, 1864, and is at present 87 years old.

CHAPTER XL.

MACOMB.

When John Baker erected his log cabin near where the high school building in the fourth ward now stands, little did he think there would spring up around it a busy little city, with all its varied industries. Time, in its unceasing round, brings many changes, and the wild prairie land, with its beautiful flowers, the perfume of which was wafted upon every breeze, is now dotted over with home-like residences, from the lowly cottage to the stately mansion—the homes of those who have prospered in this life. Elegant buildings, filled with products gathered from the entire world, surround a beautiful temple of justice; while the sound of the hammer and hum of machinery are heard upon every hand.

Having a population which entitled them to the benefit of the act which authorized the organization of counties, in the year 1830 the citizens of McDonough voted to organize. The present site of Macomb, being the centre of a county that was square, was selected as the place of meeting of the newly-elected Board of County Commissioners. On the third day of July in that year, the Board met and resolved, that “the present seat of justice be at the house of John Baker, and that for the present the same be known as the town of Washington.”

In December, Hon. James Clarke, one of the County Commissioners, went to Springfield and entered the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, range 21 west. The Legislature of the State, about the same time, passed the following act, which was approved by the governor:

AN ACT to establish a permanent seat of Justice for the County of McDonough.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the County Seat of the County of McDonough be, and is hereby permanently established on the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6, north of*

range 2 west, and that the Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase the said quarter section of land of the United States, as provided by the laws of Congress ; and that the name of said County Seat be called Macomb.

APPROVED December 24, 1830.

Thus the town of Macomb was brought into existence. For several months our fathers persisted in spelling it *McComb*, all the original records having it thus written. As will be surmised, the town was named in honor of General Macomb, who commanded the land forces in conjunction with Commodore McDonough, the commander of the naval forces, at the battle of Lake Champlain. General Macomb was for many years the second military officer in the nation—General Scott ranking first.

By reference to the foregoing act it will be seen that Macomb was made the permanent county seat of McDonough county, and we are told by early settlers that every lot sold in the original town was with the stipulation that such was the case. When the question of removal of the county seat was agitated a few years ago, it was then argued by some that it could not be done, as the conditions on which the lots were sold were such that damages could be secured from the county by the holders of lots for a violation of contract. How true this may be can be determined by reading the act.

The first sale of lots in the town was in May, 1831. Eleven sales were made before the entire quantity was disposed of, by which was realized \$4,903.55. The cost of the same was \$186.88, therefore netting \$4,816.67. The assessed value of this same property is now over \$600,000.

In 1831 a considerable increase to the inhabitants of the town was made. In the spring of this year James M. Campbell erected the first store building in the county, about sixty feet south of the residence of John Baker. The building was of hewn logs, covered with boards, with a puncheon floor. It was in size 18x18. The stock contained in that store was a wonder to behold! A conglomeration of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, iron, nails, queensware, groceries, and the inevitable barrel of whisky, occupying a prominent place, and quite handy to the thirsty customers of the store. Moses Hinton and G. E. Robinson shortly after erected a building on the northeast corner of the square, to be used for general trade. This was a portion of the building long known as the "checkered front," and which now stands on the corner of Randolph and Carroll streets. James

Clark, who had up to this time been living a little southwest of Macomb, erected a log house on the corner of West Jackson street and the square, to be used as a tavern. Originally it had but two rooms in it, but others were added from time to time. The St. Elmo now occupies the site of this old tavern. Although the "accommodations for man and beast," so far as lodging was concerned, was limited, the culinary department was excellently managed. Wild game was abundant in those days, and the "bill of fare" always contained venison, turkey, quail, prairie chicken, rabbit, squirrel, etc., and the bread baked in those old covered skillets cannot be beat for sweetness. A "tavern," or "hotel," has always stood upon that site, and thousands of weary travelers have found a comfortable resting place therein, and a hearty welcome.

At a special term of the County Commissioners' Court, held March, 1836, a plat of the town was adopted, by which the lots were to be 60x120 feet. At a special term held in April following, the order was revoked, on petition of citizens, and another plat was adopted, which is now on record on page six, Record of Deeds, in the office of the Circuit Clerk, and marked plat number one. By this one, the lots were made 60x174, and twelve lots to the block. This last plat was made by J. M. Campbell, after the precise plan of the town Frankfort, Kentucky, Mr. Campbell's native place—the only town with which he was acquainted, and which he supposed a perfect model. Had he been aware that it could have been done, we have no doubt the location of the streets running east and west would have been different, and streets would have been run each side of the square on the north and south, as on the east and west sides. James Vance, one of the County Commissioners, was opposed to any change in the plat, and entered his protest on the records, but without avail. Lots 60x120 feet were large enough in his estimation.

John J. Keaton was appointed to make a survey of the town, according to the plat adopted, for which he was to receive thirty-five dollars. David Clarke and John Baker were employed by the County Commissioners to carry the chain, for which they were allowed fifty cents per day.

Keaton's survey proved unsatisfactory; and in 1834, J. W. Brattle, for many years County Surveyor, was employed to make a new one, and also to make out and file a new plat, according to the survey which he should make. Mr. Brattle performed the

work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, who received and adopted his report, a copy of which is recorded on page 428 Record of Deeds, as plat No. 2. Mr. Brattle found many of the corners wrong, and they so remain till this day, the County Commissioners at that time being afraid to alter, as it would invalidate the sales of lots already made.

In the early days, court week was the time chosen by the yeomanry of the county to come to town and have a little fun. By way of preparation, the grocery keeper laid in an extra supply of the "ardent" for the occasion, as he expected a run of custom, the profits of which would last him for some time, the whisky then, as now, having the effect of making some quiet, others jovial, and some "roaring mad." Fights were of frequent occurrence, but generally of a friendly character—that is, after the fight was over, and one of the parties vanquished, no further ill-feeling was allowed, and the defeated party treated the crowd.

The advent of a circus always brought a crowd. People came from every nook and corner of the county, and while broad smiles played upon their countenances at the prospect of listening to the funny sayings of the clown, they spent their hard-earned money. Who can say they did a wrong? Without newspapers, without telegraphs, without railroads, with a thinly settled country, with none of the means of enjoyment afforded at the present day, their life was indeed hard, and the necessity of a little relaxation and amusement, even if only that afforded by the silly jokes of the professional harlequin, was an absolute necessity.

Until the year 1841, the town of Macomb was governed by the Board of County Commissioners. In this year an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature granting legislative powers to a board of five trustees. The limits of the town were made one square mile, with the public square of Macomb as its center.

The first school houses in the town were erected in the year 1846, James M. Campbell securing subscription from the citizens for the erection of one west of the square, and William S. Hall one east of the square. The houses were eighteen by twenty-eight feet, and built of brick. The one in the west was on the present site of the Baptist Church, and the other where the Third Ward school house now stands. Schools had been held previous to this for many years, but these were the first buildings erected exclusively for school purposes. Mr. Campbell built the third

house in the following year on West Jackson street, near where it is crossed by the railroad.

W. & H. Ervin built the first brick store. Lawson, Parrott & Co., built the first three-story brick, on the site of the First National Bank building. Campbell & Garrett the third, the one now occupied by Loven Garrett as a grocery store.

The Methodist Episcopal brethren erected the first church building, in 1836.

In 1857 cholera raged for a time in the town, striking terror to the heart of many. Men, strong and hearty in the morning, laid in the embrace of death before night. Had it not been for a few brave, strong hearts the death rate would have been far greater than it was. These men, at the risk of their own lives, went to the house where death had entered and quietly removed the corpse and buried it without giving notice of the sad event to the terrified citizens. In this way the fears of the people were kept within bounds. This, we believe, was the only real epidemic that has ever visited this town.

Macomb was incorporated as a city in 1856, by the adoption of a charter similar to that of the city of Quincy. The first election was held on the eighth day of November in that year, and resulted in the election of John O. C. Wilson, as mayor, and James M. Campbell, alderman first ward, Joseph McCroskey in the second, William H. Randolph in the third, and Samuel G. Cannon in the fourth. These gentlemen were elected for six months, or until the annual election, the first Monday in May. It has now been twenty years since its organization, and in that time no city of its size has made more permanent improvement, and none enjoys a better reputation. Its credit has always been first class, and its bonds would doubtless command a premium in the markets of the east. We learn from the Mayor that he is constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry from the capitalists of the country in reference to its bonds, but he has only one answer to make and that is it has none in the market, that the city is governed on the principle "pay as you go." No bonds have ever been issued by the city, save in the instance of the erection of the high school building in the second ward, and of these only about \$4,500 are now outstanding, and these would be redeemed if presented for payment. Not being due the parties prefer the interest which they draw to the face of the bonds. This shows conclusively

that the financiering of the city fathers has been excellent. A glance at the list of officers given in this article will show a good reason for this state of affairs.

Notwithstanding the city has never been prodigal in its expenditures, it has yet never been niggardly. Improvements are constantly being made. During the past year (in 1875) gas has been introduced and lamp posts have been erected at all the principal corners and crossings adjacent to the business part of the city. A regular police force was organized in 1874, since which time there have been but very few instances of house-breaking in the city and two hundred dollars will probably cover every loss from this cause. More than one incipient fire has been stopped, and in the whole time but one fire obtained such headway before discovery as to be impossible to extinguish it. The loss in this fire did not exceed \$200, it being the burning of a small barn.

One of the duties of the police has been the arrest of all suspicious characters. None are allowed to remain in the city more than one night. Should a tramp make his appearance in the city he is at once escorted to the calaboose if night is approaching, or is immediately warned away if in the early part of the day. During the year over three hundred were provided with lodging and hurried off bright and early the next morning. In one night during the past winter twenty-one of this genus were entertained with food and lodging. The care given this class will account in a great measure for the safety of our citizens from the visits of burglars.

One important thing the city yet lacks, and that is a well organized fire department. It has so far in its existence been very fortunate in escaping the ravages of the fire fiend, but there is always danger, and that danger should be provided against. Business men more than pay each year in additional insurance the cost of maintaining an excellent and well-officered company.

The sanitary condition of the city has always been excellent—no epidemic, save the one mentioned, ever visiting it. The Board of Health has usually consisted of three physicians, representing various schools of medicine, with the mayor as an ex-officio member.

The city works over thirty miles of street, and nearly the same in sidewalks, and has a large number of bridges and culverts to build and keep in constant repair.

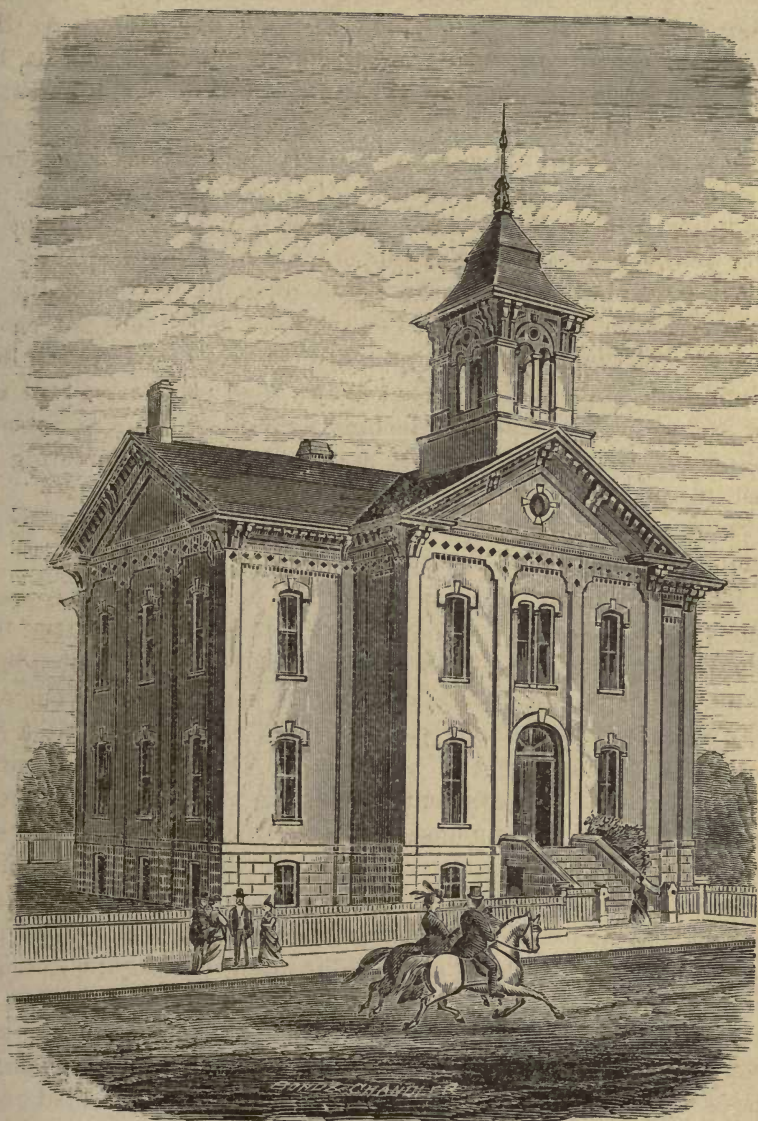
The average expenses for all purposes are about \$17,000, \$9,000 of which are for the schools, and \$8,000 for all other expenses. During the past year, \$21,000 were collected, \$4,000 of which were to be applied to the payment of bonds then due. As there is an assessment amounting to \$1,500,000, this will make a little less than one and one-half per cent., which is the highest rate ever paid in the city.

In relation to the standing of the city, we may say it never has to go abroad to borrow money. Capitalists at home are ever ready and willing to advance all that is needed. No bond has ever yet been presented that was not promptly paid.

Although but one railroad passes through its limits, the city has ever been willing to aid every practicable railroad project. In 1857, at the annual election, \$25,000 was voted to the Rock Island and Alton Railroad; but as the road was never built upon the line projected (making Macomb a point), the money was never called for. A road giving an eastern outlet, or competing line east, would doubtless secure considerable aid from the city.

Some of the peculiar advantages presented by the city of Macomb may be summed up as follows:

Public Buildings.—No city of its size in the west can present finer public buildings. Among others we may mention the court house, which was completed in the year 1870, and which stands in the centre of the public square, and can be seen from every high eminence in the county. The building is of red brick with limestone trimmings, and is fire-proof throughout. From its dome a view of the surrounding country is had as far as the eye can reach. Next, we mention the business houses. These are superior to those of any city of its size in the State. Brick blocks almost entirely surround the square, many of them possessing a very handsome exterior and interior appearance, and all of good size and adapted to the trade of the place. Among the number is a handsome opera house capable of holding about twelve hundred persons. The school houses are the pride of the city, there being two large and handsome structures, with accommodations for about fourteen hundred pupils. One of these is situated in the Second Ward, and the other in the Fourth, or in the eastern and western parts of the city, and both known as high school buildings. The eastern one cost complete, including furniture, some \$30,000, while the western one, built at a later day, when material and labor was cheaper, about \$20,000. The first was erected in



FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, MACOMB.

1865, the city issuing its bonds for a term of years for \$20,000 of the amount. Of this only about \$4,000 remains outstanding. The second building was erected in 1874, and every dollar of the entire amount paid, the city creating a sinking fund for that purpose, and having in the treasury every dollar before the completion of the work. Two large hotels grace the square, one on the east and the other on the west. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Universalists and Methodists have each good church buildings, the others being of but little value.

Mercantile Trade.—The mercantile trade of Macomb is greater than any city or town of like size and character in the State. In dry goods, as large and varied stocks are kept by the dealers as those in cities five times its proportions. The reputation enjoyed by the dealers for selling their goods at bottom figures, is such that their trade extends for miles around, even taking in portions of the adjoining counties. In groceries the same can also be said. We would here call attention to the business notices of some of the leading firms elsewhere found in this work. Statistics of the trade may also be seen.

Stock Trade.—There have been shipped in the last four years an average per year of 237 cars of hogs and 125 cars of cattle from this place, which we regard as a very good showing, considering the many shipping points around it.

Grain Trade.—There are about 300 cars of grain shipped per year, or an average of one car per working day.

Manufactories.—A goodly number of manufacturing establishments are in the place, affording employment to a large number of hands, and doing much to advance the interests of the place. These manufactories are noticed under appropriate heads elsewhere.

Public Schools.—This is another matter in which the citizens of the place take an especial pride. In 1866, on the completion of the high school building in the second ward, Prof. H. H. Smith was employed by the Board of School Directors, as Principal, at a salary of \$1,500, per year, to take charge of our schools. This was a new departure, and bitterly opposed by some of our citizens, who thought it an outrageous sum to pay a man for only six hours work per day, as they said. When Mr Smith began his work he introduced the graded system, and also effected an almost entire

change in the text books then in use. This compelled the purchase by many of a number of new books, and the setting back of many scholars in some of their studies, in order that they might conform to the grade. This created additional excitement, each parent denying the right of the teacher to set his child back, thus compelling a review of a study already gone over. Many complaints were made to the professor, and for days he was interviewed hourly by indignant parents. The expense of the purchase of new books was said to be enormous, when it was an undeniable fact it cost the majority of parents less money to buy the entire new outfit than it would have done had the old series of text books been retained—the new having been introduced at half price. But Mr. S. continued on the even tenor of his way, “being reviled, he reviled not again,” knowing that in due time the system would be approved by all. The wisdom of his course has now been fully shown. For ten years the system has been tried and with the best results, and there is not a parent in the city that has given the subject any thought but will acknowledge it is the better way. There has been an average of twelve or fourteen graduates each year since the third, and the greater part of the teachers now employed in the schools of the city, or that have been employed for seven years, have been graduates. The course of study has been as thorough as in any of the academies of the country. Prof. H. H. Smith continued as Superintendent for three years, succeeding in the perfect organization of every department of the public schools. He was succeeded by Professor M. Andrews, who occupied the position for five years, resigning the same that he might accept a like situation at Galesburg, in this State, at a higher salary. Mr. Andrews, without doubt, is one of the most efficient Superintendents in the State, and success cannot but crown his efforts wherever he goes. His absence has been deeply felt in this city. Professor Shedd next succeeded, serving two years. He was followed by Professor C. C. Robbins. Professor Robbins has long been a resident of this city, but for several years past has occupied a like position in the public schools of Rushville, Knoxville, and other places, positions which he has filled to the satisfaction of his patrons.

Churches.—There are ten Churches in the city, each endeavoring to point out the way of salvation; the religious influence of the community is, therefore, of the best. The denominations represented are as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Cath-

olic, Christian, Congregationalist, Universalist, Presbyterian and Lutheran. The Cumberland Presbyterians had formerly a fair congregation of believers, but for some years have held no service. The combined value of the Church property is about \$50,000. The membership is about 1,300. Connected with their Sunday Schools are about 1,000 scholars. The schools of the city have quarterly conventions at the close of every quarter of the International Sunday School Lessons, the meetings of which are quite interesting and profitable. Other statistics, under this head, may be seen in another chapter.

Description of High School Building in Second Ward.—This building was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$29,000. It is situated on the north side of Calhoun, between Dudley and Madison streets. The architectural design is plain throughout. The plans were drawn by G. P. Randall, of Chicago, and the work done by the city, superintended by W. O. Thomas. The building is 53x94 feet, two stories, with basement, and contains six rooms 26x33 feet, a chapel 48x50 feet, library room, closets, and halls. It is heated by steam, the engine for that purpose being in the basement. There are two entrances to the building, one each in the center of the south and north sides. These entrances open into a hall, from which a stairway leads to the second story. The recitation rooms are each thirteen feet in height, while the chapel is sixteen feet, and all are well ventilated. The basement of the building is constructed of limestone and the main walls of red brick. A belfry arises from over the main entrance, in which is placed a bell weighing twelve hundred pounds. Although the building is not showy, it presents a neat, substantial appearance, and is an honor to the city. The accompanying illustration will give one a very good idea of its appearance.

Description of School Building in Fourth Ward.—This building stands upon the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, and was erected in 1874 by W. O. Thomas, of Macomb, who was likewise the architect. Its entire cost, including furniture, &c., was about \$20,000. It is quite showy, and yet neat and well proportioned. The basement is of limestone, while the main walls are of red brick. It is in height two stories, with basement. A finely proportioned belfry surmounts the main front, in which is placed a bell weighing 900 pounds. There are three entrances—one each on the east, north and south sides. The recitation rooms, of which there are six, are in size 25x33 feet; those on the

first floor being in height 14 feet, while those on the second floor are 16 feet, each being provided with the best modern school furniture, and every appliance that would aid one in acquiring knowledge. The ventilation is well provided for, which will certainly be acknowledged of great importance. The basement is used for storage, fuel and heating purposes, an engine being placed therein which heats the entire building. Everything in connection with the building is in good taste, and reflects great credit upon the city and its architect, W. O. Thomas.

The record book, containing the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the town of Macomb, is either mislaid or lost, so we have been unable to obtain the names of all the officers of the town. In looking over the old papers we discovered the poll books of several annual elections, and give the names of such of those we could find who were elected Trustees, and the year each served :

1849—Wm. H. Randolph, A. S. Bonham, C. A. Lawson, T. J. Beard, John P. Head.

1850—Wm. H. Franklin, Richard W. Stephenson, John P. Head, Wm. L. Broadbuss, Joseph E. Wyne, Chas. Chandler, Wm. T. Head.

1852—B. R. Hampton, C. A. Lawson, J. M. Major, J. P. Updegraff, C. W. Dallam.

1853—Thompson Chandler, J. E. Wyne, J. L. N. Hall, W. S. Hendricks, J. M. Martin.

1854—J. L. N. Hall, J. M. Martin, J. E. Wyne, Thomas J. Beard, C. A. Lawson.

1856—Abraham Rowe, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, J. L. N. Hall, Garrett Bonham.

The following named gentlemen have served the city of Macomb in the offices named and for the years given. We begin the list with the city's organization, and include each year to 1877:

1856—*Mayor*, John O. C. Wilson. *Aldermen*—J. M. Campbell, First ward; Joseph McCroskey, Second ward; W. H. Randolph, Third ward; Samuel G. Cannon, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—H. E. Worsham. *Attorney*—H. E. Worsham. *Marshal*—G. L. Farwell. *Treasurer*—F. D. Lipe.

1857—*Mayor*—J. P. Updegraff. *Aldermen*—James Clark, First ward; Wm. L. Broadbuss, O. F. Piper, Second ward; Wm. H. Franklin, Third ward; T. J. Beard, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—Carter Van Vleck. *Attorney*—C. Van Vleck. *Assessor and Collector*—H. E. Worsham. *Marshal*—G. L. Farwell. *Treasurer*—G. W. Smith.

1858—*Mayor*—J. P. Updegraff. *Aldermen*—Chas. Chandler, First ward; O. F. Piper, P. Hamilton, Second ward; W. E. Withrow, Third ward; W. P. Barrett, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—L. H. Waters. *Assessor and Collector*—J. H. Cummings. *Marshal*—W. L. Broadbuss. *Treasurer*—G. W. Smith.

1859—*Mayor*—James D. Walker. *Aldermen*—Joseph Burton, First ward; Joseph E. Wyne, Second ward; George M. Wells, J. L. N. Hall, Third ward; Samuel G. Cannon, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—George Wells. *Assessor and Collector*—J. H. Cummings. *Marshal*—G. W. Smith. *Treasurer*—J. B. Cummings.

1860—*Mayor*—Charles Chandler. *Aldermen*—W. H. Neece, First ward; R. H. Broadbuss, Second ward; J. L. N. Hall, Third ward; H. F. Chase, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—George Wells. *Assessor and Collector*—C. M. Ray. *Marshal*—G. W. Smith. *Treasurer*—W. W. Provine.

1861—*Mayor*—J. B. Kyle. *Aldermen*—John Knappenberger, First ward; Iverson L. Tywman, Second ward; T. M. Jordan, Third ward; Loven Garrett, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—George Wells. *Assessor and Collector*—C. M. Ray. *Marshal*—G. L. Farwell. *Treasurer*—W. W. Provine.

1862—*Mayor*—B. F. Martin. *Aldermen*—J. H. Baker, First ward; Elisha Morse, Jr., Second ward; Lorenzo Clisby, Third ward; Wash Goodwin, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—George Wells. *Assessor and Collector*—C. M. Ray. *Marshal*—John Q. Lane. *Treasurer*—W. W. Provine.

- 1863—*Mayor*—Edward A. Floyd. *Aldermen*—Alexander McLean, First ward; R. L. Cochran, O. F. Piper, Second ward; W. E. Withrow, Third ward; S. F. Lancy, Fourth ward. *Clerk and Attorney*—Geo. Wells. *Assessor and Collector*—John L. Anderson. *Marshal*—J. P. Updegraff. *Treasurer*—W. W. Provine.
- 1864—*Mayor*—T. M. Jordan. *Aldermen*—Joseph Durr, First ward; James Anderson, Second ward; Lorenzo Clisby, Third ward; John Penrose, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—C. F. Wheat. *Assessor and Collector*—Chauncey Case. *Marshal*—Chauncey Case. *Treasurer*—M. T. Winslow.
- 1865—*Mayor*—T. M. Jordan. *Aldermen*—J. W. Blount, First ward; R. L. Cochran, Second ward; J. P. Updegraff, Third ward; James Brown, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—C. F. Wheat. *Assessor and Collector*—John E. Lane. *Marshal*—John E. Lane. *Treasurer*—M. T. Winslow.
- 1866—*Mayor*—J. M. Martin; *Aldermen*—S. G. Wadsworth, First ward; W. F. Bayne, Second ward; W. S. Hail, Third ward; R. J. Adcock and E. B. Hamil, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—C. F. Wheat. *Assessor and Collector*—John E. Lane. *Marshal*—John E. Lane. *Treasurer*—M. T. Winslow.
- 1867—*Mayor*—T. M. Jordan. *Aldermen*—J. W. Blount and G. H. Bane, First ward; R. L. Cochran, Second ward; Wm. Venable, Third ward; E. B. Hamil and John Shutes, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—Asa Matteson. *Assessor and Collector*—T. B. Maury. *Marshal*—Thomas Galfrey. *Treasurer*—M. T. Winslow.
- 1868—*Mayor*—J. P. Updegraff. *Aldermen*—W. H. Hainline, First ward; O. F. Piper, Second ward; Edward Wells, Third ward; J. W. McIntosh, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—C. F. Wheat. *Assessor and Collector*—H. W. Gash. *Marshal*—G. L. Farwell. *Treasurer*—J. H. Cummings.
- 1869—*Mayor*—Geo. K. Hall. *Aldermen*—J. T. Adcock, First ward; C. N. Harding, Second ward; Wm. Venable, Third ward; T. L. Kendrick, Fourth Ward. *Clerk*—W. E. Withrow. *Attorney*—Asa Matteson. *Assessor and Collector*—J. W. Blount. *Marshal*—James A. Chapman. *Treasurer*—M. T. Winslow.
- 1870—*Mayor*—J. E. Wyne. *Aldermen*—T. Chandler, First ward; J. H. Cummings, Second ward; A. B. Chapman, Third ward; J. Durr, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—S. F. Lancy. *Attorney*—L. A. Simmons. *Assessor*—J. W. Westfall. *Collector*—C. C. Chapman. *Marshal*—John Scott. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1871—*Mayor*—J. M. Martin. *Aldermen*—B. F. Martin, First ward; John McMillan, Second ward; Thomas Gilmore, Third ward; J. W. McIntosh, and S. F. Lancy, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—H. R. Bartelson. *Attorney*, Ira G. Mosher. *Assessor*, J. S. Gash. *Collector*—S. G. Wadsworth. *Marshal*—John Hillyer. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1872—*Mayor*—Charles N. Harding. *Aldermen*—T. Chandler, First ward; J. H. Cummings, Second ward; William Venable, Third ward; James Gamage, Fourth Ward. *Clerk*—William E. Withrow. *Attorney*—William J. Franklin. *Assessor*—J. S. Gash. *Collector*—Willis I. Twyman. *Marshal*—John Hillyer. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1873—*Mayor*—Alexander McLean. *Aldermen*—S. Ross, First ward; R. L. Cochran, Second ward; F. R. Kyle, Third Ward; W. J. McClellan, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—E. P. Pillsbury. *Attorney*—E. P. Pillsbury. *Assessor*—Hugh Ervin. *Collector*—T. J. Martin. *Marshal*—G. Cheatham, William A. Greer. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1874—*Mayor*—Alexander McLean. *Aldermen*—John W. Cook, First ward; J. H. Cummings, Second ward; William Venable, Third ward; James Gamage, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—Hugh Ervin. *Attorney*—E. P. Pillsbury. *Assessor*—Hugh Ervin. *Collector*—Henderson Ritchie. *Marshal*—Karr McClintock. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1875—*Mayor*—Alexander McLean. *Aldermen*—William E. Martin, First ward; J. E. Wyne, Second ward; C. N. Harding, Third ward; D. M. Graves, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—O. F. Piper. *Attorney*—E. P. Pillsbury. *Assessor*—J. C. Reynolds. *Collector*—Robert Brooking. *Marshal*—Karr McClintock. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.
- 1876—*Mayor*—Alexander McLean. *Aldermen*—E. F. Bradford, First ward; J. H. Cummings, Second ward; D. Scott, Third ward; James Gamage, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—O. F. Piper. *Attorney*—J. F. Franklin. *Assessor*—H. W. Gash. *Collector*—J. M. Martin. *Marshal*—Karr McClintock. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chaudler.
- 1877—*Mayor*—Asher Blount. *Aldermen*—William Martin, First ward; Joseph E. Wyne, Second ward; John McLean, Third ward; W. O. Thomas, Fourth ward. *Clerk*—Lewis E. Wyne. *Attorney*—J. H. Franklin. *Assessor*—Hugh Erwin. *Collector*—Henry Shetterly. *Marshal*—Karr McClintock. *Treasurer*—C. V. Chandler.

From the McDonough *Independent* of Friday, February 27th, 1852, we extract the following :

A SIDE GLANCE AT MACOMB.

As there seems to be of late a spirit of rivalry springing up in different sections of this State, and especially so in regard to the growing prosperity of villages and *county seats*, we deem it not out of place to give a statement of the different branches carried on in our town, which certainly cannot be excelled by any seats of justice, notwithstanding other neighboring villages call it a "*one horse town*." The population at present is estimated to be about 1,000. The citizens are mixed—persons from almost every State in the Union ; we have a few Irish, English and German citizens among us, however ; the majority of our citizens are natives of Kentucky and Virginia. In regard to the liberality of our people, we not only challenge the State, but *creation* to excel them.

We have here four Benevolent and Charitable Institutions, all in a prosperous condition, viz. : One Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, one Union, Daughters of Temperance, two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and one section Cadets of Temperance. In regard to religious and intellectual advantages, we are not far behind others of our neighbors. There are several different denominations of Christians here, having three churches, one college with one hundred students, three day schools averaging one hundred scholars, one female seminary, having forty pupils, nine dry goods stores—average capital invested, about \$100,000 yearly—one drug store, one drug and book store, one hotel, several boarding houses, two clothing establishments, two family groceries, six practicing physicians, several attorneys, two general land agency offices, one steam carding and fulling establishment, one bakery and confectionery establishment, one segar and tobacco manufactory, one steam flouring mill, two saw mills—one steam and one horse power—two extensive lumber yards, lots on hand, one tannery, three harness making shops, two shoe and boot shops, two tailor shops, two merchant tailoring establishments, eight blacksmith shops, two plough-making shops, one carriage and wagon establishment, seven carpenter shops, one furniture and cabinet shop, one chair manufactory, one bedstead manufactory, one wholesale and retail stove and tin store, one threshing and saw mill manufactory, one hat manufacturing establishment, one cooper shop, one printing office, with a large and extensive book and job office attached. No BARBER SHOP at present. There are in full growth and cultivation, in and near town, four extensive nurseries, containing choice collections of fruit trees.

By examining the above list of establishments in this place it will be readily perceived that *our* advantages are superior to many other and older inland towns, and, should the contemplated railroad be completed—taking the location of the county, the salubrity of the soil and healthy location—there will be no town in the military tract able to come in competition with us. In bringing up this statement we are actuated by no will of *boasting*, but merely to state *facts* as they are, and, if in our power, humble as it may be, of inducing mechanics and others to "seek first their own interests" and act accordingly. We have ample room yet left in our village, and we are confident that property holders here and throughout the county will dispose of land at a fair and reasonable rate to those wishing to buy.

There is in connection with our town mail facilities, many of which are not afforded to other towns in Illinois. We have four weekly mails—two semi-weekly and two tri-weekly, and as honest an old "Boss" to superintend the post office department as can be "scared" up in the union. Macomb is situated in the centre of the county—the limits extending twenty-four miles across, and is equi-distant between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thus affording great inducements to travellers to visit us, and of receiving communications from distant friends.

We intend in future, if able to procure the necessary statistics, of publishing a true statement of the rise and history of McDonough county from its first survey and location, and also of giving statistics of each town within the county, population at present, manufacturing and mechanical advantages, etc., which each possess.

In 1867 the city was made a Supervisors' District, and given two members of the County Board of Supervisors. Up to this time the city's vote was divided up into the four townships on which it is situated—Macomb, Emmet, Chalmers and Scotland. By an act of the Legislature this was changed, with the result as stated. The following named gentlemen have served on the board: D. G. Tunnicliff, James B. Kyle, B. R. Hampton, C. N. Harding, James M. Campbell, William Ervin, C. V. Chandler, W. H. Hainline, Thompson Chandler, James Gamage.

The two eastern wards of the city elect a Supervisor, and the two western wards an Assistant Supervisor. The eastern part of the city being strongly Republican, always elects one of that party to represent them on the Board. The western part, being Democratic, sends one of that faith as their representative. The fact that several of the foregoing gentlemen have served two or more terms will account for the small number of names given.

In the new City Directory, compiled by James W. Beasley, we find recorded 1,224 names; counting three and one-half to each name, which is a very small estimate, we have 4,284 inhabitants in the city. There are twenty-four Smiths; seventy-six whose names begin with Mc; 164 beginning with S; 149 beginning with W; 147 beginning with M, and 112 beginning with C.

Among the live firms in the city we would call attention to the following:

Thomas Philpot.—This gentleman first established himself in business in this city in 1863. In company with D. W. Hawkins, Esq., he opened a gallery on the southeast corner of the public square, and almost from the first his success was established; and from that day forward there never has been a time when he could not find plenty to do in his chosen profession. In 1871 he sold the gallery to another party, and removed to Galesburg, but only remained there a few months. Disposing of his interests there, he looked around for another location; visited several good towns and good cities throughout the West, and, finding he could do no better, returned to Macomb and fitted up a new gallery on the north side of the square, over the clothing store of S. P. Dewey, and in one of the best locations in the city. Here his old patrons

returned in great numbers, and in a very short time he again enjoyed a run of work as large as ever. The secret of his success lies in the fact that he is a No. 1 artist, and has pride in the work which he does, whether it be a small gem or a large photograph finished in water color or in oil. No better work is done in any gallery, east or west, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. Occupying a suite of rooms in the most eligible part of the city, we find them fitted up in a handsome manner, good taste being displayed in all things pertaining to their internal arrangement. It is really a treat to take a look through the gallery, examining the various specimens of work on exhibition; whether a card photo or one of life size, excellence is written thereon. Mr. Philpot, as we remarked before, takes pride in the character of his work, and desires to give satisfaction to every one—and he will give it. Special attention is given to copying and enlarging old pictures. Mr. Philpot has made a specialty of this class of work for some years, and can take any kind of picture, however old or worn, and re-touch, copy and enlarge to any size from 8x10 to 22x26 inches. Those desiring this class of work should not fail to call and see specimens and learn prices. Pictures finished in India ink or water colors, and at prices far below those of other galleries for the same grade of work. Visitors to the city should make it a point to drop in, see specimens, and leave their order. Gallery on north side of square, over McClellan's clothing store.

Joseph T. Adcock.—Everybody knows Joe, one of the most popular dealers in the city of Macomb. Coming to this city about the close of the war, and as soon as he recovered from wounds received in that "little unpleasantness," he opened a stock of groceries and provisions, and from that time to the present he has engaged in the same line of trade, and, we are pleased to add, success has crowned his every effort. He is now on the east side square, corner East Jackson street, and has in stock one of the finest stocks in the city. Joe always has his eyes and ears open and knows what is going on in the world, and everything in the grocery and provision line that the market affords can always be found in his establishment. Clover, timothy and other grass seeds are a specialty with him. Remember Joe T. Adcock when in want of any of the above named goods, and when having anything in the provision line you want to sell.

Welch & Thornton.—Few men, in the same length of time, have become better known and made more friends than the above named gentlemen. The senior member of the firm, Mr. George S. Welch, is a son of one of the first settlers of the county, but who only came to this city in the fall of 1874. Having previously had a taste of the book business, he desired again to embark in that line of trade, and at once purchased the stock and good will of J. C. McClellan, Esq., then in business on the northeast corner of the square. With characteristic energy he began to push, and soon had a run of custom of which he had reason to be proud. It was his determination that his establishment should be the "boss house." How well he has succeeded, let his numerous patrons testify. In 1876 he received as a partner Mr. Anthony Thornton, who for two years past had filled the position of County Treasurer in a very acceptable manner, and a man as much respected as any in the county. With capital increased the firm branched out more extensively, and in the spring of 1877 purchased the large brick building which they now occupy, on the northeast corner. Their stock is at all times large and complete and worthy the attention of all.

Martin & Sons.—The senior member of this firm began business in Macomb as a cabinet maker, and for a number of years manufactured all the furniture that he sold. That his work was first class many of the old settlers of the county will testify, and the well preserved specimens of his work, in silent language will speak no less clearly and unmistakably. He brought to the town the first general stock of furniture, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the trade. He afterward received as a partner, his son, William E. Martin, since which time the firm has been known as B. F. Martin & Son. The stock and trade of the firm has been constantly increasing from that date to the present time, even while the financial affairs of the county were much depressed. The firm now occupies a room in the Opera House block, near the northeast corner of the square, the main sales-room of which is 20x60 feet with storage room in the rear the same size, while on the second floor they occupy two rooms, 40x60 feet, and every inch of the room above and below being crowded with a stock of goods equal to any in the Military tract.

Venable Bros.—In 1860, John Venable came to Macomb, and on the southwest corner of the square opened a stock of woolen goods and engaged in the purchase and shipment of wool. The

location not being suitable, he soon moved to the north side on the site of his present handsome brick. Adopting for his motto, "Good goods, quick sales, and small profits," he began a business career which has been very honorable and we trust profitable to himself. He has since built a large brick store room thirty by sixty feet, and disposed of his interest in the trade to his sons, William, James C., and John W., who now compose the firm of Venable Bros. For a number of years the firm dealt exclusively in woolen goods, gaining a reputation to be envied for the superior quality of manufacture which they offered for sale. The senior Venable had many year's experience in the manufacture of woolen goods and therefore was well qualified to judge whether an article offered him was "shoddy" or not, and never permitted himself to purchase the former at any price. The reputation gained by the father is well maintained by the sons, and the knowledge of the fact that an article came from Venables is a guarantee of its good quality. The firm added to their line of woolen goods a complete stock of staple and fancy dry-goods, and notions, and to-day carry a stock second to none. The same uniform good quality is maintained in this department as in the line of woolens. While the firm never suffers itself to be undersold, it has always carried a line of the best goods in the city.

Kenner & Brooking.—This firm has been in existence but a few months, and is composed of William L. Kenner and A. V. Brooking, the latter of whom is as well known as any man in McDonough county, being an old settler and having done business here for many years. Mr. Kenner, though not so well known, has many friends, and is a pleasant and agreeable man to deal with. For several years past he has engaged in farming, and in that business been eminently successful. He now returns to the city and engages in a trade in which he has had several years' experience. The firm are successors to the well known clothiers, Major & Trotter, who made an excellent reputation and had a good run of custom, transacting their business in the only honorable way—one price to all. Boy and man were treated just alike, and one could buy just as cheap as the other. The new firm propose to continue the same style, believing it will be more satisfactory to customers, as it is well known that "one price" must be the lowest price. All are invited to visit their store and examine stock and prices. You will find gentlemanly waiters and goods always at bottom prices.

W. M. Lipe.—This gentleman is another old settler of this county, and is as well known and has as many friends as any in it. We speak of him as being an old settler, which is true, but it does not necessarily follow that he is an old man. Far from it; he is in the prime of life, and doubtless will live many years. Mr. Lipe came to this county with his father in 1834, and lived upon a farm for a number of years, then becoming a resident of this city, and the greater part of that time being engaged in the retail grocery trade. His first experience in that business in this city was on the old Campbell corner, and after trying his hand in other locations he has again returned to the old corner, where he has, in a very short time, built up a trade second to none in the city. Should we be asked the reason for his success, we should reply that he keeps a good, clean, fresh stock of goods, he is never undersold, and is pleasant and accommodating to all. Occupying one of the most eligible locations in the city, keeping his stock full, and treating all alike, it is therefore not to be wondered that he does a thriving business. May it never grow less, but increase as the days go by.

A. P. Wetherhold.—A business career of nearly a quarter of a century will either bring a man to the front or send him far to the rear. In business there can be no middle ground for a man to occupy, he must either go forward and keep abreast of the times, or be distanced in the race by his more enterprising neighbors. Day by day we see dropping out of sight those who were once thought to be enterprising business men, but who neglectful of the opportunities presented to them, failed to secure that success which seemed to be within easy reach. The gentleman whose name heads this item has for many years been a resident of this city, and in various enterprises has become identified with its growth and prosperity. Although a good business man, and one that looks closely to his own interests, he yet does not allow his mind to become wholly absorbed in these matters, but in other things in which the people are interested, he takes an active part, and in this way he has brought himself into notice and secured the affection and good will of thousands throughout McDonough and surrounding counties. But it is as a business man we have to deal with him in this article. As remarked, it has been nearly a quarter of a century since he first began business in this city, his first location being on the east side of the square, corner of east Jackson street and the square. Here he remained for some years,

when he removed to the north side, and from thence to the northeast corner, where he established a splendid trade. It has been but a short time since he removed to the south side, in Cottrell's block, where he may now be found, and where has been fitted up for him rooms especially adapted for his trade. He occupies here two floors, the first as a general salesroom, and the upper for the display of his carpets and general storage. A word with reference to the trade of Mr. Wetherhold. The stock consists of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, carpets, etc., and in each department he designs to carry a line of the best goods, and his reputation for superior goods has been made known far and wide. In the carpet department he carries the largest stock of any house in the county, making of this line of goods more of a specialty than any other house. Housekeepers should by all means examine his stock before purchasing. In other departments will be found the best of all goods which there belong, and at prices that will satisfy the closest buyer. Remember A. P. Wetherhold, south side.

T. B. Smith.—This gentleman is well known throughout McDonough county as a contractor and builder, and can exhibit some of the finest work we have. Among the jobs lately completed by him is the fine residence of Thomas Gilmore, Esq., one of the neatest and best pieces of work in the county. While Mr. Smith is capable of doing any work in his line, he is ever willing to work at reasonable prices, believing in the motto, "Live and let live." Those designing to build, or having carpentry work of any kind to be done, should first receive an estimate from Mr. Smith.

James Gamage.—This gentleman came to Macomb in 1862, and has since been a resident of the city, and engaged in one line of trade—that of a market for the sale of fresh meat, fish, oysters, etc. From the first he secured a good run of custom, which in all the years has never forsaken him. Other markets have arisen and vanished away, but the old "Macomb Market" still exists, and will as long as Mr. Gamage remains at its head. Few men in the city have a firmer hold upon the masses of the people, and, when in nomination for office, he invariably runs ahead of his ticket, receiving the votes of many of the opposition. Mr. Gamage has served for some years as a member of the City Council of the City of Macomb, and at present is a representative in that body, and also is a member of the Board of Supervisors. In the

discharge of his public duties he brings to bear upon every question a liberal mind, capable of observing both sides of every question, and acting for the best interest of all. While he would study economy, he does not believe in being niggardly in expenditures for public good, realizing the old maxim that one can be "penny wise and pound foolish." In his private business he exercises the same general care of all details, and therefore has been reasonably successful in his work. He is at all times in the market for the purchase of choice beef cattle, for which he pays the highest market price in cash. He also purchases hides, pelts and tallow. Call at the Macomb Market, Campbell's corner, Macomb, Illinois.

J. M. Martin & Sons.—The senior member of this firm has been for twenty-seven years engaged in contracting and building in this city and county, and some of the best and most substantial work to be seen was by his hands. The junior, Mr. E. P. Martin, is a natural mechanic, and in some classes of work has no superior. For two or three years he was engaged with one of the largest firms in Chicago in stair building and other fine work. The firm is at all times ready to contract and build, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

J. M. and T. H. Downing.—The senior member of this firm came to Macomb in October, 1869, from Quincy, Illinois, having left his native place (Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania,) for that city, where he pursued his studies in dentistry. On arriving in this city he purchased the office and good will of Dr. E. B. Hamil. During the first year he had a fair run of work and succeeded in making many friends and acquaintances; since which time the business has gradually increased until now the firm have the largest dental practice enjoyed by any in this part of the State. In 1874, rooms were secured in Cottrell's block, south side, and arranged especially for the business, and we have no hesitation in saying they have the best fitted rooms in the city or county. In 1873, Mr. T. H. Downing commenced the study of dentistry, and was admitted a member of the firm the past year. This gentleman, as well as the senior members of the firm, is an excellent workman, and is now making regular trips to Blandinsville and Bardolph, in this county, and Plymouth, Hancock county, and we are pleased to chronicle the fact that he has met with uniform good success in each of the three places he visits. The firm is the only one in this part of the state prepared to do

dentistry in all its branches, particularly in gold plate, rubber and celluloid, and none enjoy a better reputation for good work. In the manufacture of rubber plate they are regularly licensed by the Goodyear Rubber Plate Company. Their list of patients is constantly increasing. They are now using when requested by the patient, nitrous oxide gas, a substitute for chloroform, having none of its bad effects. When given, teeth are extracted without pain, and from the time the application is made, the teeth drawn, and the patient fully restored to consciousness, it does not exceed three minutes. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to our readers as perfectly reliable in every respect. All can be assured that what they say they can do they can do, and what they say they will do they will do. We trust their patronage will continue to increase in the future as in the past, and we believe that it will, as "true merit always finds its reward."

Vinegar Manufactory.—Alexander Holmes was the originator of this branch of business in Macomb, and in September, 1874, erected a press on the corner of Washington and McArthur streets, having a capacity of eighty gallons per hour, or eight hundred gallons per day of ten working hours. That year the apple crop was very heavy, and consequently work was plenty, and the press was run nearly to its full capacity for some two or three months. In 1875, apples were very scarce, but notwithstanding a good run was made. A ready sale was found at fair prices for all the vinegar manufactured, and the demand was in excess of the supply. In 1876, another and still larger press was added with a capacity of one hundred and twenty gallons an hour, making now two hundred gallons per day, of ten hours, as the amount that can be produced. It is the design of Mr. Holmes to begin the manufacture each year about the middle of August, and continuing until about the middle of December, and now that he is well prepared for the business we look for this to be one of the main features of Macomb. Pure cider vinegar will hereafter always be kept on hand for sale wholesale and retail. Apples ground and pressed on shares, or the highest market price paid for cider apples during the season.

S. P. Danley.—One of the most popular places of resort in the city is the art gallery of the aboved named gentleman. It has been many years since Mr. Danley ran a gallery on the south side of the square, manufacturing first the old Daguerreotype, then the

ambrotype and other improvements upon the original sun pictures; and one thing can truly be remarked of him, he never drags behind, but is always abreast of the times, and no sooner is a new picture announced, proving to have any merit, but this gentleman is prepared to make it. In photography he has not a superior in this section of the country, and his pictures are known far and wide, and his reputation as an artist is first class wherever he is known. In obtaining life-like pictures of children he cannot be beat, and his judgment with respect to position, light and shade is superior to the majority of artists. His patience with the little ones is to be commended. About the year 1871, Mr. Danley purchased the well known gallery of Hawkins & Philpot, on the southeast corner of the square, and at once occupied their rooms. Here he remained until the building was torn down by David Scott, when he was without a suitable room for some months. On re-building, Mr. Scott fitted up a suite of rooms specially for his use, and to-day a more cosy gallery, or one better adapted to the business, is hard to find. To those desirous of first-class work we have no hesitancy in recommending S. P. Danley. Special attention given to enlarging and copying in oil and water colors.

E. H. Black.—One of the finest business stores west of Chicago is that of E. H. Black, in the Opera House block. This gentleman came to Macomb, some seven or eight years ago, and shortly after purchased a half interest in the book store of H. Seymour, continuing that relation, we believe, some eighteen months, when he retired from the firm and purchased the book establishment of S. J. Clarke, on the northeast corner of the square. In this location he remained until the completion of the Opera House, on the northwest corner of the square, when he moved into the corner room, which is certainly one of the finest in the city and in the State. In this room he has constantly on exhibition a stock of books, stationery, wall paper, window shades, toys and fancy goods that would do credit to a city twenty times the size of Macomb. No one should visit the city without calling at Black's book store.

B. F. Gloyd.—This gentleman for a number of years past has been engaged very extensively in the importation and breeding of fine stock, and credit is due him for the great advancement made in this business in this county. We believe it was at his suggestion that the first importation was made. Mr. Gloyd has now five

horses which are pronounced by good judges to be the finest in the county, and well worth a day's travel to see. The time for breeding to common stock has gone by, as it don't pay, and our farmers begin to realize the fact. A demand always exists for good stock, while for common a sale can scarcely ever be made. Of the horses mentioned, "Banker" is a dark bay, imported Clydesdale, and needs only to be seen to be admired. "Annan-dale" is another Clydesdale, and second only to Banker, and by some would be preferred. "Barney Sperry" and "Johnny Bethel" are both steel-gray, one-half blood Percheron, while "Scotland" is likewise a half blood Percheron. For any information in relation to the above, address B. F. Gloyd, Macomb, Illinois.

A. V. Brooking.—In the stables of A. V. Brooking, this city, may be seen three as nice and noble specimens of the horse as any would wish to see. We are glad to see the interest being taken in breeding the better class of stock in this county. The question, "Will it pay?" we think has been pretty effectually solved, and our farmers now realize and know it will pay. The following horses will be found at Brooking's stables: "Gloria." This fine stallion was imported from France in November, 1874, by Degan Brothers, of Ottawa, Illinois. He is now eight years old, and weighs 1,900 pounds. Is a beautiful dapple gray, remarkably kind and gentle in disposition. "Rothamagus."—Was imported from France in July, 1870, by Dr. B. R. Westfall, of Macomb, Illinois. He is now eleven years old, is $16\frac{1}{4}$ hands high, and weighs 1,700 pounds. "Chickamauga."—Is a bright bay, with black points, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hands high. A natural pacer, and could go in 2:30 before he was hipped. Chickamauga has but six colts that we know of old enough to be trained. Of these Chickamauga, Jr., has a record of 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Susie Ross, 2:32; Billy Butler, 2:38. The Kenner mare, the Crab mare, and Snap Dragon, have never been trained, but can trot a mile in three minutes easily; they are all from very common mares. Any information desired in reference to any of the foregoing mentioned horses, will be cheerfully given by their owner. Call at stables on East Jackson street, or address A. V. Brooking, Macomb, Illinois.

SUMMARY.

The following is a carefully compiled statement of the number of firms represented in the various trades and professions named: agricultural implements, five; bakers and confectioners, two; banks, three; barbers, five; billiard halls, one; blacksmiths, seven;

boarding houses, six ; books and stationery, two ; boot and shoe makers and dealers, seven ; bounty and pension agents, two ; bowling alleys, two ; broom manufacturers, two ; carpenters and builders, ten ; cider and vinegar manufacturers, three ; cigar manufacturers, one ; city scales, one ; collecting agents, two ; clothing and gents' furnishing goods, four ; commission merchants, one ; confectioners, three ; coopers, two ; dairies, two ; dentists, two ; dress and cloak makers, six ; druggists, five ; dry goods, ten ; egg packer, one ; express companies, one ; flour and feed, six ; foundries and machine shops, one ; florists, one ; furniture, three ; grain dealers, two ; gas company, one ; grindstone company, one ; groceries, fourteen ; gunsmiths, two ; hair works, three ; hardware, three ; hats and caps, nine ; hide dealers, three ; hotels, two ; horse breeder and dealer, one ; ice dealer, one ; insurance agents, eight ; lawyers, fifteen ; livery, feed and sale stables, three ; loan agents, two ; lumber dealers, three ; marble works, one ; mattress makers, one ; meat markets, four ; mills, three ; millinery and millinery goods, five ; music and musical instruments, four ; music teachers, six ; newspapers and printers, three ; notaries public, twelve ; notion dealers, two ; novelty shops, two ; nurseries, three ; opera house, one ; painters, eight ; photographers, two ; physicians, ten ; picture and frame dealers, three ; potteries, two ; pump factories, one ; planing mills, one ; real estate dealers, two ; restaurants, five ; saddle and harness makers, three ; sewing machine dealers, three ; steamship agents, three ; master in chancery, one ; sorghum evaporator manufacturer, one ; stove and tinware dealers, four ; tailor shops, seven ; trunk and valise dealers, three ; undertakers, two ; wagon makers and dealers, six ; watches, clock and jewelry dealers, four.

In the above statement are eighty-two different professions and business, engaged in by two hundred and twenty-two different firms.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Brandon, J. F. & Co., southeast corner Randolph and Calhoun.
Co-operative Store, T. J. Beard, agent, southeast corner Square.
Graves, N. J., south side Square.
Hunt, A., south side Square.
Lancy, S. F., northwest corner Carroll and Lafayette.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Beckhaus, H., southeast corner Randolph and Carroll.
Gadd, George, 24, Campbell's Block, west side Square.

BANKS.

Savings Bank—in connection with First National Bank.
The First National Bank, northwest corner Square.
Union National Bank, northeast corner Square.

BARBERS.

Ball, Wm., east side Square.
Field, James, west side Square.
Russell, Wm., No. 16 north Randolph.
Smithers & Brothers, St. Elmo House.
Wolf & Leach, south side Square.

BILLIARD HALL.

Rost, C., west side Square.

BLACKSMITHS.

Broadbudd, R. H., southwest corner Lafayette and Washington.
Gregory, T. L., No. 30 south Lafayette.
Imes, W. L., northeast corner Carroll and Edwards.
Karr, J. P., No. 27 south Lafayette.
Lodge, A. K., South Lafayette.
Massey, R. H. & Co., east side Lafayette and south Washington.
Wallingford, K. A., south side Jackson and west of the square.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Hail, Wm. S., south side Carroll near College.
O'Neal, Mrs. A., No. 45 west Jackson.
Poling, Mrs. E. C., southwest corner McArthur and Carroll.
Russell, John L., No. 72 west Jackson.
Smith, Mrs. M., No. 10 west Carroll.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Black, E. H., northwest corner square, dealer in books, stationery, toys, wall and window paper, pictures and frames.
Welch & Thornton, northeast corner Square, dealers in books, stationery, toys, wall and window paper, pictures and frames.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND DEALERS.

Barry, J., No. 10 north side Square.
Durr & Farmer, south side Square, also dealer in leather.
Hall, Geo. P., south side Square.
Knapp, D., one door north postoffice west side Lafayette.
Lamon, P. E., No. 2 Bailey's Block, northeast corner Square.
Randolph, B. F., No. 15 north side Square.

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENTS.

Cadwalader, C. M., second floor, northwest corner Square.
Withrow, W. E., second floor, Campbell's Block, west side Square.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

Hesh, Peter, north side of Jackson, west of the Square.
Haley, James, west side of the Square.

BROOM MAKERS.

Garrison, M. G., west Jackson and McArthur.
Hobart, W., Washington near Monroe.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Churchill, J. W., west side of Lafayette, near Carroll.
Holmes, W., south side of Washington, west of Randolph.
Holmes, A., southwest corner Washington and McArthur.
McBride, P., Lafayette near Washington.
Martin, J. M. & Son, south side of Lafayette south of the Square.
Pearce & Edwards, southwest corner of Washington and Campbell.
Smith, J., 32 south Lafayette.
Smith, T. B., 9 east Washington.
Stover, J., west side of Lafayette near Carroll.
Thomas, W. O., south side of Calhoun east of Lafayette.

CIDER AND VINEGAR MAKERS.

Brooking & Rowe, southeast corner of Campbell and Calhoun.
Holmes, A., southwest corner of Washington and McArthur.
Pillsbury, E. P., corner of Madison and Washington.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

Dawson, E. P., north side of the Square.

CITY SCALES.

J. S. Smith, city weigher, southwest corner of the Square.

COLLECTING AGENTS.

McGan, P. H., second floor, west side of the Square.
Mosher, J., Court House.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Kenner & Brooking, 3, Bailey's Block, north side of the Square.
McClellan, J. C., 7 north side of the Square.
Wilson & Fellheimer, 16 north side of the Square.
Wald Bros., east side of the Square.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Patrick, C., north side of Calhoun west of Campbell.

CONFECTIONERS.

Dalzell & Hainline, east side of Square.
Dudley, J. C., No. 4, Opera House Block.
Lane, Wm. B., east side of the Square.

COOPERS.

Trull & Son, southeast corner of Randolph and Walker.

DAIRYMEN.

Case, M., north end Randolph.
Pace, Thomas.

DENTISTS.

Downing & Bro., second floor Cotrell's block, south side Square.
Whissen, H. H., second floor, east side Square.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS.

Cale Sisters, second floor Cotrell's block, south side Square.
Cary, A. Mrs., 5 south Randolph.
Dedrick, M. Mrs., 10 north Randolph.
Jacobs, M. F. Mrs., 6 north side Square.
Waller Sisters, east side McArthur, north Jackson.
White, M. A. Mrs., east side Square.

DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS.

Delaney, P. H., 14 north side Square.
Ervin & Son, south side Square.
Keefer, George D. & Bro., northwest corner Square.
Kyle, F. R., south side Square.
Lane & Gore, east side Square.

DRY GOODS.

Bailey, George W., east side Square, corner Jackson, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes.
Bailey & Churchill, northeast corner Square.
Hagerty, W. H., 4 Bailey's block, north side Square.
Johnson, L., northwest corner Square, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes and carpets.
McElrath, T., southwest corner Square, dry goods, boots and shoes.
Ross, S. A. M., east side Square.
Stapp & Wyne, south side Square.
Twyman, H. C., agent, northwest corner Square, dry goods, boots and shoes.
Venable Bros., 11 north side Square.
Wetherhold & Co., south side Square, dry goods and carpets.

EGG PACKERS AND SHIPPERS.

Blount, F. J., southwest corner Randolph and Pierce.

EXPRESS COMPANY.

American, northeast corner Square, J. S. Gash, agent.

FLOUR AND FEED.

McDonough, E., northeast corner Square.
Hunt, A., south side Square.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Fisher, A. & Bro., west side Randolph, opposite freight depot

FLORIST.

Hampton, D. S., No. 29 west Jackson.

FURNITURE.

Martin, B. F. & Son, No. 5 Opera House Block.
McElrath, J., southwest corner Square.

GRAIN DEALER.

Beardsley, S. R., north side Calhoun and Randolph.

GAS COMPANY.

Western Excelsior Gas Company—office over Union National Bank.

GRINDSTONE MANUFACTORY.

Macomb Stone Company—west of city limits.

GROCERIES.

Adcock Bros., east side Square.
Adcock, J. T., east side Square, corner Jackson.
Beard, T. J., agent, co-operative store, southeast corner Square.
Davis, W. H., No. 12 north Randolph.
Farley, John, west side Square, also flour and feed.
Gamage, J. S., No. 7 south Randolph, also flour and feed.
Garrett, L., west side Square.
Lipe, W. M., west side Square.
Pace, G. W. & Co., southeast corner Square, also dealer in flour and feed.
Shumate, D., east side Square.
Simpson, John, east side Square, also dealer in flour and feed.
Slade & Walker, southeast corner Square.
Webb, J. T. No. 9 north side Square.

GUNSMITHS.

Harris, R. E., No. 14 north Randolph.
Whitman, L. F., Lafayette, one door north post office.

HAIR DRESSING.

Clarke, Mrs. B. F., west side Lafayette north of Carroll.
James, Mrs. S. A., second floor, southwest corner Square.
Robinson, Mrs. A. W., No. 13 south Randolph.

HARDWARE.

Blount & Smith, No. 13 north side Square.
Scott & Cook, south side Square, dealers in hardware, china, glass, queensware, paints and oils.
Wells Brothers, north side Square, also dealers in china, glass and queensware.

HATS AND CAPS.

Hall, Geo. P., south side Square.
Kenner & Brooking, No. 3 north side Square.
Lamon, P. E., northeast corner Square.
McClellan, J. C., No. 7 north side Square.
McElrath, T., southwest corner Square.
Randolph, B. F., No. 15 north side Square.
Twyman, H. C., agent, northwest corner Square.
Willson & Fellheimer, No. 16 north side Square.
Wald Bros., east side Square.

HIDES.

Durr, J., south side Square.
Gamage, J., west side Square.
Wald Bros., east side Square.

HOTELS.

Randolph House, southeast corner Square. A. V. Brooking, proprietor.
St. Elmo House, west side Square, corner Jackson. A. H. Shepherd, proprietor.

HORSE BREEDERS AND DEALERS.

Brooking, A. V., stable east Jackson.
Gloyd, B. F., stables rear First National Bank.

ICE.

Gesler, J., corner Randolph and Carroll.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Bradford, E. F., depot of C., B. & Q. R. R.
Chandler, C. V., First National Bank.
Cummings, J. H., First National Bank.
Holland, L., Union National Bank.
Lawrence, R., Court House.

Piper, O. F., 4 north Randolph, second floor.
 Winslow, M. T., First National Bank.
 Wood, N. R., south end of Mechanic.
 Twyman, I. L., east Carroll.

LAWYERS.

Bailey, J. S., second floor, one door south of the First National Bank, west side of the Square.
 Cadwalader, C. M., second floor northwest corner of the Square.
 Campbell, L. F., residence north side of Jackson west of Johnson.
 Franklin, W. H., second floor northwest corner of the Square.
 Franklin, J. H., over Union National Bank.
 Blazer, James M., office with C. F. Wheat.
 Campbell & Prentiss, Campbell's Block.
 Foltz, J. H., Court House.
 McGan, P. H., second floor Campbell's Block, west side of the Square.
 Mosher, J., Court House.
 Neece & Baker, Court House.
 Pillsbury, E. P., over First National Bank.
 Tunncliffe, D. G., second floor Campbell's Block, west side Square.
 Walker, J. M., over First National Bank.
 Wheat, C. F., over First National Bank.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Brooking, A. V., south side of Jackson east of the Square.
 Dodds, W. J., south side of Jackson west of the Square.
 French, S., southeast corner of the Square.

LOAN AGENTS.

Mosher, J., Court House.
 Winslow, M. T., office First National Bank.

LUMBER.

Bartleson & Gilmore, also Hair, Lime and Cement, east side of Lafayette north of Carroll.
 Blount, A., also Hair, Lime and Cement, 34 south Lafayette.
 Penrose, J. & Bro., (native) southeast corner of Jefferson and McArthur.

MARBLE WORKS.

Quin & Wilson, southwest corner Randolph and Carroll.

MATTRESS MAKER.

Garrison, M. G., west Jackson.

MEAT MARKETS.

Adcock Bros., east side of the Square.
 Gamage, James, west side of the Square.
 Davis, W. H., north Randolph.
 Scott, L. W., west side of the square.

MILLERS.

Trull, & Son, southeast corner Randolph and Walker.
 Penrose, J. & Bro., southeast corner Jefferson and McArthur.
 Tinsley, N. P., east side Lafayette, north of Pierce.

MILLINERY AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Cary, A. Mrs., 5 south Randolph.
 Jacobs, M. F. Mrs., 6 north side Square.
 Good, S. C. Mrs., south side Square.
 White, M. A. Mrs., east side Square.
 Broadus, R. H. Mrs., east side Square.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Black, E. H., northeast corner Square.
 Kline, C., 5 north side Square.
 Welch & Thornton, northeast corner Square.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Hall, M. E. Miss, 66 east Washington.
 Hampton, William, 62 east Carroll.
 Chamberlain, Annie Mrs., corner Johnson and Pierce.
 Harker, D. J. Miss, southwest corner Adams and Madison.
 Madison, Miss M., southwest corner Jackson and Madison.
 Marine, Rosa Mrs., Randolph House.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS.

Macomb Independent, H. H. Stevens proprietor, Campbell's block, west side Square.
 Macomb Journal, Hampton & Hainline proprietors, 8 north Randolph.
 Macomb Eagle, C. H. Whitaker proprietor, second floor 11 north side Square.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Baker, J. H., Court House.
 Cadwalader, C. M., second floor, northwest corner Square.
 Chandler, C. V., First National Bank.
 Eads, A., Union National Bank.
 Falkenthal, A. W., second floor Campbell's block, west side Square.
 McGan, P. H., Campbell's block.
 Mosher, J., Court House.

Neece, Wm. H., Court House.
 Tunnick, D. G., second floor Campbell's block.
 Wheat, C. F., over First National Bank.
 Winslow, M. T., First National Bank.
 Withrow, W. E., Campbell's block.

NOTIONS.

Broadbush, R. H., Mrs., east side Square.
 Stryker, E. C. Mrs., north Randolph.
 Donaldson, L. C. Mrs., north Randolph street.
 NOVELTY SHOPS.

Harris, R. E., 14 north Randolph.
 Stearns & Lipe, south side Square.

NURSERIES.

Hampton, D. S., (dealer) 29 west Jackson.
 Kendrick, W. H., west end of Pierce.
 Vawter, A. T. north Lafayette.

OPERA HOUSE.

Chandler's, northwest corner of the Square.

PAINTERS.

Ashton, J. B., southwest corner of the Square.
 Avery & Head, southwest corner of Randolph and Carroll.
 Harrison, T. B., (landscape and portrait) 19, Court House.
 Ingraham & Argenbright, 26 north Lafayette.
 Patterson & Frank, south side of Jackson, east of the Square.
 Russell, J. B., west side of Lafayette north of Pierce.
 Russell, J. T., residence south side of Wheeler west of Albert.
 Frost, Charles, residence north side of Jefferson west of Johnson.
 Sosman, J. S., Basement Court House.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Danley, S. P., second floor southeast corner of the Square.
 Philpot, T., second floor No. 7, north side of the Square.

PHYSICIANS.

Archer, M. C., northeast corner of Jackson and McArthur.
 Bayne, W. F., (eclectic) second floor Bailey's Block, northeast corner of the Square.
 Blaisdell, W. O., (homeopathic) second floor Cottrell's Block, south side of the Square.
 Dunn, B. I., northwest corner of Carroll and Madison.
 Garrison, P. H., second floor Cottrell's Block, south side of the Square.
 Kyle, J. B., Kyle's Drug Store, south side of the Square.
 Livermore & Ellis, second floor northwest corner of the Square.
 McDavitt, V., second floor northeast corner of the Square.
 Westfall, B. R., (Homeopathic) second floor northwest corner of the Square,

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

(See Books and Stationery.)

Rice, W. H., east side of Randolph north of Carroll Street.

POTTERS.

Eddy, A. W. & Co., northwest corner of Dudley and Pierce Streets.
 Stoffers & Allbert, southwest corner of Edwards and Pierce Streets.

PUMPS.

Woodworth, J., south side of Jackson Street west of the Square.

PLANING MILLS.

Thomas, W. O., south side of Calhoun east of Lafayette Street.

REAL ESTATE.

McLean, A., over Union National Bank.
 Baker, J. H., Court House.

RESTAURANTS.

Dudley, J. C., No. 4 Opera House Block.
 Dalzell & Hainline, east side of the Square.
 Lane, Wm., east side of the Square.
 Regnar, J., north side of Jackson Street, west of the Square.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Hoskinson, John., south side of the Square.
 Hoffman, F. J., west side of the Square.
 Naylor, Z. T., southwest corner of the square.

SEWING MACHINES.

Black, E. H. agent, northwest corner of the Square.
 Smith, J. A., agent, No. 10, Randolph.
 Damron, Wm., with E. H. Black.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

Chandler, C. V., First National Bank.
 Holland, L., Union National Bank.
 McLean, A., over Union National Bank.

MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Bailey, J. S., second floor, first door south, First National Bank.

SORGHUM EVAPORATOR-MAKERS.

Price, T. J. & J. M., southeast corner Calhoun and Campbell.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

McIntosh & Blount, north side Square.
 Wells Bros., north side Square.
 Fisher & Bro., (stove makers), west side of Randolph, north of railroad.
 Scott & Cook, south side Square.

TAILORS.

Hastie, W., second floor Holland's Block, Randolph.
 Kerman, Wm., at Wald Bros., east side Square.
 McClellan, J. C., No. 7, north side of the Square.
 Milligan, G., east side of the Square.
 Phelps, Wm., second floor, northwest corner of the square.
 Strauss & Wilson, No. 16, north side of the Square.
 Venable Bros., No. 11, north side of the Square.
 Phelps, J. H., north side of the Square, Bailey's Block.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Lamon, P. E. north side Square, No. 2.
 Kenner & Brooking, north side Square, No. 3.
 Randolph, B. F., 15, north side Square.

UNDERTAKERS.

Martin, B. F., & Son, 5 Opera House block.
 McElrath, J., southwest corner Square.

WAGON MAKERS AND DEALERS.

Brandon, J. F., & Co., southeast corner Randolph and Calhoun.
 Gribble, J. L., 26 and 28 South Lafayette.
 Imes, W. L., corner Carroll and Edwards.
 Lancy, S. F., corner Corroll and Lafayette.
 Stewart & Price, corner Calhoun and Campbell.
 Lodge, A. K. south Lafayette.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Kline, C., 5 Bailey block, north side Square.
 Seem & Broaddus, northeast corner Square.
 Stocker, L., south side Square.
 Wilson, J. H., south side Square.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church, north side Carroll, east of Lafayette street; Elder G. W. Mapes, pastor.
 Congregational Church, north side Carroll, east of Randolph street.
 Evangelical Lutheran Church, east side Campbell, south of Jackson street; Rev. G. H. Schnurr, pastor.
 First Baptist Church, south side Carroll, west of Lafayette street; Rev. J. L. M. Young, pastor.
 M. E. Church, west side Lafayette, north of Carroll street; Rev. M. A. Head, pastor.
 Presbyterian Church, north side Carroll street, east of Square; Rev. J. Moore, pastor.
 St. Paul's Catholic Church, south side Jackson, west of Johnson street; Rev. J. Tuohy, pastor.
 Second Baptist (colored), east side Lafayette, north of Carroll street.
 Second Methodist (colored), west side Square.
 Universalist, east Jackson; Rev. B. N. Wiles, Pastor.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor, Ashur Blount; Clerk, L. E. Wyne; Police Magistrate, O. F. Piper; Attorney, J. H. Franklin; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Collector, Henry Shetterly; Assessor, Hugh Ervin; Engineer and Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Marshall, Karr McClintock; Policemen, Henry Chapman, and John Simmons; Street Supervisor, G. B. Gash; City Weigher, John S. Smith; Sexton, John Shannon.

COUNCIL.

First Ward, W. E. Martin, and E. F. Bradford; Second Ward, J. H. Cummings, and J. E. Wyne; Third Ward, John McLean, and D. Scott; Fourth Ward, W. O. Thomas, and J. Gamage.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ashur Blount, President; Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, Dr. W. F. Bayne, and Dr. P. H. Garretson, Members.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

(Hall third floor Holland's block, northeast corner Square.)

Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., meets first Friday in each month.

Kyle Lodge No. 553, A. F. & A. M., meets third Friday in each month.

Morse Chapter No. 19, A. F. & A. M., meets second Friday in each month.

ODD FELLOWS.

(Hall Gamage block, Second floor, 7. S. Randolph.)

Military Tract Lodge No. 145, meets every Tuesday evening.

Washington Encampment No. 39, meets first and third Thursdays of each month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Samaritan Temperance Society, meets alternately at the churches, Sunday at 4 P. M.

Macomb Literary Society, meets every Monday evening. Hall in Holland's block,

Macomb Shooting Club, meets Campbell's block, west side Square, second Tuesday each month.

McDonough County Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Fair grounds south end of Lafayette.

CHAPTER XLI.

BLANDINSVILLE.

In 1842 Joseph L. Blandin, the owner of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, concluded to locate thereon a new town, and for that purpose secured the service of Samuel Hunt, Esq., County Surveyor, who proceeded to survey and lay it off. To the place was given the name of Blandinsville, in honor of its founder.

The neighborhood in which the town is located had long been known as "Job's Settlement," and was the second one in the county, William and Iraby Job having located here as early as 1827. Even for ten years after the town was located the people in various parts of the county would still familiarly call it by its old name.

No sale of public lots was ever made, and no special effort made to push the town as is now customary. The first lots sold at from twenty-five to fifty dollars each.

The town is very pleasantly situated, and various additions have been made to its territory, the first being by Thomas J. Davis, who had laid off the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; after which we find additions recorded by William H. Grigsby and Thomas I. Sorter on section thirty-three, Joshua Dunham on section thirty-two, and Mr. Foster, northeast quarter section five, Hire township.

The first dwelling house erected after the laying off of the town was by Charles R. Hume, who, together with Joseph C. Blandin, a son of the founder of the place, erected the first store building, the latter of which still stands, and is yet a good, substantial building. It is in size eighteen by thirty-four feet, and is now used as a paint shop.

Blandinsville is surrounded by as fine farming country as can be found in the State, and her growth has been uniform with it. No

effort has ever been made to establish manufactories, and therefore the mercantile and laboring classes are dependent upon the trade of the farming community. The mercantile trade of the place has always been good, its business seemingly never to have been overdone. Among the many who have engaged in business here during the past thirty-five years, we recall the name of S. J. Hopper, who came here about the year 1846, and for some sixteen or eighteen years enjoyed a very large trade. Mr. Hopper continued in business until elected sheriff of the county in 1860, when he removed to Macomb, remaining there until his death, which occurred a few years afterwards. A. P. Hopper came about the same time, and for many years has been engaged in the milling business. Ed. R. Jones has been in the mercantile trade for a great many years. Others somewhat prominent were Harrison and Adonijah Hungate, R. D. Hammond, J. F. Durant, Dr. Huston, Joseph L. Blandin, George W. Blandin, and many others.

In the cause of education Blandinsville has kept pace with the rest of the county, her public schools usually being among the best. At an early date the United Brethren in Christ established in the place an institution of learning, to which was given the name of Blandinsville Seminary. During the short period of its existence it accomplished much good. Not being financially a success, the building and grounds were sold to the village, and is yet used for school purposes.

Until the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the town in its growth compared favorably with others in the county, after which its progress was not so great. The facilities gained by the others from the introduction of the railroad enabled them to gain greatly over her in population and wealth. Her leading citizens at once saw the danger to which she was exposed, and when the subject of constructing the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was agitated, they began at once to take steps to secure its location through their town. Del. Martin, C. R. Hume, S. J. Hopper and others worked hard to this end. Although it was a number of years from the commencement of its agitation until finally completed, its friends never ceased their labors or seemed to weary; they entered upon the work with a determination to succeed in their efforts, and succeed they did. The town itself raised forty-five thousand dollars for the purpose.

The building of the road was the salvation of Blandinsville. A new life and spirit seemed to animate her citizens, and improvements began to be made upon every hand. Fine stone buildings were erected, new dwelling houses sprang up, old ones were repaired and otherwise improved. The slow-going manner of doing business gave way to the Young America mode, all of which has redounded to the advantage of the place. A comparison of the little, one-horse stores of the early day with the mammoth establishment of Dines Brothers, will show the great improvements made. The trade of the place to-day, exclusive of grain and stock, will amount to \$500,000 per year.

With respect to religious privileges, the town has as many advantages as any in the county, there being large congregations of Baptists, Christians, Methodist Episcopal, and United Brethren in Christ, each of whom have fair church buildings. A historical sketch of each of these churches is given in the religious department of this work. Attention is called thereto.

In the transaction of the business of the place we find represented two agricultural implement dealers, one baker and confectioner, one bank, three barbers, four blacksmith shops, two book and stationery, three boots and shoes, two hats and caps, one clothing, one jeweler, two dentists, three druggists, five dry goods, two furniture, two grain dealers, eight groceries, three hardware, two hotels, one justice of the peace, four lawyers, two livery and feed stables, one lumber yard, two meat markets, two mills, two millinery stores, one police magistrate, six physicians, three restaurants, three harness shops, one tailor, three wagon shops, four churches, three secret societies.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

1877.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Clements, W. R., north Main Street.
Conwell & Edmonston, south Main Street.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Foley, J. M., south Main Street.

BANKERS

McVey & Pancake, Main Street.

BARBERS.

Bond, M. M., south Main Street.
McFall, S., south Main Street.
Porter, Daniel, Main Street.

BLACKSMITHS.

Hughes, J. M., one block east of Main Street.
 Sanders & Sorter, south Main Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Fee, J. W., south Main Street.
 Goodnight, T. H., south Main Street.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Alexander, David, Main Street.
 Hollebaugh, W. H., manufacturer boots and shoes, north Main Street.
 Land & Co., W. B., Main Street.

CLOTHING.

Terry, M. A., corner Main and Harrison Streets.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Bennett, L. J., north Main Street.

DENTISTS.

Butler, W. O., north Main Street.

DRUGGISTS.

Emery & Ferman, Main Street.
 Pond, A. B., Main Street.
 Huff, F. M., South Main Street.

DRY GOODS.

Dines Bros., corner Main and Harrison.
 Gillam, J. & J. P., South Main Street.
 Hoffman, J. R., South Main Street.
 McCord, W. H., corner Main and Jackson.
 Pancake, S. M. & Co., South Main Street.

FURNITURE.

Spielman Brothers, North Main Street.
 Wilson, A., South Main Street.

GRAIN DEALERS

Grigsby., W. H.
 Gamage, D. C.

GROCERIES.

Coffman, J. M. & Bro., Main Street, opposite Bank.
 Dines Bros., corner Main and Harrison.
 Gillam, J. & J. P., South Main Street.
 Griffith, H. C., North Main Street.
 McCord, W. H., Main and Jackson.
 Pancake S. M. & Co., South Main Street.
 O. M. Scoville, 5, Main Street.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

Conwell & Edmonson, South Main Street.
 Hume, R. W., one door south of Bank.
 Thompson, N., South Main Street.

HOTELS.

Edel House, northeast corner of the square; Joseph Edel, Proprietor,
 Central House, Main Street; Frank Kellogg, Proprietor.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Gillihan, W. W.

LAWYERS.

Fuhr, George S., Duncan Block.
 Hume, Charles R., South Main Street.
 Ralston, D. R., South Main Street.
 Ward, James R.,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

Carmack & Murray, S. Main street.
 A. Kellogg, S. Main street.

LUMBER, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

Thomas Marsden, S. Main street.

MEAT MARKETS.

J. T. Campbell, N. Main street.
 W. R. Skinner, S. Main street.

MILLERS.

Depot Mills, W. G. Grigsby, proprietor, opposite depot.
Hopper & Meeks, two blocks west of depot.

MILLINERY STORES.

Miss E. L. Foley, Main street.
Helen A. Palmer, S. Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

Clark & Gamble, S. Main street.
J. H. Emery, S. Main street.
R. D. Hammond, Main street.
S. Thompson, S. Main street.
Huston, W. M., Jackson Street.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Hume, Charles R. S., Main Street.

POST MASTER.

Fee, J. W.

RESTAURANTS.

Foley, J. M., S. Main Street.
Gardner, W. E., N. Main Street.
Jones, E. R., S. Main Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Myers, J. M., S. Main Street.
Conway, B., N. Main Street.
Fowler, John W., N. Main Street.

STATION AGENT.

Butler, G. W., Agent T., P. & W. R. R. and U. S. Ex. Co.

TAILORS.

Mason, H. N., S. Main Street.

WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITHS.

Gist & Epperson, Main and Harrison Streets.
Keithly & Phillips, north Main Street.
Sanders & Sorter, south Main Street.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church, Maple Street, one block south Square.
Christian Church, Harrison Street, west of Main Street; T. H. Goodrich, pastor.
M. E. Church, Jackson Street, west of Main; G. B. Snedaker and W. B. Alexander, pastors.
United Brethren in Christ Church, Harrison Street, one block east of Main; Isaac Valentine, pastor.

SOCIETIES.

New Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 263; hall, over Huff's drug store; James Ray, N. G.
Blandinsville Encampment I. O. O. F., No. —; W. R. Skinner, C. P.
Hardin Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 25; John W. Fowler, M. W.

CHAPTER XLII.

INDUSTRY—DODDSVILLE—MIDDLETOWN.

In 1846, Johnson Downen, Esq., living on southeast quarter of section 15, 5 north, 1 west, Industry township, made a proposition to John M. Price, a young blacksmith, to give him an acre of ground, and the neighbors of Mr. D. offered to erect for him a shop, if he would settle there and follow his trade. This offer Mr. Price accepted and a shop was erected for him which he occupied for many years. This was the beginning of the present village of Industry, but at the time no thought was experienced of a town being there located. A postoffice had been located in the neighborhood for many years in charge of Joel Pennington, Esq., an old pioneer of the county, who kept the office at his residence. When Mr. Price settled here the country around was in a wild and uncultivated state, save a farm here and there, the greater number of which were located east and southeast of the present town, around the old Carter settlement. He has informed us he has stood in his door and shot wild turkeys, and from his yard killed deer, squirrels, and other wild game. He remembers killing a wolf where the saw mill on Main street now stands; and again, when the mill was located about the centre of the street opposite Vance's Hotel, upon one occasion, a half grown deer in its fright ran into the mill and was knocked in the head with an ax.

In 1860, Cleon and Desa Reddick came to the place and started a dry goods and grocery store, the first in the place. This business they continued for two years, when J. M. Price purchased the stock and continued the business. These gentlemen were the first to settle here after Mr. Price. Next came Dr. Duncan, so well and favorably known through the south part of the county. He was the first physician in the place, and for some years the only one; and there probably is not a family in the whole town-

ship but has had his professional service. Dr. Duncan departed this life in the Spring of 1877, his loss being deeply felt by the whole neighborhood.

The first survey was in October, 1855, six blocks being laid off by William H. Rile, County Surveyor. In 1858 four additions were made to the town, viz.: Eastern, western, southern and northern; and again, in 1867, Downen's addition was surveyed. The place was given its name by J. M. Price and Cleon Reddick. A nickname had been given it some time previous by Springer, who had called it Pinhook, for what reason is not known by even the oldest inhabitant.

The town has been of slow but steady growth, it having none of the advantages of railroad towns of the present day. During the last three years more improvements have been made in it than during the same length of time in its history, the improvements being of a permanent character. It is hoped these will continue.

Notwithstanding the place was laid out in 1855, it was not incorporated until 1867, when it was organized under a special charter, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town occurring the evening of May 16, 1867. The following are the names of those comprising the first Board: William Sullivan, President; Daniel Carroll, John Shannon, D. M. Creel and B. F. Botchlet. This organization of the place was continued until 1873, when it was re-organized on the 24th of January, under the general law, as a village, with the following named Trustees: John McKinney, President; J. F. Mosser, John W. Flack, J. D. Goble and John D. Merrick.

The village has always been a moral and religious one, and has never, since its organization in 1867, granted license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The public schools of the place have kept pace with those of other towns. The village has a large school building situated on Main street, and from seven to eight months in the year a free school is held therein. Good teachers have usually been employed, at salaries ranging from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month. Prof. H. M. Towner was employed as principal during the school year of 1876 and '77. Perfect satisfaction was rendered by this gentleman to the patrons of the school. Prof. Thomas Odenweller is engaged for the season of 1877-'78.

Three church buildings are in the place, and divine services are held in each. The denominations represented are Christian,

Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. Sketches of each of their organizations will be found elsewhere in this work. Rev. J. L. Towner, pastor of the Christian Church, has held that relation a longer period than either of the others. His ministrations have been very acceptable to the people.

In manufactories the village has not much to boast, and until a railroad is secured will probably never do much in this respect. A flouring mill, which supplies the people with an excellent quality of flour, a saw mill and a wagon shop are the only representatives of this branch of industry in the place.

The village is twelve miles from any railroad station, and four towns with railroad depots are situated that distance from it, viz.: Macomb, Table Grove, Vermont and Adair. These facts serve as a drawback to the prosperity of the place, but, as before remarked, the town prospers nevertheless. Among her business men are several that are alive to her interests, and who work to that end. The population of the town is at present about five hundred.

The following named gentlemen occupy the position of Trustees of the village at the present writing: J. W. Leach, President; John McKinney, Simon Gustine, P. B. Cordell, John A. Sullivan, J. H. R. Clayton.

The following is a summary of the number and various kinds of business firms: Agricultural implement dealer, one; blacksmith, one; boot and shoe-makers, two; barber shop, one; restaurant, one; carpenters, three; drug stores, two; general merchandise, two; groceries, three; hotels, one; saddle and harness shop, one; hardware stores, two; insurance companies, one; meat markets, two; mills, two; millinery and dressmaking one; millinery and notions, one; painters, one; photographers, two; physicians, three; wagon makers, two; societies, three.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. W. Leach, Hickory street.

BLACKSMITH.

Caleb Hathaway, Sullivan street.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

B. F. Blotchett, Main street.

John McKinney, Sullivan street.

CONFECTIONERY, RESTAURANT AND BARBER SHOP.

J. R. Patterson, Main street.

CARPENTERS.

J. S. Baymiller & Bro., Sullivan street.
James Kee, Hickory street.
James Laughlin, Main street.

DRUGS.

Hyatt Bros., Main Street.
Kyle, Joseph B., Main Street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Merrick, J. T., Main Street.
Mosser, J. F., Main Street.

GROCERIES.

Cordell, J. W., Main Street.
Greenwell, Charles, Main Street.
Sheesley & Butcher, Main Street.

HOTEL.

Vance House, Main Street, W. R. Vance, proprietor.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Bechtol, U., Main Street.

HARDWARE.

Cordell, J. W., Main Street.
Taylor & Son, Main Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Industry Mutual Insurance Company. Henry Black, President; W. R. Pennington, Treasurer;
John Downen, Secretary.

MEAT MARKETS.

Greenwell, Charles, Main Street.
Pennington, Benjamin, Main Street.

MILLS.

Industry Mills, E. Fish & Son.
Saw Mill, Hyatt, Snowden & Co., Main Street.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

Kemper & Sullivan, Mrs., Main Street.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

Kemper, E. B., Main Street.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Cordell, Presley, with J. F. Mosser.

PAINTERS.

Seward, D. A., Hickory Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Pittman, George N., Main street.
Robinson, James R., Main street.

POSTMASTER.

Cordell, J. W.

PHYSICIANS.

Creel, D. M. Office over Kyles' drug store.
Duncan, Charles. Office at residence.
Shannon, George. Office with Hyatt Bros.

WAGON MAKERS.

Kemper, J. M., Sullivan Street.
Black, J. T. N., Main street.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Vance, W. R., Clerk. Office in hotel.
Downen, John, Police Magistrate. Office over Kyles' drug store.
Black, John W., Justice of the Peace. Office over Kyle's drug store.

SOCIETIES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT.

Industry Lodge No. 271. John McKinney, Secretary; Douglas Pennington, N. G.
Industry A. F. and A. M., No. 327. I. N. Beaver, M.
Industry Grange No. 58. A. J. Vail, Master; W. S. Pile, Secretary.

BAND.

Industry Cornet Band, H. C. Sullivan, Leader.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church. Elder J. L. Townner, Pastor.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
Methodist Episcopal Church.

DODDSVILLE.

This town is on the southern line of the county, with a portion of it in Schuyler county. It was laid out in 1836 by Samuel Dodds. That portion in this county is on section 32, Industry township. In the town are two good churches—the Presbyterian and the Methodists—W. G. Irwin, dealer in dry goods and groceries, also Postmaster; J. B. Wheeler, blacksmith; J. H. Wheeler, wagon maker; J. W. Donoley, M. D.

MIDDLETOWN.

(P. O. FANDON.)

Under the head of "Early Settlements," in Chapter viii, will be found notice of this place; therefore, we think it unnecessary to say more in this connection. The following comprises a list of business houses represented in the town: Minton Hatfield, general merchandise; Robert Jeffries, drugs and groceries; W. W. Moore and J. H. Voorhees, blacksmiths; J. M. Mills, D. J. Fugate and I. N. Wear, physicians; M. Hatfield, postmaster; John Griswold, patentee.

CHAPTER XLIII.

PRAIRIE CITY.

This town is situated on a beautiful rolling prairie, surrounded by a country which, in fertility of soil, is not surpassed in the State of Illinois. The whole country around is dotted over with some of the finest and best improved farms in the county. Prairie City is truly a city of the prairie, and its founders could not have selected a more beautiful and eligible location, or a name more appropriate for the town. The place was laid out on the projected line of the Northern Cross, now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in 1854, by Ezra Cadwallader, Anson Smith, Ezra D. Smith and Edwin Reed, men of excellent judgment and more than ordinary business qualifications. The same year Messrs. Parker & Barnes, of Canton, came to the place, and opened a stock of general merchandise, first in a farm house near town, then in a store building on Main street, near Smith, which they erected for this purpose. This was the first building erected in town, and Parker & Barnes have the honor of being the first to engage in business. In their store-room Rev. Truman Grigsby, a Baptist Minister, preached the first sermon in the town. Rev. Samuel Dilly, a Congregational Minister, was next, preaching a short time thereafter in the house of Ezra Smith.

The town is laid out with streets running east and west and north and south. The original town only comprised forty acres, and lots were made 66x120 feet. Several additions have since been made to the town, and it now covers considerable ground; but the principal portion of it is located on the northwest quarter of section one of Prairie City township, being the extreme northeastern portion of the county, seventeen miles from Macomb, and one hundred and eighty-six from Chicago.

In 1855, a frame school house was built, in size about 20x30 feet, on Clay street. The following year the Presbyterians erected a church building, being the first in the town. Ezra Cadwallader erected the first building for hotel purposes—the City Hotel.

In 1856, Alonzo Barnes, James R. Parker and Joseph Drake platted the first southern addition to the town, giving a lot to any one who would build a house thereon costing not less than one hundred and fifty dollars. This had the desired effect, inducing many to come here to make their homes. The place now grew so rapidly that it became necessary to incorporate as a town. Accordingly, on Saturday, January 10, 1857, a public meeting was held and the question voted for or against incorporation. Thirty-nine votes were cast for and five against. The proposition having been carried, an election was held on Saturday, January 24, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing five Trustees, when the following gentlemen were elected: David Negley, L. H. Bradbury, J. B. Robinson, George Hettle and M. T. Hand. A. Fisher was chosen as the first clerk of the board. A few days thereafter the board met and adopted such ordinances as were thought for the best interests of the place.

No town can be supposed to exist without a newspaper, so in the early part of this year, one was issued from this place. As an illustration of the rapid growth of the town, we copy the following communication which appeared in the *Prairie City Chronicle* under date April 23, 1857:

“The rapidity with which our beautiful village has grown must astonish the natives. Notwithstanding the opposition of two rival towns, it has far exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine founders. Where now stands the Presbyterian Church, with its spire pointing heavenward, the school house by its side, where the growing idea may learn to shoot; the large and commodious edifice erected and occupied by Messrs. Barnes & Fisher and L. J. Washburn, near the railroad, the Cope House, and a dozen other buildings in which are carried on a general mercantile trade, and dwelling houses scattered over nearly a quarter section of land, with a family in every seven by nine room—I say, where now stands all these, three years ago nothing was to be seen but the prairie grass waving in the summer breeze, with here and there a lowing herd, as they enjoyed the luxuries which nature had provided for them.”

In 1859 there was inaugurated an institution in this place which spoke well for the early settlers of the town. We allude to the Prairie City Academy, started under the auspices of the Free Will Baptist Church. For several years the institution met with good success, students being attracted there from many of the adjoining counties, and a bright future seemed before it, but for some cause dissatisfaction arose as to its management, and the town, which had a half interest in it, withdrew its influence and support, and the church not being able to support it alone, it was compelled to suspend. The property was sold, the town becoming the purchaser, and it is now used for the purpose of a public school.

With reference to the public schools of the place, the citizens take an especial pride, and not without cause. From the report of the superintendent of schools of the town we gather the information that they are in a very flourishing condition, the general average in deportment, attendance and study being better than in any of the schools with which we are acquainted. The graded system was adopted a few years ago and has worked to the satisfaction of nearly everyone. There are three school buildings, known as the East, West, and Academy schools. In these schools for 1876, and 1877, were employed seven teachers, under the superintendency of Prof. J. H. Graham, an experienced and efficient instructor and director, as follows: Sadie Hamilton, Assistant; Miss E. J. Vose, teacher in the grammar school; Miss Nancy Morgan, intermediate; Misses Lou Brinkmeyer, Julia Barnes, and Addie Durham, primary. So far as we can learn all give good satisfaction. The average salary paid these teachers is \$53 per month. Average number of pupils in attendance is 330. The following named gentlemen compose the present Board of School Directors: B. F. Bradbury, J. A. Hamilton, and A. T. Irwin.

There are five denominations of Christians having organizations in this village, viz: Presbyterians, Missionary Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. Each of these have good comfortable church edifices. Taking into consideration the number and excellent quality of the schools, and the number of churches, with large and efficient memberships, it is not to be wondered that Prairie City is a moral and religious town, and that temperance generally prevails. License has only occasionally been granted by some of the Town Boards for the sale of intoxicating

liquors. In the early part of 1874, a saloon was opened by a Mr. Colwell, the result of which was evil, so much so as to attract the attention of the noble-hearted women of the town, and they determined, if possible to avert the danger ere it was too late; accordingly they presented the following to the Board of Trustees at a special meeting held March 6, 1877, which had the desired effect :

“ We, the women of Prairie City, respectfully inquire whether if Mr. Colwell now ceases to retail intoxicating drinks in Prairie City, you will return to him such part of the money he paid on his present license as will be the proportion for the time from which he ceases until the close of his term of license? We regret exceedingly the necessity of our seeming in any way to interfere with the management of civil affairs in our village, but our hearts have been pained for months by the result of the liquor traffic to the unfortunate victims of intemperance and their defenseless families. The time has come, in our judgment, when it should cease—must cease.”

Thus the efforts of a few resolute women, in their weakness accomplished what man, in his boasted strength, could not do.

The old cemetery one-half mile north of town was used as a final resting place for the dead but a few years, when, becoming too small, and no land adjacent could be purchased, it was thought best to purchase a larger tract, and therefore a five-acre lot was purchased one mile northwest of town, and is now known as the new cemetery.

On the seventeenth day of December, 1873, a vote was taken for or against organizing as a village, under the general law of the State, resulting in its almost unanimous adoption, only four votes being polled against it. Under this law the village Trustees have greater power than is bestowed upon the town Trustees under the old organization. The first annual election for village Trustees occurred Tuesday, April 21, 1874, the following named gentlemen being elected as members of the board: T. L. Magee, president; A. T. Irwin, A. Burr, J. Alex. Hamilton, J. S. Alexander and John T. Davis; clerk, R. D. Stevens.

The first resolution passed by the board was in favorance. and the first ordinance was upon the same subject. The following named persons have since been elected members of the board of trustees: 1875—J. E. Dunham, president; A. T. Irwin, J. F. Davis,

J. Alex. Hamilton, B. F. Bradbury, and A. Lanphere. 1876—T. L. Magee, president; A. T. Irwin, J. H. Wilson, J. S. Alexander, J. F. Davis, and W. J. Randolph. C. W. Taylor is the present village clerk.

Prairie City has seldom been without its weekly paper. In April, 1857, B. W. Seaton began the first publication of the *Prairie City Chronicle*, which continued about one year, when it was merged into the *Prairie Chief*, and published in the interests of the Good Templars. This sheet was continued but a short time. The next was the *Prairie Chicken*, a small seven by nine sheet, which soon took its flight to other regions. In 1869, the *Prairie City Herald* was established by Chas. W. Taylor. This paper has obtained a national reputation—its short, pungent editorials being copied in almost every sheet throughout the Union.

As showing the amount of business transacted by the railroad company, from figures furnished by Hon. W. McCredie, Freight Auditor of the road, we glean the following: For the past five years there were shipped an average each year of corn, 205 cars; oats, 29; rye, 35; cattle, 43; hogs, 80; flour, 2; other freight, 96. Received during the same time, per year: lumber, 84 cars; agricultural implements, 4; merchandise, 107; other freights, 24. A total of 449 shipped and 218 received.

A better class of dwelling houses are shown in this town than in many of its size in the country, while the business houses are good, but none of any special pretensions. There are several business firms in the village worthy of a special notice, among which we may mention the following:

Alonzo Barnes.—This gentleman, in company with Major Parker, as we have before remarked, was the first to open a stock of merchandise in the place, as early as 1854, nearly two years before the completion of the railroad; and from that time to the present has never been out of the mercantile trade. Major Parker remained but a short time, when he withdrew, Mr. Barnes continuing the store until 1869, when he disposed of his interest, and at once engaged in the hardware trade, which business he yet follows, having a large and profitable trade. His place of business is on the corner of Smith and Main streets, and his main salesroom is crowded with everything pertaining to the hardware trade. Especial attention is given to heating and cooking stoves, and the best manufactures in the country are represented. In builders' hardware he carries as fine an assortment as can be found in the

county. He is also engaged in the manufacture of tin and sheet iron ware, and will do job work in this line as low as can be done in the county, and warrant all work. In an adjoining room he carries a fine line of furniture, which should be examined before purchasing.

W. F. Taylor is one of Prairie City's most enterprising young men. Wilbur came to this place in 1867, and opened a small stock of books and stationery in a room on Main street, and, like thousands of others, had a hard time in establishing a trade. But pluck and determination will accomplish wonders, and we therefore see Wilbur, after a lapse of ten years, enjoying a satisfactory trade, which increases year by year. His stock comprises every article usually found in a book and notion house suitable for the wants and desires of the people of this neighborhood. Wilbur deserves success, and should have it.

Andrew Burr.—This gentleman came to Prairie City in its infancy, and soon thereafter engaged in mercantile trade, and ever since has been one of her leading business men—one who stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens in the town and country surrounding. In his store, on Washington street, near the depot, may be found a full line of staple and fancy groceries, builders' hardware, paints and oils. He also deals extensively in lumber, a good stock of which he always has in his yard near his store, and at prices as low as can be obtained elsewhere in the county. That he may continue to enjoy success in trade is the desire of all his many friends.

S. P. Tobie.—Sixteen years ago this gentleman opened in the jewelry business in this city, and has since met with good success. In his store room on Main street may be found a full line of the latest styles of jewelry, silverware, and all brands of the celebrated American watches. As a workman Mr. Tobie is A No. 1, and all work entrusted to his care will be done to the satisfaction of his patrons, and guaranteed in every respect. Besides his jewelry stock may be found here a fine line of the celebrated Remington breech-loading shot guns, revolvers, and cartridges. In this line Mr. T. undoubtedly carries the best assortment in the county.

J. A. Hamilton.—Mr. H. came to this place in 1855, and commenced business as a dealer in boots and shoes, continuing the same for ten years. He was the first to engage in this line of trade in the town. In 1865 he purchased a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, since which time he has continued in

this trade, together with that of furniture and musical instruments. He has at all times a good assortment of all kinds of goods in his line, and, together with his salesman, will endeavor to please all who favor him with their patronage. You can't find a better place at which to trade.

B. F. Bradbury.—Is the proprietor of the leading dry goods and grocery houses of this village, and one well worthy the liberal patronage he has so long enjoyed, and the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, not only in the town but in the surrounding country. One of the first to engage in the mercantile trade here was L. H. Bradbury, the father of the present proprietor, who soon after received as a partner his son, and the firm was long known as L. H. Bradbury & Son. In 1874, the senior Bradbury retired, leaving the business in the hands of its present owner, who will doubtless continue the same for many years. Mr. B. has a large and commodious store room on the corner of Main and Washington streets where may be found a large and well selected stock of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, staple and fancy groceries, glass and queensware, etc., etc. Mr. B's. long business experience enables him to buy goods at bottom figures, which, together with his judgment in selecting the best quality and the latest styles of goods, enables him to offer his trade superior inducements. "A liberal man deviseth liberal things," says the wise man of old, and believing in the truth of the maxim, we have no hesitancy in recommending this gentleman to all our readers as a representative man of his town.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

1877.

BAKER.

Trumphy, Henry, north side of Main, near depot.

BANK.

First National Bank, south side of Main.

BARBERS.

Humphrey, David, Washington Street, near Main.
Young, S. S., south side of Main, near Smith.

BLACKSMITHS.

Bivens & Taft, Main, near Center.
Robertson, H., Main, near Centre.
Steach, H. S., Main, near Centre.
Steach, R. R., Main, near Ohio.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Taylor Bros., north side of Main, near Smith.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

Gebhardt, Henry, south side of Main.
 Rose, James A., south side of Main, near Ohio.
 Dean, C. A., Main.

BROOM MAKER.

Vinning, J. B., Main, near railroad.

CABINET MAKERS.

David, S., east side of Smith, near Washington.
 Risley, Michael.

CARPENTER.

Phillips, A., west side of Washington.

CLOTHING.

Davis, J. F., south side of Main, near Washington.
 Hamilton, J. A., south side of Main, near Washington.

DRESS MAKERS.

Burt, Mrs. Mary, east side of Washington, near Main.
 Foresman, Mrs. E. B., north side of Main, near Smith.

DRUGGISTS.

Brinkerhoff, E. L. M., Main Street.
 Krieder, W. L. & Co., Main Street.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND NOTIONS

Bradbury, B. F., corner of Main and Washington Streets.
 Mead, A., southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets.

FURNITURE.

Barnes, Alonzo, northeast corner of Main and Smith Streets.
 Hamilton, J. A., south side of Main near Washington.

GROCERIES.

Bradbury, B. F., corner of Main and Washington Streets.
 Burr, A., Washington Street near the depot.
 Harrah, C. A., Main Street near the railroad.
 White, E., corner of Main and Washington Streets.
 Lyons, F. C., south side of Main Street near the railroad.

GUN DEALER.

Tobie, S. P., south side of Main near Smith Street.

HARDWARE.

Barnes, Alonzo, corner of Main and Smith Streets.
 Burr, A., Washington Street near the depot.

HOTELS.

City Hotel, C. Heminover, proprietor, Washington near Main Street.

JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Tobie, S. P., Main near Smith Street.
 Wagoner, A. H., Washington near Main Street.

LAWYERS.

Boynton, E. A., south side of Main near Washington Street.
 Sanford, H. C., Washington Street.

LIVERY STABLES.

Combs, Robert, Washington Street.
 Everly, George V., City Hotel.

LUMBER.

Burr, A., Washington Street, near depot.
 Kendrick, T. L., Washington Street, near depot.

MEAT MARKET.

White, E., corner East Main and Washington Street.

MILLS.

Central Mills, J. B. East, corner Main and Center Streets.
 Eagle Mills, Joshua Larkins, Washington Street, near depot.
 Prairie City Mills, John E. Dunham.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

Chapin, Miss N. C., north side Main Street, near Smith.
Hoyt, Mrs. A. R. north side Main Street.
Pippit, Mrs. J., south side Main Street, near railroad.
Hobart, Mrs., south side Main Street, near Smith.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Durham Susan, Mrs., north side Main Street, near Smith.

PHYSICIANS.

Krieder, W. L., Main Street.
Magee, T. L., south side Main Street, near Washington.
Westfall, A. M., Main and Washington Street.
Vose, Julia Mrs., north side Main Street.

POSTMASTER.

Smith, Ezra D., corner Main and Smith Streets.

PAPERS AND PRINTERS.

"Prairie City Herald," H. B. Taylor, Editor, office corner Main and Smith Streets.

RESTAURANTS.

Clark, Thomas, Washington Street, near Main.
Foster, Z. A., Main Street.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Magee, A., south side Main Street, near Smith.
McCartney, E. C., north side Main Street, near Smith.

STATION AGENT.

Irwin, A. T., also Express Agent.

TAILORS.

Byerly, John, Washington Street.

WAGON MAKERS.

Steach, George C., Main Street near Center.
Woodmansee, F. A., (also carriage), corner of Main and Ohio.
Bivens, Thomas E., Main Street.

CHAPTER XLIV.

BUSHNELL.

The thriving city of Bushnell is most beautifully situated, and surrounded by the finest country in the Military Tract. In 1854, before the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, John D. Hail, of Macomb, sold a two-third interest in the northeast quarter of section 33, 7 n., 1 w., to D. P. Wells and Iverson L. Twyman, also of the city of Macomb, and the three together determined on the establishment of a town on that site. William H. Rile, Esq., then County Surveyor, under the direction of Messrs. Hail, Twyman and Wells, laid off the town, running the streets parallel with the railroad, which had then been graded through the proposed site, and which extended across the quarter, entering thirty-five chains south of the southwest corner, and passing out the same number of chains north of the northeast quarter. The quarter was divided into forty-eight blocks of twelve lots each, the blocks being 360 feet square. Two streets, running parallel with the railroad, one on either side, were made seventy feet wide, and all others sixty.

The first public sale of lots was made in May, 1854. About seventy lots were sold, realizing about \$6,000, the prices varying from \$30 to \$120 each.

The town was named in honor of Hon. N. Bushnell, at that time President of the Northern Cross Railroad, the name by which the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was then known.

When the town was laid out there was nothing on its proposed site but a large "wolf pole," a pole erected on the highest eminence in the neighborhood where it could be seen by the parties engaging in the wolf hunt and to which all would tend, meeting

in one common center. The nearest house was Hiram Markham's, three miles west. For miles around not a rod of land was enclosed by a fence, and not a road was located in the neighborhood. The country was just as wild as when created by the Author of the Universe, and upon the trackless prairies there was as much danger of being lost as in a dense forest. In 1855, John Hendrickson, at present station agent at Bardolph, then a young man of seventeen or eighteen years of age, became lost on the prairie between the present site of the towns of Prairie City and Bushnell. He became so bewildered as night came on, that he could not tell the direction in which he was going, and wandered around in a circle. Not returning at night, his father organized a party to search for him, and with lanterns and guns they started out. The dismal howl of the prairie wolf could be heard upon every hand and the heart of the young man became faint, indeed, as the hours wore on. He was afraid to cry out, for fear of starting the wolves, but the party in his search had no such fears, and ever and anon they would call out his name. Finally, he heard the call and faintly answered. Soon the party closed around him, and the lost was found, and glad enough he was to be rescued. He now thinks the click of the telegraph instrument is music far preferable to the howl of the prairie wolf, especially as it sounded on his ears about twenty years ago.

Twyman, Wells & Hail erected the first business house, which they sold to Hiram Markham, who brought the first stock of merchandise to the town. The stock was not very large, but it answered the wants of the people at that day.

William Cord, Hiram Markham, and William Vickers were the first to erect dwelling houses in the place. John Crawford commenced the erection of the first hotel, but before completion sold it to John D. Hail, who, in the summer of 1855, completed the same and opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The growth of the town was not very rapid the first year, the railroad not being completed and the people not accustomed to push things through with lightning speed. But in the second year, as the sound of the locomotive's whistle could be heard in the distance, they began to pour in, and by the time the merry call of the conductor, "all aboard," was heard the town was fairly alive, and the spirit of young America seemed to pervade every citizen of the little village, and dreams of future growth and great-

ness pervaded the minds of all. A class of citizens came to the village possessed of indomitable perseverance and grit and with a determination to make the town one of the best in the State of Illinois. Among the early settlers who worked for the best interest of the place we recall the names of Hiram Markham, James Cole, James Kelly, Dr. Clarke, Daniel Negley, James Smith, — Hunt, A. Everett, A. Hess, and S. A. Hendee.

The original proprietors of the place, imbued with a spirit of liberality, gave to the town two blocks of land—one on the east side of the railroad, and one on the west. They also gave lots to such religious denominations as would build houses of worship. We find, therefore, to-day two beautiful parks and several beautiful and pleasant church edifices, and the community a strictly moral and intelligent one.

The first three or four years were disastrous to the welfare of the town, in consequence, principally, of the failure of the crops. Many farms had been opened, but the farmers had used up all their means in improvements, trusting they would be rewarded with good crops, which, failing them, left them in debt to the merchants of the place. The consequence of this state of affairs was that the merchants were unable to meet their bills, which caused the suspension of several. Notwithstanding all this, improvements were constantly made, buildings for stores and dwellings were being erected, and the population was rapidly increasing.

In 1867, the T., P. & W. Railroad surveyed a line through the place, and the city subscribed to its capital stock, to aid in its completion. Many persons prophesied that by the introduction of the cross-roads the town would be killed, as all the country trade would be lost. Well, says Bushnell, to offset this we will erect a few manufactories. The extensive factory of Nelson, LaTourette & Co., for the manufacture of pumps, wind-mills, furniture and croquet, was first erected, soon followed by the LaHarpe Cultivator Works of Pierpont & Tuttle, which is doing a very large and constantly increasing business. Other manufactories we observe, among the number being Messrs. Ball & Sons, carriage builders, Ayres & Decker, barbed wire fence, John W. McDonough, rustic furniture. These are but the nucleus around which others will gather in time, and we look forward to see the time when the place will be a large manufacturing point. With its railroad and other facilities there is really nothing to hinder.

During the past year, changes have taken place in the location of the passenger depots of the Galesburg and St. Louis divisions of the C. B. & Q. railroads. The two have been consolidated and removed up to the junction of the two roads. This will be a great convenience to the traveling public, and will be appreciated by them. The entire management of the station business is now controlled by the pleasant and accommodating A. H. McGahan.

Great improvements have been made in general appearance of the city in the past few years. New walks have been laid, the streets all put in good repair, and all things now wear an air of neatness to be commended. Two beautiful parks, one on either side of the railroad, capable of holding several thousand people, are thrown open to the public and afford a pleasant place for picnic parties, public speaking, etc.

During the year 1876, at a cost of about \$20,000, the city erected a high school building, which is an ornament to it. In this, as in all other matters, Bushnell does not propose to be outdone, but intends that her public schools shall be the best. We trust she will ever be animated with this ambition. Our public schools are the hope of the nation, and upon their success or failure depend the future of the republic.

The various benevolent and reformatory societies are well represented, there being flourishing lodges of Masors, Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Good Templars. The Odd Fellows have lately fitted up one of the neatest lodge rooms in this part of the State. Bushnell has many live firms in her midst, quite a number of whom special mention is made further on in this article. To transact the business of the place we find three agricultural implement dealers, one national bank, two bakeries, three barber shops, four blacksmith shops, two books and stationery, four boot and shoe manufactories, four carpenter shops, three cigar manufactories, four clothing stores, one coal yard, eleven dry goods stores, two dentists, five dress making establishments, four drug stores, one foundry and machine shop, three furniture dealers, thirteen grocery stores, three hardware stores, three harness shops, five hotels, two justices of the peace, two jewelry stores, five law firms, two livery stables, two lumber yards, two marble works, four meat markets, five millinery stores, two mills, two newspapers, two picture galleries, four painters, six physicians, one piano and organ dealer, two real estate agents, ten restaurants and confectioners,

two sewing machine agents, two tailor shops, one veterinary surgeon, four wagon and carriage makers, one wire fence manufactory.

The Gleaner, published early in the year 1877, in an article upon the trade and business of the place during the previous year, gives much useful information. from which we glean the following facts :

During the year there was expended in building \$40,000; for grain, \$500,000; for stock, \$255,715; merchandise sold \$600,200; manufactured articles produced, \$280,000, or a total of \$1,766,015 used in the transaction of the business of the city. To this might be added unenumerated business not given by the Gleaner, which would swell the amount to \$1,800,000.

Pierpont & Tuttle, in the same time, made 4,500 cultivators, 1,000 double shovels, 100 ground plows, 500 hand cultivators. The firm employed about 50 hands.

It required about 3,400 cars to ship the grain purchased by Bushnell men.

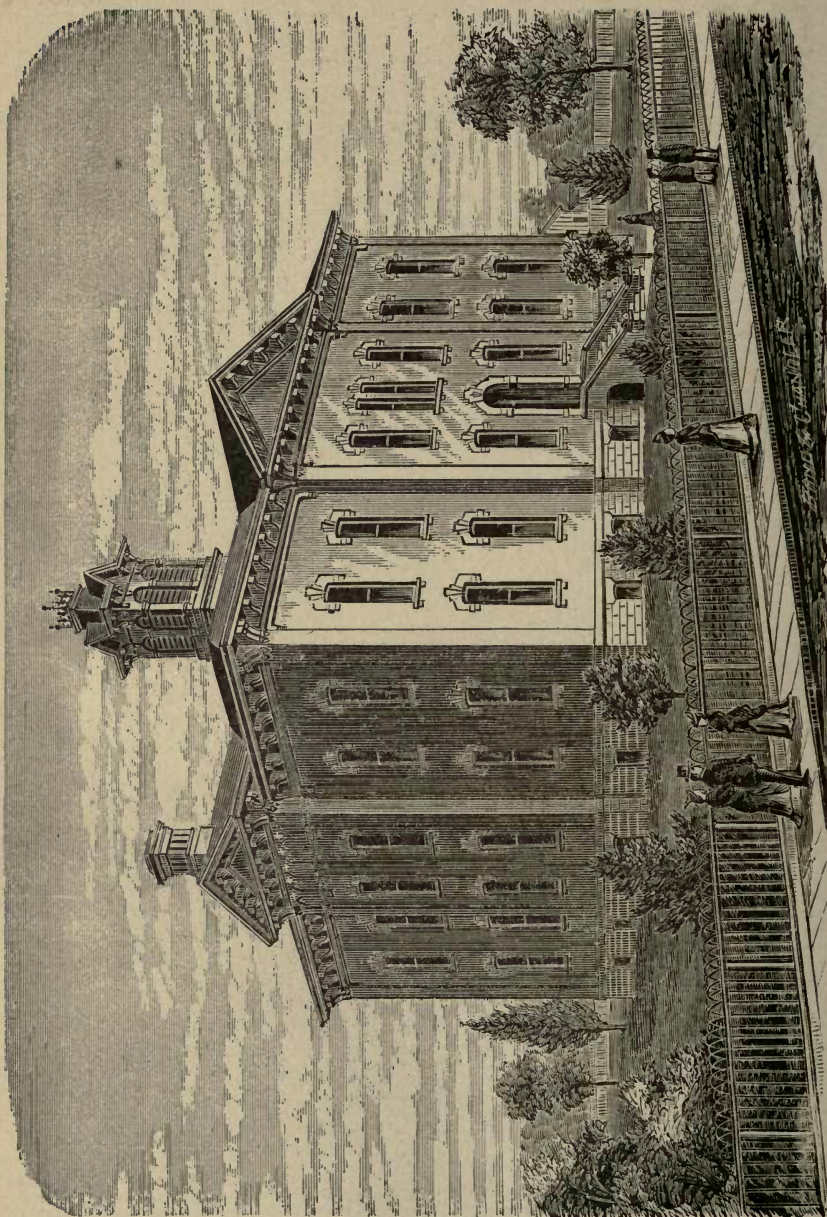
A Library Association was organized in January, 1869, under act of the Legislature approved March 3, 1845. The association has now about 1,000 volumes, comprising the principal standard works and popular works of the present day. The following named persons are its present officers: W. J. Frisbie, President; Solon Bemfel, Secretary and Librarian; J. R. Kay, Treasurer.

At an election held March 24, 1869, for or against the adoption of a City Charter, there were polled 284 votes for and 24 against the proposition. At the first annual election for city officers, held April 5, 1869, the following named persons were elected: J. B. Cummings, Mayor. Aldermen, 1st ward—Manning F. West, one year; James W. Kelly, two years. Aldermen, 2d Ward—James Ayres, one year; James Cole, two years. Aldermen, 3d Ward—William H. Oglesby, one year; I. N. McElvain, two years. Aldermen, 4th Ward—Fisher Brown, one year; A. E. Barnes, two years. M. A. Luce, Attorney and Clerk; Joseph Parks, Treasurer; Garret Nevius, Treasurer.

Since 1869, officers have been elected as follows :

1870—*Mayor*—John B. Cummings; *Attorney and Clerk*—M. A. Luce; *Marshal*—C. C. Morse; *Aldermen*—First ward, E. D. C. Haines; Second ward, D. M. Wychoff; Third ward, W. H. Oglesby; Fourth ward, S. A. Hendee; Against license.

1871—*Mayor*—J. B. Pearson; *Clerk*—E. E. Chesney; *Marshal*—C. C. Morse; *Aldermen*—First ward, Pardon Woolley; Second ward, James Ayers; Third ward, William Shreeves; Fourth ward, Garrett S. Nevius; For license.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, BUSHNELL.—(Photographed by Shreve & Corwin.)

- 1872—*Mayor*—J. B. Cummings; *Clerk*—E. E. Chesney; *Marshal*—George Davis; *Aldermen*—First ward, Joseph Hoover; Second ward, D. M. Wychoff; Third ward, G. Wenzel; Fourth ward, A. E. Barnes; Against license, only fourteen votes for.
- 1873—*Mayor*—Stockton West; *Clerk*—G. C. Redings; *Marshal*—Robert Ferguson; *Aldermen*—First ward, A. Downey; Second ward, Jasper Clark; Third ward, William Shreeves; Fourth ward, S. A. Hendee.
- 1874—*Mayor*—Stockton West; *Clerk*—G. S. Ridings; *Marshal*—R. H. Ferguson; *Aldermen*—First ward, J. H. Smith; Second ward, R. W. Wheeler; Third ward, E. K. Westfall; Fourth ward, A. E. Barnes.
- 1875—J. B. Cummings. *Mayor*. G. H. McElvain, *Clerk*. R. H. Ferguson. *Marshal*. *Aldermen*—First ward, B. F. Nickey (long term); E. D. C. Haines (short term); Second ward, R. W. Wheeler; Third ward, J. E. Chandler; Fourth ward, Thomas Cochran.
- 1876—Stockton West, *Mayor*. G. H. McElvain, *Clerk*. F. Deuel, *Marshal*. *Aldermen*—First ward, W. F. Beadles; Second ward, J. Dennis; Third ward, J. G. Shreeves; Fourth ward, A. E. Barnes—against license.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM BUSHNELL OVER THE T. P. & W. RAILROAD TO—

	MILES.		MILES.
New Philadelphia	5	Scottsburg	5
Stonington	10	Good Hope	9
Seville	13	Sciota	13
Smithfield	16	Bladinsville	19
Cuba	21	LaHarpe	25
Civer	26	LaCrosse	29
Canton	31	Burnside	34
Rawlts	34	Ferris	39
Breeds	37	McCall	41
Glassford	43	Elvaston	48
Mapleton	48	Hamilton	52
Orchard Mines	51	Keokuk	53
Hollis	52	Warsaw	57
Peoria	60	Cisco	29
ElPaso	92	Iowa	35
Gilman	146	Burlington	44
State Line	170		

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM BUSHNELL, OVER C. B. AND Q. R. R., TO—

	Miles.		Miles.
Quincy	71	Chicago	192
Fowler	60	Rockford	179
Paluma	57	Sterling	126
Coatsburg	55	Rock Island Crossing	89
Camp Point	50	Moline	86
T. W. and W. Junction	44	Orion	67
LaPrairie	42	Lynn	63
Augusta	35	Alpha	54
Plymouth	31	Rio	49
Colmer	26	N. Henderson	45
Tennessee	20	Alexis	40
Colchester	18	Spring Grove	34
Macomb	12	Monmouth	28
Bardolph	5	Lennox	22
Prairie City	5	Roseville	16
Avon	8	Swan Creek	11
St. Augustine	13	Youngstown	10
Abingdon	19	Walnut Grove	5
Saluda	23	Epperson	5
Galesburg	28	Adair	9
Hannibal	90	Table Grove	14
Louisiana	114	Vermont	19
Knoxville	33	Astoria	25
Yates City	51	Baders	30
Elmwood	54	Browning	34
Peoria	81	Frederick	40
Burlington	58	Beardstown	43
Wataga	36	Ovenzville	53
Oneida	40	Concord	58
Altona	44	Chapin	62
Galva	51	Winchester	72
Kewanee	60	White Hall	87
Buda	74	Greenfield	99
Wyonet	80	Sheffield	104
Princeton	86	Brighton	121
Mendota	108	Upper Alton	132
Sandoval	135	Alton Junction	132
Aurora	153	Alton	137
Napierville	162	St. Louis	154

Description of School Building.—Elsewhere will be found a beautiful illustration of the High School building, which is situated on block eight, Hess' addition. As will be observed, the building is two stories in height, with basement, the latter of which is built of stone, and the two upper stories of red brick. The basement is eight feet in height, divided into four rooms, and used for storage, etc. The engine for heating the building is situated therein. Each of the upper stories are divided into four recitation rooms, each in size 28x32 feet, fourteen feet high, while there are halls, closets, etc., connected with and leading into the various rooms. The building is capable of accommodating, without inconvenience, five hundred pupils. In addition to this, the city has two other buildings, used for school purposes—one in the third, and one in fourth ward. The high school building was designed by William Quayle, Peoria, Illinois, and built by Charles Ulrichson, Peoria, and is said by good judges to be first-class in every respect. It was commenced August, 1876, and completed July, 1877. The School Board, under whose supervision the work was performed, was composed of the following named members: S. West, President; and E. D. C. Haines, W. J. Frisbie, J. B. Cummings and S. C. Haines, members; G. H. McElvain, Secretary. The present School Board is composed of the following named persons: William T. Beadles, President; C. A. Baldwin, R. S. Randall, J. W. Sparks and J. L. Griffith, members; M. Lovely, Secretary.

The school grounds comprise a whole block, and is enclosed on three sides with a neat plank fence, stripped and capped; and in front, on the east, with iron picket. The playgrounds are 200x360 feet. The outhouses are of brick, one on each side, and about 200 feet from the building.

The city of Bushnell deserves great credit for the erection of this building, which is the largest in the whole county, being in size 78x81 feet, covering 6,118 square feet, and costing \$20,000. With a full corps of efficient teachers in every department, with a school board alive to the best interests of education, the schools of this city will rank with any in the county or State. The following named are the teachers employed for the session of 1877-78: Abram Neff, Superintendent; Eli Fisher, Assistant Supt.; Mrs. Agnes Sparks, grammar A; Mrs. Richmond, grammar B; Mrs. Higgins, first intermediate; Mrs. Brooks, second intermediate; Miss Hattie Woodman, first primary; Mrs. Richardson,

second primary; Miss Aline McGee, third primary; Miss Eva Anderson, fourth primary.

W. J. Frisbie.—Among the enterprising citizens of Bushnell, none do more, or has its interests more at heart, than William J. Frisbie, who came to this city eight or ten years ago and purchased a stock of drugs, etc., continuing the business to the present time. He is pleasant and agreeable to every one, be he child or man, and the same care which he would take to secure the favor of one he would take for that of the other. We have said that none have the interest of the city more at heart; this is true, and is often exhibited. In the cause of education he has taken special interest, and has done much to advance the grade of the public schools. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the School Board, and gave much of his time to superintend the construction of the new school house which is an ornament to the city. In the discharge of his private business affairs he brings to bear a strong will and determination, with pleasant and agreeable manners, and therefore has many friends and a legitimate trade second to none in the county. His stock consists of everything in the line of drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, glass, druggists' sundries, etc.

T. F. Seibert.—Mr. Seibert came to Bushnell about the year 1867, and for a time clerked for James Cole, but in 1863, in company with Lemuel Aller opened a store on East Main street, Bushnell, under the firm name of Aller, Seibert & Co., the co-partnership continuing until the spring of 1871, when he purchased the interest of his partners, continuing alone to the present time. Mr. S. is a pleasant and accommodating gentleman, one who thoroughly understands his business, and well deserves the patronage he receives. One feature of this store deserves special mention, and that is the quality of goods. Great care is taken in the selection of the stock, and none but the best goods are purchased, the house having built up an excellent reputation and a good trade in consequence of this fact. The knowledge that an article came from Seibert's is a sufficient guarantee of its superior quality. Mr. Seibert is located in Andrew's block, East Main street.

M. L. Walker.—This gentleman is the successor of G. C. Ridings in the jewelry trade, and is found occupying room with W. J. Frisbie, on East Main street. Although a young man, Mr. Walker is a first-class workman, and thoroughly understands his trade, and all work left in his hands will be attended to to the

satisfaction of those who favor him with their orders. His stock of watches, clocks, plated ware and jewelry, is as large as any house in the county, and in quality and price he stands head. We take pleasure in recommending him to the readers of this work.

West, Kaiser & Co..—No firm in McDonough county is better known than that of West, Kaiser & Co., now occupying the large three story brick on West Main street, and having three salesrooms each eighty by twenty feet. It has been but a few short years since the Kaiser Bros. came to this city and opened a small stock of general merchandise, but these few years have witnessed a great change in their affairs. The little one horse store has grown to mammoth proportions and the firm now carry the largest stock and enjoy the largest trade of any single store in the county. Each of the three salesrooms are used for a special department, the first on the south being used for their grocery stock, the second or middle room for dry goods, and third or north room for clothing. Let the season be what it may, each of these rooms are always crowded with goods and customers. To an outsider it would seem the firm never experienced dull times. The reason for this success may be summoned up as follows: Large stock, adaptability to the market, pleasant and accommodating disposition of both proprietors and salesmen.

D. N. Wisherd.—Situated in the midst of a splendid county, rapidly improving in wealth and steadily increasing in population, and at the crossing of three different railroads, Bushnell can not help becoming a good point for quick distribution of manufactures and general merchandise. Recognizing this fact, Mr. D. N. Wisherd, one of the most enterprising and accommodating business men in the State, began about the year 1872, in connection with a general retail trade, the wholesale trade in oysters and fresh fruit. During the summer, or fruit season, he begins early by receiving invoices of the same from as far south as the State of Tennessee, and closes up by receiving the growth of the northern States of Michigan and Minnesota. In fresh oysters, the season begins in September and ends late in the spring. In this latter trade he fills regularly orders from north, south, east and west, and will always duplicate Chicago prices, thus saving transportation. Such enterprise is to be commended and encouraged, and we trust the trade of Mr. Wisherd will continue to grow, as it assuredly will.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Kelly & Hoover, corner of Hurst and Crafford Streets.
 Miner, James, West Main Street.
 Harris & Pearson, East Main Street.

BANKS.

Farmers' National Bank, West Main Street.

BAKERY.

Wisherd, D. N., Hail Street.
 Frank, Chas., East Main Street.

BARBERS.

Couch, W. H., opposite American House.
 Harper & Waggoner, East Main Street.
 McDonald, C. H., West Main Street.

BLACKSMITHS.

Ayres, James, Hail Street
 McElvaine & Shaughnessey, Hurst Street.
 McGehu, Hail street.
 Albrigt, Hurst street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Randall, R. S., east Hail street.
 Bradfield, J. A., Postoffice building.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Schharr, Adam, east Main street.
 Winkle, L., east Hail street.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Colyflower, Dave, Hurst street.
 Davidson & Co., east Main street.
 Dodge, Frank P., west Main street.
 Sample & Nickey, west Main street.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Davey, Gardiner & Sorter, west Main street.
 Kreig, Ferdinand, west Main street.
 Angle, Henry, east Main street.

• CLOTHING.

Alcan, P., east Main street.
 Siebert, T. F., east Main street.
 West, Kaiser & Co., west Main street.
 Zeiner, L., east Main street.

COAL.

Couch, Thomas, yard, east Main street.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Aller, Lem., 36 east Main street.
 Cole & Co., corner Hail and Main streets.
 Haynes, J. W., east Main street.
 Hey & Scott, 8 east Main street.
 Hendee, S. A., west Main street.
 Henry & Co., east Hail street.
 Hunt, W. H., east Main street.
 Hunt, M. F., east Main street.
 Seibert, T. F., east Main street.
 Shreeves & Parks, Main and Hail streets.
 West, Kaiser & Co., west Main street.

DENTISTS.

James, Dr. J. A., Cole's block.
 Murphy, Dr. J. D., Hendee Block.

DRESS MAKING.

Funk, Miss L. W., west Main Street.
 Kerns, Miss Mattie, over Alcan's store.
 Mann, Mrs., east Main Street.
 McLean, Miss, over West, Kaiser & Co's.
 McCowan, Mrs., east Main Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS.

Clarke & Co., J. S., west Main Street.
 Frisbie, W. J., east Main Street.
 Sparks & Bro., east Main Street.
 Zook and Johnson, east Main Street.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Wann & Balfour, near the railroad crossing.

FURNITURE.

McDonough Bros., (manufacture rustic) west Main Street.
 Miner, W. H., east Main Street.
 Oblander Bros., west Main Street.

GROCERIES.

Aller, Lem, No. 36 east Main Street.
 Clarke, J. S. & Co., west Main Street.
 Cole, J. & Co., corner of Hail and Main Streets.
 Couch, Thomas, east Main Street.
 Fowler & Co., east Main Street.
 Haynes, J. W., east Main Street.
 Hendee, S. A. & Co., west Main Street.
 Henry, Smith T., & Co., No. 999 east Hail Street.
 Hey & Scott, No. 8 east Main Street.
 Hunt, W. H., east Main Street.
 Shreeves & Parks, corner of Main and Hail.
 Stevens, A. S., east Main Street.
 West, Kaiser & Co., west Main Street.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

Griffith, Amos & Co., west Main Street.
 Harris & Pearson, east Main Street.
 Kelley & Hoover, corner of Hurst and Crafford Streets.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Goeppinger, G., East Main.
 Leib, John, West Main.
 Schnarr & Beaver, Hurst,

HOTELS.

Bushnell House, S. Bradfield, proprietor, opposite C., B. & Q. depot.
 Hendee House, S. A. Hendee, proprietor, West Main Street. \$2 per day.
 National Hotel, A. Hess, proprietor, Crafford Street, opposite East park.
 St. Charles Hotel, L. H. Green, proprietor, Hurst Street. \$1.25 per day.
 Sorter House, Joseph Sorter, proprietor, opp. P. & W. Depot.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Spencer, W. A.
 Vail, J. C.
 Cummings, J. B.
 Hoover & McElvain.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Anderson, J. L., over the post office.
 Hunt, S. A., East Main.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Fox, G. W.

JEWELRY.

Denning, J., East Hail.
 Walker, M. L., East Main,

LAWYERS.

Barnes & Fox, Hendee Block.
 Chesney, E. E., Bank block.
 McConnell, Jos. B., Cole's block.
 Oglesby, W. H., East Main.
 Sanders, McKinney & Sanders, Cole's block.

LIVERY STABLES.

Chandler & Sperling, West Main,
 Wood, G. F., West Main.

LUMBER, LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT.

Alexander & Haines, West Main.
 Griffith, Chidester & Co., West Main.

MARBLE WORKS.

Humes, M., East Main.
 Kachler, F.

MEAT MARKET.

Mill, John, East Main.
 Nessel Brothers, Hail street.
 Spader & Hawn, west Main street.
 Stevens, A. J., east Main street.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Davison, Mrs. J. M., west Main street.
 Kerns, Miss Mattie, over Alcan's.
 Knapp & Sister, Mrs., Masonic Block.
 Mann, Mrs., east Main street.

MILLS.

Depot Mills, Hicks & Atwater, opposite C., B. and Q. R. R. Depot.
 Excelsior Mill, G. S. Nevius, proprietor.

PAINTERS.

Fairman, T., Hail Street.
 Warner, E. F., Hail Street.
 Saville, Thomas, Hail street.
 Perrine, P. R., Hail street.

NEWSPAPERS.

Bushnell Record (Republican)—S. A. Epperson, editor and proprietor. Office over postoffice.
 The Gleaner (Independent)—J. E. Cummings, editor and proprietor. Office west Main street,
 up stairs.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Danley, R. C., west Hail Street.
 Shreeves & Corwin, No. 38 and 40 east Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

Beadles, W. T., over West, Kaiser & Co.
 Kay, J. R., Cole's Block.
 Scroggs, R. G., Masonic Block.
 Westfall, E. K., over Zook & Johnson.
 Sparks, J. W., east Main street.

POSTMASTER.

Epperson, S. A., Hail street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

Perrine, John, S. & Co., Hail street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Haines, S. C., P. O. box 31.
 McElvain, G. H., agent B. & M. R. R. lands; office in Cole's block.

RESTAURANTS AND CONFECTIONERIES.

Brockson, Ned, near depot.
 Bradfield, J. A. (toys), in postoffice.
 Duke, S. A., west Main street.
 Depot Restaurant, T. L. Morgan, near depot.
 Frank, Chas. (bakery), east Main streets.
 Hamilton, A., east Main street.
 Lichtendahl, H., east Main street.
 Lauterbach, Wm., east Main street.
 Oblander, Henry, east Main street.
 Vance, J. M., opposite C., B. & Q. depot.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.

Swartz, J. W., west Main street.
 J. S. Perrine & Co., east Hail street.

STATION AGENTS.

C., B. & Q. R. R. A. H. McGahan.
 T., P. & W., B. O. Mastic.

TAILORS.

Schrader, Peter, Cole's block.
 Walther, J., over West, Kaiser & Co.'s.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Thompson, J. C., West Main, at Wood's stable.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Ayers, James, Hail Street.
 Ball & Sons, East Main.
 Hall, E. E., Hurst Street.
 Smith, E. H., Hurst Street, opposite the St. Charles.

WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURER.

Illinois Wire Fence Co., Hail Street.

CHAPTER XLV.

BARDOLPH.

Bardolph was laid out August 3, 1854, by order of William H. Randolph and Charles Chandler, and surveyed by William H. Rile, County Surveyor, at that time. The town is located on section twenty-four of Macomb township, and in the midst of one of the best agricultural districts in McDonough county. The country around is rolling prairie, although the timber land bordering on Crooked creek is not far distant.

Bardolph is situated on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and nearly seven miles by rail from Macomb, and one hundred and ninety-six miles from Chicago. It is laid out with the railroad, the main streets running parallel with and the business houses fronting the road. The town was first given the name of Randolph, in honor of William H. Randolph, its founder, but on finding another town in the State having the same name, it was changed to Bardolph.

The first dwelling house was erected by Nathan Jones in 1856, about the time of the completion of the railroad, and the first store building by Clinton A. Jones, which now stands on the corner of Broadway and Elm streets. In this house Wetherhold & Jones started the first store in Bardolph. About this time J. B. Hendricks erected a building. Since then the growth of the town has been slow, but of a healthy and desirable character. Lots sold at from \$50 to \$150 each during the first settlement of the place; the most desirable lots, located on Broadway street, are now valued at \$300. The first school house was erected in 1860 on the corner of Poplar and Green streets; it stands there at present, unoccupied. It is a two-story frame building, the upper story formerly being used as a Good Templars' hall. Plenny M. Wilcox taught the first school in this building, and the first directors were I. M. Parvin, T. M. Allison, and O. M. Hoagland.

April 15, 1869, Bardolph was incorporated as a town by a special act of the Legislature, and the following Trustees were appointed by that body: President, A. Russell; Trustees, W. J. Merritt, W. S. Hendricks, E. Dyer, N. D. Clark; Clerk, David Adams. After this the Trustees were elected annually, the Police Magistrate acting as President.

On the fifth day of February, 1876, Bardolph was incorporated as a village. The main cause for this change was that the town Trustees were also school directors for district number seven, part of which is in the country, and the people residing out of the corporation, therefore, had no voice in choosing the directors. This naturally caused dissatisfaction, and as a remedy the town was changed to a village, and a board of school directors created separate and apart from the village officers.

Annual elections are held on the third Tuesday of April, at which a president and five village Trustees and a Clerk are chosen. The first and present Board of Trustees are: President, H. A. Maxwell; Trustees, E. D. Stevens, J. B. Knapp, J. M. Pelly, Lewis Wilson and J. T. Norris; Clerk, T. A. Jackson. Bonds to the amount of \$2,000 are required to be given by Treasurer and Clerk for the faithful performance of the trust and duties imposed upon them.

Since the organization of Bardolph as a town, no liquor license, billiard or any other gaming license has ever been granted, and during this period but one case of assault and battery has occurred, which speaks well for the morality of the town. Bardolph may be considered as a strictly moral and religious village, perhaps more so than any town of its size in the county.

The school building now in use was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$4,500. It is a good four-room, two-story, frame building, 30x56 feet. Three teachers are employed, at an average salary of \$40 per month. The average attendance is 120. The present directors (this being the first board) are Columbus Hathaway, Robert Work and T. A. Jackson. Teachers now employed are: Principal, H. M. Shannon; intermediate, S. J. Park; primary, Miss Ella Walker.

The population of this town is about 450.

A beautifully located cemetery, owned by the village, lies one-half mile northeast of the main part of the town. This land was given to the town by W. S. Hendricks.

The following is a correct official statement of the average number of cars of freight shipped from Bardolph each year during the past five years: Wheat, 12 cars; corn, 123 cars; oats, 19 cars; rye, 10 cars; cattle, 60 cars; hogs, 80 cars; flour, 5 cars; other freight, 126 cars. The amount received per year for the same time, was: Lumber, 41 cars; agricultural implements, 1 car; merchandise, 26 cars; other freight, 232 cars—giving a grand total of 435 cars of all freight shipped for each year since 1871, and 300 cars received during the same time.

Fire Brick and Tile Works.—In 1858 A. Horrock came to the town of Colchester, in this county, and for one year labored in the coal mines in that vicinity, when he was persuaded to go to Avon, in Fulton county, to serve in the employ of some party in the manufacture of fire brick, a business in which he had considerable experience in his native land. He only remained in Avon some nine months, when he returned to Colchester, again engaging as a laborer in the mines. Being of an observing nature, he noticed particularly the clay cut through to reach the coal, and conceived the idea that it was perfectly adapted to the manufacture of a superior quality of fire brick, and early in the year 1860 he began experimenting, to see if he was correct in his estimate of the clay. His expectations were fully realized, and the following year he began to manufacture on a small scale, and a very small scale it was. Without a single cent, he began to get out his clay, and arrange farther for the manufacture of the brick. Finding he could not get along without some money or credit, as he was necessarily compelled to employ some help, he therefore went to a merchant of the town and arranged with him to furnish a few goods to his help on order, waiting until the brick should be burned for his pay. He now manufactured 14,000 brick, which he sold for \$280, and on settling his store bill, found he had left \$244, therefore spending but \$36 for all the assistance received! In this way he obtained a basis for the extensive works now owned by the present firm.

For three years Mr. H. continued to manufacture the brick, but in 1865, for some cause, he failed to engage in the work; but in the year following, we find him engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in connection with brick, having made a small hand machine for that purpose. During this year it was with difficulty that he disposed of 1,000 feet, which did not increase for three years.

The first tiling sold was for draining cellars only, it being impossible to persuade a farmer that it would benefit his land to have it drained. The Power that made the land and sent His rain upon the just and unjust, knew better than he what was for the best, and no one could improve His handiwork. Shortly after beginning the manufacture of tiling, Mr. Horrocks made a proposition to Rutherford McClure, Esq., who lives near Colchester, to furnish him with tiling sufficient to properly drain five acres of land and agreed never to ask him for his pay until Mr. McC. was satisfied that it was of benefit to him and should order more. Mr. McClure replied, "Horrocks, you are a poor man, and I don't want to take advantage of you, and I know you cannot improve my land in that way." But time passed, and this gentleman desired to arrange some way in carrying water from a well from one part of his place to another, for the purpose of supplying his stock. He went to Mr. Horrocks and asked him if he could ditch and lay tiling from the well which would answer the purpose. Mr. H. told him that he could, but that it was unnecessary to drain the well as he could get all water he wished without going there. Mr. McClure scouted the idea: it was preposterous. He therefore ordered the tiling laid in the direction of the well. The work was commenced, but the well never reached, there being as predicted by Mr. H. more than enough water rushing through the drain from the pores of the earth for all his purposes! The success attending this work pleased Mr. McClure so much that he stated he would not take a thousand dollars for the improvement, and immediately ordered another drain made, which led through a meadow; but he wouldn't do much, as he didn't think it would help the quality of the land any; that couldn't be made better in that way. The drain was made, and when he came to plow the meadow the following spring, lo, and behold, that part which he thought would be too wet to break was in prime order! What was the cause? The drain was suggested. Well, if that was the cause, it would surely kill the hedge fence, and Horrocks would have to be sued for damage! But the fence was not injured but rather bettered, and Mr. McClure was a thorough convert to the principle and benefit of subsoil drainage. He now thinks he is going to have the best farm in McDonough county, the result of scientific and systematic drainage. Thus was one convert made—by practical experience.

Some time after beginning the manufacture of drain tile, Mr. Horrocks shipped one car to T. J. Beard & Co., Macomb, then engaged in the hardware trade, to sell on commission. Mr. Beard was considerably provoked about it, and told Mr. Horrocks that he never could sell them in the world, but happily before Christmas every piece was disposed of, and Mr. Beard tried to engage a quantity for spring delivery. From this time forward the trade began to increase, and by the year 1874 it required nine hands to do the work. Orders began to come in from different points, and it was with difficulty that all could be filled.

During nearly all this time E. D. & J. W. Stevens, then engaged in the mercantile trade at Colchester, had been watching the course of events, and concluded that here was a good opportunity for investment, that no better opportunity could be offered for developing some of the wonderful resources of McDonough county. On consultation with Mr. Horrocks, it was found that satisfactory arrangements could be effected for forming a new company and enlarging the works. In some way it was learned by the parties that a superior quality of clay had been discovered near Bardolph, and while arrangements were being perfected for the formation of the new company, experiments were being made with it, and the conclusion was arrived at that here was the place for the establishment of the new works.

In March, 1874, the co-partnership was formed between A. Horrocks, E. D. Stevens and J. W. Stevens, under the firm name of Horrocks, Stevens & Co., and arrangements perfected for removing the works to Bardolph. The capital stock invested was \$15,000 in three equal shares.

Mr. E. D. Stevens at once proceeded to Bardolph to arrange for the erection of the works. It was thought a shaft might be sunk near the town which would strike the seam of clay from which they had been experimenting, which had been obtained some two miles from town from the farm of David Holler, and thus obviate the necessity of hauling it that distance. A shaft was immediately sunk some thirty-two feet, fourteen feet of which was through quicksand. Of course this had to be abandoned. Another was sunk to a depth of seventy feet, when it was suggested that a small augur be used for boring, as it was thought the seam should have been reached ere this. After boring a few feet water began to come up very rapidly, and in a few minutes' time

there was eighteen feet of it in the shaft. It was with difficulty the men could be got out before being overwhelmed. This likewise had to be abandoned, since which time no further attempts have been made to obtain their clay in that way. It is now, and has been from the first, hauled from Mr. Holler's place.

Between the months of March and May, 1876, an engine house and machine shop were erected at Bardolph, and in this latter month the works at Colchester were abandoned and all the fixtures removed to their new location. About this time, or shortly after, the capital stock of the company was increased to \$30,000.

To give a faint idea of the extent of the works we will say that the main building for drying purposes is 204 feet long, 36 wide, and two stories high, to which is attached the engine house and machine shops, 50x36 feet, two stories high. In addition to this they have four sheds, each 150 feet long by 20 wide, or a total shed room of 600x20 feet, and also three large kilns for burning the brick and tiling, each constructed with a downward draft, which gives double the heating capacity of the upward. The engine used is 20-horse power, but from the way it is geared it is equal to a 60-horse power. With the exception of some extra large brick, everything is made by machinery. The clay is ground (for some purposes as fine as flour), and moulded into proper shape by machinery. It is truly wonderful to notice to what extent the science of mechanism is carried.

During the first year after their removal to Bardolph, the company turned their attention more especially to the manufacture of fire-brick, but for the past two years they have given their attention more generally to drain tile, the sale of which has continually increased, and is destined to increase steadily year by year. They now employ about twenty hands, exclusive of the teamsters, and manufacture two cars of tiles and brick per day. The principal sizes of tile sold are three and four inches, though a great many six and eight inches are made and quickly disposed of. Their trade in tiling extends principally throughout central and western Illinois, while in fire-brick it extends west to Colorado and east to Chicago and beyond.

In July, 1877, R. C. Pointer purchased the interest of J. W. Stevens, and the firm is now composed of A. Horrocks, E. D. Stevens and R. C. Pointer. Any information desired will be promptly given by the firm. Address Horrocks, Stevens & Co., Bardolph, McDonough county, Illinois.

Cleveland & Son.—The history of pottery, if it could be written, would extend as far back as that of man. History speaks of its existence 2,000 years before Christ, and it probably extended even farther than that. The molding of clay as a useful and decorative art has long been known. The senior member of the firm of Cleveland & Son—Mr. William Cleveland—has been engaged in this line of trade for nearly a third of a century, first beginning in Ripley, Brown county, Illinois. At that place there are at present seventeen potteries, the entire population of the village being interested in that business. One seen without mud on his person would be considered by one of the inhabitants as a “bloated-aristocrat.” The junior, Mr. H. A. Cleveland, also learned the trade in Ripley, and is considered one of the best workers in clay in this country. Desiring to give his family greater advantages than they possessed in Ripley, Mr. Cleveland came to Macomb, in this county, and purchased property with the intention of locating there. About this time, experiments were being made with clay upon the farm of David Holler, near Bardolph, and the citizens of that village made a proposition to Mr. Cleveland to locate with them, for the purpose of prosecuting his business, which proposition was thought to be fair and satisfactory, and was accepted by him. This was in the fall of 1870. Steps were immediately taken to erect shops and a kiln for that purpose, and soon the business was in successful operation. The firm is composed of William and H. A. Cleveland, under firm name Cleveland & Son. The clay used by the firm comes from Holler’s banks. They manufacture, on an average, about 8,000 gallons of ware per month, requiring for that purpose, 48,000 pounds of clay. Seven men are constantly engaged in the works as turners, teamsters, &c. There is nothing that can be molded from clay but what can be turned out by this house. In addition to all the common ware, such as crocks, jars, jugs, vases, &c., we notice in their ware rooms many articles that it would seem impossible to mould from clay, such as fish, dogs, sheep, and other animals, etc., etc. A fine line of vases, yard ware, hanging baskets, etc., are always on hand, or will be made to order. The sales of this house extend throughout Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

J. M. & S. Work.—Among the best breeders of stock in this state is the above named gentlemen who commenced breeding fine stock in 1865, with a few young hogs bred by the “Illinois

Importing Company." In 1871 they began to import for themselves, securing during that and the following year, six fine head of hogs. In 1874 they imported the thoroughbred boar "Tandy" from Gloucestershire, England, and in 1876, "Kings Toombs," bred by Edwards Toombs, Oxfordshire, England, at a cost of about \$200. This last importation was made at the importer's risk when the boar was but four or five months old. Messrs. Work Bros. have made uniformly good success in this business, and their breeds are obtaining national reputation. They have exhibited their stock at many county and state fairs, and have taken more premiums than any breeders in this western country. In 1873, at the State fair at Peoria, they competed with the best herds in the United States and Canada, and received five blue and one red ribbon. They have one sow, named "Queen," who has taken premiums wherever exhibited, and is as fine an animal as can be seen. At St. Louis she has been exhibited twice, receiving the blue ribbon each time. During almost the entire time in which Messrs. Work have been engaged in the business they have had no cases of cholera on their premises, which certainly proves that they bestow great care upon their stock. They have a stock specially adapted to the purposes, and they now regularly ship pigs to all the western states and territories. They are good and true men, and can be relied upon. Any information desired will be answered by addressing J. M. & S. Work, Bardolph, Illinois.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BARBER.

Weaver, Harvey, Broadway.

BLACKSMITHS AND WAGON MAKERS.

Danley, W. L., Elm Street.

Gordon & Wilson, corner of Chesnut and Elm Streets.

Purman, Wm., corner of State Road and Elm Street.

BOOKS AND DRUGS.

Porter, Wm. N., Broadway.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Coats, S., Broadway.

Parvin, S. R., corner of Elm and Broadway.

CLOTHING.

Jackson & Bro., Broadway near Elm Street.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Jackson & Bro., Broadway near Elm Street.

McElroy, J. A., corner of Broadway and Green Street.

FIRE BRICK, TILING, ETC.

Horrocks, Stevens & Co., west of town.

GRAIN DEALERS.

Norris, J. F., Broadway.

Pelley, J. M., elevator, corner of Green & Broadway.

GROCERIES.

Bennie, Wm., Broadway.
 Jackson & Bro., Broadway near Elm Street.
 McElroy, J. A., corner of Broadway and Elm Street.
 Porter, Wm. N., Broadway.

HARDWARE.

Fluke, A. W., (also Stoves and Tinware) corner of Broadway and Elm Street.
 Jackson & Bro., Broadway, near Elm.
 McElroy, J. A., corner of Broadway and Green.

HOTEL.

Jackson House, N. H. Jackson, proprietor, corner of Broadway and Elm.

LUMBER DEALER.

McCandless, W. F., Broadway.

MEAT MARKET.

Bennie, Wm., Broadway.
 Falkner & Vincent, Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

Hendrickson, Mrs. E. A., Broadway.
 Porter, Mrs. Mattie, corner of Broadway and Green.

MILL.

Merritt, W. J., corner of Green and Chestnut.

POSTMASTER.

Parvin, S. R., corner Elm and Broadway.

POTTER.

Cleveland & Son, Green Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Knapp, J. B. (alopathic), Broadway.
 Sikes, H. B. (alopathic), Elm Street.

RESTAURANT.

Dunlap, H., Broadway.

STATION AGENT.

Hendrickson, J. E.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Bardolph Lodge No. 572, A. F. & A. M., Hall over Jackson & Bro's Store.

ODD FELLOWS.

Bardolph Lodge No. 371, I. O. of O. F., hall corner of Broadway and Green.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Bardolph Literary Society, meet in school house.
 Bardolph Cornet Band, eleven pieces; H. L. Booth, leader; T. A. Jackson, Secretary.
 Ladies' Temperance Union, meet at private houses.

CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Jackson Street.
 Methodist Episcopal Church, Jackson Street; Rev. J. E. Taylor, Pastor.
 Presbyterian Church, Elm Street.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES.

President, H. A. Maxwell; E. D. Stevens, J. B. Knapp, J. M. Pelly, Lewis Wilson, J. F. Norris;
 Clerk, T. A. Jackson.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Thomas Rabbitt.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

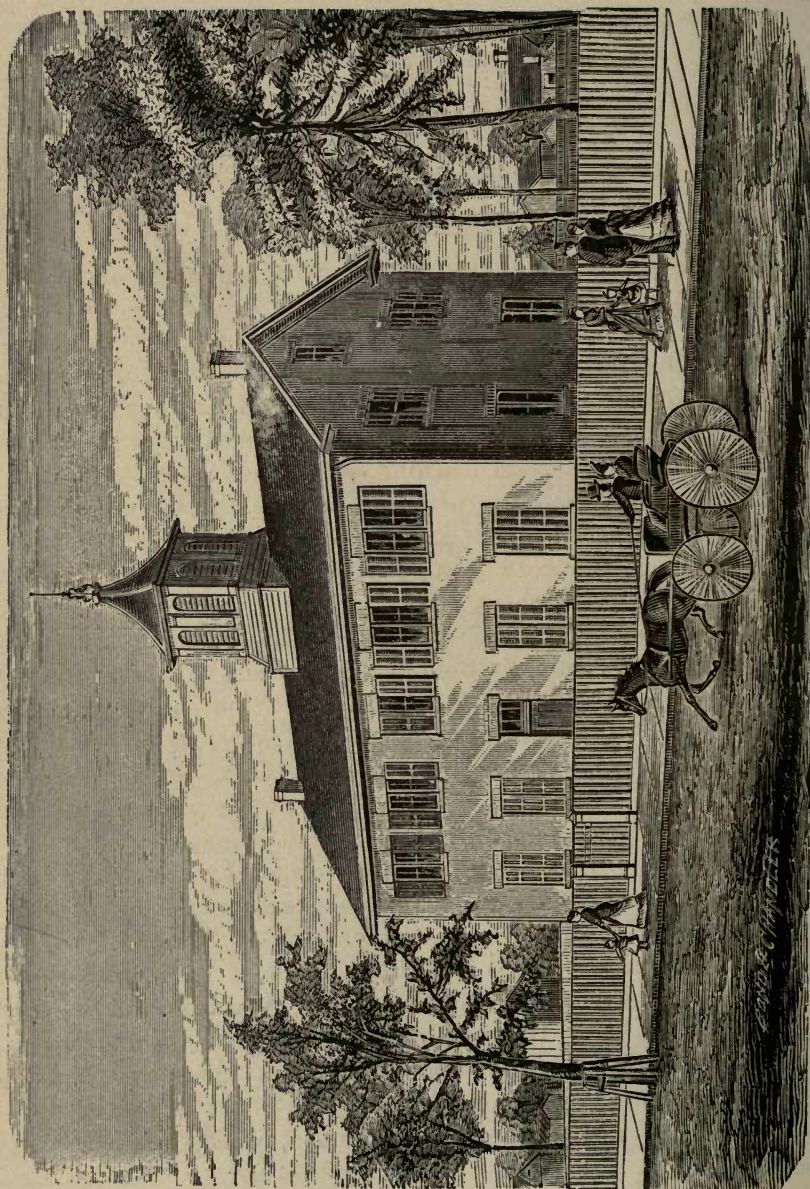
N. H. Jackson, office on Broadway near Elm Street.

TREASURER.

N. H. Jackson.

CONSTABLE.

E. A. Clark.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, COLCHESTER.

CHAPTER XLVI.

COLCHESTER.

Just before the completion of the Northern Cross—now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Mr. Lewis H. Little, the owner of the northeast quarter of section thirteen, Tennessee township, determined to locate thereon a new town, and for that purpose had the tract surveyed by a Mr. Chester, then in the employ of the railroad company. In honor of the surveyor he named the town Chester, but on learning of the numerous towns in the country by that name, he prefixed the term “Col” to the same, making it Cochester. The term “Col” may be said to be an abbreviation of the word “coal,” then beginning to be an important product of the country.

Mr. Little made no public sale of lots, but placing them upon the market, they were disposed of rapidly, and the new town was soon under full headway. D. W. Campbell purchased the first lot and erected the first house in the new town, and also brought the first stock of groceries to the town. He is yet a citizen of the place, and for many years has occupied the position of town constable or deputy sheriff.

The first building erected for hotel purposes was built by John Shults, and is yet used for that purpose, being a part of the Chester house now owned by the old pioneer, J. C. Hobart.

The first stock of dry goods and general merchandise ever brought to the town was by Smithers & Atkinson, but the first building erected for that purpose was by Major John Patrick, who was engaged in the mercantile trade in the town for many years. The building erected by Major Patrick is now occupied by the firm of A. J. Smith & Co., who are doing a very extensive business.

Since the laying out of the original town there have been three additions made to it: the first by Charles E. Gilchrist, the second by — Canotes, the third by the Quincy Coal Company. General Gilchrist made the first and only sale of public lots. At private sale the first lots sold from \$20 to \$60 each, and all soon passed out of the hands of the original proprietor. On the completion of the railroad the town grew very rapidly for about two years, when no further apparent growth was made until the time of the war, when immigration again was attracted to the place. As may be inferred, the class of citizens by which the town was settled was principally miners, hard-working, intelligent men and women. Further on we shall make additional remarks in reference to this class and to the coal interests of the place.

In the month of April, 1857, a public meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing the town under a special charter. The question was discussed pro and con, and it was determined to submit the matter to a vote of the people. In May the vote was taken, fifty-eight voting for and two against incorporation. So the town was incorporated, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, was duly elected. The following are the names of the first Board: John Patrick, Thomas W. Hunt, John E. Jackson, William Cowan, and W. L. Whitson.

Colchester, like all other towns, has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. Its most rapid growth was in the years 1856 and 1857, just after the completion of the railroad. From that time until the years 1863 and 1864 but little was done; then the town began to improve again, but soon fell back to a state of apathy, which continued until the past year, when it began to take on new life. We now find it rapidly improving; new houses of the most substantial character are being erected, and the supply of tenement houses does not equal the demand. The town now contains a larger number of inhabitants than ever before. Many houses have two or more families in them, living in this way until better provisions shall be made for them.

Colchester has many advantages not possessed by other towns of the county. The face of the earth not only yields its fruit to the work of the hands of her people, but the underworld is compelled to yield up her treasures, which go to enrich mankind and minister to the comforts of the race. Even should a drouth occur,

these people have a mine of wealth in their coal-beds that cannot be affected by it.

The demand for the products of this underworld has never yet been less than the supply; therefore, while other places may feel from time to time the effects of a monetary crisis, Colchester does not suffer in comparison with them.

The coal interests of this place have never been fully appreciated by the citizens of the county, while none realize the vast treasures which are underneath their very feet. We have spent much time in gathering items in relation to this work, and with pleasure submit them to our readers. Until the year 1855 but little had been done in this field of labor. A little coal had been taken out of the drifts, but no systematic work had been undertaken. The first coal ever taken out and used for fuel, is said to have been by the Mormons between the years 1840-46. In 1853, James Roberts, now President and Superintendent of the Colchester Coal Company, came to this county, bought land in the Welch settlement, and began mining on a small scale, continuing the same until the neigh of the iron horse was heard in the distance, when he enlarged his works, and by the time the road was completed in the spring of 1855, to Camp Point, he was ready for active operations. Securing about a dozen teams he began to ship to Quincy, hauling to Camp Point, and from thence by rail. This was the beginning of what has since developed into a great business enterprise, bringing into our county annually thousands of dollars. From the time he first struck a pick in 1853, Mr. Roberts has continued in the business of mining.

About the year 1855 a partnership was formed under the firm name of Roberts & Co., soon changing to Roberts & Bros., then Morris & Roberts, then Morris & Co., then back to Roberts & Co., and then Morris & Spencer, and finally the company dissolved, its members forming two separate organizations under the names of Quincy Coal Company and Colchester Coal Company, the latter now being owned and controlled by James Roberts & Sons, the former by gentlemen living in Quincy and Colchester, with Mr. Thomas Rundle as the efficient superintendent of the mines, and H. S. Osborne, of Quincy, its able president. These two companies do an immense business, the Quincy Coal company in its mines employing one hundred and thirty men and sixty boys, and the Colchester company having forty men and ten boys. In addition to this there are nearly as many more engaged in neighbor-

ing mines, or, in round numbers, a total of about four hundred engaged in the work. The pay roll of the two companies to their regular hands is about \$11,000 per month.

During the past six years there has been shipped from this station an average per year of 6,828 cars, or 22 cars per day; which reduced to bushels would be for the year, 1,707,000, or 136,560,000 pounds. This gives one but a faint conception of the magnitude of the trade. It may here be remarked that Colchester coal is acknowledged by all to be the best in the State of Illinois. As a general thing matters have always run smooth between the various companies and their men, the latter receiving good wages at all times, far better than could be obtained in any other trade. An industrious man it is said, can make from \$75 to \$100 per month at the rate paid—6 cents per bushels. At the present all seem prosperous and contented. An impression seems to prevail among many that coal mining is unhealthy, we therefore made special inquiry as to its truth, and found there is no class of persons enjoying better health than the coal miners, not even the farming community.

During the past five years there were shipped from this station an average per year of wheat, 1 car; oats, 6; corn, 15; rye, 3; cattle, 2; hogs, 13; coal, 6,828; other freight, 165. In the same time there were received of lumber, 21 cars; agricultural implements, 1; merchandise, 81; other freight, 60. These items make a very respectable showing for the town.

In the cause of education Colchester keeps pace with the rest of the county. A large brick school building was erected but a few years ago at a cost of \$8,000, and a nine-months' school is held therein each year. A proposition was submitted to the people for or against keeping the schools open that length of time each year, and the proposition was carried almost unanimously to continue, thus showing the people are alive to their interests. Next to the church the school house is the great civilizer of the land. Good wages have always been paid their teachers, and usually the best have been employed. At present Professor Charles W. Parker is the efficient superintendent.

With respect to religious influences, the town has two good church buildings, represented by two denominations—Methodist Episcopal and Christian. Each of these have good congregations.

The question of license or no license is submitted each year at their annual election, and, like other towns, it sometimes is carried for and then against. The monetary influence is the great argument brought to bear to create public sentiment in its favor. We believe the time will come when all will be made to see that the money obtained directly from this source is always paid out with usury to sustain paupers and criminals made by the use of the liquors drank.

The following named gentlemen have served the town as members of the Board of Trustees since its organization :

- 1857—John Patriek, Thomas W. Hunt, John E. Jackson. William Cowan and W. I. Whitson.
 1858—J. H. Atkinson, John Patrick, Anson Underhill, Abraham Pearson and Thomas W. Hunt.
 1859—William Edgerton, David Cowan, James Robinson, I. Ingals and I. B. Hunt.
 1860—A. Milliken, W. Cowan, Eli Gertoide, J. B. Hunt and D. W. Huddleston.
 1861—E. Gertoide, I. B. Hunt, W. Cowan, D. W. Huddleston and William Smith.
 1862—Isaac E. Hunt, D. W. Huddleston, Eli Gertoide, William Cowan and William Smith.
 1863—William Edgerton, Archibald Morton, Abraham Newland, Sr., Thomas Smith and Lewis H. Little.
 1864—Thomas Rundle, J. C. Hobart, A. W. Higbee, William McIntosh and George Hilliard.
 1865—W. C. Yaryan, Caleb Rippetoe, Anson Underhill, Daniel McKinlay and W. H. Tallman.
 1866—William Edgerton, I. B. Hunt, George Hilliard, William Smith and Thomas Terrill.
 1867—George Hilliard, I. B. Hunt, William Smith, William Edgerton and Thomas Miller.
 1868—E. Rhodes, William Winship, I. B. Hunt, Charles Webster and W. H. Weir.
 1869—Richard Musson, Caleb Rippetoe, J. C. Vest, William Cowan and David C. Reece.
 1870—Charles Webster, Joseph Winship, I. B. Hunt, William Green and William Smith.
 1871—Richard Musson, Caleb Rippetoe, D. S. Thomas, I. B. Hunt and William Greenbank.
 1872—Charles Webster, I. B. Hunt, William Potter, William Smith and Paul Custer.
 1873—Caleb Rippetoe, I. B. Hunt, William Potter, William Smith and Paul Custer.
 1874—Caleb Rippetoe, I. B. Hunt, Paul Custer, William Potter and Joseph Winship.
 1875—A. W. Higbee, Elijah Stookey, I. B. Hunt, S. T. Moore and John Rundle.
 1876—William Greenbank, I. B. Hunt, William Knight, Edward Hall and Abraham Newland, Jr.
 [Abraham Newland, Jr., and William Egerton received the same number of votes at the election, and ballots were drawn in Mr. Newland's favor.]

With respect to the mercantile trade of the town, Colchester has several good sized business houses, with firms doing a thriving business. Her merchants are pleasant and accommodating, and are public spirited men. Among the number we would refer especially to

Abraham Newland, Jr.—Among the business firms of Colchester in which her people take pride, none rank higher than that of Abraham Newland, Jr. Captain Newland commenced business in a small way in the fall of 1865, two weeks after his return from the army, investing the entire amount of his savings in a stock of general merchandise. Before entering the army he spent almost his entire life beneath the earth as a coal miner, and therefore had no previous experience in mercantile trade: but he did have that which serves in its stead, a determined will, which, by strict attention to business and square and fair dealing, merits success. And success has crowned his efforts. The little "one-horse store"

has grown to mammoth proportions, and few stores in the county carry a larger stock or do a greater business at the present time. The stock is one of general merchandise, such as is required in this place. Unlike other towns, nearly all the goods sold is on time, the miners receiving their pay monthly at a stated time, and therefore it becomes necessary they should purchase all goods required by them payable at such a time, and it is consequently a matter of convenience to them to purchase their entire supplies from one house, hence it is impossible to classify the trade here as elsewhere. Each miner, or his family, is supplied with a book in which all entries are made, and therefore it is known by each whether he is going beyond his means are not.

In looking over the stock of Captain Newland we notice that in the line of dry goods his assortment is complete, having full lines of dress goods, cloths, cassimeres, bleached and unbleached muslins, prints, thread, buttons, gloves, and a thousand and one other things going to make up a stock of sundries connected with the trade. The boot and shoe department is likewise full and complete to overflowing, from the 'infant shoe to the heavy stoga boot or miners' shoes. In groceries you have as good a stock from which to select as anywhere in the county, and at satisfactory prices. With respect to prices on all kinds of goods, he proposes to sell as low as any house in the county. Among all our acquaintances we know of no man more pleasant to deal with than Captain Newland. In his store you are always treated like a gentleman. The Captain is ably assisted by his brothers, who are likewise pleasant and agreeable gentlemen, who will use their utmost endeavors to please those who may favor them with a call. Those trading at Colchester can not do better than to patronize the extensive dry goods and grocery house of Abraham Newland, Jr.

George C. Kratzer.—Every man knows the enjoyment in a neat, easy fitting boot, and the manufacturer of such an article deserves well of the public and a good paying patronage. George C. Kratzer came to Colchester about three years ago unheralded and unknown and began the manufacturer of boots and shoes. Of course his success was limited in the beginning, having to establish a reputation, but in him was perseverance personified, and he kept pegging away, and customers continued to multiply, until to-day he has a business of which he has no reason to be ashamed of. Customers once secured would always return, the

quality of the work giving satisfaction to every one. With good workmanship, Mr. Kratzer combines pleasant and agreeable manners, and tries to please all who may favor him with their patronage. It is our hope that he will continue to prosper, that customers will increase, and satisfaction be rendered to all. Remember George C. Kratzer when you desire anything in the line of boots and shoes.

William Foster.—One of the best men to do business with in McDonough county is William Foster, dealer in dry goods, clothing and groceries. Mr. Foster came to this county many years ago, and in the mines and upon the face of the earth he worked, earning his bread by the sweat of his face. At his country's call he went forth to battle, and as a member of the gallant 124th regiment he did good service. At the close of the war he came home and again toiled as of old upon the farm and in the mines. In order to obtain better school facilities for his children he moved into town, and shortly after engaged in the mercantile trade. His stock consists of all things usually kept in a well regulated store, and he is constantly making additions thereto. Accommodating himself and with accommodating salesmen, he deserves success, and we trust his best anticipations may be realized.

S. D. Mills.—No man is better known in the western part of the county than S. D. Mills. For some years past he has taken an active part in every matter of public importance in the village. Whatever will tend to advance its best interests will find in him a worker and not a shirker. Such men deserve success, and sooner or later success will crown their efforts. Mr. Mills, as contractor and builder, has built many of the best houses in the western portion of the county, his trade not being confined to his own particular village and the country immediately surrounding it. Mr. Mills is regarded as a good carpenter and reliable man. In addition to building, he carries a stock of lumber, lath, shingles, lime, hair and cement, and all other articles usually found in a well regulated lumber yard. Anything not on hand will be ordered on short notice, and sold as low as any dare sell in this county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Bowman, T. J.

BARBERS.

Coker & Falder.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

Reece, D. C.
Shippy, J. B.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Carstens, A. W.
George C. Kratzer—also dealer.

CONFECTIONER.

Jones, David.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Surtees, John.
Mills, S. D.—also Lumber Dealer.

DRESSMAKERS.

Hall, Mary.
Maguire, Miss Mollie.
Mills, Maggie Mrs.

DRUG STORES.

Morey & Hendel.
Thompson, G. M.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Bright, William.
Foster, William.
Newland, Abraham, Jr.
Smith, A. J. & Co.
Stookey, J. A.
Underhill & Son.
Parks, Samuel.

HALLS.

Union Hall, Underhill & Sons.
Good Templars' Hall.

HARDWARE DEALER.

Erdman, J. M

LAWYERS.

Jackson, John E.

MEAT MARKET.

Hall, John & Bro. McJee & Evans.

MILLINERY.

Maguire, Mollie Miss.
Mills, Maggie Mrs.

PAINTER.

Campbell, G. W.

PHYSICIANS.

Hunt, I. B.
Perry, T. C.
Tandy, W. M.
Wear, Dr.

POST MASTER.

Newland, Abraham Jr.

PICK AND AXE HANDLE MANUFACTURER.

Boyd, William.

RESTAURANT.

Slocum, Lance.

WAGON MAKERS.

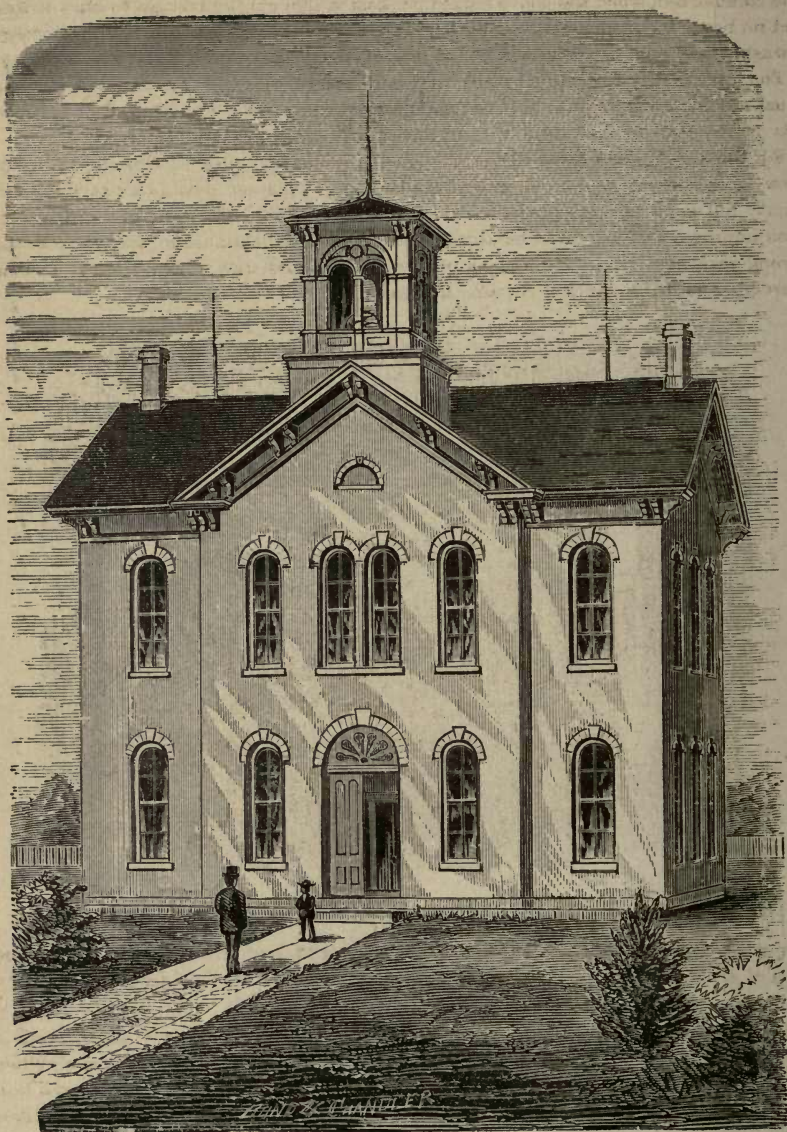
Bowman, T. J.
Wooley, Barnett.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church.
Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUMBER.

Mills, S. D.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

This town was laid out in March, 1854, by J. B. Baker, T. K. Waddle and S. Cockerham. The route of the C., B. & Q. Railroad had been determined and work along the line commenced, when the above named gentlemen thought it advisable to start a town, and no better location could then be found than was chosen, on section 22, Tennessee township, and on a beautiful and fertile prairie, about one mile south of Crooked creek.

The lots are fifty feet front by 110 deep, and laid off fronting the railroad, about an equal number on each side. The two main streets run parallel with the railroad. Vacant lots on these streets are valued at from \$20 to \$75, according to location.

For the first few years, until 1858, the town grew rapidly. Stores, shops and dwellings grew up on every hand, and all was life and activity. It soon became quite a business point; but since 1858 the progress has been slow. While the class of buildings has been improved and the stores enlarged, the number of inhabitants is scarcely more than several years ago. June 7, 1865, the place was incorporated as a town, and as a village November 25, 1872, which it remains at present.



BUSINESS HOUSES OF B. F. THOMPSON, TENNESSEE.

A calaboose or town prison was built February, 1872, and turned over by mischievous boys of the town Christmas eve, 1873, rebuilt in January, 1874, and destroyed by fire in November, 1876.

The following is a correct statement of the annual average number of car loads of the various kinds of freight shipped from Tennessee during the past five years: Wheat, 12 car loads; corn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cars; oats, 6 cars; rye, $4\frac{1}{3}$ cars; cattle, 58 cars; hogs, 115 cars; coal 41 cars; other freight, 87 cars; or a total of 330 cars of freight shipped each year since 1871. The average number of cars received per year during the same time are as follows: Lumber, 10 cars; agricultural implements, 1 car; general merchandise, 23 cars; other freight, 32 cars, or 65 cars per year, making 265 cars more that were shipped than were received.

Few towns in the county of more pretensions can boast of a better school building than Tennessee, a fine illustration of which is given elsewhere in this history. The building is size thirty-four by forty feet, built of red brick, with caps and sills of stone. As will be seen in the illustration, it has three gables, a neat belfry being erected over the front one, the top of which is sixty feet from the surface of the ground. The height of the ceilings on both floors is fourteen feet. The rooms have a seating capacity of one hundred and sixty pupils. The building was erected in 1873 by Messrs. Harker & Gose lin, the former of Macomb, and the latter of Tennessee, at a cost of \$7,000. Miss Sarah Blazer, of Macomb, is the present principal, with Miss Laura Grafton, of Plymouth, assistant. Directors—William Cowan, John Myers and William M. Cook.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL.

Aiken, J. W., physician and surgeon.
 Babcock, Jeremiah, proprietor of the saw mill.
 Cook, William, constable and auctioneer.
 Cracraft, Richard, blacksmith.
 Daugherty, John, boot and shoe maker.
 Dull, Mrs., proprietor Liberty House.
 Eaton, J., dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.
 Ellis, W. D., restaurant.
 Green, David, flour and feed store.
 Henry, William, Station Agent C., B. and Q. R. R.
 Houck, William B., blacksmith.
 Hendricks, W. S., physician and surgeon.
 Lower, J. H., boot and shoe maker and dealer.
 McKenzie, Charles, wagon and carriage maker.
 McKenzie, William, postmaster, undertaker and furniture dealer.
 Nash, G. R., meat market and restaurant.
 Owen & Bro., dealers in dry goods, groceries and notions.
 Rapelje, H. L., harness maker and dealer in fancy groceries.
 Thompson, B. F., dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc.
 Walker, J. V., dealer in clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes.
 White & Waddill, restaurant and confectionery.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Baptist Church—Elder W. R. Welch, Pastor.
 Catholic Church—Father Touhey, Pastor.
 Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. P. Henry, Pastor.
 Masons, Odd Fellows, and United Workmen Lodges.

HILLSGROVE.

This place was laid out in 1871 by A. G. Owens and L. C. Bacon. It lies on sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine, Tennessee township. The town at present is of little importance, but the surrounding country is capable of supporting a considerable village, and no doubt Hillsgrove will be a live little town on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad before many years.

Dr. Edward H. Campbell, postmaster, physician, and dealer in drugs and groceries. C. Nelson, blacksmith, wagon and repair shop.

COLMAR.

This town was laid out in the early part of 1857 by William Graves. The plat lies in section seven, Lamoine township, and west of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, which runs in a northeasterly and southwesterly course through this part of the county. The plat is composed of eighty lots, 50x125 feet, in blocks of ten lots each. Lots formerly sold here at from \$5 to \$20 a piece. At one time considerable life was manifested and several stores sprang up, making the prospects for a business point quite flattering; but at present but little of any kind of business is transacted. The location is rather unfavorable for a town, large portions of the surrounding country being timber land.

The following is a statement of the number of car loads of freight shipped from Colmar for each year during the past five: Wheat, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cars; corn, 2 cars; oats, 3 cars; rye, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cars; cattle, 26 cars; hogs, 60 cars; other freight, 78 cars. The average number per year received for the same time are: Lumber, 8 cars; agricultural implements, 1-5 car; merchandise, 6 cars; other freight, 7 cars.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SCIOTA.

This town was laid out in September, 1867, by William B. Clarke, and, in honor of its founder, was named Clarkesville, but there being another town in the State by the same name, the postoffice established there was called Amicus. Having the town known by one name and the postoffice by another was not satisfactory to the people, and both were changed to the name given the township, Sciota, so named by settlers from Ohio who in that State lived near a stream known as the Sciota river. Notwithstanding it has now been some years since the name Sciota was adopted, the town is more familiarly known and often called by its former name—Clarkesville. It is a bustling little town, situated on the T., P. & W. Railroad, about ten miles north of Macomb, and six miles east of Blandinsville, having a population of not less than three hundred souls. It is entirely surrounded by prairie, which extends north for a distance of thirty miles, and south about one mile to a small body of timber land. Ten years ago, Mr. Clarke was farming upon the present site of the town, and eleven years previous he purchased the quarter on which it lies for the sum of eight hundred dollars. The first plat of the town made by Mr. Clarke only contained twenty-four lots, 60x170 feet, but since that time he has made two additions, and Mr. George Hauser has added one. Lots first sold at from fifty to seventy-five dollars each, the same now being worth from seventy-five to one hundred dollars.

The first store building erected in the place was by L. King, and the first stock of merchandise of any kind was a grocery stock, opened by William H. Franklin, as agent for George W. Smith, of Macomb. The first stock of general merchandise was brought in by H. Gillam. The first postmaster was William H. Franklin.

At an election held March 15, 1870, a vote was taken for or against incorporation, which resulted in the adoption of the measure, and on the first Monday in April of the same year, the following Trustees were elected: John W. Tipton, R. N. Henderson, John Walsh, J. R. Hunt and George B. Painter. This Board met on the first of May and elected John W. Tipton, President, and R. N. Henderson, Clerk. From want of interest and the opposition against incorporation, no further election was held until the spring of 1874, when the following named gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Trustees: William B. Clarke, M. E. Lavens, John R. Seybold, William Trower, and J. Obemeyer. In 1875 the Board was composed of J. Obemeyer, J. B. Duncan, E. S. Agnew, U. T. Douglas, and J. Nelson. In 1876, the following were the elective officers: E. R. Brown, J. Obemeyer, John B. Duncan, U. T. Douglas, and William B. Clarke. Elections are held on the first Monday of April each year. The present treasurer of the town is J. B. Duncan; the constable is William A. Smith. For the past twenty-four years William B. Clarke has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the township.

Rev. John McGinnis preached the first discourse in the town. He was a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Emma Atkinson taught the first school ever held in the town. The place of preaching, as well as that of the first school, was in what is now known as Odd Fellow's Hall.

In 1872 a good school building was erected at a cost of \$1,200, to which an addition was built in 1875 at an additional cost of \$600. The building now has two large comfortable rooms, and two teachers are employed regularly eight months in the year. Mr. D. A. Herlocker is the present efficient principal, and Miss E. Pritchard, assistant. The average salary paid is forty-five dollars per month. The school has an average attendance of seventy scholars, and is known as District No. 10, Sciota township, and is two miles in length, north and south, and one mile in breadth, east and west. The present directors are: S. M. Hall, Dr. E. Brown and J. Obemeyer. H. G. Boles taught the first school in the present school building.

There are two Church buildings in the town, belonging respectively to the Christian and Baptist denominations, the first being erected in 1869, and the latter in 1871.

During the first few years of the existence of the town, it made very little growth, but for two years past it has been very prosperous, notwithstanding the cry of hard times heard upon every hand. The town is the largest grain market in McDonough county, and probably in this part of the State, there being more corn and oats shipped from here than any station known to us. In the past six years there have been shipped per year an average of 415 cars of corn and 74 of oats, the largest shipment being made in 1874-75 (the latter being the last year for which we have received the statement), which aggregated 1217 cars, or about 190,000 bushels per year. The surrounding country is one vast corn and oat field and capable of producing an untold amount of grain. In town, corn pens are the most familiar objects on which the eye rests, and the cobs produced when the corn is shelled for shipment form a staple article of fuel. One of the finest and best arranged elevators in the county was completed in January, 1877, which greatly facilitates the handling of grain. It was erected by Wills Bros., of Peoria, and has a capacity of twelve thousand bushels.

The mercantile trade of Sciota is better than is usually enjoyed by towns of its size, and her business men, as a class, are live, enterprising men, and work for the prosperity of the town. Among the number we take pleasure in referring to the following named firms:

Obemeyer & Bro.—This is the oldest firm in the town, as well as the largest one in trade. The business was first established in 1868, and from that time to the present it has continued to grow, until now the trade of the house is second to but very few in the county. During the past year the firm erected a large two-story frame building, and have the main store room crammed full of general merchandise, including dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, clothing, etc. They take pleasure in showing their goods and are never undersold.

J. R. Seybold.—This gentleman commenced business in this town in 1870. He comes of an old and highly respectable family, well known throughout the whole county. He carries a fine stock of staple and fancy groceries, glassware, queensware, hardware, etc., and proposes to sell the same in competition with any living man. His room is one of the largest in the town, and his stock is always first class and kept full and complete and up with the times. We trust his success will at all times equal his anticipations.

Silas A. Webb.—This gentleman is the leading druggist of the place, and carries a fine line of all articles usually found in a well regulated drug store, including staple drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, lamps, etc. Prescriptions carefully compounded, and perfect satisfaction rendered to every patron of the house. In druggist's sundries, such as nail and tooth brushes, fine combs, coarse combs, long combs, perfumery, toilet arti-

cles, shaving soap, and the thousand and one other articles usually supplied by similar establishments, the assortment will be found complete. Also, school and miscellaneous books, letter, cap and note paper, pens, inks, etc. Give him a call.

R. L. Shouse.—This gentleman came to Sciota in 1870, and engaged in the sale of a stock of general merchandise, a part of which he soon disposed of, and now confines himself to staple and fancy groceries, and articles usually following that trade. He carries the largest stock of goods in his line of trade to be found in town, and a stock that will compare in quantity and quality with many in more pretentious towns than Sciota. His trade is now large and constantly increasing. He pays the highest market price for all kinds of country produce, and asks the patronage of the public.

The following is an official statement of the average number per year of car loads of freight shipped from this station for the past six years: Wheat, 16; corn, 415; oats, 74; other grain, 40; cattle, 50; hogs, 100; other freight, 13.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL.

Aleshire, Peter, Douglas Street, groceries and queensware.
 Blandin, Charles, near depot, meat market.
 Brown, E., Buell Street, physician, and dealer in drugs, paints and oil.
 Douglas, U. T., Clay Street, carpenter and builder.
 Duffy, M. V., Buell Street, saddle and harness shop.
 Hall, David, Douglas Street, meat market.
 Henderson, R. N., physician and surgeon.
 Long, Joseph, Fillmore Street, blacksmith.
 Murphy, A. G., physician and surgeon; also postmaster.
 Mills & Bro., elevator.
 Obemeyer & Bro., corner Buell and Douglas Streets, dry goods and notions.
 Parker, Dr., physician and surgeon.
 Prall, George, Buell Street, tinware etc.
 Russell & Co., Douglas Street, boot and shoe maker.
 Seybold, J. R., Buell Street, groceries, queensware and hardware.
 Shouse, R. L., corner Douglas and Clay, groceries and queensware.
 Strickler, Sol., Fillmore Street, blacksmith.
 Tipton, A., Douglas Street, groceries and queensware.
 Tipton, John, Douglas Street, carpenter and builder.
 Webb, Silas, Douglas Street, drugs, paints and oils.
 Wilson, Robert, Clay Street, blacksmith.

CHURCHES.

Baptist and Christian.

SOCIETIES.

Masons and Odd Fellows.

GOOD HOPE.

There is a generous rivalry between the various towns that have sprang up along the lines of our railroads, which have been of great advantage to each. This we see clearly exhibited in the growth and progress of the town of which we now write.

Scarcely had the line of the T., P. & W. R. R. been surveyed, before J. E. Morris had platted a town on the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, Walnut Grove township, seven miles due north of Macomb, to which was given the name of Sheridan. In July following, (1867), W. F. Blandin laid off a few blocks a little to the west of the proposed town of Sheridan, and christened the same Milan. Here then were two rival towns on opposite sides, and only separated by the railroad. A postoffice named Good Hope had been in the neighborhood for some years, and the different names by which the town or towns were called were a little amusing. The railroad company issued its first tickets to Sheridan, and train men called out Milan as the cars stopped, but all letters had to be addressed to Good Hope. This state of affairs continued for some time, until finally both names of the town were dropped and the name of the postoffice chosen as the one by which it should be known. Since this time two or three additions have been made to the original surveys. The railroad runs due east and west through the town.

Robert Morrison, it is said, built the first store room, on the old Monmouth road, and kept a small stock of confectioneries, etc. David Jacobs built the first dwelling house, and Samuel Lock opened the first stock of general merchandise, about the year 1866 or 1867, before the town was laid out. After the organization of the town the first postmaster was Jessie McDowell. As stated previously, a postoffice had been in the neighborhood for some years, D. J. Dungan being postmaster, and having the office on his farm, one-fourth mile north of the present town.

Strange as it may seem we cannot learn the precise time in which the town was incorporated, the books being lost or misplaced, and no one able to give definite information; but enough is known to state that it was incorporated in 1869, with the following named gentlemen its first Board of Trustees: J. E. Morris, Riley Adams, Joseph Whaler, H. B. Baker and C. H. Creel. Again, in 1875, it was incorporated under the general law creating villages, and on the first day of June, in that year, D. Jacobus, H. A. Allison, A. Munger, C. Elliot, E. K. Hamaford and N. A. Walker were elected Trustees. In 1876, D. Jacobus, A. Munger, I. N. Rouse, William Parkins, S. White and H. A. Allison were elected. J. P. Higgins was the first magistrate of the town, and has been succeeded by the following named gentlemen: Silas E. Ratikin, James R. Campbell, Samuel Morris, and C. H. Creel, the present incumbent.

The town grew quite rapidly for the first two years, after which, no material improvement was made until the year 1875, when new life was infused into every department of industry, new business blocks, new dwelling houses and other buildings were erected throughout the town, and to-day, we find it one of the neatest young towns in the military tract, with three good churches that are live and active, with a good school taught by worthy and efficient teachers, her people generally moral and religious. Probably no more pleasant and agreeable place can be found to make a home than here. Surrounding the town is an excellent farming community with some of the best farms in the county.

In the history of the place, there has been but one saloon, which was run during the first year of its existence, since which time it has been free of all such evil influences.

The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. Pickering, a Baptist minister, in a building erected by Stephen Smith, on the west side square. There are now in the place three church organizations, each having good, comfortable buildings, as follows: Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Methodist.

During the past five years there have annually been shipped an average of 21 cars wheat; corn, 267; oats, 62; other grain, 32; flour, 1; cattle, 71; hogs, 102; merchandise, 26; other freights, 7.

There are a number of live merchants in the town, among whom we may mention the following named firms:

Allison Bros.—These gentlemen carry the largest stock of general merchandise of any firm in the town, and occupy a large and pleasant room on the southeast corner of the square. Their stock is well assorted in every respect, and comprises staple and fancy dry goods; notions, ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes, staple and fancy groceries, etc., etc. They also engage somewhat extensively in buying and shipping live stock. Being pleasant and accommodating young men, they are worthy the patronage of all.

W. H. Collins.—This gentleman has lately erected a building on the southeast corner of the square, especially adapted to his trade—that of harness and saddlery, and he designs always to keep [on exhibition a full and complete line of single and double harness, collars, bridles, whips, saddles, etc. Mr. Collins' large experience, together with the gentlemanly and accommodating manner of treating his customers will surely win for him success. An easy fitting saddle, a strong and durable harness, is what all desire who ride or drive, and Mr. Collins can furnish the same.

E. White.—One of the leading business men of Good Hope, and one who by his straightforward, gentlemanly dealing, has won the respect and confidence of all, is he of whom we now write. His store room is on the southeast corner of the square, is well fitted up and well filled with a good selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, glass-ware, willow-ware, farmers' and mechanics' tools, etc. Mr. White well understands his trade, knows the kind of goods to buy, and knows how to buy that he may sell cheap.

Collins & Hannaford.—This is one of the leading firms of the town, and carries one of the largest and best stocks of lumber in the county. Coming to the town in 1869, and establishing themselves in this branch of trade, by their straightforward, business-like manner built up a trade that would be a credit to older and larger establishments in the larger towns of the county. In their yard may be found a large stock of lumber, lath, sash, doors, shingles, posts, lime hair, cement, pumps, &c., &c.

I. S. Wallin.—This gentleman is engaged in the drug business, and has proven himself worthy the confidence of the citizens of Good Hope, as well as the people in its vicinity. His pleasant and social manners have not only secured him trade, but made him very many warm friends. He carries a full line of drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, school and miscellaneous books, wall paper, window shades, etc. His store is located on the east side of the square.

The following comprises a full and complete business directory of the town :

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL.

Allison & Bro., southeast corner Square, dry goods and groceries.
 Bugg & Bros., dry goods and notions.
 Byron, F., east side Square, boot and shoe maker.
 Campbell, David, east side square, agricultural implements.
 Campbell, E., east side Square, postmaster.
 Collins, W. H., southeast corner Square, saddles and harness.
 Goodman, J. A., south side Square, blacksmith.
 Long, C., groceries and provisions.
 Morris, R. A., northeast corner Square, agricultural implements.
 Plott, W. L., saddle and harness.
 Rouse's Hall, southeast corner Square.
 Suttle, P. K., confectionery and restaurant.
 Swinn, Mrs., north side Square, millinery and dress making.
 White, S., southeast corner Square, groceries and provisions.

CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

ADAIR.

Adair was laid out by J. Grimm and J. Reedy in 1870. It is located on the north half of section 15, New Salem township, and on the line of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. The name of the railroad station and postoffice is Adair, but that of the town, Reedyville, by which name, however, it is scarcely known.

Adair is located in the midst of the finest and wealthiest farming communities in McDonough County, the farms surrounding ranking with any in Central Illinois, for stock and grain purposes. A town thus situated, cannot well help being of considerable local importance. The amount of stock and grain shipped from this point is rapidly assuming a good magnitude, averaging about twenty-five cars of stock and twenty of grain per month, besides a fair amount of local traffic and miscellaneous merchandise.

The first business house and dwelling was erected by Robert Strickler, on the west side of the railroad. The town now has a goodly number of each, and such structures as are very commendable to the people. The business men of the place are enterprising, and stand well with the community. The population of the town is now one hundred.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL.

Baker, J., physician and surgeon.
 Bennett, J., general merchandise.
 Elwell & Harrison, blacksmiths.

Epperson, J. L., Station Agent, St. Louis Division C, B. and Q. R. R.
 Chapman, Orson, carpenter and builder.
 Miner, A. J., postmaster, and dealer in general merchandise.
 Lybarker, L. W., billiard hall and restaurant.
 Montague, Charles, boot and shoe maker.
 Pontious Bros., drugs and hardware.
 West, Kaiser & Co., grain dealers.
 Wissler, J., lumber dealer.

CHURCH.

Methodist Episcopal.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

New Philadelphia is located on the east half of section twenty-three, Mound township, on a rather flat plain or low land. It is situated on the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, four miles south of Bushnell, and in a valuable farming district, capable of supporting a town of considerable size.

The south part of the town was laid out by Mr. Lloyd Thomas, in 1857, when the railroad was first surveyed, and named, by him, New Philadelphia. When the railroad was run one-half mile north of the first survey, Mr. P. Wilson and J. H. Langford laid out a town and gave it the name of Grant—this in the year 1866. The town at present contains about eighty inhabitants.

WALNUT GROVE.

This town was laid out by William J. Edie, County Surveyor, under direction of D. B. Keith, in 1870. It is on the southeast quarter of section one, Walnut Grove township, and on the line of the St. Louis division of the C. B. & Q. Railroad. The surrounding country is thickly settled and well improved, and will doubtless afford trade sufficient to sustain quite a village. The following is a business directory: Blacksmith. J. B. Keith; Carpenter, H. Lynch; Dry Goods and Groceries, Hendee & Russell; Groceries, A. H. Harrington, (also Post Master); Physician, J. W. Gustin, (eclectic.)

SCOTTSBURG.

This place is on the T. P. & W. Railroad, four and one half miles east of Good Hope, in Walnut Grove township. No regular survey has ever been made, or plat recorded, and no effort ever put forth to make the place one of special importance. Large quantities of fire clay are hauled here from David Holler's clay banks, on Crooked Creek, for shipment to Peoria and elsewhere. A station house, post office and two or three dwellings are all that it contains.

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