

HISTORY
of
WHITE COUNTY
ILLINOIS

12319



**MARY STUART FOSTER
FUND**

HISTORY
of
WHITE COUNTY
ILLINOIS

Together with sketches of its cities, villages and townships, educational, religious, civil, military and political history; portraits of prominent persons. and biographies of representative citizens.

Inter-State Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois. 1883

P R E F A C E

For the second time in eight years the White County Historical Society republishes the History of White County, Illinois.

The 1883 edition was republished in 1965, just in time for Carmi's sesquicentennial celebration in 1966. The entire edition – 750 copies – sold out in about two years.

Because orders still come in, the Society has brought out this expanded edition, with ten more pictures, a list of all county officials since 1816, names of Carmi mayors and members of the White County Historical Society.

Republication was made possible by

M . P A U L I N E P O M E R O Y ,

of Carmi, who gave her copy of the 1883 history so that it might be issued by the offset printing process. This she did in memory of an ancestor, The Rev. John Charles Stocumb, a Methodist minister who was one of the founders of Carmi and White County.

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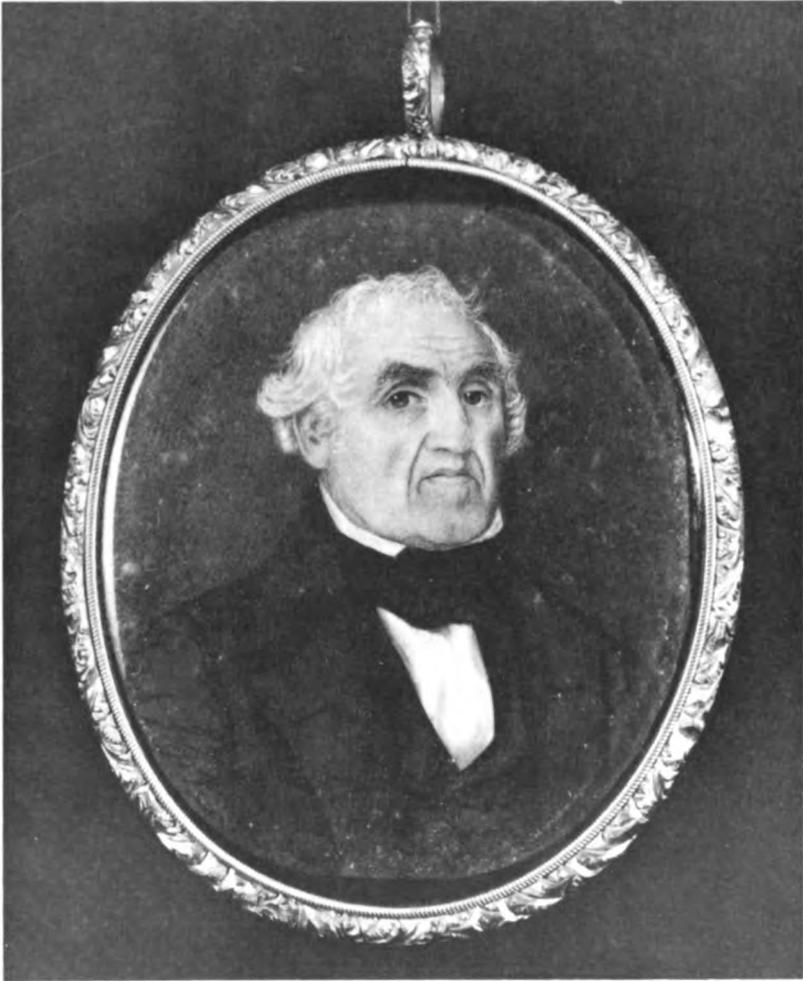
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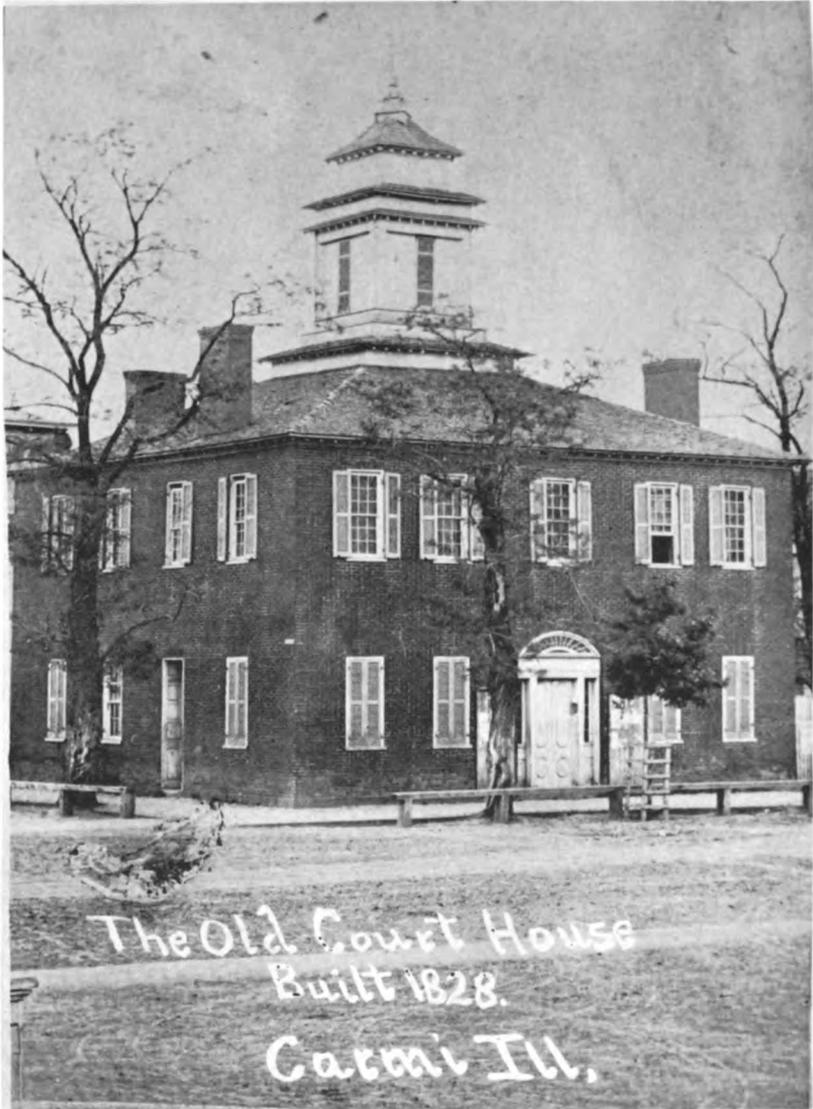
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Stewart, Alex.....	608	Wallace, Wm.....	903	Ziegler, Geo. C.....	621

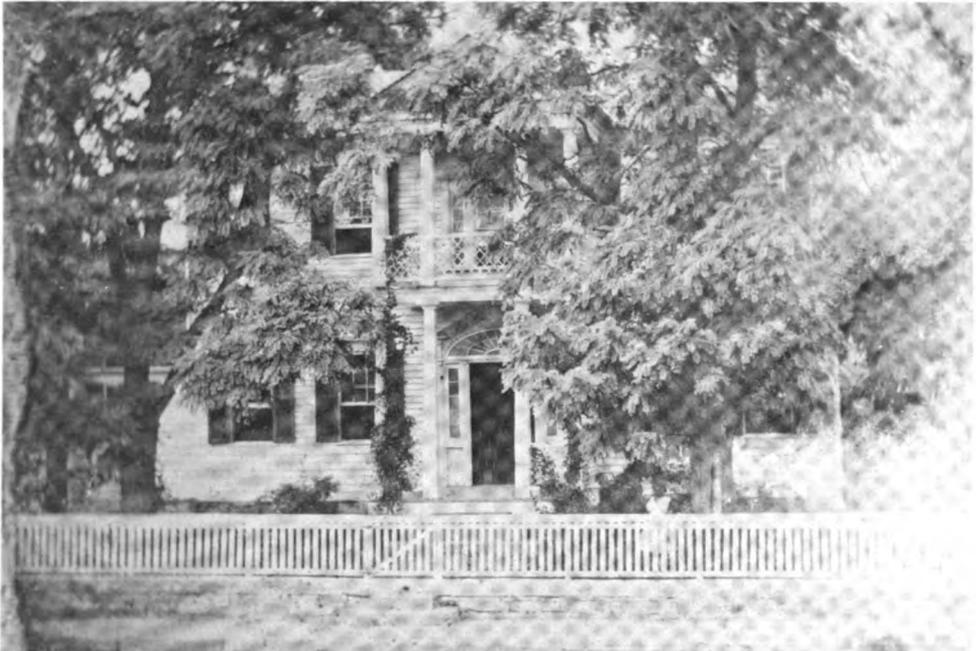


James Ratcliff, one of the founders of White County



John A. Robinson
GENERAL FROM ILLINOIS.





Residence built in late 1820's by Leonard White on North Main Cross Street, two blocks north of courthouse. Senator John M. Robinson lived here until 1835.



In 1835, Senator Robinson bought the John Craw log house, erected in 1814, and remodeled it to look like this. The house at 110 South Main Cross Street and its antique furnishings, dating back to 1797, were given to the White County Historical Society by the Senator's granddaughter, Miss Mary Jane Stewart (1873-1966) to be used as a museum.



Partial view of living room in Robinson-Stewart House museum.



Dining room in Robinson-Stewart House. This room was the kitchen of the Robinson family.



Neglected, abused, dilapidated, 132-year-old Ratcliff Inn looked like this in 1960 when the White County Historical Society saved it from destruction, purchased and restored it. The inn was built in 1828 by James Ratcliff.



Ratcliff Inn in 1972, the year it was nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. Abraham Lincoln lodged here in 1840. The second floor is a museum. On the first floor is the Carmi Artists Guild gallery and an office occupied by Circuit Judge Henry Lewis.



One view of Ratcliff Inn museum, showing one of four original fireplaces.

HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL HISTORY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

White County has a geographical area of about 480 square miles, is situated in the southeastern portion of the State of Illinois, and is bounded on the north by Wayne and Edwards counties, on the east by the Wabash River, on the south by Gallatin County, and on the west by Hamilton County. Its latitude is $37^{\circ} 54'$ to $38^{\circ} 15'$ north of the equator, and its longitude about 11° to $11^{\circ} 20'$ west of Washington. The county is twenty-four miles north and south by an average of twenty east and west.

The county is mostly drained by the Little Wabash and its tributaries, which river traverses the territory from north to south a little east of the middle. The second stream in size within White is Skillet Fork, which enters the county at the extreme northwest corner and flows southeasterly through Mill Shoals and Burnt Prairie townships into the Little Wabash. In the southwestern extremity of White County, and in the southern portion of Indian Creek Township, Bear Creek and Indian Creek unite to form Prairie Creek, flowing southward in section 8, of township 7 south, 8 east. Lick Creek rises in the northern part of Indian Creek Township and flows southeasterly into the Little Wabash. Seven-Mile Creek rises in the southern part of Enfield Township and flows north by east into Skillet Fork. It is a stream of considerable size, and drains all the west central portion of the county. Beaver and Lost creeks drain the southern part of Mill Shoals Township into Skillet Fork. French Creek is a small stream near Grayville, in the northeast corner of the county. Fox River is a bayou of the Big Wabash, in the eastern portion of Phillips Township, leaving about six square miles of territory between it and the river. Little Fox

River comes into this bayou from a point in the river about three miles above.

Other streams in the county are smaller than any of those mentioned.

The land east of the Little Wabash is more level and sandy than that lying west. Hills prevail along the streams, especially in the northern and western portions of the county. The southeastern part of White County, namely, Hawthorn and Emma townships, is characterized by a considerable area of flat land, intersected by a chain of ponds extending nearly due north and south, which probably marks the course of an old river channel.

Most of White County was originally covered with tall "timber," the exact character of which is described under the head of "Botany," a few pages further on. A small prairie existed here and there, which is now obliterated by farms, and gave rise to such names as "Burnt Prairie," "Herald's Prairie," "Seven-Mile Prairie," the "Big Prairie," etc.

Agriculturally, the soil of this county is good for all the products of the farm, orchard and garden that are raised anywhere in the West. Wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red-top, blue-grass, clover, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, small fruits, melons, sweet and Irish potatoes, and all the common garden products, find a home here, limited only by some of the vicissitudes of the climate. (See Meteorology, on a subsequent page.)

Smaller details concerning the topography of the county will be found in the respective township histories, toward the latter part of the volume.

GEOLOGY.

The following description of the geological character of White County is taken mainly from the report of the State Geologist, A. H. Worthen:

Superficial Deposits.—The alluvium, loess and drift, the three principal divisions of the quaternary, or most recent of the geological systems, are well developed in this county. Alluvial bottoms of considerable extent skirt the courses of the main and Little Wabash and Skillet Fork, but being subject to annual overflow, the land is only valued at the present time for the fine body of timber which it sustains. The soil, however, is a rich sandy loam, and when cleared and brought under cultivation will prove the most fertile land in the county.

The loess is very heavily developed along the bluffs of the Wabash from Phillipstown to Grayville, and ranges from thirty to sixty feet or more in thickness. It comprises a bed of brown clay immediately below the surface, of variable thickness, which is underlaid by the usual ash-gray and buff marly sands, containing the characteristic fresh-water and land shells usually found in this deposit.

The drift deposits in this county vary from ten to thirty feet or more in thickness, and consist of brown gravelly clays, with some northern boulders of considerable size. In the vicinity of the Little Wabash, north of Carmi, these seemed to be more abundant than elsewhere, and one was seen near the north line of the county, and about a mile east of the ford, on the Little Wabash, that was fully four feet in its longest diameter by two feet or more in the opposite direction: This is the most southerly point in the State where boulders of this size have been seen.

Coal Measures.—The stratified rocks of this county belong to the lower part of the Upper Coal Measures, and the lowest beds appearing in the county are to be seen in the bluffs of the Little Wabash, in the vicinity of New Haven, and near Carmi, these two points being on nearly the same geological level. The New Haven limestone appears to be identical with the lowest limestone seen in Clark County, which there lies about seventy-five to eighty feet above coal No. 7. Here the space is probably 150 to 200 feet or more, with two thin coals intervening between the limestone and the main coals below. In the solid portions of this limestone fossils are comparatively rare, only a few species being found at New Haven. The rock is hard and brittle, and weathers to a rusty brown color. The section in the vicinity of New Haven commencing at the base with this limestone and extending north along the small branches putting into the Little Wabash for about two miles and a half to land adjoining Mr. R. W. Boyd, and belonging to the Jones heirs, is as follows:

	FEET.	IN
No. 1. Sandstone, forming the bed-rock on top of the hills, and penetrated by Mr. Boyd in his well.....	181	
No. 2. Sandstone and sandy shale, passing downward into Arg. shale, (partial exposure).....	40 to 50	
No. 3. Ferro argillaceous limestone, with fossils.....	0	8
No. 4. Ferruginous shale, with fossils.....	0	2
No. 5. Chocolate-brown calc, sandstone, with fossils.....	1	6
No. 6. Dark-colored shale.....	2 to 3	

	FEET.	IN.
No. 7. Coal.....	0	2
No. 8. Shaly fire-clay.....	2	6
No. 9. Hard sandstone, partly in heavy beds.....	4 to 6	
No. 10. Shale and thin-bedded sandstone.....	6 to 8	
No. 11. Space covered, probably not more than.....	15 to 20	
No. 12. New Haven limestone.....	3 to 4	

The three-inch band of ferruginous limestone, No. 3, of the above section, contains numerous well-preserved fossils. The chocolate-brown calcareous sandstone below it also contains a peculiar group of fossils. This bed is found at Carmi, in the bed of a small branch south of the town, containing the same group of fossils.

About three-quarters of a mile from New Haven, north on Rock Creek, the beds numbered from two to ten of the foregoing section are well exposed, and a fair quality of thin-bedded micaceous sandstone is quarried for building purposes. From this point to Carmi, by the road on the west side of the river, the country is quite broken, and frequent outcrops of sandstone and shale may be seen in the hillsides and in the banks of the small streams. On Grindstone Creek, seven miles south of Carmi, a bed of sandstone in rather even beds is exposed on a small branch running into the main creek from the southwest. The beds exposed are from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness, and the rocks have been quarried for building stone, and some grindstones have also been made from it. Most of the beds are in tolerably even layers, but some portions of the mass show a more or less concretionary structure.

At Carmi there is a repetition of the same beds found in the vicinity of New Haven, with the upper part of the section better exposed, but only extending downward to No. 5 of the section seen near New Haven, the lower part of that section being here below the level of the Little Wabash. Commencing with the sandstone to be seen in the north part of town, above the dam, and descending from thence along the river bluffs to the small creek just south of the town, we have the following section :

	FEET.	IN.
No. 1. Sandy shales and some sandstone in even beds.....	12	
No. 2. Clay shales.....	16 to 18	
No. 3. Two thin coals, parted by a foot or more of clay shale.	1 to 1	6
No. 4. Brown sandstone, quarry rock.....	8 to 10	
No. 5. Band of cinnamon shale, with <i>Posidonias</i>		2
No. 6. Dark clay shale.....	1	

F.E.E.T. IN.

- No. 7. Gray sandy shales, passing downward into clay shales, with iron stones.....18 to 20
 No. 8. Ferro-calcareous, chocolate-brown sandstone, with fossils... 1½ to 2

The lower bed of the above section was only partially exposed in the bed of the creek, where it presents the same general appearance, and contains the same group of fossils as were obtained from No. 5 of the section near New Haven. Only a partial exposure of it has been found in the vicinity of Carmi. The brown sandstone, No. 4 of the above section, contains numerous specimens of broken plants, is somewhat ferruginous, and affords a good quality of building stone. The thin band of cinnamon-colored shale seems to have been formed from an impalpable brown mud, and on splitting it in thin layers countless numbers of minute shells like *Posidonia* are found covering the surface of the slabs.

In the banks of the Skillet Fork, at Mill Shoals, there is an outcrop of thin coal, with a bituminous shale and limestone, as shown in the following section :

	F.E.E.T.
Hard shelly sandstone.....	3 to 4
Hard, black laminated, passing locally into clay shale.....	6 to 8
Shale, with thin coal.....	2 to 3
Hard, fine-grained limestone.....	2 to 3
Greenish, pebbly shale.....	2
Sandy shale in creek bed.....	1

These beds afford no distinct fossils, but the limestone and black laminated slate bear a strong resemblance to beds found three miles northeast of Fairfield, in Wayne County, and two and a half miles south of Olney, which I have referred to the horizon of coal No. 13 of the general section. The cross-clearage planes of the limestone show *Stigmaria* rootlets, and these were the only indications of organic life we could find in it. The rock is fine-grained, of a bluish dove-color, the lower portion weathering to a yellowish buff. The beds in the foregoing section are succeeded in the hills north and east of the station by sixty to seventy feet of shale and sandstone, with a thin bed of bituminous shale near the top of the exposure.

At Grayville, on the west bank of the Wabash River, the bluff rises to a height of more than 100 feet above low-water level, and affords a fine section of the Coal Measure beds, as follows:

	FEET.	IN.
No. 1. Covered slope of loess and drift.....	48	
No. 2. Heavy-bedded sandstone.....	15	
No. 3. Slopes, with partial outcrops of shale.....	25	
No. 4. Siliceous shale.....	7 to 8	
No. 5. Blue argillaceous shale, with bands of fossiliferous iron ore at the bottom.....	4	
No. 6. Bituminous shale.....		6 to 0
No. 7. Calcareous shale, and shaly bituminous limestone.....	0 to 3	
No. 8. Black shale.....	6 in. to 1	
No. 9. Green clay shales, or fire-clay.....	1 to 2	
No. 10. Sandy shales and sandstone in river beds.....	10 to 12	

This section was taken about 300 yards below the ferry landing, and at the lowest stage of water in the river. The beds here lie in wave-like undulations, the black shale of the above section being at one point fifteen feet above the river bed, and in a distance of about fifty yards they come down to within six feet of the river level. In the calcareous shale, No. 7 of the above section, there is a thin band filled with broken and crushed specimens. This shale is dark colored and highly bituminous, and contains several species of crushed fossils in addition to that above mentioned, but all identical with those found in the clay-iron band at the base of No. 5. Local patches of sandstone and conglomerate in lenticular masses a foot or more in thickness come in at two or three points immediately above the black shales, and where this occurs the shales are compressed into something less than one-half their normal thickness. At the upper end of this exposure the calcareo-bituminous shale, No. 7, is replaced by three or four inches of blue clay shale. The thin-bedded sandstones and sandy shales in the river-bed contain *Calamites*, and fragments of other coal plants, sometimes inclosed in iron concretions similar to those noticed in the river-bed at Mt. Carmel. The ferruginous band at the base of the blue shales, No. 5 of the foregoing section, contains many fine fossil shells in a good state of preservation, and the locality has become somewhat noted on this account. It is the same group as found on Raccoon Creek, near the north line of Edwards County, at Lawrenceville, in Lawrence County, and on Lamotte Creek, near Palestine Landing, showing that the Wabash River, from the latter point to Grayville, continues on nearly the same geological level.

The exposure in the Grayville bluff affords an interesting exhibition of the variable character of the beds occurring at this horizon, and if the upper and lower extremities of this outcrop were only to

be seen as separate exposures, their identity might not be suspected. At the upper end of the hill a seam of pyritiferous shale from one to three inches thick is all that separates the black laminated shales, while at the lower end they are separated by about three feet of calcareous shale and shaly bituminous limestone. Fossils are abundant at the upper end of the exposure in clay iron ore in the lower part of No. 5 of the section, while 300 yards below neither the iron stones nor the fossils they inclose can be found. Hence the difficulty of constructing a connected section of the upper Coal Measures from the examination of isolated outcrops, which are the only exposures of the strata to be found in this portion of the State.

On the Little Wabash, at the ford six miles west of Grayville, on section 21, township 3 south, range 10 east, the bluff consists of sandstone and sandy shale, inclosing a bituminous shale and thin coal. The section here is as follows:

	FEET.	IN.
Evenly-bedded sandstone and sandy shale.....	80 to 40	
Bituminous shale and thin coal.....	1	6
Clay shale.....	5 to 8	
Massive sandstone, partly concretionary.....	10 to 15	

A short distance below the ford the bituminous shale and coal appeared to be wanting, wedging out in a distance of about 100 yards. The upper bed of sandstone is in part a hard micaceous rock, in even layers of moderate thickness, and will afford a good quality of building stone, as will also the concretionary bed below. About half way from Grayville to this ford, in crossing a ridge, there is from twenty to thirty feet of shales exposed, which probably overlie the sandstones at the ford, though the exact connection between them could not be determined.

Gossett Station, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, is located on a high ridge something more than 100 feet above the bed of Bear Creek. At the summit the railroad cut shows about ten feet of coarse, soft, brown sandstone that decomposes easily on exposure. A few feet below this sandstone a thin coal has been found at two or three places in the neighborhood, and some digging has been done here in the expectation of finding it somewhere thick enough to work to advantage, but so far without success. A section of the rocks seen in this vicinity show the following order:

	FEET.	IN.
Brown clay, capping the ridge.....	10 to 15	
Coarse, soft, brown sandstone.....	10	
Space not seen, probably not more than.....	10 to 15	
Sandy shale.....	6	
Thin coal.....	0	4
Sandy shale.....	6	
Space not seen.....	15 to 20	
Nodular argillaceous limestone, without fossils.....	1 to 2	
Sandy shale.....	4 to 6	
Even-bedded micaceous sandstone.....	6 to 8	

The lowest bed in this section affords sandstone in smooth, even layers, from an inch to a foot or more in thickness, which is an excellent and durable stone for flagging, foundation walls, etc., and the thickest beds could be easily cut for caps and sills. The rock at this quarry resembles that at McGilly's, a mile west of McLeansboro. No outcrop of coal of any value has yet been found in this portion of the county, and the four-inch seam in the above section is not likely to increase in thickness sufficiently to become of any practical value for mining purposes.

The following observations and sections are from Prof. Cox's notes in this county: "At the Grand Chain, one and a half miles below Black's Ferry, the Wabash flows over a hard sandstone, that is here a fine-grained gray rock, excellent for building purposes. It forms a low reef across the stream, creating a strong current, and hence the name 'Grand Chain.' On the Illinois shore the rock is but a few feet above the river bed, and is soon lost under the alluvial bottom. On the Indiana side it forms a ledge in the hills bordering on the narrow bottom. At Warrick's riffle, six miles above, this sandstone is again seen at the water's edge, and on the Indiana shore, near the mouth of Rush Creek, it is overlaid by a heavy bed of shale, including a soft, calcareous stratum, containing numerous fossils.

At Webb's Ferry the equivalent of the Rush Creek shale, alternating with shaly sandstone, again makes its appearance, and at Bonpas, a little higher up, we have the following sections:

	FEET.	IN.
Loess, with characteristic fossils.....	30	
Drift clay and gravel.....	2	
Buff sandstone.....	10	
Shale and covered space.....	80	

	FEET.	IN.
Thin coal.....	0	6
Fire-clay.....	1	6
Siliceous shale and sandstone.....	6	
Argillaceous shale.....	25	

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The lower shale in the above section is first seen a half a mile below the ferry, and contains fossil plants, but they are too fragile to be preserved.

On the western borders of the county, opposite New Harmony, in Indiana, there is a large island formed by an arm of the Wabash, called Fox River. This island is low and flat, and subject to overflow. Soon after crossing Fox River we ascend Philliptown ridge, which bears a little east of north, and strikes the Wabash River at Grayville. In this ridge we find the counterpart of the sections at Cut-off, below New Harmony, and at Grayville, but the creeks do not cut quite so deep into the argillaceous shale here, so as to show the lowest beds. Just before reaching Philliptown, on the New Harmony road, a thin coal is seen in the bank of a branch. Below it there are a few inches of fire-clay, and then an argillaceous shale, which is seen in the bed of the branch. Above the coal, which is mostly decomposed, there is a calcareous band containing fossils similar to those found at Grayville. When first quarried this band is firm and hard, but after long exposure it becomes soft. Above the fossil band there are a few feet of argillaceous shale and a bed of sandstone, as seen in the following section:

	FEET.	IN.
Yellow crumbling clay.....	20 to 40	
Loess, with fossils.....	20 to 30	
Drift, with pebbles and small granite boulders.....	35	
Siliceous shale.....	10	
Sandstone.....	2	
Argillaceous shale.....	10	
Calcareous fossil band.....	0	3
Fire-clay.....	1	
Thin coal and fire-clay.....	5	

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About a quarter of a mile southwest of this the sandstone of the above section is ten feet thick without seams. It is micaceous and soft when first quarried, but hardens upon exposure, and makes a good durable building stone. Two and a half miles south-

west of Phillipstown this same ledge of sandstone forms a low cliff along the eastern face of the ridge, and in places is weathered into caves, locally called rock houses.

On the road to Carmi the loess is replaced by a loose yellow sand, that forms a bluff on the eastern border of a prairie, which is succeeded by a shallow slough or swamp that was probably once the bed of an arm, if not the main stream of the Little Wabash.

Section on Seven-mile Creek, on the Mt. Vernon road, and near the ferry on Skillet Fork, section 30, township 4, range 9 east:

	FEET.	IN.
Drift clay.....	5 to 6	
Argillaceous shale.....	20	
Bituminous shale-block.....		10
Coal.....	1	
Fire-clay.....	3	

The black shale contained some poorly preserved specimens of interesting fossils. The argillaceous shale, twenty feet or more in thickness, appears again on the creek a short distance below the opening to the coal.

On Limestone Creek, north of Enfield, township 4 south, range 8 east, there is an earthy limestone two feet thick, passing down into hard siliceous fire-clay. No fossils in the upper part, but the lower part contains rootlets of *Stigmaria*. This rock has been burned for lime, and hence the name of the creek.

A thin coal is found at the following localities in this county not already mentioned: Sections 16 and 18, township 4, range 8; section 8, township 5, range 16; section 30, township 4, range 9; section 21, township 6, range 8; section 3, township 6, range 10, and section 19, township 3, range 9.

The coal used in Carmi is brought chiefly from Equality and Evansville. Prof. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana, in a letter a few years ago to Dr. Daniel Berry, estimated that the coal bed of the region of Carmi was about 100 feet below the surface. No coal seam thick enough to be worked advantageously was found outcropping in the county, and the only resource of this county in that direction is in the main coals of the lower measures. These coals may be found here at a depth of 300 to 500 feet in any part of the county. At Carmi, and along the Wabash south of Grayville, coal No. 7 ought to be found not more than 150 to 200 feet below the river level, and if that should be found too thin to be

worked to advantage, about 100 feet more would reach No. 5, one of the most persistent seams that can be found in the Illinois coal basin. Situated as Carmi is, at the junction of two important railroads, the citizens could well afford a test experiment with the drill, in order to determine whether they have coal beneath the surface at a reasonable depth, and sufficient thickness to justify the sinking of a shaft. This is a matter of public interest, and so far as the test experiment is concerned, the expense should be shared by the property holders of the town, and when this point is settled private enterprise will do the rest.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Building Stone.—Sandstone of a fair quality for building purposes is found at a number of localities in this county, as noted in the sections already given in the preceding pages. At Carmi, the brown sandstone that forms the bed-rock in the southeast part of the town is an even-bedded building stone. On Grindstone Creek, six or seven miles south of Carmi, on the New Haven road, a bed of gray sandstone is quarried for building stone, and affords a durable stone for all ordinary purposes. Near Gossett Station an excellent flag-stone may be obtained, as well as heavy-bedded sandstone for other purposes. This rock is micaceous and cuts freely, and could be chiefly wrought into door-sills, lintels, window-caps and sills, etc.

The sandstone outcropping in the bluffs of the Wabash River, from Phillipstown to Grayville, affords some good building stone at many points, as does that also that outcrops farther south at Grand Chain. In the bluffs at the Little Wabash, near the north line of the county, there is from thirty to forty feet of sandstone, nearly all of which might be used for building purposes, and the upper beds are in even layers of moderate thickness that could be cheaply quarried.

Brick Materials.—Sand and clay suitable for brick-making may be found in every neighborhood, and on the uplands on nearly every farm. Sand for mortar and cement are also abundant at some localities, as between Carmi and Phillipstown, where a bed of clean yellow sand is found replacing the loess.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil of this county includes three quite distinct varieties, to-wit: The low alluvial bottoms skirting the main water-courses, and subject to annual overflow; the higher

alluvial lands southeast of Carmi, between the Little Wabash and the chain of ponds already referred to as indicating an ancient river channel, which are mostly above high water ; and the rolling uplands forming the northern and western portions of the county. There is a small prairie on this second or higher bottom between Carmi and Phillipstown, about five miles in length to about two in breadth, and also two small prairies on the northern border of the county, and partially within its limits, but the remainder of its surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber. On the low bottoms between Fox River and the Wabash, cane-breaks are frequently met with, the canes usually ranging from three to six feet in height. This is the most northerly point that we have observed this shrub growing in Illinois. The soil on the low river bottoms is exceedingly productive, and especially adapted to the growth of corn, and were it not for the annual river floods, would be the most valuable land in the county. The higher alluvial land skirting the Little Wabash south of Carmi has a sandy soil, not quite so productive as that on the low river bottoms, but yielding fair crops of corn, wheat, oats and grass, and easily cultivated. On the uplands the soil is generally a clay loam, similar to that of Wayne and Edwards, but more variable in its productive capacities in consequence of the inequalities of the surface. On the oak ridges the soil is thin and yields only light crops of corn, but is better adapted to small grains and grass, while the valleys and the level stretches of land between them have a deep loamy soil that is very productive, yielding good crops of all the cereals usually grown in this portion of the State.

BOTANY.

This term comprises everything that grows in the soil, from the largest tree to the smallest moss. Scientifically, every living organism that subsists upon inorganic matter is a plant, whether it possesses locomotion and sensitiveness or not ; while all living organisms that subsist upon organic matter are animals, although some of them are fixed to a spot as most plants are.

White County is in a region favorable to the high development of many species in the vegetable kingdom. While about 2,300 species of plants are found native within the United States, about 1,600 are found within the State of Illinois, and fully 1,000 within the limits of White County. In the following paragraphs

we will notice only those of interest to the general reader ; and we will mention the most conspicuous first, pursuing the following order : 1. Trees which grow to the full forest height. 2. Low trees. 3. Shrubs and bushes. 4. Vines, woody and herbaceous. 5. Native herbs. 6. Weeds, or introduced herbs, growing spontaneously in cultivated and waste places.

TALL TREES.

Oaks.—The most conspicuous family of the forest is that of the oaks. There is a greater variety and abundance of them than of any other tree, and, perhaps, in this country, they are the most useful of all. At the head of this family stands the White Oak, which, though the most common species of oak in some sections of the country, is not so abundant in White County as some other species. Being the most useful for general purposes, it has been cut out of the forest more than the others, and thus made relatively scarcer. Bur Oak is abundant, and in general utility is perhaps next the White species. The other kinds of oak which have a whitish, soft bark, and prevail in this county, are the Post Oak, Lyre-leaved Bur Oak, Chestnut Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, and Swamp White Oak. Most of the latter are rare.

Of the oaks which have a black, hard, rough bark, the most prominent are the Scarlet, Red, Black, Black Jack, Shingle and Water oaks. The Willow Oak, so called from the form of its leaves, occurs, but is rare. The Black, Scarlet and Shingle oaks are of the first order for fuel, as they furnish fully as much heat as hickory, afford ashes strong with lie, and produce good embers and charcoal.

The Oak family intermix to a great extent—in some localities so much that it is really difficult for even a scientist to classify them.

Elms.—Next to the oaks the White Elm is the most common tree in this county. Its principal value is as a shade-tree, though when sawed thin it is much used for small goods boxes. The Slippery or Red Elm and the Winged Elm occur here and there. The latter is distinguished by narrow, thin ridges of cork on the twigs.

Sycamore, or Buttonwood.—This is the only species of its family in America, and finds its home in all the Wabash country. Used as a street shade-tree here, where it forms beautiful heads, and

produces larger leaves than any other tree. Sawed thin, its wood makes good material for small boxes.

Poplars.—The Cottonwood is a well-known, large swamp tree, of but little account. The Quaking Asp, or American Aspen, is a true poplar, and is common.

Tulip-Tree.—This is not a poplar, though often so called. It has also been called white-wood and cucumber-wood. It used to be common in this region, but being very useful for box lumber, it has been pretty well cut out.

Walnuts.—The Black Walnut, for its richly shaded dark wood, is the most valuable tree of the forest. Specimens in the North have been sold for as much as \$1,200 a tree, as they stood on the ground! Consequently it has become scarce, as a large tree. White Walnut, or Butternut, is found occasionally. The wood is much used at the present day for veneering.

Maples.—Three species of maple are found in White County : 1. Hard, Sugar or Rock, with a variety called Black. 2. Red or Swamp. 3. White or Silver. The two latter are soft-wooded.

Hickories.—These are, botanically speaking, members of the Walnut family. At the head of this class of trees stands the Western Shell-bark, for its fruit and its wood; but it is not so common as formerly. Akin to it is the common Shell-bark or Shag-bark, which, by the way, is much more common East than here. The "Small-fruited" Hickory occurs in this region. Of those bearing soft-shelled nuts, the most common are the Bitter-nut and Pig-nut; the next the Mocker-nut or White-hearted Hickory, and lastly the favorite Pecan. A few specimens are found which, by the fruit, seem to be a cross between the Small-fruited Hickory and the Pecan.

Ash.—Of this family the white was once the most common; but, being a valuable tree for fuel and lumber, it has become comparatively scarce. It has also been called Black Ash, Blue Ash and Gray Ash. The Red Ash, the Green Ash and the true Blue Ash are found in this county. The last three are of but little value.

Lin, Linden or Basswood.—One species is abundant, and one scarce. The latter species has larger leaves, with a silvery white and fine down underneath.

Birch.—River or Red Birch is common, and Cherry or Sweet Birch more rare. Both flourish in low grounds and along the principal streams.

Catalpa.—Of this there are two species, both rare in this county.

One is much more hardy than the other, and valuable for fence posts, etc. Its time of flowering is three weeks earlier than the tender kind.

Hackberry.—A few specimens of this tree are still found. It belongs to the Elm family and is not a valuable tree.

Coffee Tree.—This denizen of the forest has always been rare. The tree is best known by its beautiful compound leaves and glossy beans.

Honey Locust.—Common. Valuable for hedges, and in the extreme northern portion of the Union it is hardier than Osage Orange, and therefore better for this purpose.

Sweet Gum.—This tree has somewhat star-shaped leaves, yields a fragrant white gum, and that which grows among other tall trees yields the most valuable lumber, taking the place at once of pine, walnut and cherry. Although the botanists recognize but one species here, difference of situation produces so great a difference that the people say there are at least two varieties,—the yellow or red wooded and the white-wooded, the first mentioned being valuable and the other almost or quite worthless.

Black Gum, called also Sour Gum, Pepperidge, Nyssa and Tupelo, is not at all akin to the preceding. It grows to full forest height. Its black, acid berries are not edible.

Cherry.—The Wild Black Cherry is common.

Beech.—This very common tree of the Lake region and the East is represented by a few specimens in this county.

Cypress.—The American Bald Cypress may be found in White County. It is more common further South.

2. LOW TREES.

While a few under the preceding head scarcely ever reach the height of the tallest forest tree, those which we shall enumerate under this head never reach the average height of the forest, and range down to less than twenty feet, where they mingle, in classification, with "bushes" and shrubs, treated under the next sub-head.

Buckeye.—The Smooth, Ohio, or Fetid Buckeye occurs in the river bottoms.

Pawpaw.—Well known throughout the Ohio River Valley for its banana-like fruit, which some persons learn to like as an article of diet. To "learn to like" them one must merely taste of them, at

times far apart, and when hungry and under the most favorable circumstances. Even then many will fail.

Persimmon.—Common and more edible than the preceding. Persons abroad do not know much about them, from the fact that they cannot be shipped to a great distance. Before they are perfectly soft they are inedible, and after that they decay too rapidly for shipping to market. Some one might make a little money at drying and canning them.

Mulberry.—The red is the only species found in this county.

Crabapple.—Two species are found here, but neither is as abundant as elsewhere.

Thorn.—There are five species of thorn in this region, generally known as Red Haws. The most common are Black or Pear and the Cockspur.

Box-Elder, or Ash-leaved Maple, is common.

Red-Bud, or Judas Tree, is common in this vicinity, and is well known by its purplish crimson tops in early spring before the leaves appear.

Sassafras and *Spice-Bush*, almost the only two members of the Laurel family in the United States, are both common in this county. The latter, however, is a shrub.

Service or June Berry.—Rare.

Alder.—Smooth Alder, of the Birch family, and Black Alder or Winterberry, of the Holly family, occur in White County.

Dogwood.—The Flowering Dogwood is a common, low tree; the other dogwoods are mentioned under the next sub-head.

Hop Hornbeam is found occasionally.

Wafer Ash, a tree whose bark and leaves yield a fetid odor, is sometimes found. Is sometimes also called Hop Tree and Shrubby Trefoil.

Holly.—Two species of holly occur along the Wabash.

Willows.—Six species of willow are found in this county, ranging from shrubs to small trees.

BUSHES AND SHRUBS.

Dogwoods (the Silky and the Panicked Cornels), Butter Bush, False Indigo, Wild Hydrangea, Burning Bush, Bladdernut, Common Elder, three species of Sumach, Wolfberry, Coralberry, Wild Black Currant, two species of Gooseberry, Black Haw, White Rod, Shrubby St. Johnswort, Mistletoe, Spice Bush, Prickly Ash,

two species of Plum, and two species of Hazelnut, are all that come under this head in White County.

VINES.

Grape.—The Winter or Frost Grape is common, but the Summer Grape, a delicious fruit, is very scarce, if indeed it can be found at all in this county. In early days it was common, but the vines have been destroyed by reckless grape gatherers. The Virginia Creeper, or American "Ivy," is abundant throughout the West.

Poison Ivy.—This occurs almost everywhere, sometimes as a small shrub, when it is called Poison Oak, and sometimes as a large vine reaching to the top of the tallest tree. It has three leaflets to each leaf, while the Virginia Creeper has five; and young Box-Elder is distinguished from Poison Ivy by whitish bloom covering the leaf-stems and green twigs of the former.

Virgin's Bower occurs, but rarely.

A *Clematis* akin to Virgin's Bower, conspicuous for its feathery seeds, is common.

Moonseed is common everywhere. This has erroneously been called Sarsaparilla.

Climbing Bittersweet is a twining, woody vine, found occasionally. It bears orange-colored berries, in clusters which are conspicuous in autumn, resembling wax-work, by which term they are indeed sometimes called, and have been used in ornamentation. This vine is also called simply Bittersweet, but the true medical Bittersweet is a plant of an entirely different order and appearance, not a vine, and not growing wild in this county.

Vetches.—This term may comprise several small herbaceous vines of the pea and bean family, occurring frequently in the woods, but of no great consequence.

Hop.—Occasional.

Wild Pea Vine, or *Hog Peanut*, is abundant.

Wild Balsam Apple, called also Wild Cucumber, and by many other local names, is a vigorous, herbaceous vine, bearing a bur-like fruit, like that of the Jimson-weed, and flourishing about cultivated grounds.

Morning-glory.—The most common plant of this order, growing spontaneously beyond the bounds of cultivation, is the Hedge Bindweed, or Rutland Beauty. Eight species of Dodder ("Love-

vine") may be found, all rare except one. It appears like orange-colored thread growing on the tops of weeds.

Bindweeds.—Black Bindweed, arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, and climbing false Buckwheat occur here and there. The first mentioned is sometimes a pest in fields.

Wild Yam, Green Brier, Carrion Flower, etc., are common in the woods.

Besides the above, there are several species of plants which are sometimes called vines, but are not strictly such. They grow mostly prostrate on the ground, but neither climb nor twine; for examples, Goose-grass, Bracted Vervain, Yellow Honeysuckle, etc.

NATIVE HERBS.

The most common wild herbaceous plants, especially in earlier days, were wild Sunflowers, Coneflowers, Spanish Needle, Stickseed, Tickseed, Rosin-weed, Sneezeweed, Yarrow, Asters, Fleabanes, Golden-rods, Thoroughworts, Iron-weeds, Fireweed, Thistles, Catch-fly, Wood-sorrel, Spring Beauty, Anemones, Violets, Milkweeds, May-Apple, Loosestrife, Wild Parsley, Dogbane, Sweet Cicely, Bedstraw (Cleavers and Goose-grass), Gerardia, American Pennyroyal, Wild Mint, Water Hoarhound, Giant Hyssop, Red and Yellow Puccoon, Beggars Lice, Wild Phloxes (Sweet William), Ground Cherry, Richweed, Potentilla, Wild Touch-me-not, Three-seeded Mercury, Horse-tail, Cat-tail, Arrow-head Trilliums, Solomon's Seal, Spider-wort, and the Ferns. Ginseng, locally called "sang," was common in early day, but, on account of its marketable value, it has been about all eradicated from our woods; and for the same reason, its supposed value, it has never been considered a weed.

In addition to the foregoing, we may add the following, as occurring more rarely, but were still frequent and were either prominent or interesting in some feature: Adam and Eve, Adder's Tongue, Agrimony, Alum Root, Avens, Baneberry, Beard-tongue, Black Snake-root, Blood-root, Blue Flag, Bog Rush, Boneset, Buck Bean, Bull Rush, Bush Clover, Cardinal Flower, Club Rush, Cohosh, Columbine, Cress, Crowfoots, Cudweed, Culver's Physic, Dragoon-root, Dry Strawberry, Dutchman's Breeches, Enchanter's Nightshade, Evening Primrose, Feverwort, Fog-fruit, Fool's Parsley, Foxglove, Gentians, Goat's Rue, Golden Alexander, Greek Valerian, Groundnut, Groundsel, Hawkweed, Hedge Nettle, Herb Robert, Hibiscus,

Horsemint, Honewort, Honnd's Tongue, Indian Turnip, Ladies' Slipper, Lead Plant, Leaf-cup, Leek, Liverwort, Lousewort, Lupine, Marsh-mallow, Marsh-marigold, Meadow Rue, Monkey Flower, Mouse-ear, Mugwort, Nettle, Pepper-and-Salt, Pond-weed, Pond Lily, Prairie Burdock, Rue Anemone, Selfheal, Seneca, Snake-root, Squill Star-grass, Trumpet-weed, Venus' Looking-glass, Virginia Snake-root, Wake Robin, Waterleaf, Water Parsnip, Water Plantain, Wild Ginger, Wild Indigo, Wild Larkspur, Wild Rye, Wild Pepper-grass, Wild Sarsaparilla, Wild Touch-me-not, Worm-seed, Yellow Pond Lily.

WEEDS.

These are introduced herbs, growing spontaneously in cultivated and waste grounds. These, of course, have not been purposely introduced from the East and from Europe, but their seeds have been unavoidably brought West in the shipment of goods and otherwise.

The most familiar weeds in this section of country are Smart-weed, Knot-weed, Pig-weed, Thorny Amaranth, Lamb's-Quarter, Dog-Fennel or Mayweed, Bull-Nettle, Jimson, Poke, Indian Mallow, Pursley, Spurge, Shepherd's Purse, Pepper-grass, Chick-weed, Common Mallows, Gill, Bouncing Bet, Milkweed, several species, Silkweed, Figwort, Motherwort, Catnip, Hoarhound, Mullein, four Vervains, Burdock, Cocklebur, Black Nightshade, Dandelion, Toad Flax, Sow Thistle, Sneezeweed, Ironweed, Plantain, Goosefoot, Richweed, Ragweed, Horse-weed, Camphor-weed, etc. The Thorny Amaranth has been introduced since the commencement of the last war, apparently from the South.

Clover and grass, as they grow on the commons, are scarcely considered weeds, on account of their great utility to live-stock, while many field and garden plants, when cultivated for their products are considered useful, are weeds when they come spontaneously in the way, obstructing the desired cultivation of other plants.

Plants "escaping from cultivation," as Spider-flower or Cleome, Bouncing Bet, Bittersweet, Parsnip, Stonecrop, Sunflower, Prince's Feather, Lungwort, Horse-Radish, Gill, Indian Heliotrope, Morning-Glory, Buckwheat, etc., are weeds or not weeds, according to whether they come in our way or not.

The term "botany" includes all mushrooms, toadstools, mildew,

rust, etc., varying in size from that of a flour barrel to a microscopic point. Most fungi are microscopic, and many living germs are so minute and so low in the scale of organization that they are neither vegetable nor animal. The germs of decay are living "organisms," not known to be either vegetable or animal, and are mostly of the species called "Bacterium." Nearly all discolorations of leaves are due to the presence of minute fungi or kindred organisms, which are as symmetrical as wheels, and often beautiful. Pear-blight and apple-blight are now believed to be caused by bacteria or other germs of disease, and nearly all diseases of plants, as well as many affections among men, are now supposed by the medical profession to be caused, or at least accompanied, by such germs, in countless millions.

The amateur botanist, at the present day, finds but little interest in rambling through the woods of Illinois, because by pasturage nearly all the native plants are killed out, and their place supplied by a few insignificant weeds and grasses. But the seeker after fungi, mildews, rusts, etc., finds a much richer field than he could have found fifty or seventy-five years ago.

"Malaria" signifies bad air; and the badness consists of disease germs, but it is not known whether these are vegetable or animal, or neither. These germs are very numerous in their genera and species, and most of them are always more or less present. Hence it is always better to counteract them by preserving a vigorous state of the body than by seeking antidotal poisons.

ZOOLOGY.

This term refers to the whole animal kingdom, and as a science is divided into "zoology" proper, or the natural history of quadrupeds, ornithology (birds), ichthyology (fishes), herpetology (reptiles), entomology (insects), etc.

Quadrupeds.—The most conspicuous wild animals of pioneer times in White County were deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, foxes, raccoons, opossums, skunks, otters, muskrats, minks, weasels, ground-hogs, squirrels and moles. No buffalo or beaver have been known in this county since its settlement by the whites. The largest buffalo lick in the county existed on the Skillet Fork. An old buffalo trail used to be traceable about five miles southwest of Carmi, running southeast and northwest, and remains of beaver dams on the Big Wabash. Deer were abundant. Dozens and

scores were often seen in single herds. Ninian W. Young, of Carmi, says he counted 102 deer at the lick near his place in one herd, or series of herds almost continuous. Often saw as many as fifty in his wheat-field, even as late as 1850-'55. They ate a great quantity of his standing grain. In one winter, in this county, Peter Miller killed a hundred deer, Rhodes killed sixty-four, Charles Williams sixty-eight, and many others in proportion. Only the hides and hams were saved, the former bringing fifty cents a pound in the market and the latter thirty-seven and a half cents a pair. Many farmers fed deer flesh to their hogs.

This beautiful and useful animal, like all the larger quadrupeds, has long since been killed out, never again to appear except in confinement, either in parks or in the cages of menageries. The bears were of the black or brown species. The old residents of this county have many an experience to relate in connection with these curious creatures. Some of these anecdotes as well as some concerning wolves, etc., are rehearsed in the respective township histories toward the close of the volume. The wolves were all of the large kind, and called "timber" wolves. Panthers, familiarly called "painters," wild-cats, or catamounts, jaguars, etc., were never abundant, but the few that did rove in these woods were the foundation of many a frightful story. The red fox still lingers here, but the gray and black varieties have long since disappeared. "Coon-hunting" is still followed to a small extent along the Great Wabash. Opossums, skunks, otters, muskrats and minks are still common. Ground-hogs (chipmunks) and ground-squirrels are said to be all gone. There are some flying squirrels yet. The gray squirrel (some individuals black) was very plentiful in early day; comparatively few now.

Wild hogs were common in early day, and many a time had a person in the woods to climb a tree to avoid the attack of such as were enraged by the chase. These savage animals probably had not so great a difficulty in crossing the rivers with their young as we generally imagine, for a domesticated sow was seen only last year to swim the Little Wabash with her young on her back!

Squirrel Raid.—In the fall of 1834 there was a great immigration of squirrels from Kentucky, which crossed the Ohio River by swimming, and made their way northward through Gallatin and White counties, over-running the country and doing immense damage to the corn crop. They were killed in immense numbers by the citizens, especially as they crossed the rivers and were ex-

hausted by the labor of swimming. They were then easily overtaken and slain by a club.

In the neighborhood where Phillipstown is now situated, a number of citizens banded together to see how many they could kill in one day. Among these was John Fraser, the father of James A. Fraser, so well known in this county. The men divided into two parties, of ten on a side, for the sake of competition. They were to scalp the squirrels, and meet at a certain place the next day (probably Sept. 10), and count the scalps. The result was 4,000 or 5,000 on each side. The defeated party, that is, the party surpassed in number of scalps collected, paid for the whisky used on the occasion, according to a previous understanding. They had a merry time; but they soon afterward went far beyond these numbers. They made up two parties again, and divided their territory by Crooked Creek. They made their raid on the poor but mischievous squirrels, and the day before Christmas they met and counted scalps, which numbered about 30,000 on a side!

The squirrels were numerous for some years after this, but they gradually diminished, without renewal by general immigrations, until they reached their present scarcity. They seemed to have emigrated westward.

Wolf Hunt.—There have been no so-called "circular" wolf hunts in this county, such as described on page 261; but some time previous to the Black Hawk war, some of the citizens assembled on Fox Island at a house-raising, at the conclusion of which they organized a wolf hunt. They rubbed asafetida upon their boots, for the purpose of attracting the beasts, and sallied out into the forest. One of the party, Wasden Driggers by name, presently discovered the wolves were after him, and climbed up into the top of a fallen tree, whence he shot and killed one of the animals; but either his gun missed fire or his ammunition gave out, and he had to commence hallooing for help. It was a long time, perhaps several hours, before any one found him, but he finally escaped unhurt. It seems that no other wolves were killed on this excursion.

The smaller species of wolf, generally denominated the "prairie wolf," has scarcely ever, if at all, been seen in this county.

From 1850 to 1860 the wolves in this region diminished to almost nothing, since which time scarcely any have been seen. They were so numerous and savage in Mill Shoals Township when

J. H. Fraser moved there in 1856, that the dogs were generally afraid to go to the woods.

Birds.—The most prominent wild fowl of earlier day was the turkey, of which there were great numbers, in flocks except during the pairing season. Being useful for food, many were killed by the pioneers. They are very scarce at the present day.

Prairie chickens have ever been found in this region, but are much scarcer than formerly.

Quails have also been abundant in White County. From 1835 to 1840 they were present in unusual numbers, by immigration. They even crowded into dwellings, flew against the windows, and were caught in vast quantities. Many were drowned in the river. Their greatest immigration was made one spring, when they, like the squirrels, seemed to be traveling northward.

Pigeon emigrations have also been known in this region. At one time in the early history of this section of the country, they passed overhead in such great numbers as perceptibly to darken the sky. The branches of the trees, when they alighted, were bent and broken by their weight; indeed, it appeared that a large portion of them were flying about all night, seeking in vain for "bed-room," and oh, what a chattering!

Fish.—The rivers and lakes of White County furnish a respectable quantity and variety of the finny tribe. Buffalo and mud cat are abundant, and the channel cat are occasionally caught. Black or green bass are common, weighing three to four pounds, sometimes as much as six or seven pounds. Rock or striped bass are sometimes found in the rivers. Pickerel are common. White salmon occur in the Big Wabash, where Mr. Damron, the well-known hotel-keeper at Carmi, once caught a specimen weighing thirteen and one half pounds. In that river also native carp are found. The bream, or "tin-mouth," a ravenous speckled flat fish, is sometimes caught, but it is not a fine "game" fish. It averages about two pounds in weight, and furnishes good food for the table. Eels occur in respectable numbers. River sturgeon is sometimes found; and there are a few sun-fish. Dog fish, or "grinnell," are common. Suckers and minnows are of course abundant. Gar are plentiful, especially at some seasons.

The hard-shelled or snapping turtle, the soft-shelled, the land and the map turtle are all common.

Fishing is generally good in the Big Wabash, but the dam at New Haven, near the mouth of the Little Wabash, prevents the

ascent of fish in the latter to a considerable extent. Besides these two principal streams, there are a number of lakes in the county containing, especially at certain seasons, considerable quantities of good game fish. The largest of these is Clear Lake, which is about twelve miles south and a little east of Carmi, a half mile wide and two miles long, and derives its name from the clearness of its waters, when not disturbed by rains. It appears to be fed by springs about its bed, which is in quicksand. The surroundings are picturesque. Then there is Drew's Pond, about eight miles east of Carmi and a little south, smaller than Clear Lake. Also the Miller Pond, and a dozen or more smaller lakes, all of which afford good fishing.

Of *snakes* in this region, the most noted are the moccasin, the timber rattlesnake, black racer, which is plentiful, black and garter snakes, spreading viper or adder, milk or house snake, copperhead, American ring-snake and the grass snake. These reptiles, however, are all diminishing in numbers, as the county becomes more densely populated.

Three or four species of *lizard* abound in this region, but like the toads, they are innocent and of no consequence.

Wild bees and honey were abundant during the "wild" days of White County's career. The old settlers all have experiences to relate in connection with bee-hunting and discovery of large yields of honey. For ten or fifteen years past scarcely a bee tree has been found.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

This term relates to the remains of art left us by aboriginal nations; as, mounds, skeletons, arrow-heads, skinning-hatchets, stone-axes, pottery, ornaments, etc., most of which, in this country, were made by the Indians and some possibly by other and more civilized nations which preceded them. On pages 17 to 30 of this work the Indian question is presented at length. Many ethnologists believe that the tribes of Indians which the whites are now driving out of this country, at some stage of their former national existence, were fully adequate to the building of all the mounds and the manufacture of all the implements of the chase and of warfare which we now find scattered all over the West. Indeed, it is not really certain that any different race of people ever existed in this country. However this may be, we find within the limits of White County many of these ancient remains of art, of which a

number of collections have been made. We notice some of the most prominent.

Collection of W. M. Locke, Deceased.—This man, in his day a resident of Wabash Station, made a magnificent collection of Indian antiquities, most of which have been since disposed of to a resident of Ohio, and some to other parties. There yet remain in the possession of his widow a fair representation of arrow-heads, stone hatchets, beads, amulets, etc.

Of the first mentioned are specimens ranging from the plainest and largest size, say about half a foot in length (digging implements ?) to those weighing not more than a quarter of an ounce. The flint of which they are made is of various colors, and their shapes vary from the common arrow-form to simple spear-heads or lance points. There are also several specimens of unfinished work. Some of the points are delicately notched, so as to admit of withe being tied around them to hold them permanently in place.

Of skinning hatchets and stone axes, there are all sizes, from those of six or eight pounds weight to those of but few ounces. They are of lime or sandstone, but none of greenstone, porphyry, or boulder granite, as are common in the Lake region. Some of these are furrowed around near the head, to admit of a handle, and some are not. The handle was probably a stick split at the further end, and the two prongs thus made tied around the hatchet head with thongs. Some were plain and smooth, to be used by the hands without handles.

Flint blades for digging, weighing from one to two pounds, in all stages of completion, are in this collection, found at various points in this vicinity.

Of amulets, beads and pipe-stems there is a great profusion. The latter are possibly made of burnt clay and painted, mostly red; some are blue and some greenish. Some of the beads are elongated and cylindrical, like segments of pipe-stems, and some were globular, or nearly so. There are several specimens of a kind of bead about the size of a large cherry, oblate (flattened one way like a turnip or onion), with four stripes running down the sides from one flat surface to the other. The bead is of a dull red color, and the stripes are white, about a twelfth of an inch wide, with a dark blue middle.

Perforated teeth of bears and other animals, and bone ornaments with perforations or indentations cut around, tips of deer

and elk horns, a tomahawk so cut that it could be used as a pipe, and many trinkets of minor importance are still to be found in Mr. Locke's cabinet. Also specimens of pottery from Indian mounds along the Wabash, and bones from "Bone Bank," on the Indiana shore.

Dr. V. H. Parker's Cabinet, at Hawthorne Station, contains some fine specimens of Indian antiquities, among them a mortar, a large flint implement for digging, plowing or hoeing, bone handles, rolling-pins, plummets, a dagger, a knife, a drill, a dart, beads, etc. The beads are made of bones of some fowl, and were found in a mound in this county, around the neck of a skeleton. There is also a well-preserved Indian skull in this collection. The Doctor has also a small image of a human foot, found in this county. It is often called a "child's foot," as it is only four inches in length and some of the outlines of a child's foot; but the great toe is pushed over upon the second toe, thus betraying its origin in "civilization,"—Heaven save the mark! It appears to be made of chalky limestone, white, but coated over with black material, probably from surrounding earth, debris, or much handling.

Dr. F. J. Foster, of Carmi, has an interesting collection of stone axes, skinning hatchets, digging implements, arrow-heads, Indian ornaments, etc. The stone axes are generally made of boulder granite. One was found on Seven-Mile Creek. One long-polled specimen seems to be made of hard limestone. The digging blades were plowed up in a field near Marshall's Ferry, by James Huston, in 1867. One flint spade was picked up at Clear Lake. In this collection is a paint-pot, one and a half inches in diameter, dished equally above and below, being about a fourth of an inch in thickness in the center and two-thirds at the circumference. It is made of very hard stone, and seems to have been used as a paint mortar, a stone ball being used as a pestle. The Doctor has also a piece of soft stone, like soap-stone, with a beautiful wood grain throughout as if it were petrification, and a nicely polished hole bored longitudinally through it as if for a pipe. The piece is of various beautiful shades of slate, and weighs probably about half a pound. There is also in this collection a beautiful fossil of a fern, found somewhere in this county.

Dr. Daniel Berry has a piece of boulder granite weighing a couple of pounds, in one end of which an aboriginal inhabitant bored a hole about two-thirds of an inch deep by twirling the end of a cane in it. In the center is a protuberance which the central

portion or pith of the cane was too soft to grind off. It is difficult to conjecture the purpose for which this task was undertaken; some think a kind of smoking pipe was in contemplation. This specimen was plowed up on a farm in this county.

Dr. E. L. Stewart has a piece of pottery made by the aborigines, which is a half-gallon jug, dug up east of the Little Wabash, about half a mile below Carmi.

At Grayville, *J. E. O. Clarke*, at the *Independent* office, *Capt. T. J. Matthews*, *Dr. J. M. G. Carter*, and others have interesting collections, archæological relics, along with many geological specimens.

Many other parties in this part of Illinois have White County specimens of archæological remains, some of which are interesting and curious, and some very puzzling to the antiquarian.

METEOROLOGY.

Climatically, White County is situated on the southern border of a zone of disagreeable changes of the weather, extending as far north as Milwaukee, Wis. The most unpleasant feature of this climate is the heavy, cold air which accompanies that degree of temperature during the winter season which partially freezes the mud during the night, and wholly or partially thaws it out during the day. Next to this are the disagreeable winds of March and April, and the sultriness of July and August. Otherwise the climate of White County is as good as need be, and even in the above respects it is not so harsh as the sections north of it, or even as the prairie countries in the same latitude. The aptitude of the lower Wabash Valley for raising fine fruits of all kinds demonstrates the excellence of its climate.

Field crops of all kinds have nearly always turned out well, the most notable exceptions being the corn crop of 1854, which, on account of drouth the latter part of the season, was a partial failure, and a total failure of the corn crop, and a half failure of the wheat in 1881. Frost very seldom lingers as late as May or comes as early as September. The greatest extremes recorded within the last six years are twenty-four and a half degrees below zero one night in January, 1879, and 104 degrees above zero in the shade one day in 1881. Within this period the thermometer rose to 102 degrees on two or three days, and fell to twenty-two below zero about as many times. The coldest periods remembered occurred

in the winters of 1851-'52, Jan. 1, 1864 and 1880-'81. During the last period mentioned the mercury ranged about eighteen below zero for several days.

Of hail storms there have been but one or two which have injured crops to any extent.

Of snow there is comparatively a very small quantity in this latitude. Some winters there has been a little sleighing, but ordinarily there is none. Some entire winter seasons pass also with no more cold than produces ice an inch in thickness.

Of hurricanes there have been several small ones in this county. One in 1818, when there was but little property to be destroyed. One occurred in 1873 at Round Point, or Sacramento, in the southwestern part of the county, which destroyed considerable timber, unroofed houses, etc. June 26, 1881, a wind storm blew down a house or two near the western limits of Carmi.

Earthquake shocks have several times been perceived in White County, as the dying waves of a distant convulsion of mother earth. The most notable was that of 1811, an account of which is here given.

EARTHQUAKE.

In the winter of 1811-'2 occurred the great earthquake that sunk New Madrid, Mo., six feet and made many new lakes and ponds and upheavals to the south and west of this region. Here the shocks were distinctly felt. On the southeast side of the Big Prairie a crevice was formed in the earth a quarter of a mile long and of unfathomable depth. The level of the earth was also changed. Sand was blown out of thousands of crawfish holes in the "meadows" or wet prairies southeast of Mr. Land's, in quantities from a bushel to a large wagon-load.

A shock of this kind was noticed in the winter of 1857-'8, and one in the fall of 1882. Doubtless other earthquake waves have been perceived by individuals, and often an uncertain sensation is experienced by persons partially asleep during the night, though conscious and their eyes wide open, which is thought to be produced by earthquake waves, but really is not so produced.

As to meteoric stones, we find none that have been picked up or discovered in this county; but the meteoric shower of Nov. 13, 1833, was fearfully witnessed by many in this region, when superstition caused many to resort to extraordinary prayers to their God.

WEATHER RECORD.

There is no regular "meteorological station" kept within the limits of White County, except one near Grayville; but Dr. Daniel Berry, of Carmi, one of the most scientific men in this section, has been keeping a record of the most conspicuous weather phenomena since Jan. 1, 1876, from which we compile the following tabulated results. A record, faithfully kept in actual black and white, as his is, serves to explode many a notion about "ground-hog" days, about first days of the year or of a month controlling or indexing the weather, and about doing things in the light or dark of the moon, etc., etc. This, at least, is one great utility in keeping a record of this kind. Our plan in making up the following summary is to count all days on which there was rain as days of rain, although a portion of the day may have been clear. Days counted as cloudy only had no rain.

1876.

June.—Clear, 16; rain, 11; mixed (or partly cloudy), 3.

July.—Clear, 16; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 11; rain, 3.

August.—Clear, 17; partly cloudy, 11; rain, 3.

September.—Clear, 17; partly cloudy, 6; rain, 3; cloudy, 4.

October.—Clear, 21; cloudy, 2; very windy, 2; partly cloudy, 3; rain, 4.

November.—Clear, 13; partly cloudy, 5; cloudy, 3; rain, 5; snow, 4.

December.—Clear, 22; cloudy, 1; rain, 1; wind, 1; snow, 5.

1877.

January.—Clear, 17; snow, 3; rain, 4; cloudy, 4; partly cloudy, 3. Thermometer 18 deg. below zero on the 9th.

February.—Clear, 17; mixed, 4; rain, 3; snow, 1; cloudy, 1.

March.—Clear, 11; rain, 10; snow, 2; cloudy, 4; partly cloudy or mixed, 2.

April.—Clear, 18; rain, 7; cloudy, 3; wind, 1; partly cloudy, 2.

May.—Clear, 17; rain, 6; cloudy, 3; partly cloudy, 6.

June.—Clear, 14; rain, 12; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 4; wind, 3.

July.—Clear, 20; rain, 4; partly cloudy, 5; cloudy, 2.

August.—Clear, 20; rain, 6; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 3.

September.—Clear, 20; rain, 6; cloudy, 3.

October.—Clear, 20; rain, 8; cloudy, 2; wind, 1.

November.—Clear, 11; rain, 11; cloudy, 8.

December.—Clear, 16; cloudy, 7; rain, 12; snow, 1.

1878.

January.—Clear, 15; cloudy, 9; snow, 3; rain, 5.

February.—Clear, 16; cloudy, 5; rain, 7; snow, 3; partly cloudy, 1.

March.—Clear, 22; cloudy, 8; partly cloudy, 2; rain, 4.

April.—Clear, 16; cloudy, 3; partly cloudy, 8; rain, 7.

May.—Clear, 22; rain, 7; wind, 1; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 3.

June.—Clear, 21, rain, 7; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 2.

July.—Clear, 21; rain, 5; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 4. Thermometer at 102 deg. on the 17th.

August.—Clear, 23; rain, 5; wind, 2; partly cloudy, 2.

September.—Clear, 24; rain, 6.

October.—Clear, 25; rain, 2; cloudy, 4; partly cloudy, 2.

November.—Clear, 18; cloudy, 3; rain, 8; snow, 1; partly cloudy, 1.

December.—Rain, 5; clear, 16; windy, 4; snow, 7.

1879.

January.—Clear, 20; rain, 3; snow, 4; cloudy, 3; partly cloudy, 1. One day during this month the thermometer stood at 21 deg. below zero, and at one day 24½ deg. below; fifteen inches of snow fell one day.

February.—Clear, 12; rain, 5; cloudy, 7; snow, 3.

March.—Clear, 20; rain, 3; cloudy, 5; snow, 1; partly cloudy, 2.

April.—Clear, 19; rain, 6; partly cloudy, 3; cloudy, 2.

May.—Clear, 23; rain, 5; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 4.

June.—Clear, 18; rain, 6; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 2.

July.—Clear, 20; cloudy, 3; partly cloudy, 2; rain, 4.

August.—Clear, 25; rain, 5; cloudy, 1.

September.—Rain, 7; clear, 22; cloudy, 1.

October.—Clear, 26; rain, 2; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 1.

November.—Clear, 23; rain, 5; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 2; very high wind, 1.

December.—Clear, 14; rain, 10; cloudy, 5; partly cloudy, 1; snow, 1; sleet.

1880.

January.—Rain, 5; snow, 2; clear, 20; cloudy, 2; mixed 2.

February.—Clear, 20; rain, 7; cloudy, 1; snow, 2.

March.—Clear, 17; rain, 8; cloudy, 1; snow, 3; sleet 1; high wind, 1.

April.—Clear, 24; rain, 2; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 3; high wind, 1.

May.—Clear, 24; rain, 7; cloudy, 1.

June.—Clear, 18; rain, 7; cloudy, 4; partly cloudy, 1.

July.—Clear, 23; rain, 4; cloudy, 2.

August.—Clear 25; rain, 4; partly cloudy, 2.

September—Clear, 19; rain, 7; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 3; frost on the 13th.

October.—Clear, 23; rain, 5; partly cloudy, 3.

November.—Clear, 16; cloudy, 6; rain, 2; partly cloudy, 1; snow, 3.

December.—Rain, 3; clear, 14; cloudy, 8; snow, 4.

1881.

January.—Clear, 15; cloudy, 4; partly cloudy, 2; rain, 1; snow 5; sleet, 2.

February.—Clear 12; rain, 7; cloudy, 3; partly cloudy, 1; snow, 4.

March.—Clear, 13; rain, 8; cloudy, 5; snow, 5.

April.—Clear, 15; cloudy, 2; snow, 4; rain, 7; partly cloudy, 1; hail on the 28th, large as pigeons' eggs.

May.—Clear, 18; rain, 11; partly cloudy, 1.

June.—Clear, 16; rain, 11; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 2; hail, 1.

July.—Clear, 27; rain, 1; cloudy, 1; thermometer at 102 deg. on the 9th and 10th.

August.—Clear, 23; rain, 4; cloudy, 1; partly cloudy, 1; thermometer 104 deg. August 12.

September.—Clear 22; rain, 7.

October.—Clear, 21; rain, 7; cloudy, 2.

November.—Clear, 16; rain, 7; cloudy, 4, snow 1; partly cloudy, 2.

December.—Clear, 19; rain, 4; cloudy, 5; snow, 2; heavy fog the 24th.

1882.

January.—Clear, 17; rain, 3; cloudy, 7; sleet, 3; snow fell 10 inches on the 30th.

February.—Clear, 19; rain, 6; cloudy, 2.

March.—Clear, 22; rain, 7; cloudy, 2.

April.—Clear 26; rain, 5; hail, 2; tornado on the 22d.

May.—Clear, 17; rain, 11; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 2,

June.—Clear, 18; rain, 9; cloudy, 2; partly cloudy, 5; hurricane the 16th.

July.—Clear, 23; rain, 7; partly cloudy, 3.

August.—Clear, 20; rain, 11; partly cloudy, 1.

September.—Clear, 24; rain, 5.

In Southern Illinois there are six meteorological stations, one being at Grayville, this county, kept by J. L. Rhinehart. At these stations observations are registered for each day throughout the year, at 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M. From these reports we compile the following table, for Southern Illinois :

TEMPERATURE, 1880.

MONTHS.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	MEAN.
January.....	69	23	48
February.....	67	10	41
March.....	71	21	43
April.....	85	30	57
May.....	89	47	70
June.....	94	58	78
July.....	96	59	77
August.....	99	57	76
September.....	91	43	66
October.....	81	30	54
November.....	67	-4	33
December.....	60	-12	29

The average of the highest temperature for the year 1880 was 81°; average of the lowest, 30°; and the mean of both 56°. For 1879 the figures were: 82°, 29° and 55°, and for 1878, 80°, 35° and 57°. The average for the whole State of Illinois in 1880 was 78°, 27° and 52°.

Rainfall.—The average of rainfall in Southern Illinois in 1880, was a little over three and a half inches per month; in 1879, a little less, and in 1878, slightly less still.

Cloudiness.—The number of days in 1880 on which cloudiness was four fifths or more averaged twelve days per month; in 1879, eleven days per month, and in 1878, twelve.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is not known with certainty who was the first white man to settle within the present limits of White County; but the earliest date of settlement we can trace is 1806, when George Bain's father is said to have come here with his family.

YEARBY LAND

s the oldest living resident of this county, being a member of the family who settled in the present Emma Township in the year 1809. He was then seven years of age. At that time there were six other families in the county.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1808 Peter Knykendall, from Kentucky, settled on the east side of the "Big Prairie" and raised a crop of "sod corn" the next year, on the farm where S. B. Slocumb has since resided. About the year 1816 Mr. K. sold to Aaron Williams and moved to Missonri. A Mr. Randolph (father of Thomas Randolph) also came to this prairie the same year.

In 1809 Thomas Miller, from Georgia, was living near the Great Wabash, where John Marshall now resides. Thomas Hayes brought the family over the Wabash in a large canoe; and as they passed up to the lake they saw there Mr. Whitnut and his wife gathering cat-tail flag to make a bed. Mr. Miller subsequently moved to the Saline Lick, thence to Shawneetown, and finally to what is now Posey County, Ind., on Big Creek, where he died.

In the same year Daniel McHenry settled on the farm that Mr. G. McHenry has since owned, and lived there until the war of 1812 was over; and about 1820 he moved to the south end of the prairie, where he resided until his death, about 1845. He was a Methodist local preacher, of a fiery disposition, and could not look upon any dark deed with the least degree of allowance.

In 1810 Captain William McHenry, brother of the preceding,

settled on the place now known as William's Ferry, on the Great Wabash River, and in 1811 he removed to what is now known as the Reuben Tanquary farm. In the summer of this year, with the help of the neighbors, he built a horse-mill, where all the settlers ground their corn. Captain McHenry served through the war of 1812 as a "Ranger." He was a member of the Convention of 1818 which framed the first Constitution for the State of Illinois, and was several times elected to the Legislature. He died at Vandalia, while in attendance as a member.

Wm. McHenry was in the wilds of the river bend above Carmi one day with gun in hand, when he espied a bear. Aiming at him, his gun missed fire, and to protect himself against the probable furious onslaught of the enraged beast, he attacked him with a knife, and killed him, without serious injury to himself! A son of Mr. McHenry was killed by the Indians.

Henry Jones and James Garrison, natives of South Carolina, settled in White County in October, 1809, the former on the pond east of Daniel McHenry's, where he lived until his death, and the latter west of the Little Wabash River, opposite the place known as David Burrell's Mill. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he removed into the "fork" and purchased Bradbury's improvement, now known as Elam, and lived there until his death.

Before proceeding to name other early settlers, we should give here a more extended notice of Mr. Y. Land. This gentleman is still a resident of Carmi, where he has made it his home for many years. He was born in Pendleton District, now Anderson County, S. C., Aug. 15, 1802, the son of Robert and Lucy (Fike) Land. In the spring of 1809 the family emigrated to Kentucky, where they raised a farm crop. In August Mr. R. Land and John Reed came to what is now White County, to see the country, and selected places for a home. In September Mr. Land returned and found that Thomas Gray, a native of Virginia, had selected the same place that he had, namely, what was afterward surveyed as the southwest quarter of section 33, township 6 south, range 10 east, now Emma Township. This is about five miles below Carmi, between the Wabash rivers, and two miles south of the present Hawthorne Station. The two went into partnership and built a log cabin, which was immediately occupied by Mr. Gray, and in October Mr. Land with his family moved to this place and commenced to make a home in this howling wilderness.

After about ten months' partnership with Mr. Land, Mr. Gray sold out to him and moved to what is now known as the Bonpas Ferry, where he entered the business of raising hogs. He raised a sufficient number of these to load a small flat-boat, which he ran to New Orleans, the first boat of the kind ever taken down the Wabash. About 1816 Mr. Gray sold his possessions here and went to Kentucky, bought a farm and three negro men, and three years afterward he sold both the land and the negroes for \$12,000, returned to Bonpas, where he resided four years, then returned to Kentucky again, and died at or near Louisville. He was a brother of James Gray, of Grayville, who laid out and sold the first lands in that town. The latter settled in Carmi in 1817, where he sold goods three or four years, and then bought a farm of Robert McMarlen, lived there several years, and lastly, in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Walden, he went to Grayville.

One of the principal objects which Robert Land had in view in coming to Illinois was to get rid of the direct influences of slavery; and to this day his son is a well-known anti-slavery man. He has voted at every presidential election since and including 1824, with one exception (1828), when he was a resident but not a voter in an adjoining county. As a Free-soiler in an early day he felt very lonesome in this county, but in the course of time he found company in his views, who indeed were heartily welcomed. That company has so increased as to carry the nation for the last twenty-two years.

With the exception of about five years, between 1825 and 1833, Mr. Land has been a resident of White County, and a farmer up to 1850.

In January, 1850, he commenced the dry-goods business in Carmi, which he carried on till the war of the Rebellion in 1861. In partnership with him were his four sons, at various times and places—David R., George W., John and Robert. George W. died in the army; the other three are now in the hardware business in Carmi. Mr. Land's first wife's maiden name was Catharine Rupert, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Caroline (Bozeman) Hodge. By his first wife, besides the four sons mentioned, Mr. Land had two daughters, who grew up to years of maturity. By his second wife his children are—Thomas F., Lucy and Lily, all at home and going to school.

Robert Land's children, on his arrival in Illinois, numbered four: Yearby, the eldest. Rebecca, who married John Metcalf, in this

county, and died many years ago, a resident here. Mr. Metcalf moved to Logan County, Ill., and died at Lincoln, where his children are now living. Lemuel, who went to California in the spring of 1850 and died on his way home, in the latter part of 1851. His remains were brought home to this county and buried here. Some of his children are now residents of White County. Charlotte, who married Thomas Pumroy and died many years ago, has one daughter living in this county. After Mr. Robert Land's settlement in Illinois, one daughter was born, Susan, in March, 1811, who married George McHenry, and is now living on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Ill.

Lemuel Land, the second son of Robert Land, was born in Pendleton District, now Anderson County, S. C., in 1806, and was brought by his parents in immigration to this county in 1809. He was reared on the farm, and married Polly Dockery, of Lawrence County, but previously of White County, and after his marriage he settled on the old farm. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically a Whig. He died about 1852, at Lake Providence, on the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, and his remains were brought home and buried on the old farm, and have been since removed to the graveyard at the church near by. Of his four children, two are living; one, Benjamin, a Methodist minister, has recently gone to Texas, temporarily, for his health.

In 1810 John Hanna, a Pennsylvanian, who had resided some time in Kentucky, settled upon the southwest corner of the Big Prairie, where, during the war of 1812, he built and resided in a block house. He was a Methodist, and at his house was the first preaching in the county. His house was a preaching place as long as he lived. During the war men went to church equipped with gun, tomahawk and knife, so as to be ready for Indian assaults.

Benjamin Mobley came from Kentucky in the summer of 1810, and settled on the quarter section adjoining east of Mr. Land's. Two or three years afterward he sold out to Joseph Pumroy and moved to the Pond settlement below New Haven, where he died. In immigrating to Illinois he came down Green River and the Ohio and up the Wabash, to what is now New Haven, in a piroque, a large dug-out, or canoe. At this time a Mr. Lisenby lived at the Falls of the Little Wabash, in an Indian hut covered with bark.

Daniel Boultinghouse settled near William's Ferry in 1810, and the next year he moved to what was after him called "Boultinghouse Prairie."

In the spring of 1811 James Merideth settled upon the place since owned by Samuel Potter, and in the spring of 1812 Messrs. Davis, Dunlap and others located in the same neighborhood; but when the war with Britain commenced they moved down to the prairie for safety. Among those in this latter place was a Mr. Seaborn, who was killed by an Indian. For the particulars of this affair see "War of 1812" in the military chapter.

The first school-house built in the neighborhood was located about 300 yards west of Hanna's, in 1811, and the first school was taught by George Crab. The house had no floor, and the fire was kept in the middle of house area, the smoke passing out through the whole clapboard roof, as there was no chimney or flue. One day, while a little "chap" who wore leather "breeches" was "saying" his lesson, standing between the teacher and the fire, he burnt his leg, whereupon he jumped comically forward, which caused another little urchin to laugh immoderately, and the teacher "took after" him and chased him through the fire barefooted!

In the fall of 1811 Richard Davis and Mr. Dunlap came to what is now White County, and during the following winter gathered a crop of corn for Robert Land, the latter being an invalid. Mr. Davis was originally from Virginia.

In the fall of 1811 Hugh Collins and Joseph and Nowlin Lane, natives of Tennessee, settled the place since known as the Oliver Wilson farm. Five or six years afterward he sold to Walter Garner. During the war of 1812 he, with others, moved their families into Mr. Land's block-house, for safety. During the day he would go out to hoe his corn, keeping his gun near by on a stump. One day he thought he espied an Indian aiming a gun at him, and he began to run with all his might, but the thought soon occurred to him that it might be his own gun he was running away from, which he directly found to be the fact! Mr. Collins, however, was as true a soldier as ever shouldered a gun.

William Shipley settled near where Concord now is, in 1812, and died Feb. 26, 1882, in Carmi. A further sketch of this man is given in the chapter on "Carmi."

James S. Graham, father of Richard S. Graham, settled in Carmi in 1815, and started the first ferry at this point, which he kept up for many years. He also started the first hotel (still

standing near the west end of the bridge), and, being a blacksmith, started the first blacksmith shop.

John and Moses Hart were hunters, and built the first log cabins on the Skillet Fork.

Among the odd specimens of humanity which have attracted public attention in this county was a colored man, named Freeman Jenkins, whose mother had belonged as a slave to James Ratcliff in Kentucky. Poor "Freeman" was scarcely *compos mentis*, almost devoid of speech except in the use of certain stereotyped phrases of profanity, wore long and misfitted clothes, and was eccentric in many other and undescribable ways. His sojourn was mainly in Carmi, where he settled as early as 1817, or thereabouts, and died in 1867.

Hezekiah Hargrave, brother of Willis Hargrave, was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1798. In 1813 the family removed to Indiana Territory, and in 1817 the subject of this paragraph came to Carmi, where he went to school until 1820. He then went back to Indiana, but returned to Illinois in 1830, locating in Gallatin County. Most of his active life was spent on a farm, but he has kept store in Carmi, and was superintendent of salt works two or three years. Feb. 29, 1820, he married Caroline Findley, a native of Pennsylvania, and their children who are at present living are—Margaret, living in Saline County, Ill.; James, in Gallatin County; Leonard W., in Saline County; Sallie, in Gallatin; L. D., in Saline; and Lucy, in Eldorado, Saline County. Mr. Hargrave now spends a portion of his time at Robert Stewart's residence.

Jeheil H. Reeves was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1799, and moved to this county in 1818, residing nearly the entire time at Liberty; was the father of thirteen children. He died Feb. 17, 1881.

Jarvis Pierce came to Carmi in 1818, but afterward removed to the vicinity of New Haven, in Gallatin County, where he ultimately died, leaving a fine farm. In Carmi he was a painter, and a handy man at various occupations. Some of his children are well known in White and Gallatin counties, as the late Jarvis Pierce, Mrs. John Storms, etc. One son, Joseph Pierce by name, died many years ago, on the old farm.

Robert Summers came from Butler County, Ky., in 1818, at the age of nineteen, and settled in Carmi, where he ran a small distillery on the bank of the river southeast of town, and also assisted

R. S. Graham in running the ferry. In 1835 he moved to Fulton County, this State, where he died in 1849.

In the spring of 1819 Captain John Haynes settled on section 34, Burnt Prairie Township, where his son, John P., now resides. He was a native of Virginia, but was brought up in Tennessee. In 1822 he raised a company in this county for the Black Hawk war, was elected Captain, and was at the capture of old Black Hawk himself. The Captain was quite a hunter, and in this and Hamilton counties during his life he killed a total of seventy-nine bears. He raised a family of five sons and six daughters, all of whom have lived to raise families of their own. He died in 1839 and his wife in 1850.

Besides those already mentioned, the most prominent settlers of early day were James Ratcliff, Judge William Wilson, Hon. John M. Robinson, John E. Whiting, William and James Richardson. Daniel Hay, Lowry Hay, B. F. Spilman, Dr. Thomas Shannon, and others, a sketch of whose lives will be found in the chapter on the "Eminent Dead." Also, the various township histories in this volume carry the early settlement down to a later period.

1833 found quite an increase in the population of White County. The greater portion of the new comers were from the State of Tennessee. In nine cases out of ten these new settlers located on Government land, not being able to purchase a home when the land was subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre. The same land to-day is the most valuable in the country.

THE INDIANS.

When these hardy pioneers settled in this wilderness, infested by savage beasts and treacherous Indians, no person now living can scarcely imagine the tedious lonesomeness that reigned about them for many, many long years. The Indians in this vicinity, however, who were of the Shawnee, Piankeshaw and Pottawatomie tribes, were not troublesome until the war of 1812, when they committed such depredations as are elsewhere related in this volume. They left after that war, for points further west, and afterward returned only occasionally to their old hunting grounds in this region, for a number of years, and then ceased altogether to appear.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

In the following list we give all the land entries from the first to the close of the year 1817. Many of the parties whose names

here appear were never residents of this county. On the other hand, the list probably does include all the settlers during that period.

The citizens of White County scarcely know what troubles have been experienced with "patents" and land titles elsewhere in the West, especially in military tracts, where many a "squatter" would settle and make a comfortable home and enjoy it for ten or twenty years, and then lose it all, or nearly all, when the old "patent" came along! original land titles have been kept clear in this section, and very little land, if any, has been improved under a mistake by squatters.

3 SOUTH, 8 EAST.

David W. Ridgeway, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19, Sept. 3, 1817.
Morgan Wallace, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 23, Oct. 7, 1817.
George Borah, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Oct. 2, 1817.

5 SOUTH, 8 EAST.

Joel Harrell, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2, Nov. 25, 1817.
William P. Cain, w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4.
David Calvert, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Feb. 17, 1817.
Robert Goudy, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, Aug. 18, 1817.
James Mayer, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 15, July 25, 1816.
Samuel Craig, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16, Feb. 11, 1816.
Thomas Rutledge, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Sept. 13, 1816.
Daniel W. McLinn, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Feb. 12, 1817.
William Hosick, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25, Oct. 3, 1816.
James F. Hosick, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36, Nov. 27, 1817.

6 SOUTH, 8 EAST.

Walter McCoy, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 27, Nov. 20, 1817.

7 SOUTH, 8 EAST.

Alexander Trousdale, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11, June 6, 1815.
James Trousdale, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12, Dec. 7, 1816.
Moses Pearce, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12, Jan. 13, 1817.
Reuben Walden, w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, Sept. 30, 1816.

3 SOUTH, 9 EAST.

Joseph Patton, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, Sept. 1, 1819.
John Gillison, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, Nov. 7, 1817.
F. Williams, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, Sept. 25, 1817.
John Gillison, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30, Nov. 7, 1817.

4 SOUTH, 9 EAST.

Adam Dasher, Sr., n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Oct. 18, 1817.
William McHenry, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Feb. 1, 1816.

5 SOUTH, 9 EAST.

Adam Dasher, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, Oct. 18, 1817.
James Shipley, w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, April 11, 1816.
Daniel Hay, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, July 27, 1816.
Thomas Shannon, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, June 25, 1816.
George Berry, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Apr. 26, 1816.
White & Hay, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12, Aug. 22, 1816.
Walter White, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10, May 16, 1816.
John Hay, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, Oct. 16, 1814.
Walter White, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, May 7, 1816.
Willis Hargrave, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, Nov. 29, 1815.
James Radcliff, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, Jan. 2, 1816.
Willis Hargrave, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 23, Nov. 29, 1815.
Alexander Mayham, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17, Nov. 26, 1817.
Benjamin White, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, Sept. 20, 1817.

George B. Hargrave, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19, Jan. 9, 1817.

Willis Hargrave, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, Nov. 29, 1815.

William Wilson, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 23, Sept. 16, 1816.

Adrian Wenhoop, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24, Nov. 30, 1816.

Moses Carlock, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26, Aug. 3, 1816.

Jeremiah Vincent, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30, Sept. 24, 1817.

Jeremiah Vincent, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30, Feb. 27, 1816.

6 SOUTH, 9 EAST.

John Snider, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7, Dec. 30, 1817.

John Gott, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7, Apr. 11, 1817.

Benjamin Spilman, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Sept. 6, 1817.

Samuel Slocumb, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26, May 14, 1816.

William Tombs, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26, Nov. 27, 1817.

Hezekiah O'Neil, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 28, Oct. 20, 1817.

S. Chapman and G. Satterfield, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 31, Jan. 29, 1817.

Simon Leaky, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 31, Jan. 22, 1817.

7 SOUTH, 9 EAST.

Samuel Dagley, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11, Nov. 4, 1816.

Samuel Dagley, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11, Sept. 30, 1814.

James Hobbs, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12, Oct. 24, 1814.

Isaac Allen, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12, Feb. 2, 1815.

3 SOUTH, 10 EAST.

Ormsby & Hite, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Nov. 14, 1816.

4 SOUTH, 10 EAST.

E. Randolph and W. Cross, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24, Aug. 18, 1817.

Jonathan Stewart, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25, Oct. 6, 1817.

Isaac Haker, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25, Sept. 29, 1815.

5 SOUTH, 10 EAST.

John Chism, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, Dec. 11, 1816.

John Chism, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, Dec. 16, 1816.

James S. Gorham, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6, Apr. 19, 1816.

John Crow, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, May 3, 1815.

Daniel McHenry, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Aug. 3, 1814.

Henry Jones, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, Aug. 3, 1814.

Henry Jones, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, Feb. 7, 1815.

Thomas Randolph, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, Jan. 18, 1815.

Thomas Randolph, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, Aug. 4, 1814.

Nathaniel Blackford, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, Aug. 4, 1814.

Noah Kuykendall, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 15, Aug. 3, 1814.

E. and J. Randolph, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, Aug. 16, 1814.

Daniel McHenry, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17, Jan. 13, 1815.

James Gray, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17, Nov. 4, 1814.

Hugh Collins, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18, March 10, 1815.

Allison Wilcox, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19, Aug. 11, 1815.

Emanuel Enninger, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20, Jan. 2, 1816.

Lowry Hay, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Jan. 4, 1815.

Benjamin R. Smith, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Oct. 14, 1814.

Peter Kuykendall, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Aug. 4, 1814.

Jesse Kuykendall, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Sept. 13, 1814.

Thomas Williams, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Sept. 13, 1814.

Aaron Williams, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Aug. 4, 1814.

Nathaniel Blackford, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 23, Sept. 2, 1817.

Francis Leech, n e $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27, Dec. 26, 1814.

Francis Leech, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 27, Dec. 22, 1814.

James Hannah, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 27, Dec. 1, 1814.

Susannah McClury, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 27, Sept. 12, 1814.

Daniel McHenry, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 28, Nov. 21, 1814.

Michael Jones, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28, June 2, 1815.

Moses Sweeten, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28, Sept. 4, 1814.

John Hannah, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28, Aug. 3, 1814.

John Hannah, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30, Dec. 24, 1816.

Aaron Williams, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32, Dec. 3, 1814.

John R. Caldwell, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32, Nov. 26, 1817.

James McWilliams, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32, Sept. 5, 1814.

John Mobley, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Sept. 3, 1814.

Jonah Hannah, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Oct. 14, 1814.

Robert Land, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Aug. 3, 1814.

Joseph Purnay, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Sept. 8, 1814.

John B. Wilson, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 34, Sept. 30, 1814.

6 SOUTH, 10 EAST.

Charles Mobly, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, Aug. 1, 1815.

James McCoy, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Dec. 9, 1816.

Samuel Logan, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Sept. 27, 1817.

George R. Logan, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8, Dec. 2, 1814.

Balam May, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17, Nov. 10, 1814.

John Bradbury, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 17, Oct. 5, 1814.

Adam R. Meek, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18, Sept. 29, 1817.

Samuel Slocumb, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20, Sept. 2, 1814.

Samuel Slocumb, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20, Sept. 2, 1814.

William Nash, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Aug. 18, 1814.

George Robertson, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Oct. 13, 1814.

Regin Hall, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Oct. 26, 1814.

Robert Shipley, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Sept. 3, 1814.

A. Wilson, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24, Aug. 24, 1815.

Peter Kuykendall, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25, Sept. 2, 1814.

Charles Slocumb, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 29, Sept. 2, 1814.

Thomas McAllister, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, May 16, 1817.

William Nash, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3, Oct. 23, 1816.

David Haney, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Nov. 28, 1814.

Edward McCallister, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, July 3, 1815.

Josiah Stewart, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35, April 11, 1816.

H. Hargrave, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36, Dec. 4, 1815.

7 SOUTH, 10 EAST.

John Wilson, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1, Jan. 3, 1815.

Simon McCallister, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, Dec. 2, 1816.

Carter Smith, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, July 26, 1816.

Drury Farley, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4, Dec. 7, 1816.

Thomas Thornberry, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, Oct. 14, 1816.

Abner Wilkes, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, Jan. 16, 1815.

Abalom E. Hark, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8, April 17, 1817.

Edward Farley, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 11, Nov. 7, 1816.

Joseph Boon, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 17, Aug. 24, 1814.

4 SOUTH, 11 EAST.

G. Hoover and R. Grages, fraction of e $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30, Oct. 30, 1815.

G. Hoover and R. Grages, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ and n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30, Oct. 30, 1815.

H. Stewart and J. Warren, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ and fraction of e $\frac{1}{2}$ of 31, Nov. 21, 1816.

5 SOUTH, 11 EAST.

John Caldwell, fraction of 30 and fraction of 31, Feb. 21, 1816.

6 SOUTH, 11 EAST.

William T. Codd, fraction of 17, Oct. 13, 1814.

William T. Codd, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ and s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18, Oct. 13, 1814.

William T. Codd, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 19, Oct. 14, 1814.

7 SOUTH, 11 EAST.

John Wilson, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6, Aug. 7, 1816.

3 SOUTH, 14 EAST.

Hugh Ronalds, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20, Nov. 2, 1816.

William Whitford, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20, Jan. 15, 1816.

William Jones, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21, Oct. 15, 1814.

James Gray, fraction of 23, Nov. 20, 1816.

James Bryant, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 29, Aug. 5, 1816.

Michael Dickinson, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 29, Oct. 21, 1817.

James Dunlap, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 31, Sept. 22, 1817.

Richard Davis, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 22, Dec. 12, 1816.

4 SOUTH, 14 EAST.

James Bryant, fraction of 4, April 3, 1816.

Stephen Stanley, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5, Jan. 10, 1815.

James Merideth, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6, Jan. 28, 1815.

John Kennedy, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6, Oct. 13, 1815.

Edmund Covington, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7, Jan. 28, 1815.

Julius Driggers, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 7, Dec. 15, 1817.

Henry Black, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, Sept. 5, 1816.

Henry Charles, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9, July 13, 1816.

W. and M. Stanley, n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18, Aug. 16, 1816.

David Daniel, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19, Sept. 7, 1817.

Daniel Boultinghouse, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20, Feb. 1, 1816.

John Lucas, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20, Jan. 23, 1817.

Geo. Rapp and others, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, Nov. 14, 1815.

George Jameson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 29, Dec. 30, 1816.

Jonathan Stewart, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30, July 17, 1815.

James Phillips, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 31, Jan. 11, 1817.

John Lucas, s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 31, Dec. 9, 1814.

Thomas Poole, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 33, Sept. 4, 1817.

5 SOUTH, 14 EAST.

George Stum, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4, Dec. 3, 1816.

John Fulton, fraction of w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8, Oct. 21, 1817.

George Rapp and associates, fraction of 11, Oct. 2, 1814.

John Grayson, n w $\frac{1}{4}$ and n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21, March 10, 1815.

Henry Stum, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22, Sept. 12, 1816.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The resident pioneers of White County are much older than their association. It is as late as the present year (1882), when the first move was made for the organization of the old settlers into a society, for the preservation of early history and the pleasure of rehearsing the scenes of pioneer life in this Western wilderness. The lively Thomas L. Joy, of the *Carmi Times*, was especially active in stirring up this noble movement. He prepared and distributed the following circular:

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

CARMI, ILL., June 12, 1882.

Dear Sir:—As many of the old settlers of this county have expressed a desire for the organization of an "Old Settlers' Association," to the end that the old people may at a stated period each year meet together, compare notes and talk over old times, it has been thought best that a meeting to perfect such organization should be called to meet in this city on the fourth day of July, 1882.

The managers of the proposed celebration on that day have generously offered us the use of the amphitheater at the fair grounds, in which to meet; and the undersigned have been appointed a committee of arrangements to issue call, etc.

You are respectfully invited to be present and bring your family and friends, and are requested to invite all other old settlers to use their efforts to make our first meeting a success.

The meeting will be called to order at 1 P. M., immediately after dinner, when the necessary officers will be chosen to perfect an organization.

Bring along your baskets well filled, and let us have a grand old-fashioned reunion.

Hoping to see you on hand that day, we are,

Very respectfully,

BERRY CREBS,
WILLIAM ODELL,
B. L. PATRICK,
THOS. W. HAY,

Y. LAND,
JOHN MILLS,
PHILIP HIGDON.

A large number of old settlers responded to the call to come forward on the Fourth and assist in the organization of a society. It was not expected that much more would be done than to enter into a preliminary arrangement by which a more complete reunion would take place next year, and each succeeding year. All that was necessary to set the ball in motion was done on Tuesday. Next year the society will hold its first regular anniversary, after which there will be no difficulty in keeping up the organization. The meeting on Tuesday was addressed by Dr. Daniel Berry in the splendid speech of welcome which we publish below. After he had concluded, the following officers were elected: President, R. S. Graham; Vice-President, J. M. Pomeroy; Secretary, S. Cochran. Executive Committee: Gray Township, George Pope; Philips, Solomon Charles; Hawthorne, Arthur Harsha; Emma, Joseph Garrison; Heralds Prairie, Jonathan Dagley; Indian Creek, Captain Porter; Enfield, Patrick Dolan; Mill Shoals, J. H. Fraser; Burnt Prairie, Adam Hunsinger; Carmi, F. J. Foster.

ADDRESS OF DANIEL BERRY.

“Friends and Fellow Citizens—Old Settlers of White County:—It falls to my lot to have the pleasant duty of greeting you here to-day. In behalf of the citizens of the city of Carmi, I therefore extend to you a cordial, heartfelt welcome to your lot and share in this celebration. We welcome you as the advance guard of the vast crowd of contented, good-natured people you see here on this occasion. We welcome you as the pioneers who made possible the thousands of pleasant happy homes of to-day. We welcome you as the brawny, muscular men, who first let in the light on the tens

of thousands of acres now groaning under the heavy load of a bountiful harvest. We welcome you as the men of brains, whose influence caused this county to be dotted over with churches and school-houses. We welcome you as the lovers of law and order, whose example has made our county the abiding place of peace-loving citizens. We welcome you in the name of that grand, free-hearted, open-handed, old-time hospitality which you so generously extended to the wayfarer and the stranger, thus causing the name of your county to be spoken with joy and gladness by people living far beyond your borders. We welcome you in the name of your children, who thank you for all these blessings, and are proud of you as fathers and mothers.

“On such an occasion as this, that deals almost wholly with the past—with all our present joy, there is a tinge of sadness. There are many well-remembered faces, many genial souls who infused life wherever they went, many strong natures whose marked individuality impressed the neighborhood where they lived. You all know them; they are not with us to-day. They have passed over to the grand majority of the dead. But their influence still lives with us. I often think we do not fully realize and weigh the value of the estimation that is to be placed upon us after we are dead—whether it is to be good or bad, whether we are to be spoken of with blame or praise, whether we are to be thought of as men who did some good in our lives, or as men who had better not have lived at all. In my acquaintance of twenty-five years in this county, I can mention men and women in every neighborhood, who, to-day, though dead and gone, are still thought of, and pointed to as beacon lights of good influence. And, though oftentimes not book learned, yet were they ‘wise as serpents, and harmless as doves,’ when it came to a question of the right or wrong of things. Their strong common sense, their honest purpose, their straightforwardness, their unshaken faith in the good of others, whom they regarded as honest as themselves, acted with a peculiar magnetism on the people around them. These men and women were the friends and promoters of churches and schools in the community in which they lived. Go to those places to-day and you shall find that ‘their works do follow them.’ The mantle of their influence has, perhaps, fallen on other shoulders, but it is still there. Happy is that community in which such men and women live. On the other hand, there are some places in the county where the leading men have always been

on the side of wrong, disorder and ignorance. Their examples are still felt to-day. I do not care, on such an occasion as this, to speak further about this evil influence; and only allude to it in order to impress our young men as to the lasting value of a good life now.

“It is a matter of regret that these meetings of the old settlers were not started long ago. Apart from the pleasure it might have given us, there is another reason—we want your histories; we want to know of the incidents and accidents of your lives; we want the story of your labors and your pleasures; we want you to tell us of your trials and triumphs. We want all these as matters of interest for ourselves and for our children. It seems to me it will only make us and our children better contented with our lots, if we could only have a realizing sense of what yours have been.

“With all the hardships you have suffered, with all the privations you have endured, with all the labor you have undergone, it has been your great good fortune to live in the golden age of this country. The golden age is always in the past. It is the ‘good old times.’ With you it was a time of self-reliance. Your wants were limited by your means to gratify them; and you managed to live an independent life, untaxed of all save labor. You built your own houses and barns. You raised your own wool, cotton and flax. You spun and wove them, and I have no doubt felt just as proud in the garments you made as we do in our ‘store clothes.’ You tanned your own leather and made your own boots and shoes. You made your own hominy, and gritted your own corn. You thrashed your own wheat, and then ground it with a horse mill, and you felt proud and content, and thought you were ‘living high’ if you could have a wheaten flour biscuit for Sunday morning, or when a visitor called to see you. You fattened your hogs in the woods, and when you killed them, you dug a hole in the ground, filled it with water and heated it up with hot rocks to give the hogs a good scald. You killed venison and cured the hams. You lived on the fat of the land so far as game was concerned, and whatever could be done you did cheerfully and well.

“Yours was a time of good fellowship, when the latch string of your cabin doors hung generously on the outside. It was a time when men for self-protection rallied together and stood shoulder to shoulder. You have lived to see great changes in men, manners, things, and in the ways of *doing* things. These latter days have marked many wonderful events, and he would be an unwise

man who should dispute any promise of the future. There is still a grander outlook beyond. With all our great gains, we have had our losses. With our present increase in material wealth we have lost much of the old time morality. Crime has increased in a greater ratio than population. With all your early poverty you had no paupers, made so by vicious and immoral habits. Labor-saving machinery has cheapened what we eat and what we wear; but it has sent the tramp and the vagabond abroad in the land to demand of us that we divide these blessings with him. It is my solemn opinion that in all our progress in many directions, we are standing still, or going backward in the most vital and important one. On the sea we have converted the oceans into commonplace ferries, and in the matter of communicating thought have ignored them entirely. On the land our speech takes no thought of distance, and over the iron ways of commerce busy traffic and idle pleasure go careering at the rate of ninety miles an hour. We have bred the wool off the horse, tempered his bones like unto steel, increased his size and speed until he becomes again the marvel of Job. We have bred the bristles off the hog, built him up into a creature of mammoth proportions and converted him into nothing but an economical machine for turning corn into fat. We have bred the horns off the ox and changed him into a mountain of meat that knows his master's crib better than any ox ever did. But with all breeding, we are not breeding better men and women, and our minds go back to the 'flesh pots' of the past, when in the 'good old times' men were honest, brave and generous. Though their hands were hardened with toil, yet were they soft as the touch of charity and palsied with fear at the thought of crime. When the women were beautiful, wise and virtuous, though arrayed in homespun, the work of their own hands, yet were they queens of dignified, generous hospitality, and angels of mercy to the distressed in their neighborhoods.

“It has been my peculiar good fortune to have been always on good terms with the 'Old Settler.' I have sat at his feet, as it were, and absorbed wisdom. He is a delightful old 'Has Been.' Nothing pleases him so much as to sit around and tell the boys how it was when he was young. Much as we pride ourselves, we have not improved on his manner of telling things, nor on his memory. We have never beaten the jump he made when a boy nor the number of acres of wheat he cradled when a man. When

he gets to telling of the old times one feels a sort of regret that he did not live in that far-away time to enjoy it with him. I always felt like being there to see when my old settler friend told me of the time when the wild pigeons flew overhead in such dense clouds that it grew so dark the chickens went to roost. I wanted to be with him, up on the Skillet Fork, when he cut that big tree. You know it was so large, that after he had cut on it two or three days, he concluded he would walk around it to see how big it really was, and was much surprised to find two men at work on the same tree, and they had been cutting a week. I always wanted to see that tree. I wanted to be with him down in Possum, when he was plowing and the lightning struck his horse and plow and melted the trace chains into solid rods, and came 'mighty near' jerking the plow handles out of his hands. And another time when he was plowing corn, he saw the lightning zig zagging down the corn row. I always wanted to see that side step of his to the right, when he pulled his plow out of the way and dodged the fiery ball as it went by, and hit a 'pistol grubbed' white-oak sapling and 'knocked it into bug dust.' But the most delightful thing about this story was the big chunk of information he gave you at its conclusion, 'that you could dodge the zigzag lightning, but it was no use trying to dodge the forked kind.' I always wanted to see that pumpkin, out in Big Prairie, inside of which he found his sow and pigs, after they had been lost six weeks in the winter. I wanted to be with him when he went coon hunting down in the Wabash Bottoms and found a big, hollow sycamore 'plumb full of coons,' packed in so solid that when they breathed they forced the tree to crack open an inch or two. I always wanted to see the mast the year when he got his hogs so powerful fat. He was a truthful old settler, and the more he got settled, the more truthful he became. He said the year of the big mast his hogs got so fat they couldn't see, and he had to saw rings off a marrow bone and 'prize' open the wrinkles of fat around their eyes and put in these bone rings so that the hogs could see out. There was one hog he noticed in particular. This hog had a tail about a foot long, and the fatter the hog grew the shorter became the tail. The fact was, the tail stuck out through the fat like a rat's tail in an auger hole. Finally, the tail disappeared entirely, and when the hog smothered to death my friend had to probe the hole to the depth of three inches to feel the end of the tail. One feels as though one's life had been almost a failure without a sight of that hog. Whenever

after this my truthful friend 'started in' to tell me anything about the old times, I always felt like clasping my hands and saying, 'Let us pray,' because I knew I should need all the faith I could muster to enable me to swallow and *digest* what he was going to tell me.

"My friends, these stories were young once; but they have been handled so much that they are getting bald-headed like some of us, and should therefore, be treated with respect and reverence. But the good old times are gone, yet while their memories linger in our fancy, like the tints of a glorious sunset, we have this satisfaction: The delightful present is with us, made more enjoyable by your company. And what an active, rushing, roaring present it is. Every dawn ushers insome new wonder—every evening witnesses the accomplishment of some new fact. Science, art, commerce, religion, general intelligence, literature and a wide-spread desire on the part of all for the common betterment of the lot of all humanity—all these unite and blend their efforts in forming the resplendent bow of promise that spans the present, and the brilliant rosy-tinted future lies before us. To you who stepped over the threshold of manhood fifty or sixty years ago, it must be a source of peculiar gratification to note the difference between then and now. The nursling of a nation, which laid wholly on the east of the Mississippi River, and by far the greater bulk of it east of the Alleghany, has grown to overspread the continent. From a few paltry thousands it now swarms with more than fifty millions. Yet with all this growth and with all this population, it is not, in one sense, so much of a nation as it was in your earlier days. Then it was compact, and had a character all its own. Since then our materials to make a nation have come in too fast to be properly blended into distinct national characteristics. We are forming a new nation. The whole thing is an experiment on such a scale as the world never saw before. We are taking in people from every race under heaven; we are mixing them together in all sorts of conditions and proportions. From the British isles we get the best blood and sinew of the brave English, the thrifty Scot, the laboring, delving Irish and Welsh. From the continent of Europe we get the hardy Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Laps and other dwellers under the Arctic Circle. The broad empires of Russia, Austria and Germany; the republics of France, Switzerland, and the kingdoms that lie along the Mediterranean Sea; the principalities of the Rhine and the Danube; the lesser Duchys of Hesse, Saxony, Wurtemberg

and Baden, are all pouring into our midst an active, energetic people seeking free homes. From Africa, India, China, Japan and the islands of the sea we are taking in contributions of people to swell this tidal wave of humanity. What the outcome will be time alone can tell. Our future is not so much a question of education or intelligence as it is a question of *race*. If there be enough of the Anglo-Saxon leaven to leaven this national lump we are secure. With the Anglo-Saxon element the 'spirit of '76' will live, thrive and prosper. This Saxon people is a wonder. It stands at the head and front of all humanity. Its characteristics are so strongly marked that whether conqueror or conquered it swallows up and assimilates into itself the conquered and the conquerors. It has projected itself through the centuries, and like a planet in its orbit has, by its superior attractive force, overcome the lesser nationalities with which it came in contact and attached them to itself. It stands, as it ever did stand, on the broad basis of freedom and individual independence. Jefferson's immortal declaration has been read in your hearing. My esteemed friend, Mr. Youngblood, has told you in eloquent language of the struggles of the heroes of the Revolutionary war; but grand and towering as these events now appear to our conceptions, viewed in the light of their consequences, they were but the direct fruits of centuries of struggle, persistently, bravely, doggedly undergone by this superb Anglo-Saxon people. Jefferson's axiom, 'All men are created free and endowed with certain inalienable rights,' was the Anglo-Saxon's birthright. Like the heavenly flame of the ancient fire worshipers, this light of freedom was not allowed to die out from among this people. It was enshrined in their hearts and lives. Through all the strange vicissitudes of its national life, this flame still burned. Tyrannical kings did their utmost in their endeavors to stamp it out; arrogant, licentious, proud and bigotted priests attempted to smother it; vicious, turbulent barons, with petty spite tried to quench it; many times its ray has appeared as only a faint glimmer in the dark pall of smoke that hovered over the martyrs burned for its sake; but, forever, thank God! its expiring gleam was fanned into newer, fresher life by the moans and sighs of the widows and orphans of the victims in its sacrifice. Smoldering and slumbering in the national heart it was fanned into a brighter flame by such brave thinkers as Erasmus and Wycliffe. Tyndal, with his translation of the Bible, placed the fire on every man's own hearthstone. The spoliation of the church by Henry VIII. made its light shine over all England.

Again it faded away, only to burst into a lurid flame in the sacrifice of Ridley, Latimer, Cranmer, Rogers and a glorious host of never-to-be-forgotten names; until, finally, the immortal Oliver Cromwell and his compatriots, John Hampden and John Pym, arose and ushered in the dawn that was to herald the glorious sunburst of the Independence of the American colonies. My friends, with such sires and such traditions how can we prove false to the trust, or use unwisely the heritage bequeathed to us? The future will take care of itself if we can only teach these lessons to our children. For my part I pin my faith to the preponderance of this noble, enduring Anglo-Saxon element in our civilization. With it as the basis of our Government, the nation bids fair to be liberal, widespread, dominant, proud, generous, imperious and free. You old men stand on the mountain-top of your experience and the wide horizon of the future lies before you. Tell us, is there any portentous cloud in all that extended view?

“Is it clear in the north? Is it clear in the south? Is it clear in the east? Is it clear in the west? These are the momentous questions we ask of you as to the future.

“You have nobly done your part in shaping that future for us. For all that we bless and thank you. We can only hope that this legacy you have given us, with all its blessings enlarged, improved and with just as good prospects of durability, we may be able to pass over to our children, when we, in our turn, shall have become old settlers.”



CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

It is interesting and even profitable to study the many ingenuities human beings find themselves compelled to invent and practice when in a country deprived of manufactured articles. And these practices are of course more or less modified by the previous customs of people in their mother country.

Most of the early settlers of Northern Ohio were from New York, New England and Germany; of Southern Ohio, from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas; of Indiana, from Virginia and Kentucky; of Southern Illinois, from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc.; of Northern Illinois, from all the States eastward to the Atlantic; of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, from States eastward and from Germany and Scandinavia; of Michigan, from New York; of Missouri, from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc.

Emigration is nearly always resorted to by the poorer classes of people who desire to obtain a lot of ground for a permanent home; and, as it is a law of nature that misfortunes attend poverty and scarcely ever come singly, most of the first settlers would become dissatisfied and move again, sometimes further west or to some other locality near by, but generally back to their old homes in the East or South. Time, however, would demonstrate that they could not possibly rise to competence in the older sections, and that the West at the same time was growing rapidly, and they would make a second and more determined effort to make a home in the newer world. They scarcely ever return East the second time.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be inter-

esting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut

through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs and two or three stools.

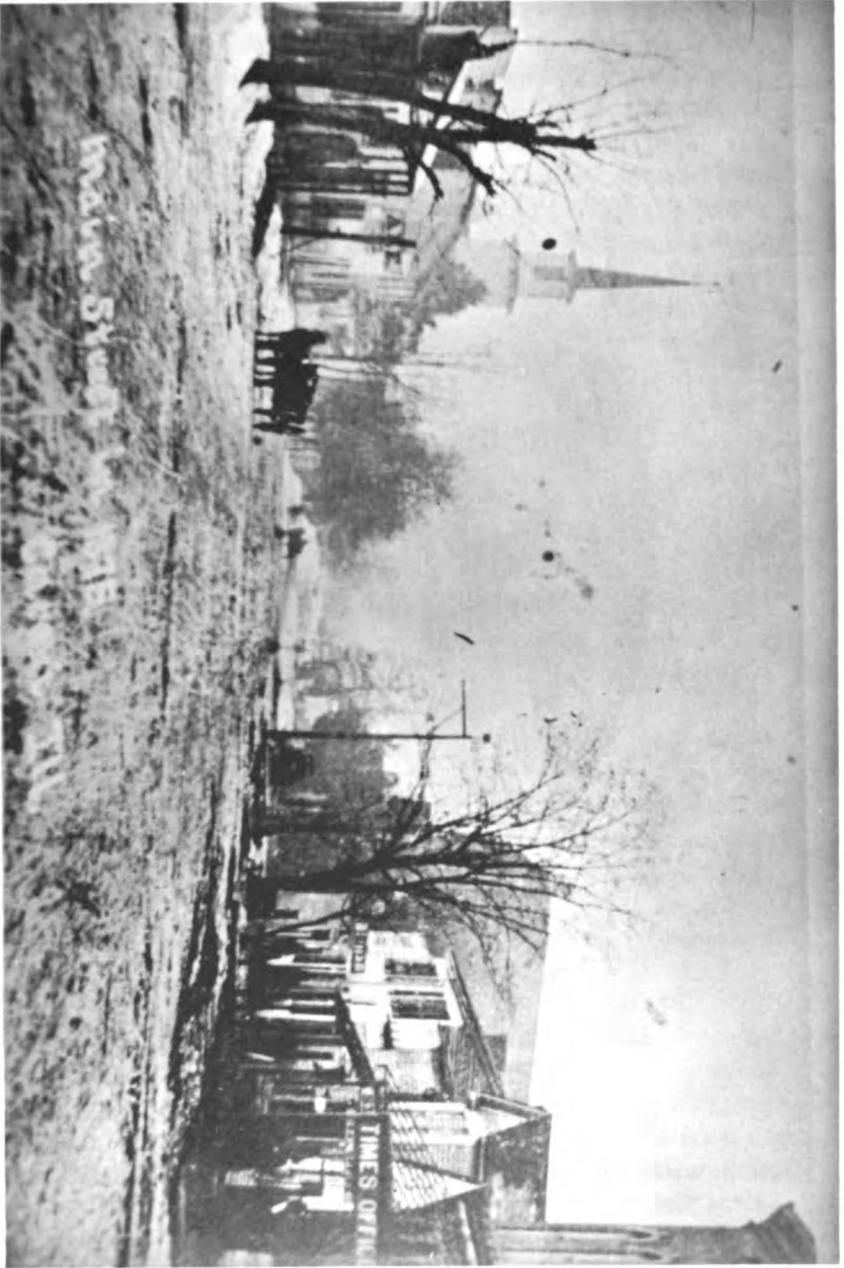
These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand



Edwin B. Webb, State Senator and Whig Nominee for Governor of Illinois in 1852



Carmi's Main Street in 1975

at once, they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: when bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pan-cakes, also called "flap-jacks," "batter-cakes," etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch-oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated

off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers; not every house had a loom, one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short exposition of the manner of life of our Western people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious,"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo, and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

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

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

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female,

and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

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

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

now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

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

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers," as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide;
 He wales a portion with judicious care,
 And "let us worsnip God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts,—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps "Dundee's" wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive "Martyrs," worthy of the name;
 Or noble "Elgin" beats the heavenward flame,—
 The sweetest far of Scotia's hallowed lays.
 Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
 The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise:
 Nae unison has they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven's Eternal King
 The saint, the father and the husband prays;
 Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing,"
 That thus they all shall meet in future days;
 There ever bask in uncreated rays,
 No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
 Together hymning their Creator's praise,
 In such society, yet still more dear,
 While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present he would be called on to take the lead in all the exercises of the evening; and if in those days a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

The familiar tunes of that day are remembered by the surviving old settlers as being more spiritual and inspiring than those of the present day, such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Oanaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Greenfields, Ganges, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, North field, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel's Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, Greenville, etc., as they are named in the Missouri Harmony.

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers in which, however, the phraseology of the prayer was somewhat different and the voice not so loud as characterized the real Methodists, United Brethren, etc.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt at-

tention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he; "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

TRADE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were generally carried on by neighborhood exchanges. Now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantial in the shape of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of the two or three steamboats then running. Betimes there appeared at the best steamboat landings a number of "middle men" engaged in the "commission and forwarding" business, buying up the farmers' produce and the trophies of the chase and the trap, and sending them to the various distant markets. Their winter's accumulations would be shipped in the spring, and the manufactured goods of the far East or distant South would come back in return; and in all these transactions scarcely any money was seen or used. Goods were sold on a year's time to the farmers, and payment made from the proceeds of the ensuing crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied, the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was written and always cheerfully accepted.

MONEY.

Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. When

it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the twenty-five cents demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought 500 miles in a day or two, as is the case nowadays, but had probably been weeks on the route, and the mail was delivered at the pioneer's postoffice, several miles distant from his residence, only once in a week or two. All the mail would be carried by a lone horseman. Instances are related illustrating how misrepresentation would be resorted to in order to elicit the sympathies of some one who was known to have "two bits" (25 cents) of money with him, and procure the required Governmental fee for a letter.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the first settlers first came into the wilderness they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so sllily as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought themselves as good as those they had left behind in the East. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then, selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who

were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure, that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years, from a wilderness, to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands; but the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semicircular form, and nailed, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the authorities and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being so great a public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers in this State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "bar-share" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of

winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the beast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife, long and well sharpened, into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water with a shovelful of good green wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or so, that is, until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaners would pitch into him with all their might and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout fellows would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of

business or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who would cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork was not so high in those days as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are ten cents a yard and pork two to four cents a pound, then, while calico and muslin were twenty-five cents a yard pork was one to two cents a pound. When, as the country grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to two and a half and three cents a pound, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a price; but times have changed, even contrary to the current-cy.

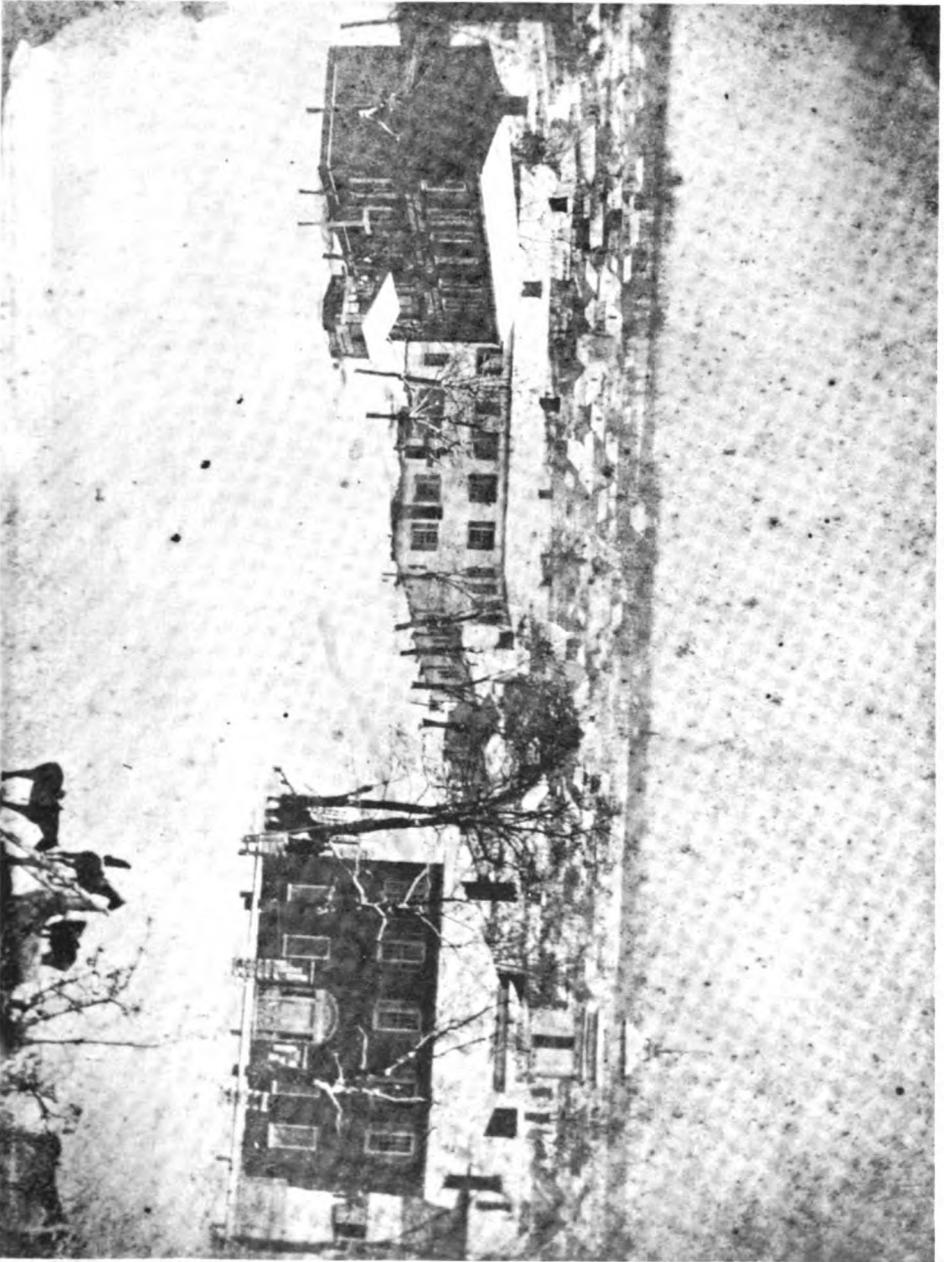
There was one feature in this method of marketing pork that made the country a paradise for the poor man in the winter time. Spare-ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of any value, and were freely given to all who could use them. If a barrel was taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tenderloins and spare-ribs gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon-loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those early times much wheat was marketed at twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel, oats the same or less, and corn ten cents a bushel. A good young milch-cow could be bought for \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work.

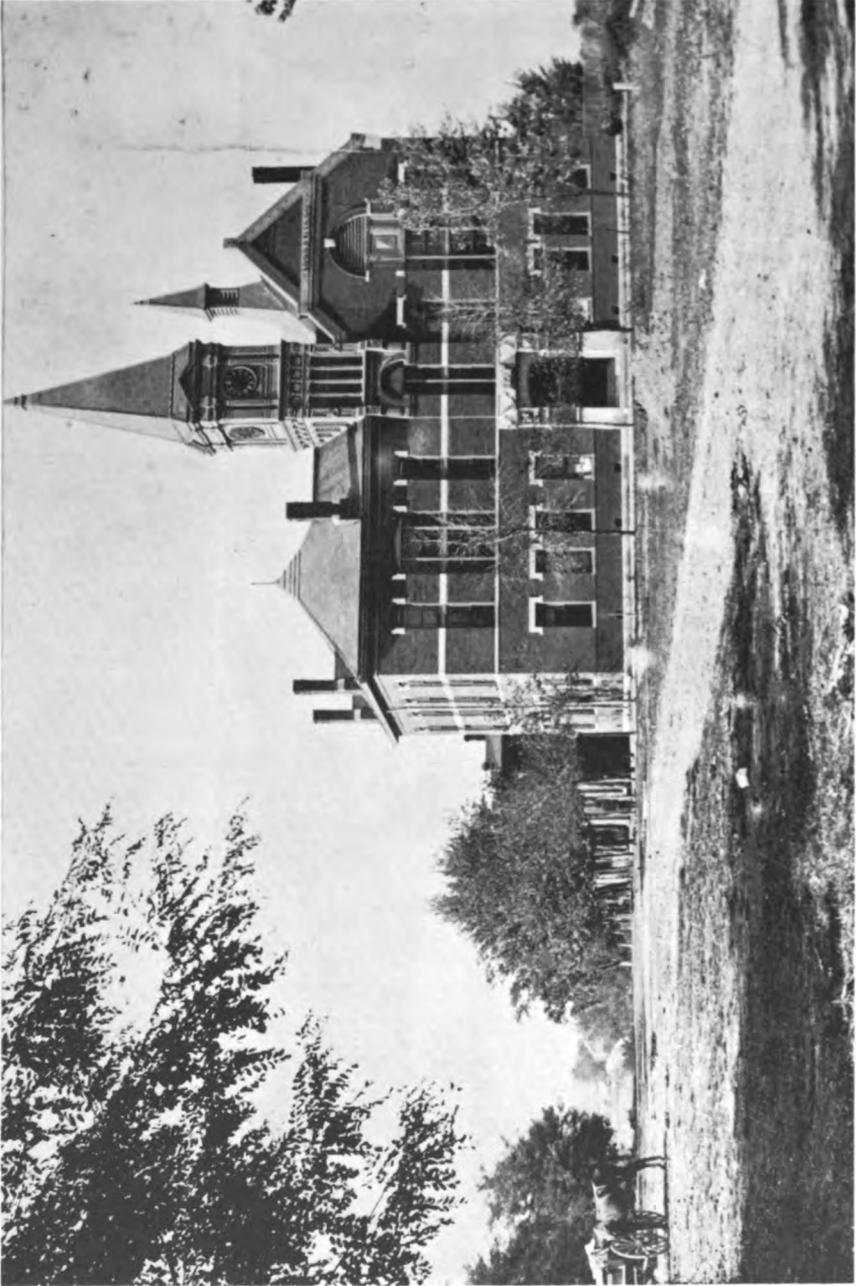
Those might truly be called "close times," yet the citizens of the country were accommodating, and but very little suffering for the actual necessities of life was ever known to exist.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires, set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare



Courthouse Square when 1828 Courthouse was still standing.



When 1883 Courthouse was new.

a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdainful to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril

of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie,—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each fall were full of acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts, and these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or toling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or '39, in a certain township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough, for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settler were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey. Hawks, turkey buzzards, crows, blackbirds were also very abundant. Several of these animals furnished meat for the settlers; but their principal meat did not long consist of game; pork and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals and even human beings. But their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying that they almost seemed to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. They would keep everybody and every animal about the farm-house awake and frightened, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. As one man described it: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make."

To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were common.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was then known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use

would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

BEE-HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which when found would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked, and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed away by the little busy bee. Several gallons would often be thus taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old, or before, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candid" honey.

In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground. A considerable quantity of honey has even been taken from such places.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, black snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice in some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring

the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to so fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grape-vine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of the citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of this State was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to newcomers; in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of the Northwest. The impurities continue to be absorbed from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole body corporate becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning-hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays; after the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, thrashing-machine or jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and

sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them, your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did, either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole Western country as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and went back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."

" And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the ' Ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs," and whisky, etc., with some faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education

of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or a double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were then unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fire-place wide and deep enough to receive a four to six-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs, or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred president, one of the noblest men known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses. Joseph A. Wright, and several other statesmen of the Northwest have also graduated from the log school-house into political eminence. So with many of her most eloquent and efficient preachers.

Imagine such a house with the children seated around, and the teacher seated on one end of a bench, with no more desk at his hand than any other pupil has, and you have in view the whole scene. The "schoolmaster" has called "Books! books!" at the door, and the "scholars" have just run in almost out of breath from vigorous play, have taken their seats, and are for the moment "saying over their lessons" to themselves with all their might, that is, in as loud a whisper as possible. While they are thus engaged the teacher is perhaps sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as

yet. In a few minutes he calls up an urchin to say his a b c's; the little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps partially leaning upon his lap; the teacher with his pen-knife points to the letter and asks what it is; the little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say; "A," says the teacher; the boy echoes "A;" the teacher points to the next and asks what it is; the boy is silent again; "B," says the teacher; "B," echoes the little urchin; and so it goes through the exercise, at the conclusion of which the teacher tells the little "Major" to go back to his seat and study his letters, and when he comes to a letter he doesn't know, to come to him and he will tell him. He obediently goes to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the puncheon floor again in his bare feet, to the teacher, and points to a letter, probably outside of his lesson, and asks what it is. The teacher kindly tells him that that is not in his lesson, that he need not study that or look at it now; he will come to that some other day, and then he will learn what it is. The simple-minded little fellow then trudges, smilingly, as he catches the eye of some one, back to his seat again. But why he smiled, he has no definite idea.

To prevent wearing the books out at the lower corner, every pupil was expected to keep a "thumb-paper" under his thumb as he holds the book; even then the books were soiled and worn out at this place in a few weeks, so that a part of many lessons were gone. Consequently the request was often made, "Master, may I borrow Jimmy's book to git my lesson in? mine haint in my book: it's tore out." It was also customary to use book-pointers, to point out the letters or words in study as well as in recitation. The black stem of the maiden-hair fern was a very popular material from which pointers were made.

The a-b-ab scholars through with, perhaps the second or third-reader class would be called, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, "toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark drawn on the floor, and commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first "verse," the next the second, and so on around, taking the paragraphs in the order as they occur in the book. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word, the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were therefore generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the

teacher simply visited them at their seats. A lesson containing several "sums" would be given for the next day. Whenever the learner came to a sum he couldn't do, he would go to the teacher with it, who would willingly and patiently, if he had time, do it for him.

In geography, no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the committing to memory, or "getting by heart," as it was called, the names and locality of places. The recitation proceeded like this: Teacher—"Where is Norfolk?" Pupil—"In the southeastern part of Virginia." Teacher—"What bay between Maryland and Virginia?" Pupil—"Chesapeake."

When the hour for writing arrived, the time was announced by the master, and every pupil practicing this art would turn his feet over to the back of his seat, thus throwing them under the writing desk, already described, and proceed to "follow copy," which was invariably set by the teacher, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. The first copies for each pupil would be letters, and the second kind and last consisted of maxims. Blue ink on white paper, or black ink on blue paper, were common; and sometimes a pupil would be so unfortunate as to be compelled to use blue ink on blue paper; and a "blue" time he had of it.

About half past ten o'clock the master would announce, "School may go out;" which meant "little play-time," in the children's parlance, called nowadays, recess or intermission. Often the practice was to have the boys and girls go out separately, in which case the teacher would first say, "The girls may go out," and after they had been out about ten minutes the boys were allowed a similar privilege in the same way. In calling the children in from the play-ground, the teacher would invariably stand near the door of the school-house and call out "Books! books!" Between play-times the request, "Teacher, may I go out?" was often iterated to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half past eleven o'clock the teacher would announce, "Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and they would all pitch in with their characteristic loud whisper and "say over" their lessons with that vigor which characterizes the movements of those who have just learned that the dinner hour and "big play-time" is near at hand. A few minutes before twelve the "little spelling-class" would recite, then the "big spelling-class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the major part of the school. The classes would stand in a row, either toeing the mark

in the midst of the floor, or straggling along next an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head," the other the "foot," and when a pupil spelled a word correctly, which had been missed by one or more, he would "go up" and take his station above all that had missed the word: this was called "turning them down." At the conclusion of the recitation, the head pupil would go to the foot, to have another opportunity of turning them all down. The class would number, and before taking their seats the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner, and having the "big play-time."

The same process of spelling would also be gone through with in the afternoon just before dismissing the school for the day.

The chief text-books in which the "scholars" got their lessons were Webster's or some other elementary spelling-book, an arithmetic, may be Pike's, Dilworth's, Daboll's, Smiley's or Adams', McGuffey's or the old English reader, and Roswell C. Smith's geography and atlas. Very few at the earliest day, however, got so far along as to study geography. Nowadays, in contrast with the above, look at the "ographies" and "ologies!" Grammar and composition were scarcely thought of until Indiana was a quarter of a century old, and they were introduced in such a way that their utility was always questioned. First, old Murray's, then Kirkham's grammar, were the text-books on this subject. "Book larnin'," instead of practical oral instruction, was the only thing supposed to be attained in the primitive log school-house days. But writing was generally taught with fair diligence.

"PAST THE PICTURES."

This phrase had its origin in the practice of pioneer schools which used Webster's Elementary Spelling-book. Toward the back part of that time-honored text-book was a series of seven or eight pictures, illustrating morals, and after these again were a few more spelling exercises of a peculiar kind. When a scholar got over into these he was said to be "past the pictures," and was looked up to as being smarter and more learned than most other people ever hoped to be. Hence the application of this phrase came to be extended to other affairs in life, especially where scholarship was involved.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first 30 or 40 years of Western pioneering was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the school-teacher of the neighborhood, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant, or "captain," as he was generally called, would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one captain had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment by the captains, sometimes by the aid of the teacher and others. There were many ways of conducting the contest and keeping tally. Every section of the country had several favorite methods, and all or most of these were different from what other communities had. At one time they would commence spelling at the head, at another time at the foot; at one time they would "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in the line on each side, alternately, down to the other end of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the captains guessing what page the teacher would have before him in a partially opened book at a distance; the captain guessing the nearest would spell the first word pronounced. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly

followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected by "word-catchers," appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the catcher on the other side would catch him up with a peculiar zest, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method, was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "caught" a word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" in regular spelling-class style. When one catcher in this way turned all down on the opposing side, his own party was victorious by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard tally to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy 40 minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, cackling and hurraing that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "Baugh-

naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until the exercise became monotonous, the teacher would declare the race closed and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighting with the girls," which, of course, was with many the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighting weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain! Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls, as well as the bodies, of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

The old-time method of conducting singing-school was also somewhat different from that of modern times. It was more plodding and heavy, the attention being kept upon the simplest rudiments, as the names of the notes on the staff, and their pitch, and beating time, while comparatively little attention was given to expression and light, gleeful music. The very earliest scale introduced in the West was from the South, and the notes, from their peculiar shape, were denominated "patent" or "buckwheat" notes. They were four, of which the round one was always called *sol*, the square one *la*, the triangular one *fa*, and the "diamond-shaped" one *mi*, pronounced *me*; and the diatonic scale, or "gamut," as it was called then, ran thus: *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa*. The part of a tune nowadays called "treble," or "soprano," was then called "tenor:" the part now called "tenor" was called "treble," and what is now "alto" was then "counter," and when sung according to the oldest rule, was sung by a female an octave higher than marked, and still

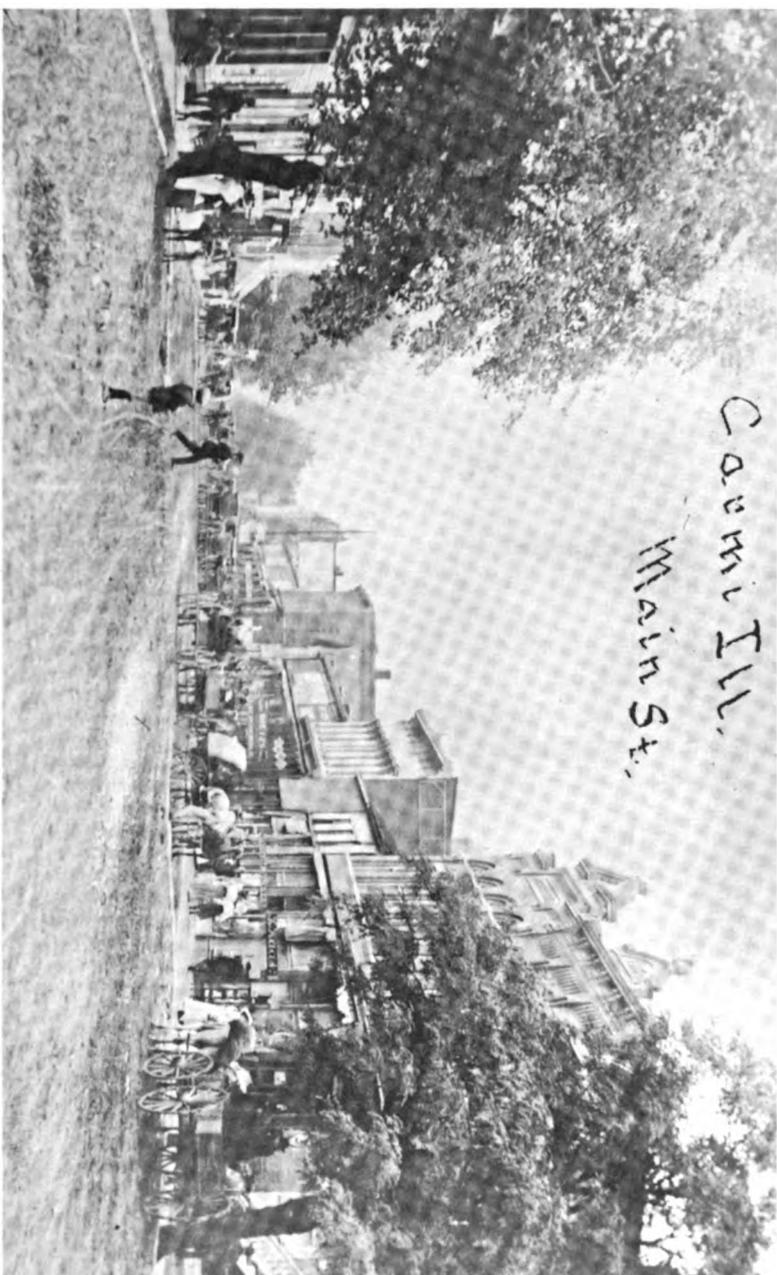
on the "chest register." The "old" "Missouri Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

About 1850 the "round-note" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee singing-master. The scale was *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; and for many years thereafter there was much more do-re-mi-ing than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The *Carmina Sacra* was the pioneer round-note book, in which the tunes partook more of the German or Puritan character, and were generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than the old "Pisgah," "Fiducia," "Tender Thought," "New Durham," "Windsor," "Mount Sion," "Devotion," etc., of the old Missouri Harmony and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

The fashion of carrying fire-arms was made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. An Indian war was at any time probable, and all the old settlers still retain vivid recollections of Indian massacres, murders, plunder, and frightful rumors of intended raids. While target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary at times to carry their guns with them to their daily field work.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following from Zebulon Collings, who lived about six miles from the scene of massacre near Pigeon Roost, Indiana: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."



Main Street in Horse and Buggy Days, about 1900



Portrait of President Martin Van Buren, which has been hanging in the Senator Robinson house since 1841. It was presented to the Senator by Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, Attorney General of the United States.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire as 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 games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged 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; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped." Difficulties settled and

free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was as free as water; twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Mr. Sandford C. Cox quaintly describes some of the happy features of frontier life in this manner:

We cleared land, rolled logs, burned brush, blazed out paths from one neighbor's cabin to another and from one settlement to another, made and used hand-mills and hominy mortars, hunted deer, turkey, otter, and raccoons, caught fish, dug ginseng, hunted bees and the like, and—lived on the fat of the land. We read of a land of "corn and wine," and another "flowing with milk and honey;" but I rather think, in a temporal point of view, taking into account the richness of the soil, timber, stone, wild game and other advantages, that the Sugar creek country would come up to any of them, if not surpass them.

I once cut cord-wood, continues Mr. Cox, at 31½ cents per cord, and walked a mile and a half night and morning, where the first frame college was built northwest of town (Crawfordsville). Prof. Curry, the lawyer, would sometimes come down and help for an hour or two at a time, by way of amusement, as there was little or no law business in the town or country at that time. Reader, what would you think of going six to eight miles to help roll logs, or raise a cabin? or ten to thirteen miles to mill, and wait three or four days and nights for your grist? as many had to do in the first settlement of this country. Such things were of frequent occurrence then, and there was but little grumbling about it. It was a grand sight to see the log heaps and brush piles burning in the night on a clearing of 10 or 15 acres. A Democratic torchlight procession, or a midnight march of the Sons of Malta with their grand Gyasticutus in the center bearing the grand jewel of the order, would be nowhere in comparison with the log-heaps and brush piles in a blaze.

But it may be asked, Had you any social amusements, or manly pastimes, to recreate and enliven the dwellers in the wilderness? We had. In the social line we had our meetings and our singing-schools, sugar-boilings and weddings, which were as good as ever

came off in any country, new or old; and if our youngsters did not "trip the light fantastic toe" under a professor of the Terpsichorean art or expert French dancing-master, they had many a good "hoe-down" on puncheon floors, and were not annoyed by bad whisky. And as for manly sports, requiring mettle and muscle, there were lots of wild hogs running in the cat-tail swamps on Lye creek, and Mill creek, and among them many large boars that Ossian's heroes and Homer's model soldiers, such as Achilles, Hector and Ajax would have delighted to give chase to. The boys and men of those days had quite as much sport, and made more money and health by their hunting excursions than our city gents nowadays playing chess by telegraph where the players are more than 70 miles apart.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Illinois is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost every thing that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things, that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts

be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

CHAPTER IV.

REMINISCENCES.

BY HON. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

The following reminiscences were published in the *Carmi Times*, in December, 1879, over the name of "Ishmaelite." They are solidly full of interesting historical facts:

In August, 1830, two families of Henry County, Ky., concluded to make Illinois their future home. A boat was purchased of the following dimensions: fifty feet long, fourteen feet wide, six feet high, with running boards on the sides and oars attached near the bow, hung on the gunwales for the purpose of rowing. The running boards were to be used in propelling the boat up stream by the use of setting poles placed in the water from each side, with the upper end resting against the shoulder, the feet placed firmly against the cleats, then moving rapidly from bow to stern. A distance of ten or twelve miles could be made in a day.

Port Royal, a little town on the Kentucky River, was the starting point. When the day came for embarkation, a large assembly of strong men, women and children lined the banks of the river to take leave of their departing friends. It was a solemn scene to behold. First, a regular old-fashioned Kentucky hand-shaking took place, and many a woman and maiden set up a wail of true heart-felt grief; the moistened eye of bold Kentucky men was spontaneous on that occasion,—men who had met the British and Indians at Tippecanoe, the Thames, River Raisin, and Lord Packenham's veteran hosts at New Orleans. And to those who were to take passage it must have been doubly sad,—the idea of leaving the land of orators, pretty women, fast horses and good whisky. But such is fate.

All ready. Our captain took command, cried, "All on board! Turn her noddle loose from the shore." The order was obeyed, and our little boat set her face toward the setting sun, bound for the promised land, Illinois, then the El Dorado of the West. As we went dashing down the swift waters of the Kentucky, it was

delightful to look upon the grand view presented. The high, solid walls of limestone upon either side, capped with the stately cedar, historic with once being the hunting ground of Daniel Boone.

Our first stoppage was at the mouth of the Kentucky River, where we landed at Carrollton, a little town in Gallatin County, Ky., and entered the waters of the beautiful Ohio. When near the town of Madison, Ind., my eyes for the first time looked upon a steamboat, the "Whig." From the noise she made, with fire and smoke in view, I supposed it was some monster that preyed upon the families of the sea, and in all probability all on board of our craft would be swallowed up without the benefit of clergy. To use plain Saxon, I thought it was the devil.

We reached Jeffersonville well and all in fine spirits. Here the women and children disembarked, and walked across the country through the beech forest to New Albany, a distance of some two and a half miles, while the men took on a falls pilot and descended the Ohio over the falls. While the women and children were seated on the bank of the river at New Albany, anxiously waiting for the coming boat, our eyes beheld her triumphantly riding the furious billows and splitting the foaming waters. She came into port as safe as a "'coon" and as sound as a "dollar." The women and children were taken on board. We all felt thankful to a merciful God for our safe arrival below the falls.

Supplies were purchased at Louisville, then quite a city, containing at least 10,000 souls. New Albany contained some 1,000 or 1,200, while Jeffersonville not more than 800 all told. At this time the General Government was digging the Louisville & Portland Canal. It was thought by many that the undertaking would bankrupt the Government; but Gen. Jackson was President and, "by the Eternal!" it had to be put through.

Our voyage down the Ohio was pleasant but not fast. The shores on either side presented new houses and small farms, but no large towns. Brandenburg, Leavenworth, Troy, Cloverport, Rockport, Yellow Banks (now Owensboro), Newburg, Evansville, Red Bank (now Henderson), Mount Vernon—all small places, Mount Vernon making the best appearance of all towns between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash. We entered the latter about Oct. 1, and made a landing in the cane-brake on the Illinois side. All on board felt thankful to a kind Providence for our safe arrival in the promised land.

A large camp-fire was lighted up. There was great joy in the

camp that night. All engaged in singing such blessed, old-fashioned hymns as, "Am I a soldier of the cross, a follower of the Lamb," etc. As for myself, then a small boy, I felt as if I could get down and kiss the ground.

On the following day we put our boat head up the stream with the setting brought in use. The running boards were kept warm by the tread of strong men. The Bone Bank was reached before night. The shores of the Wabash were one dense cane-brake. Only a log cabin, at long intervals, indicated that civilization had reached the shores of the Wabash. While the men propelled the boat, the women and children footed through the cane or walked the dry sand-bars that skirted the water. Our progress was slow, but in due season we reached the first serious obstruction, the Grand Chain. In approaching the Chain at that time from below, the deepest water was found between a small tow-head and the Illinois shore. We made a cordell out of a grape-vine and started to ascend the swift water that dashed over the Chain. When about over the grape-vine parted, and down went the boat with a rushing dive, stern foremost, against the shore, and came near being a total wreck; but fortune saved us. A second effort was crowned with success, and we glided up the stream.

New Harmony was reached, it being the first town on the Wabash and a place of much importance. It had been the headquarters of Rappe and his community, but had become peopled by the Owens and their followers—with such men as Jo Fontleroy, James Sampson, Geo. W. White, N. G. Nettleton and General Swift as the principal business men. From New Harmony we proceeded on our way, arriving at the town of Bonpas (now the farm of George Webb), which was then a village comprising about a dozen families. Geo. Webb, Sr., was the Postmaster; Edmund Covington, Abram Payne, Jesse Coulter and Mr. Finney resided in the place, with their families. Captain Robert Coulter lived on his farm adjoining the town. A tenant of his, one Orlando D. Lindsay, was a brother to one and brother-in-law to the other of the owners of our boat.

Remaining here two or three days, we again started for our intended destination—Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill. Upon reaching the Grand Rapids, to our great consternation, our boat drew more water than the river afforded, and with heavy hearts we dropped down the river to Mount Carmel, the Plymouth Rock of the Wabash Valley. It is with no criticism that I use this term to-

ward Mount Carmel, for its citizens at that time would have done honor and added respectability to any community in the civilized world. Here two horses were procured from the late Thomas S. Hinde, and the heads of the families made the journey through the country to Palestine for the purpose of viewing the country and obtaining assistance from their friends in Crawford County, to transport their goods and chattels to the place of destination. On returning to the boat, dissensions had set in and divided counsels prevailed, as one of the heads of families could see no allurements in the inviting fields of Palestine—"Too much ague, too much milk-sickness and bad water;" while the other family was bent on reaching their intended destination. The scriptural example was then followed out: "As the land was not able to bear them that they might dwell together in Palestine, and as Abram said unto Lot, Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee," one family went to the north and the other to the south. The two hired men, Milton Dodd and Alex. Lawrence, remained with the boat. She was then headed down stream and destined for the mouth of the Bonpas Creek for winter quarters.

We made the landing within two days' run. We found Grayville at that time (November, 1830) to consist of the following: A small, white frame house, standing upon the site now occupied by the storehouse of Carey, Stewart & Lanterman, owned by James Gray and Robert C. Walden, and used as a storehouse. About five rods east of this was a log cabin, occupied by Henry Hardin and his young bride. Just south of where now stands Wm. Carrother's saloon, a small log cabin stood, occupied by Gray & Walden's negroes; and on the hill, about eighty yards southeast from the Grayville house (Mitchell), stood a log cabin, occupied by Richard McKinney and family. John Bell, a bachelor, had a cooper shop on the site now occupied by Mike Smith's saloon. The only road leading to this point was from Albion. It terminated at the mouth of the Bonpas. One mile west of the latter place, Henry Hardin had a cabin, on Congress land, now owned by Fifer.

We abandoned our boat and lived in the last mentioned house until spring. Milton Dodd settled just below New Haven, in Gallatin County, and died many years ago. Alex. Lawrence settled in Lawrence County.

At that time but a very small portion of the land was owned by its occupants. The western portion of the present corporation

of Grayville was then Congress land, and all east of Main street was covered with a thick forest to the river front. The entire clearing away of the timber would not have embraced two acres, all told.

Gray & Walden's principal trade was exchanging their goods for venison hams, deer, coon and mink skins—summer coon, opossum and rabbit not in the market—with some mast-fed pork, then worth \$1.25 per cwt. Calico was thirty-seven and a half cents a yard, brown sheeting twenty-five cents a yard, and every thing else in proportion.

During the winter of 1830-'1, while we occupied the log cabin on the Hardin claim, we made the acquaintance of our neighbors. Just to the west of us, on the farm now owned by Arthur Steele, there lived in a small cabin in a thick forest, Jacob Vineyard, a Prussian. His only companions were two large cur dogs and a tom-cat. Here he remained until 1836, when James Higginson entered the land and he left for Missouri. William Hallam then resided on the hill further west, a place still known as the William Hallam farm. William Bryant resided on the land since occupied by Samuel Hallam. These were our neighbors on the west. On the north Thomas Kellet, in Edwards County, occupied the farm known to this day as the Kellet homestead, and where his son, John A. Kellet, resides. Our nearest neighbor to the south was Richard Davis, a fine old Virginian, who lived in the same house now owned and occupied by Biral Crawford. William Dunlap lived just to the west, and still farther west was Peter Kershaw, who taught school for a living. He was a one-legged man, and a fine old English gentleman; was Justice of the Peace many years, and a leading man in the country. The Shawneetown and Vincennes State road passed by his house. He had a horse-mill, stood a stallion, furnished entertainment for both man and beast, and always stood on his side-board, as indispensable, a large, well filled, "big bellied" bottle of pure whisky. You could drink, or not, just as you pleased.

To the east was the settlement around Gray & Walden's store; and William Martin (Buck) was residing on his farm which now is that portion of Grayville lying in Edwards County. At that time he was the wealthiest man in all that section of country.

In February there was a total eclipse of the sun. It was so dark at 1 P. M. that one could not distinguish a white man from a negro fifty feet away.

When spring opened we became the tenants of Captain Robert Coulter, a man small in stature, but large in heart. A better man never lived in White County. At his house Major James Stephenson then made his home. Before commencing to put in our crop, my uncle (Thorn) hitched to the wagon a yoke of oxen and we set out on our journey to mill. At that time grinding was done at Bedell's mill at the Grand Rapids, at Schree's mill at the foot of Harmony cut-off, on the Indiana side, at Leach's mill in Wayne County, or at the mill of Lowry Hay at Carmi. We decided on Hay's mill as the place to get grinding.

In April, 1831, I first saw Carmi. While waiting for our turn at the mill, we came over to town, as the mill was situated on the same site now occupied by George S. Staley's mill. We crossed the river on a ferry-boat run by Richard S. Graham, at the present iron bridge. While in town I bought a pocket-knife from Samuel D. Ready, a merchant. At that time Carmi did not contain more than 400 inhabitants all told. The most prominent in the place were James Ratcliff ("Old Beaver"), who was then Probate Judge, Circuit Court, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Clerk, and United States Postmaster. "Old Beaver" was the father of the whole county, and was a noble old Virginia gentleman. General John M. Robinson, another, was then a Senator in Congress. He took his seat the day that General Jackson delivered his inaugural address, and retired March 4, 1841. He sat in council with Webster, Clay, Wright, Calhoun, Benton and Felix Grundy. Colonel W. H. Davidson, Hon. Edw. B. Webb, Dr. Thomas Shannon, the Weeds and Wilmans, and I think Thomas and Elliott Kerney, were also here at that time.

Carmi did not then present a very business appearance, but it was famous for the hospitality of its people. A large portion of the male population was in the habit of putting themselves outside of a good deal of whisky,—no doubt to prevent the ague, etc.; and, in short, Carmi was inhabited by a very intelligent community, possessing some of the most brilliant intellects in the State. She could boast of her Wilson, Chief Justice of the State, Robinson, Webb and Davidson, all distinguished men in their day, and would not suffer by comparison in the present time with their successors in position.

In 1831 there were but few houses on the road from Bonpas to Carmi. The farm now owned by John Cleveland was then owned by John Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded at

Camden. He was drawing a pension at the rate of \$8 a month. He died in 1837, and was buried some 200 yards east of where Mr. Cleveland's house now stands, and within eighty feet of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad track. No stone marks the spot where that patriot rests in the mother earth. James B. Davis lived on the farm now owned by Wm. Rudolph. The next was Richard Davis, and "Uncle" Sam Potter had just located on his present homestead. Jesse Lay lived on the farm which is now the home of G. P. Calvin. Ben Anderson lived on the hill just opposite J. Ackman's house. Abner Driggers lived on the hill north of the Driggers' branch, and on the right of the road, near the creek, Wm. Whitnall, Sr. On the hill south lived James Davenport, and next came Samuel Hughes, whose house stood some 200 yards south of the present school-house. The next place was Jack McCown's, since the home of the widow of George Clark. On the farm now the home of Solomon Charles, was then the home of James Johnston, Sr., "Leghorn." His house stood on the left of the road some 200 yards south of the present residence of Solomon Charles. John Hasty lived on the right of the road, on the place now the home of Stephen Fitzgerald. Major Alex. Phillips then lived in the house now known as the Clifford homestead. John Graham resided on the farm now owned by William Whiting, and Walter Higdon on the farm now owned by the heirs of James Endicott. At the farm of James Peacock, then to the right of the road, lived Brad. Randolph, a deaf and dumb man.

The next evidence of living humanity was the farm now owned by Buck Kuykendall, then occupied and owned by Aaron Williams. One of the Joneses occupied a house on the farm of North Storms. John Jones lived where William Jones now lives. A Mr. Giles lived on the farm then owned by James Gray, now the property of Geo. S. Staley.

The foregoing were all who lived in 1831 on the road from Bonpas to Lowry Hay's mill, to the best of my recollection.

COLD WINTER OF 1830-'1.

This winter, proverbial for deep snow and cold weather, was of course much more severe in the northwestern portion of the United States than here; still, it was definitely one of the hardest winters ever experienced here. Snow was deep, and a crust was formed upon its surface so strong that a man could walk on it with-

out breaking through. In some places it was easy to chase wild animals down, the snow being so deep and the animals so exhausted by hunger. Very many were thus caught and killed. The ground, before the snow fell, was frozen to the depth of three feet.

The summer of 1831 was pleasant, and people made good use of the time cultivating the rich soil, and they were rewarded with a bountiful harvest in this section of Illinois. But very little wheat was then planted. It was a rarity to see biscuit on the table. The more wealthy could afford wheat bread Sunday morning at breakfast, and on important occasions a chicken pie or a peach cobbler would grace the table for dinner; but the great mass of people were content with hog and hominy, corn dodger, bacon and beans, with milk or rye, coffee or sassafras tea, and those that desired, if good marksmen, could have fresh venison, wild turkey or squirrels at all times with but little effort, and wild honey was within the reach of all, both rich and poor. Everybody was honest and happy.

In July I was present and witnessed the first wedding that took place in the neighborhood after our coming to Illinois. The high contracting parties were Edward Feverston, of Edwards County, and Miss Sallie Kelly, of Kelly's Kingdom, on the east side of the Big Wabash. At that day Jacob Kelly had built himself a log house in the thick cane-brake on the river bank. He claimed all the domain from the mouth of the bayou at Webb's Ferry to the head of said bayou, near the island that stands on the Wabash to this day, to mark the original boundary of his domains. Miss Sally was his oldest child, a sweet maid of eighteen. On the day the wedding took place, the groom with his escort from Edwards appeared on the west bank of the river in the valley under the large overcup trees that then held undisputed dominion over the southeast portion of John B. Jolly's Oxford farm, with Elder Charles M. Whiting, the officiating clergyman, ready at hand. Two well-laden canoes shot out from the kingdom, with the bride and her attendants on board. A landing was effected without accident. The beautiful Sally ascended the bank with unfaltering step, looking more charming than Diana. She walked straight to the mark, and in the presence of a large concourse of people, Elder Whiting joined this young couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. Immediately after the closing ceremony, Jacob Kelly announced in a clear Kentucky style: "Everybody cross the river to my house, where you will find plenty of whisky and something to eat. Come one, come all, and let no one stay back." The canoes were kept busy

transporting the large crowd from the Illinois to the Indiana shore for some time, and while this was progressing, a foot race was run, two gallons of rum being the stakes. Robert Williams and Samuel Potter were the contestants. The ground selected was the sand-bar opposite George W. Webb's farm, 100 yards the distance, to start at the drop of a hat. When these two gladiators stripped for the contest, I was delighted with their giant forms and manly bearing. At the starting time it was about twelve o'clock, and the sun came down on that sand-bar with fearful heat. They put their backs to the sun and ran to the north. At the drop of the hat off they shot like two mighty race-horses. Sam Potter came out four feet ahead and won the race.

I thought then, and still hold to the opinion, that he owed his success to retaining his shoes, while Williams ran in his bare feet and consequently sank deeper in the soft sand. By the time the race was over the rum was on hand, having been brought from Gray & Walden's store. We all took a drink and passed over the river to dinner. A general good time was had in that cane-brake that afternoon; it was impossible for half the women to get in the house. A platform was laid with plank in the yard. Steve Herring was there with his fiddle, and he and Bob Williams furnished music for the dance. It would have delighted any one to witness Zack Boultinghouse, Robert D. Walden, Solomon Charles, Major Stephenson, Samuel Potter, Robert Coulter, Noah Davis, John Webb, James Calvin, and other men of their times, stepping time to the music with their partners in the mazy dance. I shall not personate any of the ladies who took part in that dance. Suffice it to say, their spotless fame stands out in bold relief as a rich legacy to the present generations. Mr. and Mrs. Feverston are living to-day in Southeast Missouri, in good standing both in regard to wealth and reputation. They have a large family, now useful men and women, and they add no discredit to their noble father and mother.

Some time in October, just before the election, the Whigs held a grand mass meeting at Carmi. A very large crowd assembled. Among the speakers who addressed the people on that occasion was Abraham Lincoln, he being one of the electors on the Harrison and Tyler ticket. The Whigs were very much elated over their success at the August election, having elected their entire ticket in White County, from State senator down to coroner, and from the outlook then, certain of electing Harrison and Tyler, be

came very arrogant and aggressive, and showed the utmost contempt for Democrats. On the night after their grand meeting, a drunken Democrat by the name of Hoskins was found in the streets dead drunk. He was stripped, tarred and feathered, and his clothes suspended high in the air upon the Whig pole, which occupied a place in the public square. The man was found naked in the streets nearly dead. By the efforts of Dr. Shannon his life was saved. Not a few Democrats in White County, when they heard of this great outrage committed upon a poor, helpless drunken man because he was a Democrat, swore by the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob that they would never cease their efforts until the Whig party of White County was sent up as high as Hoskin's clothes; and well was that resolve kept—by men who dared to do right and vindicate their principles at any cost.

In June, 1837, a melancholy accident occurred, which cast a gloom over White County. While George W. Webb with his wife and child were returning home in their buggy from a drive out to Judge Wilson's, the horse took fright and came dashing furiously down Main street in Carmi; when reaching the public square the animal dashed madly in the direction of the country, and when opposite the residence of Hon. E. B. Webb, the carriage was upset and the occupants precipitated with terrible force to the ground. All were taken up, apparently lifeless; but Mr. Webb and his little child rallied and were restored to life, while Mrs. Webb lost her life from that terrible ride. I well remember plowing that same gray horse until noon on Saturday, when I rode him and led a horse by his side from Bonpas to Carmi, put him in G. W. Webb's stable, remained all night and returned to Bonpas the next day. I never handled a more gentle horse in my life; and by the time I reached my home, this same horse had broken up one of the happiest families I ever met.

The year 1842 will long be remembered as a period of great suffering by the people of the whole country; and none were more pressed than the people on the Wabash. Three fourths of the business men had failed and gone into bankruptcy, turning over to their assignees a very large amount of debts due from their customers and debtors for collection. The result was, nearly every person was sued and their property sold under the hammer for whatever it would bring. Good farms would be sold and bid in at the face of the judgment without regard to value. There being no homestead law then in force, the result was, but few ever

redeemed their farms; and no personal property being exempt caused great suffering with the masses of the poorer people. Good working horses have been taken from the plow and sold at constable's sale for eight and ten dollars. The price bid was owing to the liberality and mercy of the plaintiff in execution, as there was no competition at constable's sale for the reason that no person had money to invest. It was a square fight between debtor and creditor, and as a result, many a foul blow was ruthlessly struck beneath the belt at these sales by the creditor. Many a poor woman's children, when their last cow was driven from the door to satisfy some execution, were heard crying for milk by the creditor in execution as he was herding his cattle to drive home.

But with all the distress and sacrifice endured by the hardy men, to their everlasting credit, but one sentiment seemed to be the determination of all, that to work hard and raise good crops would bring relief. A fine crop was raised, and the farmers built flat-boats and floated their crops South to market. True, they received low prices, but they had something to show for their hard earnings,—gold and silver worth 100 cents on the dollar, not shin-plasters or Illinois money, worth thirty or forty cents on the dollar, or a note on some broken merchant then going through bankruptcy. On their return these flat-boat men brought sugar, molasses, rice and coffee in large quantities, and supplied themselves and neighbors, and bid defiance to the merchants in the grocery line. The women, always willing to do their part in providing for the welfare of mankind, were nobly doing their whole duty, producing with their own hands good home-made clothing for the men, themselves and children. They furnished full suits of jeans for the male portion of their families, and good linsey or cotton clothing for the females. But little business was done by the storekeepers, for the hard times had educated the people to live within their resources.

In 1840, throughout the entire Union, every branch of business was depressed; banks breaking; manufacturing in all its branches, closing up; merchants, wholesale and retail, were driven to the wall; farm products were without a market, unless on credit and at starvation prices; no demand for labor, skilled or unskilled. Lamentations of distress were heard on all sides, and the cry of the people was, "What shall we do to be saved from our sore affliction?" The farmers of White County raised a splendid crop, the great bulk of which was sold to failing merchants, and the farmer

had for his reward a note on some merchant, who in due season canceled the note by presenting to his former customer and friend a bankrupt certificate, made out in due form as provided for by an act of the Congress of the United States. There were a few farmers in this county who took upon themselves the responsibility of sending their products down the river by fiat-boat to a Southern market. They did not receive a fine price, but they had something to show for their labor, provided they had not received in exchange for their cargo wild-cat paper, such as Brandon, Miss., shin-plaster, or red-dog, or blue-pup, etc., as at that time the whole county was flooded with a worthless currency called money. The finale was that this great crisis carried down almost all the business establishments in White County. It struck Carmi with crushing force. Out of some dozen or more business firms, only G. W. Webb & Co. and Samuel D. Ready were left standing in good fighting condition; William H. Davidson was still in the field, but sadly wounded. Major Daniel Powell, at his farm in Indian Creek precinct, stood the storm like the forest oak, bold and defiant, ready to say, "Lay on Macduff, and damned be him who first cries Hold, enough."

At Phillipstown, Kellogg & Co. were driven into bankruptcy, and went to Texas to grow up with the country. At Grayville, it looked as though a cyclone had passed over the place with fearful force. Not one business house was left to tell the tale. On the shelves of all the business houses, enough dry goods could not be found to wad a shot-gun; and worst of all, the dram-shops went clean dry! The only show for a Grayvilleite, to wet his whistle, was to visit the distillery at New Harmony, or go to Carmi; for at either place whisky was at that time a legal tender for all commercial purposes or social gatherings, and the result was that Grayville men formed quite an attachment for Carmi and New Harmony. Liberty (Burnt Prairie) yielded to the storm, and petered out, while New Haven (then a part of White County) was gun-shot and died hard, but finally gave up the ghost in 1842, Jesse Kirkham hauling the colors, while one general wreck of business met the eye, look which way you would.

There was a silver lining to all this woe. A great revival of the Christian religion was manifest throughout the country. All the meeting houses were run to their full capacity, and the ministers of the gospel were not allowed to let the grass grow under their feet, but kept busy in the service of the Lord. The result was that

a large addition was made to the various churches throughout the county.

The year 1844 will long be remembered as the wet season. All the Western rivers overflowed the bottom lands and caused a great loss of growing crops and domestic animals—horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Still the Wabash Bottoms escaped the deluge without a total loss of crops, and not much loss of stock. The dead town of Grayville showed some life in business. Samuel Lichtenburger and William Stone were each running a light dry-goods store, and Samuel T. Mills (brother of Deacon John Mills, of Carmi) and Thomas Matthews were each running a liquor shop or grocery where a square drink of whisky could be purchased for five cents, and Daniel G. Hay and William Weed were running Elliott Kerney's steam saw-mill and turning out large quantities of fine poplar lumber. Grayville was taking new life and bid fair to regain her lost laurels in the business world.

The year 1849 was a plentiful and prosperous one on the Wabash. The hand of Providence seemed to reach forth to the assistance of all to plenty. All branches of business were active and paying good dividends to the capital employed. The farmers who tilled the soil were making money, besides improving their farms by adding new fields to their plantations. The only excitement that was moving the quiet of the people on the Wabash as well as in the hilly regions was the gold fever. The discovery of gold in large quantities had just been made public, and all the rage was, "Ho, for California, the El Dorado of the world!" Quite a number of White County's most useful and daring young men, as well as some brave old gray-headed fellows, set their faces toward the setting sun to try their luck in making a fortune. Their courage was highly commendable, even should they fail in a bold attempt to acquire wealth; and the result of these bold and daring adventures was, that but few bettered their condition in amassing a fortune. The most of them returned to their first love, the shores of the great Wabash, much wiser, if not wealthier, men. Some few remained on the shores of the Pacific, and of them I have not learned of a single one that acquired a fortune. I am satisfied that the Wabash Valley is the grandest field for a young man to commence the battle of life. If he fails to become rich, or a great man, there is one thing certain, he can always have plenty to eat, and clothing enough to keep from freezing, besides having lots of fun, if he has in his bosom a good, kind heart. It has been my lot

to travel from the East to the West, from the North to the South, from center to circumference of this great American Union. Tell me not of fine locations for homes; give me Egypt. It is the finest country in the United States for a poor man. It is a natural paradise. Here you find all the boy babies born Democrats, for the very air is Democratic, and every person a natural Democrat. All stand upon a level plane. No aristocracy can abide in Egypt. It is true, occasionally a small nest of self-styled or cod-fish aristocracy may be found in the small towns, but they are powerless to do harm only to themselves, for they enjoy the contempt of all good people.

In 1849 the discharged soldiers who had served in the Mexican war received from the General Government their land warrants, and either made entry in their own names or transferred their warrants to some other person, and the result was that a great quantity of land was transferred at the land-office at Shawneetown by the Government to persons who laid their warrants on the public lands in Southern Illinois. Many valuable farms in White County to-day date their titles to these purchases. *Ishmaelite*, with these warrants, purchased a full section of land in Edwards County, and to-day the same land could not be purchased for less than \$30 per acre. When bought from the General Government it did not cost on an average over 85 cents per acre, besides the gratuity from the Government of 100 acres to each soldier who served in the Mexican war. This was the opportunity for prudent men to avail themselves of by securing a good home for life. But few profited by the generous act of the Government, and let their warrants go for a small sum of money, and of those who laid their warrants, many sold out their homesteads and became tenants of landlords. Such is the folly of life.

EARLY MARKET PRICES.

From an old memorandum book kept in this county in 1831-'33, we learn the following prices at that time for the commodities named: Corn, 15 to 37½ cents a bushel; wheat, 50 to 75 cents a bushel; salt, \$1 a bushel; molasses, 33½ cents a gallon; coffee, 20 to 25 cents a pound; beef, 2½ cents a pound; whisky, 50 to 62½ cents a gallon, or 18½ cents a quart; raw cotton, 12½ cents a pound; fence posts, 10 cents each. From the same book we learn that one school at least was taught for \$8 a scholar for a year's tuition. A year was probably about ten months.

HOME-MADE.

To make shoes, some of the pioneers took cow-hide, got the hair off it by soaking it in wet ashes in a trough, then soaked it in oak bark, to make a kind of leather. Shoes made from this, when wet and dried, became as hard as bone. Sunday shoes were made of home-made jeans, and summer garments were often made of flax.

LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES.

Hosea Pierce in early day removed to Western Missouri, where he died, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His two boys were named Russian and Prussian, generally shortened to Roosh and Proosh. The latter still lives, and is one of the old stock of men who "helped make the country," as he says. Some years ago he was in Evansville, where he met a man named Ledbetter. In earlier day, when Proosh's father was sheriff, he executed the sentence of hanging upon one Ledbetter. Proosh and the Evansville man introduced themselves to each other, when Proosh added, "I reckon my father hung your father." "Yes; I guess he did. Let's take a drink," replied Ledbetter. Proosh rejoined, "We can't help what our fathers did," and he readily enough proceeded to take the drink.

ROMANTIC, BUT TRUE.

About 1815 a man named John Pond opened a clearing in what is now Indian Creek Township. In a few years he had neighbors, and the community was called the "Pond Settlement." One day in October Pond was called away from home to help some newcomer raise a cabin. He left his wife and two little boys at home, and was absent all day. On returning at night he found his wife killed and scalped in the cabin, and his two little boys scalped and lying in the corner made by the old-fashioned stick-and-mud chimney joining the cabin wall. All three were lying in pools of blood which had poured from their ghastly wounds. Pond lost no time in calling on his neighbors, and before midnight a pursuing party of vengeance was formed. It was learned that three Indians of the Pe-anke-shaw tribe had been skulking about the settlement; and as this tribe was then living out in the western part of the State, in the vicinity of the Okaw (Kaskaskia) River and Big Muddy Creek, the chase promised to be a long one.

Three men—Pond, Hosea Pearce and Trousdale—were the party of men who proposed to have retribution. They were well mounted while the Indians were on foot. From indications it appeared that the killing had been done in the morning; and as this pursuing party could not start until the following morning, the Indians had twenty hours start. The trail was found by noticing the disturbed condition of the wild pea-vines in the little prairie westward. With eager heart and piercing eye the men pushed forward. The woods in those days were open underneath, there being but little underbrush, and the pursuers soon reached the Okaw. On the prairies the grass grew high, and a fugitive could be easily followed through them.

Not, however, until the fourth day did the party discover "fresh sign." The next morning at sunrise they found in the Okaw Bottom three Indians making their breakfast off a wild turkey. Each white man picked out his Indian, and fired at him. One of the guns missed fire; two Indians fell dead. They hunted for the other Indian all day, but failed to find him, as he made for the river and they lost his track. The white party, therefore, had to return to their homes with their vengeance but partially satisfied.

A few years later the white population around Mr. Pond became too dense for him, and he moved farther west. The incident of the massacre and the pursuit faded away from the memories of old settlers, amid the bustle of the in-coming civilization. But years afterward still, when one of the actors in the foregoing scene, Hosea Pearce, had become an old man, he, too, felt that the country was becoming too thickly settled for his comfort, and emigrated to Western Missouri, where lands were cheap, of which he could obtain a plenty for the "boys." One of Trousdale's sons was with him. These two were away from home one day, and at night stopped at the house of a middle-aged man, living on a fine and well-furnished farm. After supper, in the course of conversation, the host ascertained the county where Pearce formerly lived.

"Do you know any one in the Pond Settlement?" inquired the host.

"Why, that is right where I lived," replied Pearce.

"Did you ever know John Pond?"

"Yes, sir."

This started Pearce to talking, and told all about Pond and the killing of his wife and boys, the pursuit, etc. Pearce was an

interesting narrator, and he told the story as vividly as the facts would allow. Then the man said; "Well, stranger, I reckon that story is about as true as any you ever told." And as he said this he stepped to the high mantel-shelf on which stood a clock; this he opened and took out a little parcel wrapped in whitish paper that showed the marks of age and much careful handling. While he was doing this Pearce was getting mad at the doubt thrown on his veracity by the words of the man, who, as he stood slowly opening the little parcel and noticing the change in Pearce's countenance, said: "Now don't get excited at what I said. I only meant it to prove what I am going to show you is true." By this time he had taken from the paper a little tuft of flaxen hair which seemed to be grown from a piece of skin the size of a dollar. As he held it up he said. "Here is the scalp of one of John Pond's boys;" and bowing down his head and parting the hair from the crown, revealing a shining bald scar, and placing his finger on the spot, he added, "and there is where it came from!" (Tableau.)

Old Hosea had forgotten that while both boys had been scalped, only one was killed, although both were left for dead. He had forgotten, too, that among the trophies of the dead Indians the things most highly prized by Pond were his boys' scalps, which he recovered.

PUBLIC MEN.

In the early laws of Illinois, we find the following use made of White County men:

John Marshall, David Apperson, Samuel Hays, Leonard White and Samuel R. Campbell, were appointed commissioners Dec. 23, 1816, to receive subscriptions for the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown.

Willis Hargrave and William McHenry, were the two members from White County in 1818, with about thirty others from other parts of Southern Illinois, who in convention assembled at Kaskaskia formed the Constitution upon which Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State. Mr. Hargrave also was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1835.

The State banking law of 1819 designated James Gray, Leonard White and James Ratcliff as a commission to open the books for subscription of capital stock, commencing the first Monday of April, 1819.

An act was approved Feb. 26, 1819, appointing Samuel Hays, Stephen Hogg, Harrison Wilson, James Ratcliff and Leonard White commissioners to locate the "seat of justice" for Franklin County, sometime during the month of April following, and their reward was \$2 a day for the time necessarily employed in this task, for twenty days or less.

March 24, 1819, an act of the Legislature was approved, granting relief to Benjamin R. Smith, Sheriff of the County of White, who had collected the tax due from the county in money receivable at the land offices, which the latter refused to accept.

In 1827, Leonard White, John Black and Benjamin Cummins were appointed commissioners by the State Legislature to select and designate such portions of the Gallatin County Saline reserve, not exceeding 30,000 acres, as were suitable for water-works, Congress having assented to the sale of that quantity. The selection of these lands were to be of such as were least useful for salt-making, within the reserve, and the water-works were to be constructed in such a manner as to promote (not obstructing) the navigation of Saline Creek. They were to select the situations for the water-works, and twelve acres of land for each situation. James Caldwell was appointed commissioner to sell the aforesaid lands.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth of a white child in this county (within Mr. Land's recollection) was that of his sister Susan, in March, 1811, who afterward married George McHenry, and is now living in White-side County, Ill.

The first marriage was that of John Stom (or Stumm) to Patsey Poole, April 8, 1816. This, however, may not have been within the present limits of White County.

The first preaching in White County was at John Hanna's, by a Methodist minister. The Methodists and Baptists at first met at Robert Lands and held prayer-meetings.

The first corn raised in the county, as remembered by Y. Land, was in 1809, by Peter Kuykendall.

CHAPTER V.

LEGAL.

In this chapter we compile such matters as relate to the organization of the county and townships, the courts, the bar, the public buildings, etc.

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL DIVISION.

White County was cut off from Gallatin County and organized pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of Illinois Territory, Dec. 7, 1815. It was named after Leonard White, a prominent public man of Gallatin County, elsewhere referred to in this volume. For a short time it included all the territory of Eastern Illinois to and including the site of the present great city of Chicago.

White County was thrown into the Second Judicial Circuit March 31, 1819; the Fifth, Dec. 29, 1824; the Fourth, Jan. 12, 1827; and lastly the Twelfth, Feb. 1, 1851.

In December, 1819, the County Court consolidated the county into two townships, to be called East and West, and divided by the line between ranges 7 and 8 east. Samuel Hogg, Ambrose Maulding and David Proctor were appointed judges of the first election in West Township, and William Hosick, Joseph Pumroy and John Hanna for the same in the East.

In 1821 Hamilton County was cut off from White, and the county seat located.

Jan. 22, 1829, the Legislature established the following as the north boundary line of White County: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 18, township 3 south, range 5 east, and running thence along the middle line of township 3, to the southeast corner of section 13, township 3 south, range 9 east, for the county of Wayne; and from thence east along said line to the Bonpas Creek, or the Wabash River, as the case may be, for the county of Edwards.

The south line of the county was once described in law as "beginning in the eye of the millstone in Moon's mill" at New Haven!

Feb. 10, 1853, the Legislature enacted "that the section line running east and west through the center of township 7 south, in ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 east of the third principal meridian, shall constitute and stand for the county line dividing said counties, for revenue and all other purposes. Said line shall commence at the southwest corner of section 18, in township 7 south, in range 5 east, and shall run thence due east along and with the section line to the Little Wabash River."

Feb. 28, 1854, the Legislature amended the last clause of the foregoing, so that it should read: "Said line shall commence at the southwest corner of section 18, in township 7 south in range 5 east, and shall run thence due east on said section line to the southwest corner of section 17, in township 7 south, range 10 east, thence north on the northern line of said section to the center of the Little Wabash River, and down said stream to its confluence with the Great Wabash River."

The second section of the last mentioned act provided for an election to be held in the counties of Hamilton, Saline, White and Gallatin, to sanction or reject the above measure; and the third section repealed the act of Feb. 10, 1853.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

Previous to the adoption of township government, there were eight election precincts in White County, bounded as follows :

1. *Indian Creek*, corresponding to the present Indian Creek Township, and comprising Congressional township 6 south, 8 east, and the north half of 7 south, 8 east.

2. *Enfield*, comprising all the territory in the county north of Indian Creek Township, south of Skillet Fork, and west of Seven-Mile Creek.

3. *Burnt Prairie*, all the territory in the county between the Skillet Fork and the Little Wabash.

4. *Carmi*, east of Enfield, south of Skillet Fork on the west side of the Little Wabash, and on the east of said river south of sections 27, 28 and 29 of township 4 south, 10 east, and extending south to Lick Creek, west of the Little Wabash, and east of that river to the south line of sections 27 to 30 of township 5 south, 10 east.

5. *Grayville*, east of Burnt Prairie Precinct, and south to the south line of sections 9 to 12 of township 4 south, 10 east,—the last line extending eastward to the Big Wabash.

6. *Fox River*, east of Carmi Precinct and south of Grayville to the south line of sections 35 and 36, of township 5 south and 14 west.

7. *Prairie*, all south of Carmi and Fox River precincts, and between the two Wabash rivers.

8. *Herald's Prairie*, on the north by Lick Creek, on the east by the Little Wabash, on the south by the county line and on the west by Indian Creek Precinct.

TOWNSHIPS.

By reference to the election returns in the next chapter, the reader may see the several votes taken in this county on the subject of township organization. At first the people did not fully understand the advantages and disadvantages of such a form of government, and gave the proposition a very light vote; but in the fall of 1871 a "majority of all the votes polled" were cast in favor of it, and township government was adopted. Early in 1872 the first officers were elected, and a list of these and all the succeeding officers is given respectively in each township history.

By reference to the map, after the preface in this volume, one may see at a glance the territory comprised in each township, namely: Mill Shoals, the south half of Congressional township 3 south, 8 east, and the whole of 4 south, 8 east; Enfield, 5, 8; Indian Creek, 6, 8, and the north half of 7, 8; Burnt Prairie, the south half of 3, 9, and all of 4, 9; Carmi, 5, 9; Herald's Prairie, 6, 9, and the north half of 7, 9; Gray, the south half of 3, 10 and 11, and of 3 south, 14 west; Phillips, 4, 10 and 11, and 4 south, 14 west; Hawthorne, 5, 10 and 11, and 5, 14; Emma, 6, 10 and 11, and north half of 7, 10 and 11, and an insignificant fraction of 8 south, 10 and 11 east. Carmi and Enfield are the only Congressional townships in the county; Mill Shoals, Burnt Prairie, Indian Creek and Herald's Prairie, are each a township and a half, while all those between the Wabash rivers are irregular,—Gray containing less than a Congressional township, and each of the rest considerably more.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The districts into which White County has been thrown for representation in Congress are as follows:

1818-1832 Illinois was one Congressional District.

1832—Second Congressional District: White, Hamilton, Jeffer-

son, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Clay, Marion, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermillion, Edgar, Coles, Clark and Crawford.

1843—Second District: Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Marion and Massac.

1852—Ninth District: Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wayne, Edwards and Wabash.

1861—Thirteenth District: Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Saline, Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash.

1872—Nineteenth District: Richland, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin and Hardin.

1881—Nineteenth District: White, Hamilton, Gallatin, Saline, Hardin, Franklin, Jefferson, Marion and Clinton.

White County's representation in Congress is given in the next chapter.

LEGISLATIVE.

Up to 1872 the Senatorial and Representative districts were kept distinct. Since that date they are coincident, under the constitutional provision for minority representation. At present this county, with Hamilton, Wabash and Lawrence counties, constitutes the Forty-sixth "Senatorial" or "Assembly" District.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

County commissioners, otherwise called judges and justices, were at the head of the county government from the first to 1872, when the present supervisor system was adopted. We append a few of the most important or interesting transactions of the old court.

The first County Court was held Feb. 12, 1816, at the house of Lowry Hay, near Staley's mill, which he then owned. "Present, the Worshipful John C. Slocumb, Willis Hargrave, Joseph Pumroy, Judges." Court was opened with prayer by Mr. Slocumb, a Methodist preacher. It was ordered by the court that the county be divided into three townships, as follows: Prairie Township, beginning at the mouth of the Little Wabash, up the same to the line

between town 4 and 5 with said line to the Great Wabash. 2d, Fox River Township, including that part of the county in the forks above the line dividing town 4 and 5. 3d, West Township, including all that part of the county west of the Little Wabash.

Aaron Williams, Sr., and Henry Jones were appointed Overseers of the Poor in Prairie Township; Daniel Brown and Jonathan Stewart in Fox River, Samuel Craig and James May in West Township. James Rutledge was appointed Constable in West Township, and Needham Stanley in Fox River. Fence viewers were appointed as follows: John Hanna, Robert Land and James Garrison in Prairie; Thomas Mays, Samuel Davidson and James Rutledge in West; James Meridith, John Lucas and Daniel Boultinghouse in Fox River.

Court met again next morning, when James Ratcliff, Clerk of the Court, and Benjamin R. Smith, Sheriff, produced their official bonds, which were approved by the court. Samuel Hays, Stephen Hogg, Benjamin White and James Ratcliff were each allowed four days' pay for fixing the seat of justice, and it was ordered that the county treasurer pay them out of the first money in the treasury.

The report of the commissioners above named was received and recorded as follows:

ILLINOIS TERRITORY, WHITE COUNTY.

FEB. 8, 1816,

Conformable to an act of the Legislature of this territory passed the 7th of December, 1815, enacting a new county out of a part of Gallatin, known by the name of White county, we, the undersigned commissioners, having been appointed by said act to fix the permanent seat of justice in and for said county, did meet on the first Monday of this instant at the house of Lowry Hay, Esq. After being duly sworn, have taken into view the settlements, the geography of the country, the convenience of the people and the illegibility of the situation, we, the undersigned, do report the following as being the most eligible for the permanent seat of justice for said county: Beginning at a stake 19 18-25 poles north, 85° 20 west, from a hickory above the mouth of Hargraves Spring branch, on the left branch of the Little Wabash, when we proceeded to examine and lay out forty acres, out of which the proprietors (Samuel White and Lowry Hay) agree to

make a donation to the county of twenty acres. Thence from the before mentioned stake south 45°, west 100 poles; thence north 45°, west 64 poles; thence north 45°, east 100 poles; thence to the beginning, in the center of which bounds is planted a stake designating the ground for public buildings. The above described forty acres is a part of the northeast quarter of section 13, in town south, range 9 east. Witness our hand and seals this day and date first above written.

JAMES RATOLIFF, [SEAL.]
 ST. E. HOGG, [SEAL.]
 BENJAMIN WHITE, [SEAL.]
 SAMUEL HAYS. [SEAL.]

It was ordered that Lowry Hay proceed to lay off a town on the ground designated above "agreeable to a plan that may be hereafter furnished him." Daniel McHenry was empowered, in behalf of the county, to superintend the laying off of the town and disposing of the lots, and to meet the proprietors and make any arrangements with them for the advancement of the county's interest in said town.

Edward H. Piper appeared and took an oath, faithfully to discharge the duties of deputy clerk of the county. Hugh Collins, James Garrison and Samuel Slocumb were appointed to view and make a road the nearest and best way from the ford opposite the seat of justice on the Little Wabash, to intersect a road from Palmyra at the Edwards County line. Adam Crouch, David Calvert and John Camron were appointed to view and make a road from said ford, the nearest and best way on a direction to Kaskaskia, as far as the Seven Mile Prairie. Wm. McHenry, John Berry, Hugh Collins, Thomas Little and Joseph Lane were appointed to view and make a road the nearest and best way from the present seat of justice in a direction to the United States Saline, to the Gallatin County line. Thomas C. Brown produced a commission appointing him Prosecuting Attorney, also a license to practice in the superior and inferior courts in the Territory, took the oath of an attorney at law and is admitted to practice in this court.

The next session of the court was held May 13, the same year, at the store-house of James Ratcliff. Considerable probate and other private business was transacted. At the session of the court May 15, it was ordered that the county levy be fixed as follows: All white males not exempted by law pay \$1; all bond servants, \$1; all horses, mules or asses, 37½ cents; ferries at the

Big Wabash, \$5; stud horses at what they per season stand. The building of an estray pen thirty feet square, with strong gate, was ordered let to the lowest bidder on Saturday, June 8. When completed, Daniel Hay was appointed keeper. At the same term the building of a jail on the public square was ordered, the building to be of good sound oak logs, fourteen feet long, hewed to a foot square, with a floor of square timber a foot thick; two stories, connected by a small hatchway; a window in each story one foot by six inches, crossed by iron bars; the entrance by a door in the second story, reached by a step ladder outside.

Daniel Hay was the first Treasurer; his bond was presented and approved at the August term. The amount of the bond is not stated, but three years later, in 1819, John McHenry, as Treasurer, gave a bond of \$2,000. The levy for 1816 amounted to \$308.12½, besides a tax of \$15 on a store in Carmi. Of this amount the sheriff collected \$304.62½. In 1817 the levy amounted to \$573, the tax on stores \$105. The sheriff collected \$615.25. The county judges were each allowed \$2 per day for their services. In 1816 they received \$22 each. In 1817, \$26 each.

At the November term, 1816, an order was passed for building a court-house, but the work was greatly delayed; over three years afterward, in December, 1819, it was ordered "that if plank cannot be procured at the saw-mill on or before the 5th day of January next, to finish the court-house, then the commissioners appointed at last term of this court to have the said house finished will contract for plank to be sawed by hand, at any price not exceeding \$3 per hundred." This house was blown down several years afterward, and the present building erected in 1828, it then being considered about the finest in the State.

At the June term, 1817, John Crow was licensed to keep a tavern upon giving a bond of \$100 and paying \$3 license and a fee of \$1 to the clerk. At a session of the court June 10, 1817, it was ordered that the house of John Crow "be the court-house until further provisions be made for the accommodation of the court." At the July term, 1818, John Lucas was licensed to keep a tavern in Carmi, upon giving bond and paying \$2 license and a fee of \$1 to the clerk. Samuel Bozeman was also licensed to keep a tavern in Carmi in 1818.

About this time a bridge at Carmi was deemed a necessity, and the court in March of that year appointed William McHenry, Benjamin White, Leonard White, Lowry Hay, James Gray and

Willis Hargrave commissioners to build a bridge at this point, and appropriated \$1,500 in addition to the amounts that might be subscribed. The project failed; it was impossible to get sufficient subscriptions, and \$1,500 was more than a year's revenue of the new county. Ten or fifteen years later another unsuccessful attempt was made, but it was not until 1840 that a bridge was built,—the one torn down in 1878.

Justices of the peace were appointed by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the County Court. At the July term, 1819, the following entry was made on the records: "James Pierce, Andrew Story, Reuben S. Spencer, Samuel Hogg and William Ellis, gentlemen, are by the court recommended to the Governor of the State of Illinois as proper persons to be added to the commission of the peace in this county." At the January term, 1819, four licenses to sell liquor were granted: To Philip Buckner, of Carmi, in payment of \$3 license and \$1 clerk fee; to Robert Cameron, on the payment of \$1.50 license and \$1 to the clerk; to Wm. Cain, \$1 license and \$1 clerk fee; Moses Thompson, for \$3 license and a clerk fee of \$1, which persons were licensed to keep tavern and sell liquor. At the June term, 1819, James Ratcliff, Clerk, was authorized to procure a seal with an appropriate device, for the county.

The judges, in addition to their oath of office and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois, were in 1819 required to take an oath to suppress dueling, as appears by an endorsement upon the back of the certificate of election of Judges John C. Slocumb, Daniel McHenry and James A. Richardson in that year. The constables and nearly all the county officers were for years appointed by the Commissioners' Court. At the September term, 1819, it was "ordered that James Ratcliff give the proprietors of the county seat of White County credit for \$328, as full compensation for the purchase of two lots for a public square in the town of Carmi."

In the proceedings of the March term, 1820, there is given the account of Robert Hawthorn and Sidney North, administrators of the estate of John Hawthorn, deceased, and in the bill of costs of settlement of the estate, a charge of \$5 is made for whisky furnished at asale. Considering the low price of this article in those days, people must have had wonderful appetites for strong drink. In early days a license to keep tavern included the right to retail liquors. At the March term, 1820, Hugh M. Weed, Philip Buckner

and John Pallier were licensed to keep tavern. At this session, the court, "pursuant to law," fixed the rates for entertainment and liquors, as follows: Breakfast, dinner and supper, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; cognac rum, per half pint, 50 cents; whisky, per half pint, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; horse feed, 25 cents.

The court was not so exact in defining the bounds of townships as is necessary in these days, as the following orders, entered on the record of the September term, 1820, will show: "On motion of George McKinzie, ordered that the bounds of Southwest township be as follows, viz.: West of Bear Creek, and including all of Captain Mayberry's militia company." "On motion of Daniel Hay, ordered that all that part of this county north of the Cabbage Patch and Skillet Fork compose one township, which is distinguished by the name of Wake & Tealey Township."

At the election Aug. 7, 1820, Joseph Pumroy, James A. Richardson and James Pierce were chosen County Commissioners. The judges of this election were each allowed \$1; and the clerks \$2. The sheriff was allowed $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a day for dieting prisoners. The administrators of Reuben Walden, deceased, in settlement of the estate, were allowed \$4.50 for "whisky furnished at sale," in 1820.

In this year a Probate Court was created, the Governor appointing James Ratcliff, Judge, and the Commissioners' Court ceased to transact probate business. Mr. Ratcliff held the position of Probate Judge and Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts for many years.

At the March term, 1821, it was "ordered that the county levy for the present year be as follows, viz.: All merchants, 25 cents upon all stock in trade for each \$100; distillers, 50 cents on each \$100 worth; copper stills, 50 cents on each \$100; all horses, mares, mules, three years old and upward, 50 cents on each \$100 worth." At the June term, 1821, George McCown was paid \$47, it being the lowest price bid for the keeping of Thomas Taylor, a pauper, from Jan. 10 to the first Monday in May. At the September term, it was "ordered that the sheriff forthwith have Elijah Rice at the court-house in Carmi, and after three days' notice make sale of said Rice for the best price that can be had." Rice had been convicted of larceny in the Circuit Court. The sale was probably only for a term of months or years. At the same time William Hosick was appointed Surveyor in the place of George Hosick, removed. In November of the same year it was "ordered that it be certified that George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb are young men of moral

character." This was in pursuance of law, to enable them to obtain license from the Circuit Court to practice law.

In June, 1822, James Higginson was appointed County Treasurer, John McHenry having resigned. Samuel Hughes, Daniel McHenry and John Archer were elected Commissioners in August of this year.

In March, 1823, Daniel Hay was appointed agent for the county and "empowered to call on each and every person who may have unsettled accounts and proceed to settle with the same." The clerk was instructed to turn over to him all papers in his hands that "will have a tendency to throw lights on any accounts where the county may be interested."

At the June term, 1824, Charles Pugley was allowed \$50 "for amputating the leg of James Russell, a pauper of this county, and Josiah Stewart a like sum of \$50 for medicines and attendance on said Russell after the amputation, to be paid in the notes of the State Bank of Illinois." It was then the rule to state whether orders should be paid in specie or in State paper, as the latter was at a discount, sometimes \$3 being worth only \$1 in specie.

The court-house having been demolished by a storm July 6, 1824, the court, Aug. 21, bargained with John Crow for his log house adjoining the public square, for the sum of \$3 per day in State paper when in use. Samuel Hughes, Alexander Trousdale and Wm. Nevitt were elected Commissioners in August, 1824.

The county levy in 1825, was fixed at one per cent. on horses, own lots, carriages, distilleries, stock in trade, ferries and mills, but was afterward reduced to one-half per cent. The road tax was fixed at one-half per cent. June term, 1825, ordered that a day's work of a man on the roads be considered worth \$1.50, and a wagon and team of four horses or oxen, \$3 in State paper.

September term, 1826, ordered that the sheriff pay out of State paper belonging to the county 62½ cents on the dollar when orders are presented for specie. In December, 1826, Daniel McHenry, Joseph Pumroy and James Ratcliff were appointed agents to superintend the letting of the building of a brick court-house in Carmi, but nothing was done about the matter at that time. In June, 1827, the clerk was instructed to advertise the letting of the building of a brick court-house, forty feet square, in Shawneetown *Gazette*. In 1827 the contract was awarded to Allen Rudolph for \$3,000.

George McHenry was appointed Assessor and received \$30 for

listing all taxable property in the county. He was also appointed Treasurer, giving bond in the sum of \$1,000. The next year, being reappointed, he gave a bond of \$2,000. The Treasurer was allowed a commission of two per cent. In December, 1827, it was ordered that State paper be paid out seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Sept. 2, 1828, Robert D. Walden filed in the Commissioners' Court his bond as paymaster of the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Militia. At the December term, 1828, the clerk reported that he had in vacation granted, under the statute, license to Thompkins & Co., to peddle wooden clocks, for which said firm paid \$50 in State paper.

March term, 1829, Benjamin Backus, desiring a pension from the United States, filed his declaration and made the necessary oaths. This year, David Phillips was appointed Treasurer. In June Allen Rudolph gave bond in the sum of \$500 to build a bridge across the river at this place. A large quantity of timbers was prepared and hauled in, but it had to be abandoned. Thus was the second attempt a failure. The timbers were afterward used in erecting houses in Carmi. At the December term, it was ordered that Rudolph's time for completion of the court-house be extended to Aug. 1, 1830, provided he furnish a court-room.

March term, 1830, Josiah Stewart this day deposited in open court 60 cents, the tax on forty acres of land, adjoining Carmi, the tax for 1829. Josiah McKnight, John Phipps and John Haynes were elected County Commissioners in 1828, and re-elected in 1830. The cost of holding the election in 1830 amounted to \$27.70, including the cost of returning polls. There were then four townships, Burnt Prairie, Mantua, Fox River and Prairie. The justices of the peace in these days reported to the Commissioners' Court all fines assessed, paying over the amount collected, and the court entrusted to some constable the collection of unpaid fines.

At the March term, 1831, Samuel D. Ready, Davidson & Kerney, and Wilmans & Weed were licensed to sell "foreign goods" in Carmi for one year, on payment of \$15 each. William Head was appointed to sell goods at his house in this county, on giving bond and paying \$6 tax. The county revenue in 1830 was \$975.09. Constables were allowed \$1 per day for waiting on court, etc. At the September term it was "ordered that the court-house be received, it having been completed according to contract, and the court here tender to Mr. Allen Rudolph a unanimous vote of thanks for the neat and substantial manner in which he has com-

pleted said building." At this term a certificate of good moral character was given Alexander S. Roberts, to enable him to obtain law license. Hosea Pearce was Sheriff at this time.

March 21, 1832, it was "ordered that the following named persons be permitted to vend merchandise in this county until the first Monday in March next, on their paying to the county treasurer the sums annexed to their respective names, to-wit: Davidson & Kerney, \$20; Wilmans & Weed, \$25; Gray & Walden, \$15; Samuel D. Ready, \$15; Frederick Williams, \$10; Daniel Powell, \$10." There was no poor-house in those days, but contracts were made with various persons for keeping and clothing paupers, in some cases as low as 75 cents per week. At the June term this year, Thomas Ormsbee was granted the usual certificate for obtaining license to practice law. In August, Josiah McKnight, Hugh Wasson and Andrew Storey, were elected Commissioners. In March, Nathaniel Blackford was appointed Treasurer, and held the office until April, 1805, when John McCown was appointed in his stead. In December, Geo. W. Webb & Co., Jonathan Brown and Obed Nowling were licensed to sell goods in Carmi. At this term James Vickers appeared and filed his sworn declaration to enable him to obtain a pension from the Government, proving moral character by witnesses. In this year the county tax collected on personal property, commission being deducted, amounted to \$478.21; land tax, \$534.06.

March term, Curtis Hill paid into court \$12.50, a tax imposed on him for a license to vend clocks in this county from December term up to this time. John Copeland proved moral character and filed declaration for the purpose of obtaining pension. At the April term it was "ordered that the following property be taxed for the year 1833, one-half per cent.: Town lots, slaves, carriages, distilleries, horses, mares, mules, asses and neat cattle over three years old, clocks and watches with their appendages, mills (except horse mills) and machines. In December, the contract for building jail was let to Simeon Smith, his bid being \$2,000; \$225 additional was allowed for extra work on its completion.

In 1834 Josiah McKnight, John T. Lawler and Henry P. Anderson were elected Commissioners. At the June term, bills for the Ledbetter case, amounting to \$268.70 $\frac{1}{2}$, were allowed. He was the only man ever hung in this county.

In 1865, and many years thereafter, five days' labor on the roads was required from each person liable to road labor. The county

frequently paid 12 per cent. interest on money borrowed for public improvements. In September of this year, John Phipps was appointed School Commissioner for the county, and held the office for several years. At the same term Edward Trevis made oath to application for pension from Government as a Revolutionary soldier.

In 1836 Lawler and Anderson were re-elected Commissioners, with Samuel Hughes. Upon the records several orders are found for parties to furnish maintenance for near relatives who were too old and infirm to provide for themselves. The recreant parties were ordered "in no wise to fail, under penalty of the law." Numerous instances are given of minors who were "likely to become a county charge," being bound out by the court.

In 1837 James Ratcliff was elected Clerk, a position which he had held by appointment since the meeting of the first County Court. An aversion seems to have been entertained toward clock peddlers, as they were always charged a larger sum for license than any one else. In September of this year, Oliver Holcomb paid \$50 for the privilege of selling clocks for three months.

In 1838 the court passed an order "that the county treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay grand and petit jurors 75 cents per day each day they may serve, on their producing the clerk's certificate of service." This year Samuel Hughes, Benjamin Latimore and John Storey were elected Commissioners. After this, but one commissioner was elected each year, and they held their office for three years instead of two.

There were always three or four taverns in Carmi, and there appears to have been one at almost every country cross-roads. All tavern-keepers were required to give bond and pay a license fee, ranging from \$1.50 to \$7.50, owing to the location. Among the landlords from 1830 to 1840 were John Storms, Samuel Ready, William Pollard, Pendleton Childress, Elam Stewart, Seth Hargrave, John H. Jones, Daniel Powell, James C. Haynes, Levi Williams, James Jessop, Reuben Emerson, Jehiel Reeves, John J. Miller, William Harvey, William Williams, Patrick Handmore, Stark Williams, Joseph Moore, Henry Kellogg, John Harris, Richard Fulkerson, Caleb Butler, Joseph Butler.

License to sell liquor was given for a small sum, generally about \$1.50 in the country, and \$5 or \$6 in town. In 1839, however, the price was uniformly fixed at \$25.

In 1839 district assessors were appointed to assess the value of

real and personal property, receiving for their services \$1 per day. The county levy was fixed at 30 cents on each \$100. John Phipps was appointed Tax Collector, and held this office, as well as that of School Commissioner, several years.

At the January term, this year, James Ratcliff, who had previously been authorized to receive from the Board of Fund Commissioners of the State the portion allowed to White County of the amount appropriated for local improvements to counties through which no railroad passed, reported that he had received \$15,530, which he had deposited to the credit of the County Commissioners, in the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, as directed. The State had entered upon a gigantic system of railroad building, which eventually proved a total failure and involved the State with a heavy burden of debt. Members of the Legislature from counties through which none of the numerous lines of projected railways were to run, naturally demanded something for local improvements for their constituents, and hence this appropriation of what was aptly termed by one of the old citizens as "hush money." The most of the money paid to this county was used in building the old bridge at this place. This bridge was built under the supervision of the Carmi Bridge Company, and afterward turned over to the county. During this year Josiah McKnight was elected Commissioner.

The annual tax for selling merchandise ranged from \$5 to \$25, owing to location and stock. This was in lieu of all taxes. After the adoption of a regular system of valuation and assessment of all property, in 1839, this license fee was done away with. Among the storekeepers from 1833 to 1839 were Gray & Waldin, at Grayville; Jehiel Reeves, where Liberty now is; Wood & Mansfield, at Concord; William Williams, Adam Crouch, Matthew Dockery, Daniel Powell, Roley Williams, Josiah Phillips, William T. Sealey, William Fuller, John McConn, Robert Graham, Harris & Miller, William Martin, William H. Davidson, J. C. Slocumb, Joseph Ruddick, N. & J. B. Blackford, Henry Kellogg, Henry Franks.

In 1840 a bridge was built across Skillet Fork, at Forkner's Ferry, by Variel & Craddock, their bid being \$1,397.75. John Phipps superintended the work in behalf of the county.

At the January term, 1841, Wm. H. Davidson was appointed agent for the county, "to demand and receive from the auditor of the State a warrant or warrants on the State treasury for \$1,000 (or such other amount as may be in the treasury) of an appropriation to White County, of the proceeds of the sale of the Gallatin

Saline Reserve. The amount received from this source was \$948.42. Wm. L. Harrison was appointed Assessor, and received for his services \$158. Samuel Hughes was elected Commissioner. The county levy this year, and for several years thereafter, was twenty cents on the \$100. Oct. 4, the commissioners rented the Carmi bridge for one year to Robert Wilson and James Fackney, for \$356, they being the highest bidders.

In 1842 George Clark was appointed Assessor. At the March term, the clerk submitted a statement of receipts and disbursements of internal improvement funds received from the State, showing: County's distributive share of the \$200,000 internal improvement fund, \$16,728.40; county's share of proceeds of sale of the Saline Reserve, \$948.42, making a total of \$17,676.82. The disbursements were as follows: Carmi bridge, \$11,783.93; Skillet Fork bridge, \$2,868.34; Grayville bridge, \$455; Sandy Slough bridge, \$207; Lick Creek bridge, \$250; Indian Creek bridge, near Powell's, \$60; Cave Creek bridge, near Gallatin, \$97; Bear Creek bridge, \$84; John Phipps, superintending, \$37; James Ratcliff, conveying money from Springfield to Shawneetown, \$20; leaving a balance on hand of \$1,814.50.

In 1843 John Blackford was appointed Collector, John Phipps, Assessor, and James Ratcliff, Treasurer. Abel Rice was elected Commissioner. At the December term, Simon Hale, a Revolutionary soldier, filed a declaration with the usual form for obtaining a Government pension.

In 1844 Samuel Hughes was elected Commissioner at the regular election, but owing to his death or resignation Ahart S. Staley was elected in December. In March, Abraham L. Armstrong made declaration in due form to obtain pension for the heirs of John Lamb, a Revolutionary soldier. James Ratcliff was a very popular official, and usually held three or four county offices. This year he also filled the office of assessor.

In 1845 Wm. L. Garrison was elected Commissioner. Henry P. Anderson was appointed School Commissioner. The commissioners having purchased a tract of land from Wm. H. Davidson for a "poor" farm and erected a building thereon, Cyrus Burrell was appointed keeper of the poor-house; he was paid a salary, and all provisions were furnished by the county. The court-house was the place where dances, shows and other amusements were held in these days, and the building was considerably damaged at times; hence it was ordered, at the March term of this year, that John G.

Houts, who had charge of the building, should "not permit any show, dances, or any assembly for amusement," unless parties paid a reasonable sum for the use of the house and stood responsible for any damage that might be done.

The amount of the county revenue in 1845 was \$1,275.29.

In 1846 John H. Reeves was elected Commissioner, John B. Blackford, Sheriff and ex-officio Collector that year.

PROBATE COURT.

The first session of the Probate Court for White County was held Dec. 4, 1820, at the probate office in Carmi, by James Ratcliff, Judge of C. P. W. C., and the first transaction is thus recorded:

"Be it remembered that, etc., came Daniel McHenry, who made it appear to the satisfaction of the court that John Ament, of said county, had departed this life 'intestate,' as it [is] said, on or about the—day of—A. D. 18—, having at the time of his decease diverse goods and chattel and personal estate, which is liable to waste; whereupon the court here doth appoint the said Daniel McHenry administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels and personal estate which was of the said John Ament, deceased, at the time of his death. Whereupon the said Daniel McHenry took upon himself the burthen of the administration, and entered into bond with Pierce Hawley, his security, which bond and security is approved of by the court. And thereupon the oath of administration was administered to him, the said Daniel McHenry; and thereupon letters of administration on said goods and chattels and personal estate was [were] issued to the aforesaid administrator, which letters are in the following words and figures, viz.:" etc.

Here follows a copy of said "letters," then an inventory of the property, at \$53.52, which was sold for \$64.62½, and on which the administrator's fees and expenses were \$8, and the probate fees \$7. 50. The forms above given were evidently written out beforehand with blanks, and after the transaction of the business these were filled, except the date of the death.

The next case was the appointment of Robert Shipley as administrator on the estate of Hezekiah B. Davis, deceased,—dates not given. The goods were inventoried at \$383.50, and sold for \$264.75; and cash belonged to the intestate, besides the above, to the amount of \$660.78. This transaction appears to have oc-

curred also at the first session of the court, as above described. Then follow in a similar manner, with dates generally omitted, the appointment of Priscilla Hurt, administratrix on the possessions of Absalom E. Hurt, bill of sale amounting to \$562.56½; of John Lassley, administrator on the estate of Christopher Kingrey, with no inventory, bill of sale, or copy of letters of appointment; of George Webb, Nov. 2, 1840, for Davis Berry, \$561.06½; of James Robertson, for Jesse Welsey, \$262.12½; of Wesley Jameson, for John Thomas, \$56.50, etc., etc.

In the foregoing account a skip is made from 1820 to 1840; and thus the record is given in the first volume in the clerk's office; but the probate business during that interval was recorded in another volume, lettered "B." Dates are often omitted throughout both these volumes, and the name of the probate judge scarcely ever appears; but it seems that James Ratcliff held the office uninterruptedly until about 1850, when he was succeeded by Solomon Vories. Since 1848 the succession of all county officers can be readily traced in our table of election returns, in another chapter.

Government by "county commissioners" continued until 1848, when the people adopted the "County Court," which consisted of one "judge" and two "associate justices." The "county judge" at first had probate jurisdiction, and afterward concurrent jurisdiction with the "justices." Since 1872 probate business is attended to by the "county judge," elected every four years, exclusively for that purpose.

CIRCUIT COURT.

March 3, 1815, Gallatin, Edwards and Madison counties were constituted the second circuit. The present White County was then in Gallatin. At that time there were but three circuits in the State.

In 1819 the second circuit was made to comprise the "counties of Crawford, Edwards and White," sessions of the court to be held the "second Mondays of May and October."

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The following is from the record:

"At a Circuit Court began and held for the county of White, in the town of Carmi, on Monday, the fifth day of May, 1817,

agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed on the sixth day of January, 1817, and also a supplement to said bill, passed on the tenth day of January, 1817. Present, Hon. Thomas Towles.

“Samuel Hogg, Foreman; David Haney, Daniel Brown, James Meridith, Richard Haynes, George McCown, Aaron Williams, Abner Pierce, John C. Gore, Jordan Vance, Samuel Craig Thomas Mays, Peter Phillips, James Mays, James McNeal, Emanuel Madcalf, George Berry and Robert Shipley, a Grand Jury, sworn to inquire for the body of the county of White, received a charge, and retired out of court to consult of presentments, etc.

“On motion Francis E. Walker, Wm. Wilson, Richard Haynes, Robert Shipley, were admitted to practice law in this State.

“Peter Phillips and Jacob Phillips, plaintiffs, against William Hungate and Andrew Vance, defendants: In trespass By order of the plaintiff in his proper person, it is ordered that the suit be dismissed.

“William Hungate, plaintiff, against Jacob Phillips and Peter Phillips, defendants: In trespass *vi et armis*. By order of the plaintiff in his proper person it is ordered that the suit be dismissed.

“Peter Phillips, plaintiff, against Andrew Vance, defendant: In trespass; ordered that the suit be laid over till to-morrow.

“Robert Shipley, plaintiff, against William Nash, defendant: In trover and conversion. This day came parties, by their attorney, and the defendant, by his attorney, filed his plea in theas e, and the plaintiff joined the same, and thereupon it is ordered that the suit be laid over until to-morrow. Ordered that court adjourn until to-morrow at nine o'clock.”

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Of the circuit judges, the first who resided in White County was Hon. William Wilson, a full sketch of whom is given in Chapter XIII.

Hon. Chauncey S. Conger, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Illinois, is the youngest of five sons, namely: Hon. Omar D. Conger, United States Senator from Michigan, and a resident of Port Huron, that State; Williston K., of California; Seymour B., who was killed in the late war, in West Virginia; Everton J., whose sketch appears on a subsequent page, and Chauncey S.

Their father was Rev. Enoch Conger, a Presbyterian minister and a native of New York State, who emigrated to Ohio in 1824, where, in the course of time, he had charge of several churches in the Western Reserve. Their mother's maiden name was Esther West, and she was also a native of the State of New York. The subject of this sketch was born in Plymouth, O., Jan. 14, 1838. After obtaining a common-school education, wherein he exhibited special talent for mathematical studies, he, in 1857, entered the service of the Port Huron & Milwaukee Railway Company as a civil engineer, and in November, 1858, he accepted a similar position on the Illinois Southern Railroad, since known as the Cairo & Vincennes Road and Wabash Railway. In 1860 he acted as civil engineer for surveying the level from Carmi to New Haven, and for the construction of the lock and dam at the latter place. In the spring of 1860 he commenced the study of law in Carmi, and in June, 1861, was admitted to the bar, since which date he has been engaged in law, most of the time in partnership with Colonel J. M. Crebs. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Conger was also elected County Superintendent of Schools, and in November, 1862, a Representative to the Legislature of Illinois, by a majority of 872 over Hon. S. H. Martin, independent Democrat. Mr. Conger was the youngest member of that General Assembly. In June, 1879, he was elected one of the judges of the Second Judicial Circuit, by a majority of 3,287 over Benson Wood, the Republican nominee, and of 5,615 over James C. Allen, and 7,326 over W. G. Bowman, independent Democratic candidates.

Mr. Conger is comfortably situated in the city of Carmi, where his influence is sought for every local enterprise that is inaugurated. Of local organizations in which he takes any interest at all, he is generally made president. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian church, a member of the Masonic order, in which he was a Master several years, has been High Priest of the chapter, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Nov. 28, 1861, Mr. Conger was married to Miss Ellen Stewart, a daughter of Dr. Josiah Stewart, and their children are—Maud E., Annie S., Margaret L., Nellie S., and Chauncey S., Jr.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

In the course of sixty-five years many attorneys have pleaded at the bar of White County,—among them John M. Robinson,

Wm. H. Davidson, Wm. Wilson, Edwin B. Webb, John McLean, Henry Eddy, Jephthah Hardin, S. Snowdon Hayes, John E. Whiting, Aaron Shaw, E. A. Kitchell, James S. Robinson, E. J. Conger and others,—most of whom are now silent in the grave. Sketches of several of these are given in this and other chapters. Aaron Shaw, for a time State's Attorney, is a resident of Lawrenceville; is an able man, and is now Congressman elect from the Olney District; has been a member of Congress in previous years. Kitchell was a man of good judgment, unpretending dignity and a good lawyer. He moved to Galesburg, Ill., many years ago, where he recently died. McLean, Hardin and Eddy, especially the latter, were residents of Shawneetown, and all good lawyers.

A. R. Shannon, born in Shelby County, Ky., June 28, 1822, is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Dupuy) Shannon, the former a native of Virginia but reared in Kentucky. Dr. Shannon came to White County in 1820, and was married the next year. A. R. entered the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., when twelve years of age; remained there two or three years, and then went to the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, graduating in 1841. He immediately returned to Carmi and commenced the study of law under Hon. E. B. Webb; attended the law school at Lexington, Ky., two terms, graduating in 1844. Returned to Carmi and engaged in the practice of law one year, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued till 1876 and then closed out. He was married in June, 1845, to Sarah Jane, daughter of S. D. Ready, a merchant of Carmi. She died in 1860, leaving a family of three children, only one of whom is now living—Mary, who makes her father's house her home. She was educated at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Ky., where she spent six years, graduating in 1875. One son, S. R. Shannon, died in April, 1876, at the age of twenty-seven. He had spent a great deal of time in college and had been in the mercantile business with his father four years when he died. The rest of his children died when quite young. Mr. Shannon has been a member of the Masonic order for the last twenty years. He was a member of the School Board of Carmi twelve years; was also one of the original members of the State Board of Education; was a member of that board when the State University was located at Bloomington, Ill.

James S. Robinson, State's Attorney, 1851-'59, was a son of Hon. John M. Robinson, and was born March 12, 1830, in Carmi.

On attaining manhood he studied law under Hon. Edwin B. Webb, of the same place, and attended law school at Louisville, Ky., where he received a diploma in 1850. In 1851 he commenced the practice of law in Carmi, but was in the same year elected State's Attorney for this district, which office he held until he died, in 1859. He married in May, 1851, Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel D. Ready, who was also a native of this county. She died in February, 1852, and in 1854 Mr. R. married Betty Harrow, a daughter of Thomas Harrow, in Lawrenceville, Ill.; she was originally from Winchester, Ky., and she is still living, in Greenville, Miss. With her is her only child, Miss Lucy H. Robinson. After Mr. R.'s death, the family removed from Carmi to Frankfort, Ky., then to Cleveland, O., where Miss Lucy H. graduated, a a seminary. Mr. Robinson was a gentleman very highly esteemed, as was evidenced by his early promotion to a most important public position, and by his re-election to the same. He was popular throughout the entire district as an able attorney for the "people."

Honorable Everton J. Conger was an attorney at law and a resident of Carmi. He was born in Sandusky County, in 1835, and is an elder brother of Chauncey S. Conger, already mentioned. His first occupation was that of dentistry, which he followed in several localities. He was thus engaged at Fremont, Ohio, when the great war of the Rebellion commenced in 1861. He then enlisted in the 100-days' service, and before his term expired he raised a company in his State, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the West Virginia Cavalry. He was afterward commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, under Colonel Baker; and as the latter was absent much of the time, Mr. Conger had actual command. He participated in engagements at Petersburg and through the Richmond campaign; was wounded several times. His arm was nearly cut off on one occasion by a broad-sword, as he was lying down and attempted to raise the arm to defend himself; and he still carries an enemy's bullet in his body. He is thus rendered a cripple for life.

When Lincoln was assassinated, in April, 1865, and General Baker was at the head of the United States Detective Service, Lieutenant Dougherty, with about twenty men, was detailed to act under the command of Colonel Conger to go in search of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin. They finally found Booth in a barn, which

they surrounded. Mr. Conger several times ordered the wretch to come out and surrender himself; the latter refusing, the Colonel threatened to set fire to the barn, in order to drive him out. Accordingly he soon commenced a fire, when Sergeant Corbett shot Booth, wounding him, and the *posse* took him out by force to the porch of a house near by, where he soon afterward died.

All through the war Colonel Conger was faithful both as a soldier and an officer, winning the highest mead of praise. After the close of the Rebellion he practiced dentistry about two years. In 1869 he commenced the study of law in the office of Crebs & Conger, at Carmi; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and began the practice of his profession in this place; but he was soon elected Police Magistrate, which office he retained until some time in 1880, when he was appointed one of the Federal Judges of Montana Territory. This appointment, which he now holds, is a high testimonial to the ability and integrity of this ex-soldier and jurist.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Colonel John M. Crebs, the oldest member of the bar in the Twelfth Judicial District, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 9, 1830. His parents were Berry and Lucy (Wilson) Crebs, father a native of Frederick County, Va., and mother, of Loudoun County. In 1836 the family emigrated to this county and settled about eight miles southwest of Carmi. In 1852 the subject of this biographical notice was admitted to the bar, and in December he opened an office in Carmi and commenced the practice of his profession. In August, 1862, he entered the service of the United States as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until July 5, 1865, when he was discharged. The history of this regiment is given in Chapter VIII. During all this service the Colonel was never sick or wounded. After the close of the war he commenced the practice of law again in Carmi. In 1866 he was nominated by the Democracy of Illinois for Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District, and re-elected in 1870. Since 1860 he has been in partnership with Judge C. S. Conger in the practice of law, excepting one year, and until the latter was elected Judge. Colonel Crebs is a Deacon in the Presbyterian church; is a man of considerable property and of well-known liberality, having done much for local improvements and philanthropic enterprises of all kinds.

He was married Oct. 13, 1857, to Miss N. E. Stewart, daughter of Dr. Josiah Stewart, so well known in the early history of White County. Mr. and Mrs. C. have had seven children, all of whom are living. The eldest, Edwin E., is married and living in Mount Vernon.

Charles E. McDowell, attorney and counselor at law, a native of Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill., was born July 22, 1838, and was a son of James and Elizabeth P. (Watson) McDowell. The grandparent on the McDowell side was William McDowell, of Scotch-Irish descent, a physician from the north of Ireland, and on the Watson side French-English. In December, 1859, Mr. McDowell moved to White and read law with Colonel John E. Whiting, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1861, where he has since been in active practice. Mr. McDowell, in 1862, was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, and was afterward elected to the position and served until 1869, a total of seven years. In 1869 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention from the district composed of the counties of White and Edwards. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Forty-sixth District, comprising the counties White, Hamilton and Jefferson. In 1881 he was Grand Master of the A. O. U. W. for the State of Illinois. He is still in the practice of law, making real estate a specialty. Since 1861 he has been in partnership with J. I. McClintock. The foregoing facts are a sufficient testimonial to the high standing of Mr. McDowell without any additional words from us.

Oct. 25, 1864, he married Mary C., daughter of John F. Youngken and a native of Wabash County, Ill. They have one child living, Mattie by name.

James I. McClintock, attorney at law and County Superintendent of Schools, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1837. His parents were James and Elizabeth (English) McClintock, also natives of Ohio.

He was educated in the district schools until ten years of age when he entered the Chillicothe Academy, a school of great note in its day. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in the classical course in 1857, and in 1860 received the degree of Master of Arts from the same college. After graduating he engaged as salesman in a store in Chillicothe until the summer of 1858, when he emigrated to Wabash County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In the

fall of 1859 he began teaching school in Mt. Carmel, Ill., and was principal of the High School for several years. In 1863 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and was Deputy County Clerk until July, 1864, when he entered the mustering and disbursing office at Springfield. In April, 1865, he became Principal of the High School at Rochelle, in Ogle County, but in July, 1865, removed to Carmi; taught school in Carmi for one year, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in the practice of law in partnership with Hon. C. E. McDowell.

Mr. McClintock was elected County Superintendent of Schools of White County in 1869; resigned that office in 1872 and was elected County Attorney, which office he held until 1876; he was again elected County Superintendent in 1877, and again 882. He has been Secretary of the Normal School at Carmi since its institution, and is also Treasurer of the Agricultural Board. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been W. M. for a number of years; also belongs to Carmi lodge, No. 121, A. O. U. W.

His wife, Mary E., is a daughter of Judge James McDowell, deceased, late of Mt. Carmel, Ill., and they have five children.

J. R. Williams, attorney at law, Schumaker's block, Carmi, is a native of this county, and was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Dec. 27, 1851. His parents were Thomas and Susan (Rawls) Williams, a further notice of whom is given in Chapter XVI. He was brought up on a farm; attended graded school in Carmi and Enfield; entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington and graduated in the classical course July 7, 1875, devoting a portion of his time to the study of law; finished his law course June 10, 1876, at the Union College of Law in Chicago; was admitted to the bar in July following, and Aug. 1 opened his office for practice in Carmi. Was Master in Chancery from January, 1880, to January, 1882; last April he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for County Judge, by a majority of 1,295 over his opponent, and Nov. 7, was elected. Mr. Williams has ever taken an active part in politics, and is a rising young man of great promise. He is a member of the Phi Cappa Psi fraternity.

Frank E. Pomeroy, attorney at law, was born in White County, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858. He is a son of James M. Pomeroy, one of White County's pioneers and prominent citizens, whose biography replete with interest will be found in this work. Lawyer Pomeroy made his home with his father till he was about twenty years of age,

when he went to Lebanon, Ohio, and entered the National Normal University of that place. He commenced the study of law Aug. 13, 1879; was admitted to the bar August, 1881, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. In October, 1881, he and C. P. Berry formed a partnership in the practice of law. This partnership existed six months, when Mr. Berry went West and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Pomeroy is now engaged in the practice of law alone, and for a young man of his natural ability we cannot but bespeak a brilliant career. The confidence the older members of the bar impose in him indicate worth in Mr. Pomeroy that should be the envy of all young men.

R. L. Organ was born in Wayne County, Ill., Dec. 8, 1849. He is a son of Henry A. Organ, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Wayne County in an early day, with his widowed mother and family. He made that his home till his death, Nov. 27, 1864. He was a farmer. R. L. Organ made his father's house his home until he was a young man. In 1868 he entered the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and graduated in 1872. He then commenced to study under Attorney-General James McCartney, of Fairfield, Ill., and remained with him about a year. He was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., in June, 1873. The following year he studied law in connection with legal writing. In 1874 he commenced to practice in Carmi in company with Allen Bleakley, the firm being known as Bleakley & Organ. This partnership continued until 1880, when they dissolved and Mr. Organ has conducted his business alone. At the time of their dissolution they had a good many abstracts; these Mr. Organ purchased of Mr. Bleakley and now has the only set of abstract books in the county. In 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1881 was re-elected. He was married Sept. 7, 1876, to Alice M., daughter of J. M. Damron, of Carmi. They have two children—Mabel, aged five, and Joseph L., aged two and a half years.

Nathaniel Holderby, attorney, of White County bar, is one of the pioneer children of White County. His parents were Nathaniel and Nancy (Harvey) Holderby, natives of Gallatin County, Ill., and Virginia, respectively. They were among the first settlers of White County. His father died in November, 1864. His mother is still living with her son on the old homestead farm, in Hawthorne Township. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of thirteen, nine living, all residing in White County—John, who married Mary Shirrell (they

reside in Hawthorne Township); Thomas, who married Mrs. Louisa (Dagley) Wilson; James, married Ellen Eveilett; Alfred, married Jane Sherrill; Nathaniel, married Cynthia Graham, and William, unmarried. The girls are—Mary, wife of Andrew Bowen; Tabitha, wife of John Gaines; and Elizabeth. Nathaniel Holderby remained on the old homestead until fourteen, when his father died. He then lived with his brother Alfred, working on the farm and attending school winters for two years. He then attended the common and graded school in Hawthorne Township for two years; then taught school winters for eight years, until 1875, when he read law in the office of Colonel Jasper Partridge for ten months; then read with P. A. Pierce fourteen months; then was admitted to the Illinois bar, at Mt. Vernon, in 1877. He then located in Carmi and established his present office. Mr. Holderby was married to Cynthia Graham, Jan. 1, 1878. She was born in White County, and was a daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Frazier) Graham, early settlers of White County. Mr. and Mrs. Holderby are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school for the past four years. They have two children—Amy, born Nov. 29, 1879, and Nellie, born Jan. 24, 1882. Mr. Holderby is a member of the A. O. U. W., Carmi Lodge, No. 121; Royal Templars, Carmi Lodge, No. 63. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Holderby is one of the self-made men of White County, and procured an education through his own exertions.

Charles P. Berry was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12, 1859. He was a son of Benjamin Berry, a contractor in Colt's Armory, at Hartford. He was by birth an Englishman, born in Yorkshire, England. Chas. P. Berry received his education in Hartford, Conn. He came to Illinois in 1878, though he had previously visited friends in this State. The winters of 1878 and 1879 he taught school at Elm Grove, White County. Immediately following this date he entered Colonel Creb's office as a law student; was under his instruction three years; was admitted to the bar May 10, 1881, at Mt. Vernon, O., and then received his license. In October, 1881, he opened a law office in Carmi in company with F. E. Pomeroy. This partnership existed six months under the name of Berry & Pomeroy. Since that date Mr. Berry has been alone in the profession.

William Harrison Johnson was born in this county near the present site of Enfield, March 3, 1840, and lived on a farm until

the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was the second man to enlist in a company raised in this county, and entered the service as Orderly Sergeant of Company I, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; was mustered out June 16, 1865, as First Lieutenant, Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, having served over four years, and until the close of the war. During the service he was mainly with the armies operating on and near the Mississippi River, and participated in nearly every important campaign of those armies. After the war Mr. Johnson entered the law office of Colonel John E. Whiting, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1867. He was Presidential Elector for the Nineteenth Congressional District of Illinois at the election of Garfield and Arthur in 1880, and is now (Nov. 3, 1882) the Republican nominee in the Forty-sixth Senatorial District of Illinois, comprised of the counties of Hamilton, Lawrence, Wabash and White, for Representative in the next General Assembly.

Mr. Johnson is a son of the late Dr. Martin Johnson, the original proprietor of the town of Enfield, and one of the early settlers of the county. He is an Elder in the Christian church of Carmi, and is a Sunday-school and temperance worker.

He was married to Margaret Houston, of Carmi, April 1, 1867. Four children—Olive M., Bertha E., Annie Gertrude and Mabel, all living except the last. Mrs. Johnson died in 1878, and April 25, 1881, Mr. Johnson married Ray Piety, of Indiana. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W., in which last he is Representative to the State Grand Lodge, and District Deputy.

Allen Bleakley was born in Wayne County, Ill., July 8, 1849. He was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Bleakley, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. His father came to the United States when he was eighteen, and his mother when she was several years younger. His father spent the first seven or eight years in this country in Massilon, Stark Co., O.; was married there. In 1839, he moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he still resides on the farm he originally entered. His mother died in 1856. They had a family of five children—Mary J., married Charles G. Archibald, a merchant of Cisne, Wayne County; Joseph W. went to California in 1870, and is engaged in mining; Allen is the subject of this sketch; Isabel married Samuel McCracken, a farmer of Wayne County. Allen made his father's house his home till after he was of age. His early education was received in the select schools of

Wayne County. He entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1869, graduating in 1871. After his return from Ann Arbor, he spent five months in the office of Wilson & Hutchinson, of Olney. Then he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, examined by Judge Canby. He began the practice of law in Fairfield in the fall of 1871, and was in the office of Attorney-General McCartney, till July 1, 1873. At that time he became a citizen of Carmi, and formed a copartnership with R. L. Organ. This existed till 1881. Since then he has been practicing alone. He was married Oct. 13, 1875. He has three children—Mamie, aged six; Royton aged five, and Carrie, aged three.

John W. Hon is a practicing attorney in the city of Carmi; office in the Schumaker building. He is a native of White County, and has just been admitted to the bar.

Ross Graham is a practitioner of law in Carmi.

T. G. Parker, also a native of this county, was admitted to the bar in 1874, at the age of twenty-three. His office at present is in the Wilson building, under the *Times* printing office. For a time he practiced in partnership with Jasper Partridge, also of this city.

Jasper Partridge is from Ohio; was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the last war; is now in the practice of law at Carmi, and is also agent for pension claims; office in the Martin building, immediately north of the county offices.

Prince A. Pearce, present County Attorney; office in the Storm's block. Born and raised in White County; admitted to the bar about 1873; is also in the insurance business.

Of Grayville lawyers, there are the following :

Edward Kershaw, born Oct. 10, 1847, in White County, is a son of Merideth Edward and Virginia (Stone) Kershaw. His father is a native of White County, and his mother of the southeastern part of Virginia. Merideth Kershaw's parents came from England in 1818. They landed in Philadelphia, and settled in White County in that year. His mother's parents came from France and settled in Virginia. Merideth Kershaw was born in 1821. and lived the life of a farmer till the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois, in 1862, and died at New Orleans in August, 1864. His mother died in 1857 in White County. They raised six children, five of them now living. The oldest son, Ephraim, was killed in the war. Edward Kershaw was brought up on the homestead, and was educated at home at

common schools, and spent two years at the academy at Lebanon, Warren Co., O. He began the study of law in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has a general practice in all the courts, and is well versed in his profession. He was married April, 1873, to Frances Whiffen, native of Ocolona, Miss. They have two children, daughters. They lost one son, Edward, March 10, 1882, three years and five months old. The daughters are May and Frances, living at home. He enlisted in the army in December, 1861, in the Sixtieth Illinois, Company B, and served nearly four years; was discharged August, 1865; was with the regiment in all the campaigns, engaged with it in about forty battles and skirmishes, and bears the marks of seven different wounds, though not laid up in hospital; was with the command all through.

Leslie Durley, born Nov. 4, 1847, at Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., is a son of Jefferson and Eleanor S. (Seadon) Durley, his father, a native of Sangamon County, Ill., and his mother of Kentucky, both living at Hennepin, Putnam County. Mr. D. was reared and educated in Putnam County. Began to study law in 1868, and was admitted to the bar September, 1874. He began to practice law in Greenville, where he has continued ever since. His practice extends in both County and State courts. He was the Republican candidate for State's Attorney in 1876, and was a candidate for State Senator of the same party in 1880 from the Forty-sixth District. The county being largely Democratic, this ticket was elected. Mr. Durley ran ahead of his ticket. He was married in 1876 at Grayville, to Mrs. Mary J. Clayton, daughter of Caleb Butler. They have one daughter. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois, Company B, and served five and one half months. Has been connected with Illinois militia for four years, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel, in command of Ninth Regiment. Prior to his coming to White County he did the business in the Sheriff's office for three years, his father being Sheriff, but was connected with other business.

Geo. W. Cline, Grayville, is a member of the White County bar.

Wm. H. Gray, born Sept. 1, 1820, in Sumner County, Tenn., is a son of Dr. James M. and Maria R. (Sanders) Gray. His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia; both came to Sumner County when very young. His mother lived there till her death, July 4, 1838. His father went to the northern

part of Mississippi and died there in 1864. Mr. Gray was raised in Sumner County till he was twenty years old, brought up principally on a farm. Educated at Gallatin and Nashville, Tenn. In 1840 he left Tennessee and went to Daviess County, Ky.; was engaged some time in farming and teaching school. He was married Jan. 8, 1843, to Lucinda Bell, a native of Bullitt County, Ky. She died in 1848. In 1851 he moved to Carlisle, Clinton Co., Ill. He first studied law in Gallatin, Tenn., with Colonel Joe C. Guild, now Judge of the United States Supreme Court of Tennessee. He practiced law at Carlisle, Clinton Co., Ill., about twenty-five years, during the best part of his life. He came to White County in 1877, where he has been living ever since. He is now living at Concord, Emma Township, where he has a general store. He also carries on his practice of law to a certain extent, having some cases now pending both in the County and Circuit Court. He was married in 1854 to Mary C. Moore, at Carlisle, Clinton Co., Ill. She died July 11, 1882. They had two children, Emma and Wm. M. Gray, both living in Macon County, Ill. Politically, a Whig; cast his first vote for Henry Clay; remained with that party and all its nominees till the party went down, 1852. Supported Fremont in 1856, and since has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Has never been an office seeker. Has spent hundreds of dollars in the interest of the Republican party. His friends did persuade him to serve two years as Township Clerk of Emma Township.

George C. Cross, an attorney, farmer and furniture dealer at Crossville, is also a native of this county. He pays special attention to probate business, divorces and collections.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The first court-house was a frame building, erected near the public well, a few yards distant from the present public well. At the latter point there was then a sort of knoll or Indian mound. This house was blown down prior to 1824, and court was then held in John Craw's house, now occupied by Robert Stewart. Here the criminal Cotner was tried and condemned to the gallows, but at the last moment was reprieved by the Governor. Until the new court-house was built the county business was done at the respective residences of the officers.

During the June term of 1827 the County Court ordered "that the clerk of his court advertise in the Shawneetown *Gazette* the

letting of the building of a brick court-house, forty feet square. Proposals will be received until the 4th of July next." The Commissioners at this time were Abel Rice, Alex. Trousdale and Daniel McHenry. On the 4th of July, above designated, "the court proceeded to read the proposals for the building of a court-house. On the examination of the proposals the court took in with the proposal of Hackett & Rudolph," which was to erect the building for \$3,000.

The building was finished in 1831, by Allen Rudolph; and the many long years that have since intervened could tell many an interesting story of the clashing of legal arms, the impaneling of juries, the trembling of criminals, the ugliness of wicked men, the indignation of the righteous, as well as of religious meetings of all kinds, political meetings and miscellaneous meetings of all kinds, that have taken place within those walls.

THE JAIL.

May 5, 1816, when Willis Hargrave, Joseph Pumroy and J. C. Slocum were the County Commissioners, they "ordered that the building of a jail on the public square, of the following description, be let to the lowest bidder, on the second Saturday in June next, at the court-house in Carmi, viz.: To be made of good, sound oak logs, fourteen feet long, hewed to a foot square; the corners of the building to be well done and sawed down square; with a floor of square timber a foot thick; eight feet between first and second floors; which second floor to be laid with a foot thick square timber; with a small hatchway, two and a half feet square and six inches thick, to get in the lower room. In the second floor around, seven inches thick, with a floor of timber seven inches thick; with a small window in each story, six inches one way, two feet long, with four iron bars; covered with a good, strong shingle roof; a door in the upper story, with a substantial shutter and a sufficient stock lock; with a strong step-ladder on the outside, etc."

It appears that the jail was built according to the foregoing instructions, for we find an order of the court, dated Nov. 27, 1816, for paying Walter Garner in part for this work, and receiving the said jail as having been finished according to contract. The total cost was \$329. Subsequently Willis Hargrave was also paid in part for work on the same structure. It was located on the west corner of the public square, in front of where Mr. Martin now resides. Near it was the "estrays pen," used more for fights than estrays.

About 1821 a prisoner was taken from the jail to the woods just north of where Richard Jessup's residence now is, to be thrashed with hickory sprouts; but before this well-deserved punishment was inflicted, a by-stander whispered to him to run, which he did, with the apparent speed of a deer, and got away.

In 1833 the County Court "ordered that Josiah McKnight call to his assistance such other workmen as he may deem proper, and make a draft of a jail house for White County, and advertise the letting to the lowest bidder the building of said jail." In December of this year the contract was let to Simeon Smith for \$2,000. This mechanic completed the structure in 1836, and it stands to the present day; but, of course, it has been from time to time enlarged and repaired, so that it still appears new.

In 1880 an addition was built to the jail, by W. H. Floyd, at a cost of \$3,329, to be paid in county orders; and Alexander Boyer did some further work on the structure, to the extent of \$130, etc.

For committals to the jail, see close of Chapter VII.



CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the first few years of the history of this county, party lines in politics were not strictly drawn. No conventions were held, and there was no organized mode of placing candidates in the field. Tariff, slavery, State banks, canals and improvement of navigable streams were the principal public measures discussed. For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no Legislature existed in Illinois. The Governor was both executive and in great part the law-making power. This arrangement, as unrepugnant as it seems to be, was consistent with and even authorized by the ordinance of 1787.

Feb. 14, 1812, the Governor issued a proclamation for a three-day election, commencing on the second Monday of April following, whether the Territory should enter upon the second grade of government. The people chose the affirmative by a large majority.

Sept. 16, 1812, the new counties of Madison, Gallatin and Johnson were formed; and Oct. 8, 9 and 10 there was an election of five members of the Legislative Council, seven representatives, and a delegate to Congress; Shadrach Bond was elected to Congress, and Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson were elected Representatives of Gallatin County. Trammel was a man of discriminating mind, inclined to the profession of arms, and was the lessee of the United States Saline in Gallatin County; and Wilson was a popular tavern-keeper at Shawneetown, and a man of fair abilities.

The next principal event, especially that which had a local bearing in this part of Illinois, was the establishment of the "Bank of Illinois" at Shawneetown, in 1816, of which Leonard White was made one of the agents for opening subscription books. This act, with a few others of like nature, made "money" so abundant and times so flush that the work of bank-making was continued, and jobbery for internal improvements was authorized.

In 1818 the organization of the State Government was the principal event, when Shadrach Bond was elected Governor. Under his

administration, lottery schemes were authorized to raise funds for internal improvements, among them the navigation of the Big Wabash. The Constitution of Illinois, on which the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, was signed by the members of the convention on the 26th of August, 1818, and did not require a popular vote. The delegates to that convention from White County were Willis Hargrave and Wm. McHenry. The Constitution provided for the election, by the people, of Governor, members of the Legislature, sheriffs and coroners, but of no other officers. The legislative and executive departments of the State Government appointed all the other officers not named above.

By 1820 the banks of neighboring States were broken, and those of Illinois suspended; and this year a new Legislature was elected, with instructions to relieve the embarrassed people. To do this the Legislature evolved the "Illinois State Bank," with a capital of half a million dollars, based entirely upon the credit of the State, with branches at various points. These various banking schemes, being first efforts in modern finance, were crude and easily engineered for the private interests of unprincipled men.

The year 1820 was characterized by the adoption in Congress of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," which was an agreement that slavery should never extend north of 36 deg. 30 min. The people at this time were approaching a crisis in the slavery question, which produced great excitement in this State. Run-away slaves were encouraged by one extreme party and "black laws" by the other.

The general election of August, 1822, resulted in the choice of Edward Coles, anti-slavery, as Governor by a plurality of votes over his principal opponent, Joseph Phillips, then Chief Justice of the State.

The year 1824 was characterized by the great and decisive, but abortive, effort to make Illinois a slave State. In this, as in previous contests, the people of White County and of all Southern Illinois were pro-slavery. It was only by a trick at the State capital that the pro-slavery movement was defeated. Out of the presidential contest of 1824 grew the parties afterward known as the Whig and the Democratic, headed respectively by Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. Personal bitterness between these men became the occasion of a difference of public policy in order that each might have some dignity of standing in his claims before the people. In the issue of this campaign we know not the vote of

White County; but the State gave 1,541 for Adams, 1,273 for Jackson, 1,046 for Clay, 218 for Crawford and 629 for Turney, 1 elector for Clay and Jackson, jointly. Daniel P. Cook was elected to Congress in opposition to Governor Bond.

At the general election of August, 1826, there were three candidates in the field for Governor: Ninian Edwards, Thomas C. Sloe and Adolphus F. Hubbard. Sloe was a Jackson man, while Edwards, instead of announcing himself as committed either for or against any National candidate, dwelt upon the corruptions of State Government in Illinois. The latter was elected by the people, apparently against the influence of all the public men of the State. The Legislature itself was largely against him.

In the fall of 1828 the hero of New Orleans was elected President of the United States, and "Jacksonian Democracy" began definitely to assert itself, the citizens of White County inclining rather to support it. From 1826 onward the Jackson party had control of both branches of the General Assembly of Illinois, and in 1830 the anti-Jackson party felt so weak that they brought forward no candidate for Governor. The contest for this office was entered into by Wm. Kinney, then Lieutenant-Governor, and John Reynolds, formerly a member of the Supreme Court. Both these men belonged to the Jackson party, the former being, according to the slang phrase of that day, a "whole-hog" man; that is, a man who servilely followed Jackson in *all* his peculiarities. After a wearisome campaign of nearly eighteen months, Reynolds was elected. This Governor favored an advance in the cause of education, internal improvement, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, improvement of Chicago harbor, three public highways, commencing respectively at Cairo, Shawneetown and the lower Wabash, all to terminate at the head mines, the completion of the penitentiary, the winding up of the old State Bank, and the doctrine that this State was the "rightful owner of the soil within its limits."

In 1832 Jackson was re-elected President, and Lieutenant-Governor Zadok Casey was elected to Congress. In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected Governor, and under his administration State banks and internal-improvement schemes revived and culminated in 1836-'8, as elsewhere delineated in this volume. Also, in 1837, the slavery question was considerably agitated, especially by Elijah P. Lovejoy, in his paper at Alton, who was killed by a mob.

In the Presidential contest of 1836, the Democratic party nominated as a successor to General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, of

New York, and for Vice-President, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The Whig party in a disorganized condition entered four Richmonds in the field for the Presidency, viz.: General Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio; Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Senator Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and Senator Willis P. Magnum, of North Carolina. The result was a victory for Martin Van Buren. He received 170 electoral votes, General Harrison seventy-three, Hugh L. White twenty-six, Daniel Webster fourteen, and Willis P. Magnum eleven. Van Buren had a majority of forty-six over all, and was inaugurated President March 4, 1837, and R. M. Johnson, Vice-President. The Democracy met at Waterloo, in White County, that year. The Whigs made a clean sweep, electing for State Senator, Colonel W. H. Davidson; for member of the House of Representatives, E. B. Webb, and for Sheriff, John Phipps. They already had the Clerk, James Ratcliff, who was also Probate Judge.

At that time the Whig party had in Carmi Precinct about three votes to the Democrats one; in Prairie, about two to one; in Grayville, about four to one; in Fox River, a small Whig majority. The Democracy had Indian Creek solid, less from two to four votes; Herald's Prairie, three to one. In Seven-Mile Prairie, under the influence of that good man, John C. Gowdy, the Democracy got away with the Whigs by a large majority; but the Whig party could count on from 250 to 350 majority. They had a strong, well-disciplined court-house ring, well organized by shrewd manipulators that well understood how to run the political machine in the interest of the faithful, while the Democracy were without skillful leaders and unorganized. When they met the enemy's well-disciplined forces they were dispersed like a disorganized mob.

At the election in 1838, the Whig party again completely vanquished the Democracy of White County, under the well-directed canvass conducted by the Carmi ring. E. B. Webb and Alexander Phillips were elected over Major Nathaniel Blackford and Major Daniel Powell, Representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature, Wm. H. Davidson, Whig, holding over Senator from White County. John Phipps was re-elected Sheriff over Harry McHenry by a large majority. Harry made a gallant fight. He had the prestige of a noble ancestry, with a large majority of Democrats in the county, but it was of no use. A well-organized court-house ring could put to flight the unorganized Democrats, and the gal-

lant Harry was made to bite the dust, never again to appear as the standard beam of the Democracy of White County, for he died in the prime of his manhood in 1840, admired by every true Democrat, and respected by the entire Whig party in the county.

The greatest interest manifested by the masses of the people in 1840 was in the political contest that took place. The administration of President Van Buren was drawing to a close, and all the unfortunate business men and broken-down speculators laid their downfall to Martin Van Buren. On the 22d of February, the Whig party met in National Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and nominated the following ticket: For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio; Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia. This ticket was well received by the people, except the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, and more especially the broken business men, of which there were legions in all parts of the Union from Maine to Georgia. June following the Democratic party met in the city of Baltimore and renominated Van Buren and Johnson. The canvass was opened by the Whigs with much zeal and determination. They had an army of broken merchants and speculators as a nucleus to rally around, and they organized their party throughout the Union upon the basis that everything is fair in politics, with well-selected campaign songs sung to the people at all times and places; an army of stump speakers day and night haranguing the people, charging all the hard times to Van Buren, and promising the people that if their candidate should be elected (Old Tippecanoe) good times would once more smile upon a suffering people. They had log cabins erected at the street crossings in the cities and towns, and at the cross-roads in the country, with coon skins nailed on the outside, and a barrel of hard cider within, with gourds to drink the cider and gingerbread to wind up the festivities. This was to exemplify the mode and living of General Harrison, the poor man's candidate for President. Then the speaker would review Martin Van Buren's style of living, raise his head and turn up his eyes toward Heaven, and with holy horror say: "My fellow-citizens, to-day Martin Van Buren sits in his cushioned chair, spits in a china spittoon, his room carpeted with Turkey or Brussels, eats his steak from a silver plate, stirs his tea with a silver spoon, and sips it from a china cup. My God, can we, the hard-working men, stand this Democratic extravagance longer?" "No!" would be the response from a hundred throats, "Huzza

for Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and up would go enough straw hats to make a stack large enough to winter a cow.

The canvass in White County was a one-sided affair. The Whig party had it all their own way. They had the following ticket: For State Senator, William H. Davidson; for Representatives, Hon. E. B. Webb and Alexander Phillips; for Sheriff, John Phipps. The Democracy had for Senator, Major Daniel Powell; for Representatives, Major Nathaniel Blackford, and Colonel John T. Lawler; for Sheriff, Richard Lankford. All the candidates of both parties made a canvass through the county and had a joint discussion. At their meeting at Phillipstown, while Major Powell was speaking, a very zealous Whig thought he would send a proser between the Major's eyes. It was this: "Well, old Powell, you want to step on another butcher knife and cut your foot, so you can draw a pension." Powell, as quick as powder, replied: "You are a dirty liar, and I can whip you like a dog," and down he stepped from the stand, and at it they went. Each of the men would weigh over 200 pounds, and both very fleshy. Major Powell rode the bald horse in that fight.

The wind up of the ever-memorable political canvass of 1840 was a total rout of the Democracy from Maine to Georgia, as Van Buren and Johnson received only sixty electoral votes of the entire college, while "Hard Cider," "Coonskins," "Gingerbread," "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too" swept the country like a prairie on fire, and the result of this grand national verdict ended in one grand fizzle, for in less than twelve months the great national Whig party was powerless for good or evil.

In 1844 the White County canvass was warm and spirited; smarting under their defeat of 1842, they rallied their forces from Philip drunk to Philip sober; they put in the field for State Senator, Hon. E. B. Webb, Reuben Emerson for Representative, and John Phipps for Sheriff. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: For State Senator, John C. Gowdy; for Representative, John T. Lawler; for Sheriff, John B. Blackford. The entire Whig ticket was elected—Emerson by only five majority. Lawler contested, but by agreement the race was run over at the Presidential election in November, when Emerson was elected by about fifty votes. In October, just before election, a grand mass-meeting was held at Phillipstown, composed of Whigs and Democrats alike, to hear a joint discussion between Hon. Robert Dale Owen and Hon. E. B. Webb. From that meeting the star of the Whig party in

White County went down. That year Polk and Dallas carried the county by twelve majority.

In 1846 the Whigs in White County had possession of every office in White County except clerk (Isaac Mitchell), and felt quite certain of an easy victory. They presented for Representative the Hon. Reuben Emerson for re-election; but Yearby Land shied his beaver into the ring and became an independent candidate. John Pomeroy was the Whig candidate for Sheriff. The Democracy presented as their standard-bearers, S. Snowden Hayes for Representative, and John B. Blackford for Sheriff. Major Abram C. Miller, Democrat, ran for Representative as an independent candidate. The result was S. Snowden Hayes was elected by forty-six majority, Blackford by thirty-five majority. Miller made a good race, receiving 252, while Land received forty-two. This was a fair break-down for the Democrats, as the Whigs were routed, horse, foot and dragoons. From this election the Democracy in White County became the dominant party. By the untiring efforts of S. Snowden Hayes, the newly elected member of the Legislature, the Democratic party was kept thoroughly organized. John Phipps, the outgoing Sheriff, was a man of great resources as a political leader, and one of the best sheriffs White County ever had; but by the too free use of strong drink and neglect of business, went down, and no man in his party had the ability to lead the Whig party so successfully as he had in by-gone days; and this can truly be said, that, with all of his misfortunes, he was as gallant and noble-hearted a fellow as ever lived in White County.

In 1848 a third party sprang up called the Free-Soil party. It had for its Shibboleth, "No more Slave States." This party presented for their standard bearers: For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York; for Vice-President, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. The fight was a triangular one, and the result was that a great many Democrats that had stood by Van Buren when he carried the Democratic banner, in 1836 and 1840, for the want of good horse sense, cast their votes a third time for Little Van, and thereby assured the election of Taylor and Fillmore by thirty-four electoral votes. This was a cold scald for the Democracy. In White County the Democracy presented as their candidates S. S. Hayes for re-election as Representative, and Abram C. Miller for Sheriff. The Whigs nominated Wm. Harlow for Representative, and Felix Willis for Sheriff. The result was a success for the Democracy. Hayes was elected by twelve majority, and Major

Miller, Sheriff, 252. Hayes went in by a close shave, but old Abe made a ten stroke.

1850 was a period that was pregnant with grand results. In White County two political parties presented their standard bearers as follows: The Whig party nominated for Representative, John E. Whiting; for Sheriff, Daniel G. Hay—both good and true men and strong with the people. The Democrats presented for Representative, Samuel H. Martin, and for Sheriff, Thomas M. Vineyard. The contest was warm and close. Martin was elected over Whiting by fifty majority, while Hay was elected Sheriff by nineteen majority. This was what might be called a dog-fall, neither party coming out with a complete victory. Hay made an excellent Sheriff, one of the best White County ever had. But with all the efficiency he displayed in the discharge of his duty, he was never afterward endorsed by the people of White County in an election to any official position.

ELECTION NOTES.

The following notes are explanatory of several notes given in the table of election returns which succeeds.

In 1851 the question of free banking was submitted to a popular vote by the General Assembly of Illinois, for which White County gave 138 votes and against which, 434 votes. The State, although Democratic, adopted the law.

The year 1852 will be remembered as the campaign of Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, both officers in the Mexican war, for President. White County helped to elect Pierce, Democrat, by 782, against 749 for Scott, Whig.

The analysis of the vote of 1854 shows a mixed and unsettled state of the public mind. The fact was, new parties were taking the place of the old. The settlement of Kansas and Nebraska, and the attempt to establish practical slavery there despite the Missouri Compromise, constituted the exciting cause of a new deal. Hence, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, that compromise was repealed, and the exciting times in Kansas resulting from the attempt of both the slavery and the anti-slavery parties to take possession of the soil, compelled the people of the nation to speak. The abolition party attained full growth, first as the "Anti-Nebraska" party, that is, anti-Douglas, then was baptized the "Republican" party. The new party opposed to this assumed the

name "Democratic." While this revolution was in progress many of the people did not know which way to turn, and hence the curious vote as exhibited in the table a few pages further on.

The "prohibition" voted on in 1855 was the "Maine law," prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors for ordinary beverage. At this same election—a special one—this county gave a small majority against taking stock for the improvement of navigation of the Little Wabash. The measure was lost altogether.

In 1856 John C. Fremont, the "pathfinder" of the Great West, was the Republican candidate for President of the United States, but was beaten in the race by James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate. Fremont received only twenty-seven votes in White County, to 1,062 for Buchanan and 845 for Fillmore, American or "Know-Nothing" candidate. A State convention, to eliminate from the Constitution the discriminations against negroes, was also voted on at this election, White County giving only 205 for it to 1,347 against it.

The vote on appropriating swamp lands in 1857, was on the question of giving 10,000 acres of swamp land to the Illinois Southern Railroad, since called the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, etc.

In 1860 was the famous race between Lincoln, Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge for the Presidency, with success to Lincoln and the inauguration of the great war of the Rebellion. The vote this year on a State convention was essentially the same as the preceding one; namely, whether the negro should be allowed to testify in courts, etc. The question was carried by the State. The vote on township organization was largely unfavorable, as the proposition was comparatively new and many did not understand it.

In 1864, during the dark days of the war, Lincoln was re-elected President instead of Geo. B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate.

The vote in 1867, for taking \$100,000 stock in the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, was the first decisive step by the people of this county to insure the construction of a railroad.

In 1868 U. S. Grant was elected President, against Horatio Seymour, Democrat.

In 1870 township organization did not carry, because the vote for it, although a majority of all that were cast upon the question, was not a majority of all cast at that general election for officers.

The vote in 1878 and 1880 on a Constitutional amendment referred to the ditching law.

<i>Congressman.</i>	
Willis Allen, dem.	904
<i>State Senator.</i>	
A. P. Corder, dem.	796
<i>Representative to Legislature.</i>	
C. R. Smith, whig.	663
Daniel L. Jones, dem.	838
175	
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
James S. Robinson, dem.	1484
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
Solomon Vories, whig.	810
Amzi A. White, dem.	614
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
George R. Logan, Jr., whig.	784
John Saulsbury, dem.	708
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Alex. Hughes, dem.	568
SPECIAL ELECTION, NOV. 29, 1852.	
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
R. S. Graham, whig.	352
James T. Ratcliff, dem.	350
Reuben Emerson.	12
M. B. Brown.	183
ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1853.	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
For this office the returns seem to be imperfect; what are on file result as follows:	
Sidney Breese, dem.	81
Walter B. Scates, dem.	68
Wesley Sloan, dem.	67
<i>County Judge.</i>	
P. P. Hunter, whig.	474
Reuben Emerson, whig.	439
N. Blackford, dem.	251
A. L. Trousdale, dem.	160
<i>Associate Judges.</i>	
George Patrick, whig.	611
Wm. H. H. Stone, whig.	277
B. F. Willis, whig.	203
J. C. Bean, dem.	544
Wm. H. Stokes, dem.	466
C. C. Green, dem.	280
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
R. S. Graham, whig.	861
J. T. Ratcliff, dem.	545
816	
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
J. B. Bryam, dem.	870
Wm. B. L. Slocumb, whig.	839
N. Merritt, whig.	141
<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
R. S. Graham, dem.	902

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1854.	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
John Moore, dem.	1802
James Miller, whig.	90
<i>Congressman.</i>	
Samuel S. Marshall, dem.	1196
DeWitt C. Barber, whig.	143
L. Jay S. Turney, ind.	149
<i>Representative.</i>	
George Williams, pro. dem.	697
S. H. Martin, dem.	650
C. C. Green, ind. dem.	163
John M. Grimes, rep.	9
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Daniel G. Hay, whig.	607
Wm. S. Eubanks, dem.	940
Wm. H. Stokes, ind.	16
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Elisha Chapman.	66
Alfred Hadden.	185
J. H. Hamilton.	105
J. R. McClelland.	236
Wm. Veach.	104
<i>Change in the County Line.</i>	
For.	251
Against.	301
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
J. Storms, dem.	986
Thomas Long, ind.	388
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
John Irons, ind. dem.	793
S. H. Martin, dem.	628
SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 4, 1855	
<i>Judge of the 12th Circuit.</i>	
Edwin Beecher, whig.	696
Downing Baugh, dem.	632
Isham N. Haynie, dem.	324
<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court</i>	
Noah Johnson, dem.	1561
<i>Prohibition.</i>	
For.	570
Against.	1113
543	
<i>County Taking \$20,000 Stock for the Improvement of the Little Wabash.</i>	
For.	737
Against.	763
25	
ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1855.	
<i>Treasurer and Assessor.</i>	
J. B. Bryam.	400
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
John Storms.	370

<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
R. S. Graham.....	394
ELECTION, NOV. 4, 1856.	
<i>President.</i>	
James Buchanan, dem.....	1062
John C. Fremont, rep.....	27
Millard Fillmore, Amer....	845
<i>Governor.</i>	
Buckner S. Morris, Amer...	295
Wm. A. Richardson, dem...	1087
Wm. H. Bissell, rep.....	480
<i>Congressman.</i>	
S. S. Marshall, dem.....	1136 419
Benj. L. Wiley, rep.....	717
<i>State Senator.</i>	
Samuel H. Martin, dem....	1091 351
David J. Blackman, Amer..	740
<i>Representative.</i>	
John E. Whiting, Amer....	918
Joseph C. Orth, dem.....	976 58
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
John M. Crebs, quasi-Amer.	673
Samuel G. Orange, Amer....	259
James B. Hinds, dem.....	953 280
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
John Irons, ind.....	919
John G. Powell, dem.....	936 17
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Isaac H. Hamilton, Amer...	794
Samuel Moore, dem.	1056 262
<i>Convention.</i>	
For.....	205
Against....	1347 1142
ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1857.	
<i>County Judge.</i>	
Reuben Emerson, rep.....	631
Wm. P. Garrison, dem.....	805 264
George Gilbert.....	25
<i>Associate Justices.</i>	
Wm. Thomas, Amer.....	612
A. Hill, dem.....	938
Wm. Merritt, Amer.....	422
J. Hunsinger, dem.....	856
J. C. Bean.....	87
S. Lay.....	59
Geo. Gilbert.....	18
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
R. S. Graham, Amer.....	1083 591
S. M. Staley, dem.....	402
<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
R. S. Graham, Amer.....	1156 751
J. T. Ratcliff, dem.....	405

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
J. Storms, dem.....	960 426
D. McCarthy, dem.....	534
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
J. S. Anderson, Amer.....	543
A. R. Logan, dem.....	524
James A. Gowdy, dem.....	554
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
E. B. Webb, dem.....	1355
S. Breesee, dem.....	119
J. Daugherty, dem.....	62
<i>Appropriating Swamp Lands.</i>	
For.....	1134 795
Against.....	840
SPECIAL ELECTION, JULY 30, 1858.	
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
F. J. Chapman, dem.....	152
Wm. H. Stokes, rep.....	176
John Mills, dem.....	291
J. B. Blackford, dem.....	108
Charles Atterbury, dem....	25
ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1858.	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
Wm. B. Fonday.....	1220 574
Jos. Miller.....	646
<i>Congressman.</i>	
John A. Logan.....	1250 639
D. L. Phillips.....	611
<i>Representative.</i>	
John G. Powell.....	1231 574
Maurice B. Brown.....	657
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
T. W. Stone, dem.....	723
Wm. S. Eubanks, dem.....	429
J. B. Thomas.....	22
Orlando Burrell, Amer.....	427
J. T. Parker, quasi-rep....	289
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Samuel Moore.....	1480
ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1859.	
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Thos. J. Renshaw, dem.....	590
Alex. R. Logan, dem.....	513
David R. Land, Amer.	289
<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
Richard S. Graham.....	1338
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
John Mills, dem.....	860 393
C. S. Conger, quasi-dem....	467

ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1860.

President.
 Stephen A. Douglas, dem... 1544
 Abraham Lincoln, rep..... 755
 John Bell, Amer..... 88
 John C. Breckinridge, dem.. 5

Governor.
 James C. Allen, dem..... 1553 792
 Richard Yates, rep..... 761

Congressman.
 John A. Logan, dem..... 1560 793
 David T. Linegar, rep..... 767

State Senator.
 Robert M. Hundley, dem.. 823
 Wm. T. Crawford, rep..... 753
 Hugh Gregg, ind. dem..... 1235

Representative.
 James M. Sharpe, dem..... 1562 806
 Robert A. Silliman, rep..... 756

Prosecuting Attorney.
 Wm. H. Robinson, rep..... 728
 Thos. S. Casey, dem..... 159
 John McIlvane, dem..... 46
 John M. Crebs, dem..... 1400

Circuit Clerk.
 James B. Hinde, dem..... 1560 808
 George N. Johnson, rep.... 752

Sheriff.
 John G. Powell, dem..... 1609 914
 John Pomroy, rep..... 695

Coroner.
 E. W. Gaston, dem..... 1551 1444
 Daniel Bulkley, rep..... 107

Convention.
 For..... 678
 Against..... 1464 786

Township Organization.
 For..... 434
 Against..... 1563 1029

ELECTION, JUNE 3, 1861.

Supreme Judge.
 Sidney Breese, dem..... 445

Clerk of the Supreme Court.
 Noah Johnson, dem.... 412 376
 John L. Campbell, rep..... 36

Circuit Judge.
 Samuel S. Marshall, dem... 447 444

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1861.

County Judge.
 Wm. P. Garrison, dem..... 1786

Associate Justices.
 Austin Hill, dem..... 1748 29
 John Hunsinger, dem..... 1719

County Clerk.
 Richard S. Graham, dem... 1798

School Commissioner.
 Chauncey S. Conger, dem.. 1735

County Treasurer.
 Thos. J. Renshaw, dem.... 1219 576
 John R. Jones, rep..... 643

Surveyor.
 Hail Storms, dem..... 1817

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.
 John E. Whiting, rep..... 651
 Thomas W. Stone, dem.... 1317 566

Banking Law.
 For..... 905 353
 Against..... 552

ELECTION, JUNE 17, 1862.

Adoption of Constitution.
 For..... 1068 548
 Against..... 545

Article Entitled "Banks," Etc.
 For..... 748
 Against..... 874 126

First Section of Article Entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."
 For..... 1435 1421
 Against..... 14

Second Section of Same.
 For..... 1580 1679
 Against..... 1

Third Section of Same.
 For..... 1573 1567
 Against..... 6

Congressional Apportionments.
 For..... 1093 565
 Against .. 528

ELECTION, NOV. 4, 1862.

Congressman at Large.
 James C. Allen, dem..... 1222 794
 E. C. Ingersoll, rep..... 428

State Treasurer.
 Alex. Starne, dem..... 1218 787
 Wm. Butler, rep..... 431

Congressman 13th District.
 Wm. J. Allen, dem..... 1201 799
 Milton Bartley, ind..... 402

Representatives to the Legislature.
 Chauncey S. Conger, dem.. 1215 872
 Samuel H. Martin, ind. dem. 343

Sheriff.
 Thomas W. Stone, dem....1060 461
 George S. Staley, ind.dem.. 599

Coroner.
 Wesley Hillyard, dem.....1203 1185

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1863.
County Treasurer.
 Alex. R. Logan, dem..... 638

School Commissioner.
 C. E. McDowell, dem..... 641

Surveyor.
 Hail Storms, dem..... 647

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1864.
President.
 Geo. B. McClellan, dem....1336 562
 Abraham Lincoln, rep..... 774

Governor.
 James C. Robinson, dem...1323 543
 Richard J. Oglesby, rep..... 730

Congressman at Large.
 James C. Allen, dem.....1323 550
 Samuel W. Moulton, rep... 773

Congressman, 13th District.
 Wm. J. Allen, dem1291 516
 Andrew J. Kuykendall, rep. 775

State's Attorney.
 Thomas S. Casey, dem. ...1328 558
 Jasper Partridge, rep..... 770

State Senator.
 John W. Wescott, dem....1327 554
 Horace Hayward, rep... .. 773

Representative.
 Jonathan Shelby, dem....1325 551
 John R. Jones, rep..... 774

Circuit Clerk.
 James B. Hinde, dem.....1322 551
 John B. Jolly, rep..... 771

County Judge.
 George Williams, dem....1326 655
 Reuben Emerson, rep..... 771

Sheriff.
 Thomas J. Renshaw, dem..1296 508
 Mark A. Miller, rep..... 783

Coroner.
 M. M. Doyle, dem.....1311 537
 William Merritt, rep..... 774

SPECIAL ELECTION, MARCH 28, 1865.
Judge of 12th Judicial Circuit.
 James M. Pollock, dem ... 741 184
 John E. Whiting, rep..... 557

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1865.
County Judge.
 William Thomas, dem....1010 283
 George Patrick, rep..... 773

Associate Judges.
 Samuel J. Foster, dem....1110
 Samuel Abshier.....1131
 Thomas Sheriden, rep 678
 William Merritt, rep..... 674

County Clerk.
 John G. Powell, dem.....1135 424
 Ross Graham, rep..... 711

County Treasurer.
 Michael S. Brockett, dem...1143 438
 G. W. Akers, rep 705

School Superintendent.
 Charles E. McDowell, dem.1133 425
 Edwin B. Emerson, rep..... 718

Surveyor.
 Hail Storms, dem.....1177 514
 Wm. H. Stokes, rep..... 663

ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1866.
Congressman at Large.
 T. L. Dickey, dem.....1486 498
 J. A. Logan, rep..... 938

Congressman 13th District.
 Wm. J. Allen, dem.....1466 474
 G. B. Raum, rep..... 992

Representative to Legislature.
 Patrick Dolan, dem.....1449 455
 J. Morlan, rep 994

State Treasurer.
 Jesse J. Phillips, dem. ...1491 507
 George. W. Smith, rep..... 934

Sheriff.
 J. D. Martin, dem.....1508 556
 W. M. Records, rep..... 952

Coroner.
 Wesley Hillyard, dem.....1488 1195
 Charles Jones, rep..... 293

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 3, '67.
Circuit Judge.
 James M. Pollock, dem.... 716

Clerk of Supreme Court.
 R. A. D. Wilbanks, dem.... 694 418
 T. T. Fountain, rep..... 276

SPECIAL ELECTION, OCT. 1, 1867.
Stock of \$100,000 in the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad.
 For.....1145 663
 Against... .. 482

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1867.

Treasurer and Assessor.
 Michael S. Brockett, dem... 625

Surveyor.
 Hall Storms, dem..... 638

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1868.

President.
 U. S. Grant, rep.....1076
 Horatio Seymour, dem..... 1752 676

Governor.
 John R. Eden, dem.....1756 682
 John M. Palmer, rep..... 1074

Congressman at Large.
 Wm. W. O'Brien, dem..... 1760 691
 John A. Logan, rep..... 1069

Congressman 13th District.
 John M. Crebs, dem..... 1786 742
 Green B. Raum, rep..... 1044

State's Attorney.
 R. W. Townshend, dem.... 1760 696
 G. Wright, rep..... 1064

Senator.
 Joseph J. R. Turney, dem... 1756 688
 Wm. H. Robinson, rep..... 1073

Representative in Legislature.
 John Landrigan, dem..... 1731 689
 Jasper Partridge, rep..... 1092

Circuit Clerk.
 John D. Martin, dem..... 1766 711
 John W. Howell, rep..... 1055

Sheriff.
 Daniel P. Eubanks, dem... 1717 664
 A. B. Rice, rep..... 1053

Coroner.
 Wesley Hillyard, dem..... 1742
 A. M. McClain, rep..... 886
 F. J. Foster, rep..... 170

Convention to Form a New Constitution.
 For..... 478
 Against..... 1706 1228

Associate Justice.
 Luke J. Bozeman, dem... 1570 387
 Henry Sumpter, rep..... 1183

ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1869.

County Judge.
 S. H. Martin, dem..... 1255
 D. M. Porter, rep..... 777

Associate Judges.
 T. M. Vineyard, dem..... 1362
 N. Caley, dem..... 1393
 D. G. Hay, rep..... 718

County Clerk.
 J. G. Powell, dem..... 1343 594
 J. E. Clifford, rep..... 748

Assessor.
 James B. Allen, dem..... 1877 679
 D. P. Gott, rep..... 698

County Superintendent of Schools.
 James I. McClintock, dem.. 1866 725
 A. Hodge, ind. dem... 641

Surveyor.
 A. U. Whiffin, ind. dem.... 1381

Donation of \$100,000 to the Evansville & Southern Illinois Railroad.
 For..... 959
 Against..... 1083 78

Licensing Groceries to Retail Ardent Spirits.
 For..... 730
 Against..... 1203 472

Member of Constitutional Convention.
 Charles E. McDowell, dem.. 1346 597
 C. R. Smith, rep..... 749

ELECTION, JULY 2, 1870.

New Constitution.
 For..... 293
 Against..... 378 85

Sections Relating to Railroads.
 For..... 468 267
 Against..... 201

Article Entitled "Counties."
 For..... 438 206
 Against..... 232

Article Entitled "Warehouses."
 For..... 500 330
 Against..... 170

Three-fifths Vote to Remove County Seats.
 For.... 522 374
 Against..... 148

Section Concerning the Illinois Central Railroad.
 For..... 639 588
 Against..... 41

Section Relating to Minority Representation.
 For..... 423 176
 Against..... 247

Section Relating to Municipal Subscriptions or Private Corporations.
 For..... 314 58
 Against..... 306

Section Relating to the Canal.
 For 542 416
 Against 126

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 6, '70.
Supreme Judge for First Grand Division.
 Sidney Breese, dem. 233

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1870.
State Treasurer.
 Charles Ridgley, dem. 1665 744
 Erastus N. Bates, rep. 921

Congressman at Large.
 Wm. B. Anderson, dem. 1660 734
 John A. Logan, rep. 926

Congressman 13th District.
 John M. Crebs, dem. 1684 783
 Daniel W. Munn, rep. 901

Senators.
 John Landrigan, dem. 1665
 John Jackson, dem. 1655
 Thomas Sheridan, rep. 891
 Mortimer O'Kean, ind. dem. 911

Representative in Legislature.
 Frank E. Hay, dem. 1707

Sheriff.
 Hail Storms, dem. 1757 948
 Oscar W. McCurdy, rep. 809

Coroner.
 Wesley Hillyard, dem. 1667

Township Organization.
 For 1252 71
 Against 1191

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1871.
Congressman at Large to fill Vacancy.
 S. S. Hayes, dem. 1048 374
 John L. Beveridge, rep. 674

County Treasurer.
 Benj. F. Logan, dem. 1151

Surveyor.
 John Mills, dem. 1093

Township Organization.
 For 1018 354
 Against 664

SPECIAL ELECTION, DEC. 1871.
County Clerk.
 Wm. H. Pearce, dem. 1094 328
 Orlando Burrell, rep. 766

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1872.
President.
 U. S. Grant, rep. 1224
 Horace Greeley, lib. rep. 1758 527
 Charles O'Connor, dem. 7

Governor.
 R. J. Oglesby, rep. 1230
 Gustavus Koerner 1797 562
 Benj. J. Wright 5

Senator.
 Thos. S. Casey, dem. 1781 543
 Hiram S. Plummer, rep. 1235

Representatives.
 Patrick Dolan, dem. 2548
 Leonidas Walker, dem. 2220 1/2
 Robert A. Anderson, rep. 3509 1/2
 Calvin Allen, ind. 686
 Ethan Allen, ind. 20 1/2
 The first three were elected.

Congressman.
 Green B. Raum, rep. 1282
 Samuel S. Marshall, dem. 1799 567

State's Attorney.
 James I. McClintock, dem. 1660 229
 Wm. H. Johnson, rep. 1331

Circuit Clerk.
 Thos. K. Wilson, dem. 1763 519
 John N. Wilson, rep. 1244

Sheriff.
 Hail Storms, dem. 1823 646
 Wm. L. Payne, rep. 1177

Coroner.
 Wesley Hillyard, dem. 1785 566
 Thos. W. Hay, rep. 1219

Clerk of the Supreme Court.
 R. A. D. Wilbanks, dem. 1792
 John W. Campbell, ind. dem. 1229
 Charles C. Fletcher 563

ELECTION, JUNE 2, 1873.
Circuit Judge.
 Tazewell B. Tanner, dem. 526
 John M. Crebs, dem. 1069 491
 James M. Pollock, dem. 52

ELECTION, NOV. 4, 1873.
County Judge.
 Samuel H. Martin, dem. 903
 Orlando Burrell, farmers' club. 1271 368

County Clerk.
 W. H. Pearce, dem. 2228

County Treasurer.
 Benj. F. Logan, dem. 2222

County Superintendent of Schools.
 Prince A. Pearce, dem. 936
 Ahart Harsha, farmers' club. 1232 296

Township Organization.
 For 1336 512
 Against 824

ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1874.

Congressman.

Green B. Raum, rep. 718
 S. S. Marshall, dem. 1210
 Wm. B. Anderson, farmers'
 club. 814

Representative in the Legislature.

A. B. Barrett, rep. 1942½
 Boon Kershaw, farmers'
 club. 1839
 H. W. Hall, farmers' club. 1065
 R. L. Meador, dem. 1547½
 J. D. Martin, dem. 2011½

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Wm. B. Powell, dem. 767
 Samuel M. Etter, rep. 1862 1095

Sheriff.

Roland G. Rice, rep. 543
 Thos. I. Porter, dem. 842
 Chas. E. Davidson, ind. 577
 Elvis Stinnett, farmers' club. 768
 Charles J. F. Wilson, "bare-
 foot"..... 38

Coroner.

H. C. Clifford, rep. 755
 M. T. Jordan, farmers' club. 846
 Gilbert Asberry, dem. 1074

ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1875.

County Treasurer.

James H. Fraser, farmers'
 club. 852
 Benj. F. Logan, dem. 1147 295

County Surveyor.

John Mills, dem. 1077 839
 Hail Storms, dem. 238

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

S. J. Tilden, dem. 2067
 R. B. Hayes, rep. 1297
 G. B. Weaver, nat. gbk. 469
 Jeremiah Black, pro. 4

Governor.

Shelby M. Cullom, rep. 1407
 Lewis Steward. 2356 949

Congressman.

Edward Bonham, rep. 1147
 Wm. B. Anderson, gbk. 761
 R. W. Townshend, dem. 1965 818

Senator.

Charles M. Lyon, rep. 1208
 Charles E. McDowell, dem. 2045
 William Oliver, gbk. 523

Representative in the Legislature.

Ross Graham, rep. 4053
 A. M. Sturman, gbk. 728½
 Henry Breeze, gbk. 710½
 Thomas Connelly, dem. 3016½
 Thomas J. Williams, dem. 2939

State's Attorney.

Leslie Durley, rep. 1372
 Prince A. Pearce, dem. 2308
 George W. Cline, ind. dem. 68

Circuit Clerk.

Thos. G. Parker, rep. 1169
 Robert F. Stewart, dem. 1953
 John N. Wilson, gbk. 749

Sheriff.

John M. Gowdy, rep. 1620
 Thomas I. Porter, dem. 2201 581

Coroner.

Frank Mitchum, rep. 1359
 Jonas J. Hon, dem. 2010
 Joseph P. Stilwell, gbk. 507

Continuance of Township Organization.

For. 1990 339
 Against. 1651

SPECIAL ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1877.

Circuit Judge.

John H. Halley, dem. 585
 Edward B. Green, rep. 658 73

ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1877.

County Judge.

S. H. Martin, dem. 936
 Orlando Burrell, gbk. 1548 612

County Clerk.

Wm. H. Pearce, dem. 2082 3044

County Treasurer.

James H. Shipley, dem. 1966
 Moscs Willis, gbk. 374

County Superintendent of Schools.

James I. McClintock, dem. 2281

Appropriation of \$531,712.18 for the State House.

For. 308
 Against. 2051 1743

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1878.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

James P. Slade, rep. 995
 Samuel M. Etter, dem. 1770
 Frank H. Hall, gbk. 298

Congressman.

R. W. Townshend, dem. 1803
 Robert Bell, rep. 974
 S. F. Crews, gbk. 287

Representative in the Legislature.

Alfred M. Green, dem. 2650
 James R. Campbell, dem. 2546½
 Charles M. Lyon, rep. 2900½
 John R. Moss, gbk. 1056½
 Green, Moss and Lyon were elected.

Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Southern Grand Division.

Jacob O. Chance, dem. 1768
 Aden Knoph, rep. 996
 J. P. Stelle, gbk. 298

Clerk of the Appellate Court.

John Q. Harmon, dem. 1762
 Benj. L. Ulen, rep. 992
 M. J. O'Harnett, gbk. 298

Sheriff.

Daniel P. Eubanks, dem. 1604
 John M. Gowdy, rep. 1234
 J. P. Stülwell, gbk. 175

Coroner.

Archy G. Foster, dem. 1804 792
 George Zeigler, rep. 1002

Constitutional Amendment, Sec. 31, Art. 4.

For. 1735 849
 Against. 886

ELECTION, JUNE 2, 1879.

Supreme Judge.

John H. Mulkey, dem. 1282
 Edward B. Green, rep. 696
 T. B. Tanner, ind. 30

Circuit Judge.

Chauncey S. Conger, dem. 1655
 Thomas S. Casey, dem. 1453
 William C. Jones, dem. 1298
 Benson Wood, rep. 662
 James C. Allen, ind. dem. 190
 William G. Bowman. 236
 Cloyd Crouch, ind. gbk. 55

ELECTION, NOV. 4, 1879.

County Treasurer.

Erwin W. Gaston, dem. 530

County Surveyor.

Robert N. Johnson, dem. 533

ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1830.

President.

J. A. Garfield, rep. 1812
 W. S. Hancock, dem. 2591 779

Governor.

Shelby M. Cullom, rep. 1811
 Lyman Trumbull, dem. 2583
 Alson J. Streeter, gbk. 374

Congressman.

Charles W. Pavey, rep. 1818
 R. W. Townshend, dem. 2578
 Samuel E. Flannigan, gbk. 256

Senator.

Leslie Durley, rep. 1819
 John C. Edwards, dem. 2528
 John W. Stone, gbk. 291

Representatives in the Legislature.

Charles T. Strattan, rep. 5385½
 R. A. D. Wilbanks, dem. 3671½
 Samuel H. Martin, dem. 8896
 John R. Moss, gbk. 889½
 The first three were elected.

State's Attorney.

Nathaniel Holderby, rep. 1851
 Prince A. Pearce, dem. 2589 788

Circuit Clerk.

John H. Miller, rep. 1851
 James H. Shipley, dem. 2686 835

County Olerk.

James M. Jordan, rep. 2128
 John R. Kuykendall, dem. 2476

Sheriff.

John P. Newman, rep. 1604
 Leroy L. Staley, dem. 2050
 Daniel P. Eubanks, ind. 620
 Phillip Sheriden, gbk. 329

Coroner.

Wm. H. Handley, rep. 1799
 William Truex, dem. 2566
 Joseph Garrison, gbk. 61

Amendment to Sec. 8, Art. 10, of Constitution.

For. 2043 661
 Against. 1382

SPECIAL ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1881.

Circuit Clerk.

John D. Martin, dem. 1167 490
 J. E. Clifford, rep. 747

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 4, 1882.

Live Stock Running at Large.

For. 2684 2192
 Against. 492

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1882.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Henry Raab, dem. 2226 823
 Charles T. Strattan, rep. 1403

<i>State Treasurer.</i>		<i>County Judge.</i>		
Alfred Orendorff, dem.....	2259	878	J. R. Williams, dem.....	2794
John C. Smith, rep.....	1881		<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Daniel McLaughlin, ind....	83		J. R. Kuykendall, dem.....	2777
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>		
R. W. Townshend, dem....	2329	959	Leroy L. Staley, dem.....	1998
George Ross, rep.....	1870		Orlando Burrell, ind.....	1659
<i>Representative.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>		
Lowry Hay, dem.....	8527½		G. W. Haynie, dem.....	2157
F. W. Cox, dem.....	2371½		Charles Gilbert, rep.....	1461
Wm. H. Johnson, rep....	4027		<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Wm. M. Gowdy, pro.....	928½		Arthur S. Harsha, dem....	2684
<i>Appellate Clerk, 4th District.</i>				
R. A. D. Wilbanks, dem....	2298	998		
Alex. M. Wilson, rep.....	1800			

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. I. McClintock, Democrat.....	1838—32
— Brocket, Republican	1806

Ceding Illinois and Michigan Canal to United States, and Appropriation to State House, a large majority against both propositions.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Following are classified lists of all the county officers and representatives, so far as obtainable, from the organization of the county to date.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1816-'7.—John Slocumb, Willis Hargrave, Joseph Pumroy.
- 1818.—Daniel McHenry, Willis Hargrave, James A. Richardson, John B. Stowall, Stephen Stanley, Daniel Hay, Moses Thompson.
- 1819.—Daniel McHenry, James A. Richardson, James Hannah, John C. Slocumb.
- 1820.—Daniel McHenry, John C. Slocumb, James A. Richardson.
- 1821.—Joseph Pumroy, James A. Richardson, James Pierce.
- 1822.—Joseph Pumroy, James A. Richardson, James Pierce, Daniel McHenry, Samuel Hughes.
- 1823.—Daniel McHenry, John Archer, Samuel Hughes.
- 1824.—Daniel McHenry, Samuel Hughes, Samuel Bozeman, William Nevitt, Alexander Trousdale.

- 1825.—William Nevitt, Alexander Trousdale, Samuel Hughes.
- 1826.—Samuel Hughes, Alexander Trousdale, William Nevitt, Daniel McHenry, Abel Rice.
- 1827.—Abel Rice, Alexander Trousdale, Daniel McHenry.
- 1828.—Daniel McHenry, Abel Rice, Alexander Trousdale, John Phipps, Josiah McKnight, John Haynes.
- 1829-'31.—John Phipps, Josiah McKnight, John Haynes.
- 1832.—John Phipps, Josiah McKnight, Hugh Wasson, Andrew Storey.
- 1833.—Josiah McKnight, Hugh Wasson, Andrew Storey.
- 1834.—Josiah McKnight, Hugh Wasson, Andrew Storey, Henry P. Anderson, John T. Lawler.
- 1835.—Josiah McKnight, John T. Lawler, Henry P. Anderson.
- 1836.—Josiah McKnight, Henry P. Anderson, John T. Lawler, Samuel Hughes.
- 1837.—Samuel Hughes, Henry P. Anderson, John T. Lawler.
- 1838.—John T. Lawler, Henry P. Anderson, Samuel Hughes, John Storey, Benjamin A. Latimer.
- 1839.—John Storey, Benjamin A. Latimer, Samuel Hughes, Josiah McKnight.
- 1840-'1.—Samuel Hughes, Josiah McKnight, Benjamin A. Latimer.
- 1842.—Josiah McKnight, Benjamin A. Latimer, Samuel Hughes, Asa Ross.
- 1843.—Samuel Hughes, Benjamin A. Latimer, Asa Ross, Abel Rice.
- 1844.—Samuel Hughes, Abel Rice, Asa Ross.
- 1845.—Asa Ross, Abel Rice, A. S. Staley, Wm. L. Garrison.
- 1846-'9.—Ahart S. Staley, Wm. L. Garrison, J. H. Reeves.
- 1850-'3.—Solomon Vories, Asa Mitchell, Nathaniel Blackford.
- 1853-'7.—Reuben Emerson, George Patrick, Joshua C. Bean.
- 1858-'64.—Wm. P. Garrison, John Hunsinger, Austin Hill.
- 1865.—George Williams, Austin Hill, John Hunsinger.
- 1865-'68.—Wm. Thomas, Samuel Absher, Samuel J. Foster.
- 1868.—Wm. Thomas, Samuel Absher, Samuel J. Foster, Luke J. Bozeman.
- 1869.—Wm. J. Thomas, S. J. Bozeman, S. J. Foster, Samuel H. Martin, Thomas M. Vineyard, Nathan Caley.
- 1870-'2.—Samuel H. Martin, Thomas M. Vineyard, Nathan Caley.

This year township organization was adopted by the county,

and a Board of Supervisors took the place of County Commissioners' Court.

SUPERVISORS.

1872.—W. W. Gray, Chairman, Gray; Orlando Burrell, Carmi; C. C. Green, Herald's Prairie; J. Q. Gaston, Concord; J. W. McHenry, Hawthorne; James Finch, Phillips; James Fraser, Mill Shoals; Ezekiel Hunsinger, Burnt Prairie; James McNabb, Indian Creek; Samuel J. Foster, Enfield;

1873.—W. W. Gray, Chairman, Gray; E. Hunsinger, Burnt Prairie; James Finch, Joseph Elliott, Phillips; C. C. Green, Herald's Prairie; John W. McHenry, John Land, Hawthorne; Jonah Morlan, Samuel J. Foster, Enfield; O. Burrell, Carmi; James McNabb, A. L. Trousdale, Indian Creek; James Fraser, Mill Shoals; Alexander Miller, J. Q. Gaston, Emma.

1874.—W. W. Gray, Chairman, Gray; Joseph Elliott, Daniel Charles, Phillips; John Land, Hawthorne; Alexandra Williams, Emma; Ezekiel Hunsinger, George Randolph, Burnt Prairie; James K. Phillips, Christian Cook, Carmi; C. C. Green, Herald's Prairie; James H. Fraser, Marcus Steel, Mill Shoals; Jonah Morlan, Enfield; A. L. Trousdale, John Cook, Indian Creek;

1875.—C. Cook, Frank J. Foster, Chairman, Carmi; George Randolph, George W. Staley, Burnt Prairie; Daniel Charles, Phillips; C. C. Green, John A. Spence, Herald's Prairie; John Cook, Henry Wakeford, Indian Creek; Alexander Williams, Emma; Samuel J. Foster, Enfield; H. A. Woodward, Gray; John R. Jones, John Land, Hawthorne; James H. Fraser, Marcus Steel, Mill Shoals.

1876.—Frank J. Foster, Chairman, Carmi; H. A. Woodward, G. W. Webb, Gray; Daniel Charles, John W. Armstrong, Phillips; John R. Jones, Hawthorne; William J. Smith, Alexander Williams, Emma; George W. Staley, John Hunsinger, Burnt Prairie; John A. Spence, Frank W. Davis, Herald's Prairie; James H. Fraser, Mill Shoals; Samuel J. Foster, M. A. Miller, Enfield; Henry Wakefield, Indian Creek.

1877.—Frank J. Foster, Carmi; Mark A. Miller, Enfield; Henry Wakeford, T. S. Barnes, Indian Creek; F. W. Davis, Herald's Prairie; G. W. Webb, Chairman, Gray; John W. Armstrong, James Finch, Phillips; Alexander L. Garrison, Alexander Williams, Emma; Thomas Randolph, Burnt Prairie; Wm. H. Robinson, Mill Shoals; John Land, Hawthorne.

1878—G. W. Webb, Chairman, Gray; James Finch, Daniel Charles, Phillips; Elvis Stinnett, J. P. Stilwell, Hawthorne; Alexander Williams, Emma; Thomas Randolph, Wm. M. Funkhouser, Burnt Prairie; Frank J. Foster, Carmi; F. W. Davis, Leonard Pyle, Herald's Prairie; Wm. H. Robinson, Mill Shoals; M. A. Miller, Enfield; T. S. Barnes, Indian Creek.

1879.—G. W. Webb, Chairman, Gray; Daniel Charles, Samuel Goodman, Phillips; J. P. Stilwell, Hawthorne; Alexander Williams, J. M. Jackson, Emma; Frank J. Foster, Carmi; Leonard Pyle, Herald's Prairie; W. H. Robinson, Isaac E. Brown, Mill Shoals; M. A. Miller, Enfield; T. S. Barnes, Indian Creek; Wm. M. Funkhouser, Burnt Prairie.

1880.—Samuel Goodman, D. C. Davenport, Phillips; J. P. Stilwell, George L. Allen, Hawthorne; William M. Funkhouser, Joseph Hunsinger, Burnt Prairie; Frank J. Foster, Christian Cook, Chairman, Carmi; Leonard Pyle, Jonathan L. Dagley, Herald's Prairie; Isaac E. Brown, Mill Shoals; Mark A. Miller, Enfield; T. S. Barnes, Indian Creek; Alexander Williams, Emma; William H. Gilbert, Gray.

1881.—Christian Cook, Jacob E. Ziegler, Joseph Pfister, Carmi; William H. Gilbert, Gray; George L. Allen, Hawthorne; Joseph Hunsinger, Burnt Prairie; Jonathan B. Dagley, Leonard Pyle, Herald's Prairie; M. A. Miller, Enfield; T. S. Barnes, Chairman, Indian Creek; Geo. W. Nicks, Mill Shoals; Wesley McCallister, J. M. Jackson, Emma; John W. Armstrong, D. C. Davenport, Phillips.

1882.—T. S. Barnes, Alfred Pearce, Indian Creek; W. H. Gilbert, Gray; John W. Armstrong, J. M. Hon, Phillips; Geo. L. Allen, John M. Simpson, Hawthorne; Joseph Hunsinger, Benj. F. F. Reeves, Burnt Prairie; Jacob O. Ziegler, Elvis Stinnett, Chairman, J. Press Newman, Assistant, Joseph Pfister, Assistant, Carmi; Leonard Pyle, Herald's Prairie; Geo. W. Nicks, Mill Shoals; Mark A. Miller, Enfield; John Epley, Emma.

COUNTY CLERKS (formerly CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT).

James Ratcliff.....	1816-'48	J. G. Powell.....	1865-'70
Isaac Mitchell.....	1849-'51	Wm. H. Pearce.....	1871-'79
R. S. Graham.....	1852-'64	J. R. Kuykendall.....	1880-

TREASURERS.

Daniel Hay.....	1816	D. Hay.....	1849
Benjamin R. Smith.....	1819	Joseph Meador.....	1851
John McHenry.....	"	J. B. Byram.....	1858
James Higginson.....	1824	J. S. Anderson.....	1857
George McHenry.....	1828	Thos. J. Renshaw.....	1859
David Philips.....	1830	A. R. Logan.....	1863
Nathaniel Blackford.....	1832	Michael S. Brockett.....	1867
John McCoun.....	1834	James B. Allen.....	1869
Nathaniel Blackford.....	1836	B. F. Logan.....	1871
Milton B. Gowdy.....	1838	James H. Shipley.....	1877
William Little.....	1840	E. W. Gaston.....	1879
James T. Ratcliff.....	1844		

SHERIFFS.

Benj. R. Smith.....	1816	T. W. Stone.....	1858
Daniel Hay.....	1820	John G. Powell.....	1860
Geo. B. Hargrave.....	1824	T. W. Stone.....	1862
Hosea Pearce.....	1830	Thos. J. Renshaw.....	1864
John Phipps.....	1840	J. D. Martin.....	1866
John B. Blackford.....	1846	D. P. Eubanks.....	1868
Abraham C. Miller.....	1848	Hail Storms.....	1870
D. G. Hay.....	1850	Thos. I. Porter.....	1874
George R. Logan.....	1851	D. P. Eubanks.....	1878
Wm. S. Eubanks.....	1858	Leroy L. Staley.....	1880
John G. Powell.....	1856		

COORONERS.

T. W. Stone.....	1850	Wesley Hilliard.....	1866
J. R. McClelland.....	1854	Gilbert Asberry.....	1874
Samuel Moore.....	1856	Jonas J. Hon.....	1876
E. W. Gaston.....	1860	A. G. Foster.....	1878
Wesley Hilliard.....	1862	Wm. Truex.....	1880
M. M. Doyle.....	1864		

SURVEYORS.

Wm. Hosick.....	1819	Hail Storms.....	1861
John Storms.....	1849	A. U. Whiffin.....	1869
John Mills.....	1859	R. N. Johnson.....	1879

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS (since 1860, SUPERINTENDENTS).

John Phipps.....	1835	C. E. McDowell.....	1863
Wm. S. Hay.....	1846	J. I. McClintock.....	1869
Henry P. Anderson.....	1847	Ahart Harsha.....	1873
Alex. F. Trousdale.....	1848	J. I. McClintock.....	1877
R. S. Graham.....	1851		

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

John M. Robinson.....		John M. Crebs.....	1860
Edwin B. Webb.....		Thos. S. Casey.....	1864
Aaron Shaw.....		R. W. Townsend.....	1868
Edwin Kitchell.....		J. I. McClintock.....	1873
L. J. S. Turney.....	1851	P. A. Pearce.....	1876
James S. Robinson.....	1852		

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Thomas Towles.....	1817	Wm. Wilson.....	1841
Jephthah Hardin.....	1818	S. S. Marshall.....	1851
Thos. C. Browne.....	1819	Downing Baugh.....	1855
Wm. Wilson.....	1820	Edwin Beecher.....	"
James O. Wattles.....	1825	James M. Pollock.....	1865
Wm. Wilson.....	1827	T. B. Tanner.....	1878
Justin Harlan.....	1835	C. S. Conger.....	1879
Alex. F. Grant.....	1835		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Rutledge.....	1816-'23	James Rutledge.....	1825
Lowry Hay.....	1816	A. Grant.....	1825-'26
M. Thompson.....	1816-'18	Benjamin Brocket.....	1825
Richard Graham.....	1817-'18	Peter Kershaw.....	1826
George McKenzie.....	1817-'20	Thomas Beecher.....	1826-'27
Stephen Stanley.....	1817-'23	Amaziah Treat.....	1826
Alexander Trousdale.....	1818-'21	William Emmerson.....	1828-'29
" ".....	1823-'25	Samuel Hughes.....	1828-'35
" ".....	1829-'31	Nathaniel Blackford.....	1828-'35
Daniel Hay.....	1818	John McCown.....	1828-'32
Robert Shipley.....	1818-'22	A. Garrison.....	1828
Lewis Watkins.....	1818-'19	" ".....	1820-'31
Reuben S. Spencer.....	1818-'19	John M. Clark.....	1829
James A. Richardson.....	1819	John G. Cooper.....	1829
David W. McLin.....	1819-'23	Charles Lee.....	1829
Ambrose Maulding.....	1819-'20	F. B. Brocket.....	1829-'30
James Bryant.....	1819	Joseph F. Moorehane.....	1829-'32
John Lucas.....	1820-'25	Abel Rice.....	1831-'35
James Hanna.....	1820	Jacob Wilson.....	1831-'33
Alexander Logan.....	1820-'9	Seth Hargrave.....	1832-'35
Wilson Henderson.....	1820	Reuben Long.....	1832-'35
William Nevitt.....	1820-'23	Jehiel H. Reeves.....	1832-'33
John Elliott.....	1820-'27	Mat. Wilson.....	1833-'34
Robert Davis.....	1820-'22	John Melvin.....	1833
" ".....	1824-'46	James Grimes.....	1833-'34
J. Gillison.....	1821-'22	William T. Page.....	1833-'35
" ".....	1824-'25	John Beard.....	1834
William P. Cain.....	1822-'24	James Vickers.....	1834
N. Nall.....	1822	William Mavity.....	1834
" ".....	1824	James Walker.....	1835
" ".....	1826	Antony L. Hamilton.....	1834
John Crow.....	1822-'25	George Hunsinger.....	1835
" ".....	1827-'29	William W. George.....	1835
James Gray.....	1824-'27	William Daniels.....	1835

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Shadrach Bond.....	1812-'14	} Delegates from Illinois Territory.	
Benj. Stephenson.....	1814-'16		
Nathaniel Pope.....	1816-18		
Daniel P. Cook.....	18 8-'27	Wm. J. Allen.....	1861-'65
Joseph Duncan.....	1827-'33	A. J. Kuykendall.....	1865-'67
Zadok Casey.....	1833-'43	Green B. Raum.....	1867-'69
John McClernand.....	1843-'51	John M. Crebs.....	1869-'73
Willis Allen.....	1851-'55	S. S. Marshall.....	1873-'75
S. S. Marshall.....	1855-'59	Wm. B. Anderson.....	1875-'77
John A. Logan.....	1859-'61	R. W. Townshend.....	1877-'83

STATE SENATORS.

Benj. Talbott.....1812-'15	} Members of the Territorial Council.
T. C. Browne.....1816-'18	
Willis Hargrave.....1818-'20	S. H. Martin.....1856-'60
Leonard White.....1820-'24	Hugh Gregg.....1860-'64
Daniel Hay.....1824-'28	John W. Wescott.....1864-'68
Wm. McHenry.....1828-'32	J. J. R. Turney.....1868-'70
Wm. H. Davidson.....1832-'42	John Jackson.....1870-'72
Edwin B. Webb.....1842-'48	John Landrigan....." "
J. P. Hardy.....1848-'50	Thomas S. Casey.....1872-'76
Hugh Gregg.....1850-'52	C. E. McDowell.....1876-'80
A. P. Corder.....1854-'56	John C. Edwards.....1880-'82

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Alex. Wilson.....1812-'14	John E. Whiting.....1856-'58
Philip Trammel....." "	John G. Powell.....1858-'60
" ".....1814-'16	James M. Sharp.....1860-'62
Thos. C. Browne....." "	C. S. Conger.....1862-'64
Seth Gard.....1816-'18	Jonathan Shelby.....1864-'66
Wm. McHenry.....1818-'20	Patrick Dolan.....1866-'68
Alex. Philips.....1820-'22	John Landrigan.....1868-'70
John Emmet.....1822-'24	Frank E. Hay.....1870-'72
Geo. B. Logan.....1824-'26	Leonidas Walker.....1872-'74
Alex. Philips....." "	Robert S. Anderson....." "
Wm. McHenry.....1826-'28	Patrick Dolan....." "
John Ridgway....." "	Hiram W. Hall.....1874-'76
Wm. Eubanks.....1828-'32	Amos B. Barrett....." "
John C. Gowdy.....1832-'34	Boon Kershaw....." "
Edwin B. Webb.....1834-'36	Ross Graham.....1876-'78
John C. McCoun.....1836-'38	Thos. Connelly....." "
Alex. Philips.....1838-'42	Thos. J. Williams....." "
John S. Lawler.....1842-'44	Alfred M. Green.....1878-'80
R. Emerson.....1844-'46	John R. Mo's....." "
S. S. Hayes.....1846-'50	Chas. M. Lyon....." "
S. H. Martin.....1850-'52	Samuel H. Martin.....1880-'82
Daniel L. Jones.....1852-'54	R. A. D. Wilbanks....." "
S. H. Martin.....1854-'56	Charles T. Strattan....." "

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, ETC.

1818.—Samuel Snowden Hayes and Daniel Hay. Convention assembled at Kaskaskia in July.

1862.—Thomas W. Stone, representing the counties of Wabash and White.

1870.—Charles E. McDowell, representing White and Edwards counties.

1867-'8.—Jasper Partridge was a member of the State Board of Equalization.

John D. Martin, Circuit Clerk, was born in Grayville, Edwards Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1832, the son of William and Catharine (Dunlap) Martin. His father was a native of Tennessee, and settled on a farm which is now a part of Grayville, about 1810. John D. was

raised on a farm. At the age of ten his mother died, and at fourteen his father died, and he lived with an uncle until he was nineteen years of age. As he grew up he gradually adopted various mercantile callings, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and at the organization of the regiment he was elected Adjutant. An account of the battles in which this regiment was engaged is given in the chapter on the war. Mr. Martin was a faithful officer, and was in the field for three long years, except what little time he was at home obtaining recruits. He was mustered out July 1, 1865, when he returned home. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of White County, and in 1868 Clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he had until 1872; he then followed farming or book-keeping until 1876, and next was Deputy County Clerk three years; in 1880 he was appointed County Clerk by the Board of Supervisors, and July 23, 1881, he was appointed Circuit Clerk by the Circuit Judges, and at the regular election in the fall following he was chosen to the same position, which he now holds. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Martin has been School Director at Grayville, and in Carmi he has had this office five years, and been a member of the City Council two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has a brother living, George William Martin, a miller and lumberman at Grayville, and he has two sisters residing at the same place. Feb. 17, 1863, Mr. Martin married Emily D., daughter of Dr. Archie Spring, of Albion, and a native of Edwards County. Her parents were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Martin's children are Horace W., Emily, Annie J., John D., and Edith,—all at home. The family residence is at the northwest (or west) corner of the Public Square.

Hon. Samuel H. Martin, one of the most eminent men of White County for his public services and historical knowledge, was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 18, 1821. At the age of two years he was sent by his parents to a childless uncle to be reared and educated. In the fall of 1830 he was brought by this uncle to White County, who located where Grayville now stands. He remained with this family until April 18, 1838, when he struck out for himself as a common laborer; was engaged in following the river and other manual labor in and about Grayville until August, 1843, when he was elected Constable for Grayville Precinct. Took an active part in the canvass of 1844 as an advocate of Polk and Dallas, and in the summer of 1845 was appointed

Postmaster by Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General. At the August election that year he was elected Justice of the Peace for that precinct.

On the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, President Polk assigned him a position in the regular army as Second Lieutenant, which he accepted, and General Scott's army at Vera Cruz; was engaged in the capture of the city of Mexico and other battles, remaining with that division of the army until the close of the war. On his return home in August, 1848, he opened a small grocery in Grayville, in which business he was successful.

In 1850 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from White County, and served in the session of 1851 and the extra session of 1852; was re-elected from Wabash and White counties in November, 1854, and in 1856 to the State Senate, in which he served four years. He then retired from politics, as well as from commercial business, and moved upon a farm in Wood's Prairie, Edwards County, where he remained in agricultural pursuits for four years. While here the civil war drew so hard on the available muscle of the country that it became impossible for him to hire sufficient help; he became discouraged, sold the farm, and in November, 1864, resumed business in Grayville. The next year he was re-elected Justice of the Peace. Meanwhile he continued in the mercantile business until 1869, when he was elected County Judge, and he closed his business in Grayville and removed to Carmi, where he has since resided. He was elected Police Magistrate of this city in 1874, and in 1878 Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James S. Boyd. In 1880 he was again elected to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, to represent the Forty-sixth District—the counties of Jefferson, Hamilton and White.

Judge Martin has always been a Jacksonian Democrat, steady in his principles and prompt to his word. He has been a public benefactor in more ways than one, sacrificing much of his time and money. He has been the leading man in White County to procure the building of the first railroad through the same. Besides, he has been a man of singular misfortune, having lost three sons by drowning. Thomas J., his eldest son, and Samuel H., his third, were drowned in the Big Wabash River, opposite Grayville, June 20, 1865, at the ages of sixteen and ten respectively. Thomas J. was drowned in the act of rescuing the younger brother. Again, June 14, 1873, the second son, Franklin Pierce, a young man twenty

years of age, was drowned in the Little Wabash River, at the mill-dam in Carmi. The two elder sons were young men of great promise, and their death was a great loss to the community. At the time of the accidents, Thomas was at home on a vacation, from a school he was attending in Philadelphia, and Franklin was a writer in the county clerk's office.

Judge Martin was married June 25, 1846, to Mary Jane Hughes, of Grayville, and a native of Philadelphia; and of their seven children the following four are living—Margaret Catharine, the wife of Leroy L. Staley, Sheriff of White County; Charles Henry, a cadet at West Point; Cordelia and Willie, at home.

Leroy L. Staley was born in this county near Carmi, Jan. 6, 1851, and is a son of G. S. Staley, one of White County's most prominent citizens, of whom a sketch will be found in another department of this book. He made his home with his father till he was twenty-one years of age, and with him learned the miller's trade. After leaving home he went to Phillipstown and there ran the steam grist-mills about six months. He then returned to Carmi and operated his father's mill some five years, and then engaged in the grocery and provision business about three years. His first political fight for himself was when he was only a little past twenty; he was elected Mayor of Carmi. His opponents were John D. Martin and Dr. Cook; but he had a combined vote of fifty-six over the two. Mr. Staley served as Mayor two years, then ran for Sheriff, but was beaten forty-four votes in the nominating convention. The next election he was nominated over the same men by a vote of fifty-six; this resulted in his election, with a majority of 372 in the county. The last nomination he was again chosen by a majority of 381, and was re-elected Nov. 7, 1882, to the same office. Dec. 11, 1873, he married Miss Maggie C. Martin, daughter of Judge Martin, of this city. Mr. S is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL.

It is not with any pleasure that we record dark deeds; but every one will consider a local history incomplete did it not give some account of the principal crimes committed in the community. Probably the principal value of such a record as this is to fix dates and correct wrong impressions. We arrange the cases here chronologically.

THE FIRST MURDER CASE.

Aug. 31, 1824, Frederick Cotner, Hugh Shipley, Robert Shipley, Sr., and Robert Shipley, Jr., were indicted for the murder of William McKee. Cotner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The following is a record of the case:

"A record of the trial and conviction of Frederick Cotner for the murder of William McKee.

"Be it remembered that at a special term of the White County Circuit Court, held in Carmi on Monday, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled 'An act regulating and defining the duties of the justices of the Supreme Court,' approved March the twenty-first, in the year of our Lord 1819, before the Honorable William Wilson, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, and Presiding Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit; Ezra Bastick, Foreman; John M. Stokes, John Chism, Robert Davis, William Hurst, Christopher Nations, Joel Herrold, Thomas R. Ezell, Thomas Brocket, Richard Harris, William Willis, Isaac Mason, Eli Stewart, John Hesty, James Jagers Josiah McKnight, William Rearden, John Barbre, and Richard Tower, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, then and there impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire for the body of the county of White, retired to consult of presentments, etc.

"And afterward, to-wit. on Thursday, the thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

a little above the right eye of him, the said William McKee, then and there, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said William McKee, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Frederick Cotner, in and upon the said right side of the forehead of him, the said William McKee, a little above the right eye of him, the said William McKee, one mortal wound of the depth of four inches, and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound, he, the said William McKee, from the said fifth day of August, in the year aforesaid, until the seventh day of the same month of August, in the same year, in the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, on which seventh day of August, in the year aforesaid, the said William McKee, in the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, of the mortal wound aforesaid, died; and that the aforesaid Hugh Shipley, Robert Shipley, Sr., and Robert Shipley, Jr., then and there feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, helping, and abetting and comforting, assisting and maintaining the said Frederick Cotner, the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Frederick Cotner, Hugh Shipley, Robert Shipley, Sr., and Robert Shipley Jr., then and there in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

“JOHN M. ROBINSON, *Circuit Attorney.*”

“And afterward, to-wit, on Thursday, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, before the Honorable William Wilson, Judge aforesaid, here cometh Frederick Cotner, under the custody of the sheriff of the county aforesaid, in whose custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, for the cause aforesaid, he had been before committed, being brought to the bar here in his proper person by the said sheriff, to whom he is also here committed. And forthwith being demanded concerning the premises in the said indictment above specified and charged upon him, how he will acquit himself thereof, he saith that he is not guilty thereof, and thereof for good and evil he puts himself upon the country, and John M. Robinson, Esq.,

Circuit Attorney, who prosecutes for the people of the State of Illinois, doth the like; therefore let a jury thereupon here immediately come, of free and lawful men of the neighborhood, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known. And the jurors of the said jury, by the sheriff for this purpose impaneled and returned, to-wit: Phillip Patton, Henry McMurtery, Jehiel H. Reoner, Abner Flanders, Elisha Smith, Seth Hargrave, James Mays, John Stum, Hugh Wasson, William Knight, Isaac Veach and John Rankin, who, being elected, tried and sworn to speak the truth of and concerning the premises, upon their oaths, say that the said Frederick Cotner is guilty, James Mays, Foreman, and thereupon the prisoner was remanded to jail.

‘ And afterward, to-wit, on Thursday, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, before the Honorable William Wilson, Judge, aforesaid, it is ordered that the sheriff forthwith have the prisoner, Frederick Cotner, here before the court, whereupon the aforesaid Frederick Cotner was brought here into court. And it was demanded of him, the said Frederick Cotner, if he hath or knoweth anything to say wherefore the court here ought not, upon the premises and verdict aforesaid, proceed to judgment and execution against him, who nothing further saith, unless as he before hath said, whereupon all and singular the premises being seen, and by the court here fully understood, it is considered by the court here that the said Frederick Cotner be taken from hence to the jail of the county, and from thence to some convenient place, within one mile of the town of Carmi, in this county, and there, on the twenty-first day of the present month (September), and between the hours of eleven o’clock in the forenoon and three o’clock in the afternoon, that he suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the sheriff execute this sentence.’

Cotner was tried and sentenced in the north room of the old log portion of the residence now occupied by Robert Stewart. He was taken to the chosen place of public execution on the hill northwest of the court-house about forty or fifty rods, escorted upon the scaffold, and the rope placed about his neck, when, lo! there came hither a messenger from the Governor, bearing a reprieve! On this slender contingency of the messenger’s safe arrival before the fatal trap was sprung did the life of the poor prisoner hang. The Governor was satisfied that some of the witnesses bore false testimony, which should have been rejected by the court. Cotner

remained in this region for a few years, and then left for other parts.

MERIDITH AND MARTIN, 1831.

Some time in August, 1831, one Saturday night about 12 o'clock, the cry of murder rang out upon the midnight air. It was clearly the voice of a woman. As the night was very dark no investigation was made till morning. It was ascertained that in a drunken family quarrel the night before, William Eubanks had been slain by the hands of Charles Kershaw, and William Meridith and Jack Martin were accessories to the homicide. It was the murdered man's wife that aroused the neighborhood. Meridith and Martin were captured that night, but Kershaw made his escape and finally died in Texas. Meridith and Martin were tried in their preliminary examination before David Thompson, then a Justice of the Peace in Edwards County, and committed to jail at Albion by that good citizen, Major James Stephenson acting as Constable by special appointment. At a final trial William Meridith was sent to the penitentiary for five years, and Jack Martin for two years; but they were pardoned out by the Governor in less than twelve months. Meridith went to Texas and Martin to Arkansas, and each have long since crossed beyond the river.

WILLIAM B. LEDBETTER, 1834.

In April, 1834, William B. Ledbetter was indicted for murder, on change of venue from Gallatin County. As it is the only case of hanging in this county a full account is here given.

After the adjournment of court, the condemned man was guarded into the court-house by armed men, the county having no jail. Colonel Hosea Pearce, the Sheriff of the county, selected the place of execution at a point some 400 yards northeast from the present fair grounds, and had a scaffold erected in the woods, some sixty yards from the present State roads, leading southwest in a line with the main street of the city of Carmi. On the 30th of April, 1834, an immense crowd of people assembled in Carmi to witness the execution. At the appointed time, the armed militia formed at the court-house, when the condemned man was brought out and seated in a wagon, the militia formed a hollow square around the wagon. The cortege moved in solemn step to the music, to wit: the muffled drum and the shrill note of the fife playing the dead march.

On arriving at the place of execution the militia held their position—a hollow square around the scaffold. The condemned man walked up to the platform with unfaltering step and took his seat. The Rev. Charles Slocumb delivered an appropriate prayer, and proceeded to preach a powerful sermon to the vast concourse present. While he was preaching, a gun in the hands of Wm. Doshier, one of the guard, was accidentally discharged, but without injury to any one, the ball taking effect in one of the posts of the scaffold. At the conclusion of the address, the hour had arrived when the immortal soul of Wm. B. Ledbetter should depart from earth and appear before that tribunal from whose judgment there is no appeal. His arms were pinioned, the black cap drawn over his face, and his position taken on the fatal trap.

The sheriff failed to sever the cord that held the trap until he made the the third blow, when down shot the body through the drop. He died without much struggling, and in about twenty-four minutes the body was lowered and placed in a plain coffin, and by Colonel Pearce delivered to the wife of the deceased. She, with her little son, was there with a wagon drawn by a yoke of small oxen, awaiting the sad result that would make her a widow and her children orphans. After the coffin was put into the wagon, she and her little son started for their home in Gallatin County, some six miles from Elizabethtown, now Hardin County, and near the Cave in Rock. That night they camped out by the roadside, near New Haven, as no person would let them stay in their house all night.

The charge against William B. Ledbetter was for killing his brother on Christmas day at his father's house. He and his father had some dispute, and William was ordered from the premises. When in the act of leaving his brother took up the quarrel of his father, and the result was that he stabbed his brother with a knife, with fatal effect.

JAMES STANLEY, 1845.

Some time in the fall of 1845, while Daniel Charles and wife were absent from home, his house was burnt with all its contents; not only were the house and contents lost, but quite a sum of money was added to the loss. It was a crushing misfortune to the family; they lost all the savings of thirty years' hard toil upon the farm. All they had left, except a spotless reputation, was the land with a crop growing thereon. The sequel of the conflagration

proved to be a case of the most damnable arson. A young nephew of old man Charles, by the name of James Stanley, whose father lived on and owned an adjoining farm, left home and became a stage driver on the line from Grayville to Mt. Carmel. A few weeks after the fire, in making up his outfit for the approaching winter, he made some purchases at the store of S. H. Martin, in Grayville, giving in payment for the goods a Peruvian dollar, which Martin kept as a pocket-piece of rare coin. One day, while exhibiting this dollar in the presence of his friends, Daniel Charles among the number, Charles sought Martin privately to learn from whom he secured that piece of money. The answer was, "James Stanley." From this circumstance, Charles followed Stanley to Mt. Carmel, where he was boarding, and in his trunk found all the money that he supposed lost in his burned house, less some \$30. Stanley was arrested on the arrival of the stage from Grayville, was tried for arson, committed to the jail at Carmi, and, on change of venue to Wabash County, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of three years. Owing to family influence he was pardoned out, and after his discharge, became a hardened wretch and desperado. He went South during the war, and became a guerrilla of the most desperate character.

HENRY VOLTZ, 1852.

In the fall of 1852, an Irishman, name unknown, was killed one half mile south of Roland by a German named Henry Voltz. The circumstances, as related by ex-Sheriff Daniel P. Eubanks, of Indian Creek Township, and who resides about one and a half miles west of the scene of the murder, are as follows:

The German, Henry Voltz, was a chicken-buyer by trade. He would make five or six trips a year, buying chickens through the country, north of Shawneetown, and taking them to New Orleans, where he would sell them to produce merchants. It is said that he often brought some one along with him on his trips, but he always returned *alone* to New Orleans. The Irishman above referred to was a teamster in New Orleans, who had sold his team, had about \$200 in money, and desired to buy other horses. The German urged him to go with him to Southern Illinois and Indiana, promising to show him where he could buy fine horses at a low price.

The Irishman was soon persuaded to make the trip, and together

they embarked. They landed at Shawneetown, and proceeded northward into the southern part of White County, this being before the days of railroads, and there being no stages, and but few horses, or other modes of conveyance. They were last seen in Gallatin County, near Alex. Swan's place, near what is now Oak Grove Church. In this county they were noticed together at the Mitchell school-house, adjacent to the residence of Asa Mitchell, who is still living in Indian Creek Township. It was raining at this time. Half an hour later the German was observed running back alone, very much frightened, and inquiring the way to Dr. James Pearce's. It seems he had lost his way in the rain. It was noticed at this time that he had on the Irishman's coat, a fact which attracted considerable attention from the fact that Voltz was a large, thick-set man, while the coat was made to fit the Irishman, a very small, thin man. Voltz was also carrying a hatchet and a carpet-sack.

He made his way to the store of Moses Pearce, about three quarters of a mile from the scene of the murder, and deposited \$30, which was to be used in buying chickens. At Pearce's, however, he had no coat on, and it was afterward found, hid in a hollow tree, where he had secreted it. Voltz bought up the number of chickens he wanted and returned to Shawneetown. Here he inquired for the Irishman, and seemed angry he had not returned. He was seen to throw a portion of the contents of his valise into the river. He then returned to New Orleans, changing boats at Cairo.

Several days afterward, Rev. John Porter, while hunting for a hog in the timber owned by Daniel McCarthy, smelt something offensive, and upon investigation discovered the body of the Irishman, half covered in the mud, and much decomposed. A coroner's jury was impaneled the next morning, the neighbors having in the meanwhile made all inquiries which could throw any light on the case. As a result William S. Eubanks, F. G. Harvey and Alexander Trousdale proceeded in search of the German. At Cairo they telegraphed to New Orleans that Voltz would be on a certain boat; but they had been misinformed as to the boat, and as a result Voltz escaped the vigilance of the police, and landed in safety. He was finally decoyed into the outskirts of New Orleans, and captured by a policeman named Roach. He was brought to Carmi, examined, and committed to jail.

He remained in jail about five months, and was then taken to

Wayne County for trial. He was promptly tried before Judge Samuel Marshall, and though ably defended, was convicted and hung in that county. The whole case was an exciting one, and the citizens of the southern part of the county took an active interest in having justice meted out to the German, who had a most villainous character, according to the testimony developed at the trial. A reward of \$350 was paid to the captors of Voltz. The affair is well remembered by scores of old settlers.

WILLIS KERSHAW, 1863.

About eight o'clock on the morning of Dec. 4, 1863, as Miss Hattie Hallam, a school-teacher and daughter of the late William Hallam, was on her way from her father's house to her school about four miles west of Grayville, this county, she was assailed and brutally murdered. Her body was found late in the afternoon, in a thick undergrowth. Her head was found to have been crushed in by some blunt instrument or bludgeon, but otherwise her person was not violated. Her watch was missing, but her apparel was unmolested. Malice of the deepest kind must have prompted the awful deed. A coroner's inquest was impaneled, which lasted several days; and during the investigation Joseph Spencer and Willis Kershaw were arrested on suspicion, and brought to trial before the late George Graham, a Justice of the Peace. The State was represented by Colonel John E. Whiting and O. S. Canby, and the defense—Kershaw, by Hon. Chauncey S. Conger, and Spencer, by Hon. S. H. Martin. The preliminary examination lasted ten days, resulting in the discharge of Spencer, and the committal of Kershaw to jail to await trial in the Circuit Court. The latter, however, was admitted to bail of \$10,000, under a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge S. S. Marshall. Bail was obtained, and Kershaw's father, a wealthy farmer, was one of the sureties. But on the very day the accused was to make his appearance to answer to an indictment for murder, he died, probably from poison, at his farm, near the scene of the horrible tragedy in which he doubtless was engaged, and thus ended the earthly career of this most miserable wretch.

JOHN AIKIN, 1864.

From a sketch prepared by Judge Conger for publication, we condense the following :

March 19, 1864, Augustus Stewart was a farmer in easy circum-

stances, living near the southern line of White County, about three miles west of the town of New Haven, in Gallatin County. His family consisted of himself and wife, his daughters Barbary, aged seventeen, and Louisa, aged fifteen; Sarah, aged thirteen, and Phœbe, aged eleven; a boy named Edward Pratt, aged about sixteen years, who was working for him at the time, and a boy named Albert Raglin, about eight years of age, who was sick. About an hour before sundown, on the day above mentioned (it was Saturday), a man riding a small black pony came to the house of Stewart, pretended to be a traveler, and desired to stay all night. Mr. Stewart, with his accustomed hospitality, put up the stranger's horse, and welcomed him to his house. The family ate supper about seven o'clock, after which they gathered around the fire in the sitting-room, which was the south room of the house. While thus sitting, a little before eight o'clock, the stranger went out of the house, was absent ten or fifteen minutes, returned, and taking a book, sat down and appeared to be engaged in reading. In a few moments the family heard the sound of persons running from the front gate into the porch, and instantly the door of the room was thrown open, and two men (one larger than the other), with faces blackened, coats turned wrong side out, each presenting a revolver, rushed in, shouting in a loud voice, "Surrender!" Stewart, who was sitting in front of the fire near the middle of the room, was startled at the strange appearance. He turned his face toward the intruders, raised himself to his feet, and stood facing the assassins. The two disguised men rushed toward him, and the larger man, who was a little in advance of the other, placing his pistol against the breast of Stewart, fired. His clothes took fire, and the murdered man fell, with his feet toward the fire-place, and his head in the door leading from the south room into the hall, from which point, amid the agonizing screams of his wife and children, he crawled through the hall out to the back porch, where he lay until carried in by the family after the murderers left. At this instant the smaller assassin turned upon the screaming family and the traveler who came to stay all night and who pretended to be greatly frightened, and with his pistol presented, huddled them in one corner of the room, threatening to kill any of them who should make any outcry, or interfere with the robbery they came to accomplish.

The large man then demanded of Mrs. Stewart the money that was in the house, saying he knew there was money, and for that they had come, and if she did not at once give up the last cent

there was in the house he would serve all the family as he had served him (pointing to Stewart), at the same time taking some fire from the fire-place, he attempted to throw it on the body, but was prevented by one of the daughters. Mrs. Stewart replied that they had no money. One of the daughters told their mother that there was some money in the house; the mother said she would speak to her husband about it, which she did, going out to the porch guarded by the larger man. Her husband was dying from the effects of the wound, and also suffering from his burning clothes. He told her to give up the money. She returned, and with the large man, whose pistol was constantly presented at her head, went into the north room and got the money, some \$130, and gave it up. Mrs. Stewart said to the robbers, "You are not negroes, but white men blackened." The large man replied, "We know that, and I know you, too, d—n you." The large man then took a black coat of Stewart's, three or four pairs of socks and a bed-blanket. The traveler went into a small room in the end of the porch and got Stewart's double-barreled shot-gun, when they all three left the house. A few moments afterward the traveler came back to the door, and apparently in great alarm exclaimed: "Are they gone? My God, we'll all be murdered before morning!" and then disappeared. In a moment or two the family heard a great commotion at the barn; their horses and mules were running around the barn-yard as though greatly frightened. All of the stock had been put up in the stable before dark.

While the men were in the house Stewart called to his family to come and put out the fire in his clothing, which was burning his flesh. Some of the children pleaded for permission to go to their dying father, but the blackened demons sternly refused, threatening to shoot the first one who should attempt to leave the room. At length the children asked if the traveler (whom at this time they did not suspect) might not go to their father. Consent being obtained, he went out and extinguished the burning clothes of Stewart.

Edward Pratt immediately ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm. In a few moments Viol Saulsberry and Jonathan B. Dagle came to the house, and Stewart, who had been brought by his family into the south room and laid upon the floor where he was shot, died in about five minutes after they came. As Saulsberry was approaching the house he heard the noise of horses rapidly running about one-half mile to the west of the county road, and

also found Stewart's horses and mules loose in the barn-yard in great commotion.

The next morning (Sunday, March 20), as soon as it was light, the neighbors, who had gathered at Stewart's during the night, began to examine the premises to see what traces of the ruffians could be found. They found where the lock on the barn door had been broken, and a saddle of Stewart's of a peculiar make had been taken out of the barn and carried away, while the one that had been brought to Stewart's house the night before on the black pony remained. This pony had been led out of the stable, across the barn-yard, and out of the gate, making distinct tracks which, from his size and appearance, were plainly distinguishable from any of Stewart's animals. These were carefully measured by Saulsberry and Dagley. The pony was traced across the road into a piece of open wood lying west of Stewart's house. Some sixty yards west of the gate they found signs of two other horses having been hitched, one to an old wagon and the other to a sappling; these three tracks then led off together in a southwesterly direction through the wood about a fourth of a mile, when they entered the county road and turned eastward. They were easily tracked to El Dorado, in Saline County, some twenty-five miles west of Stewart's, when those in pursuit lost all trace of them at the time.

On the afternoon of the murder, about an hour before sun-down, Viol Spaulding met these men on the county road, about one and a half miles west of Stewart's. There were one large man and two small men walking eastward and leading their horses. One of them had on a soldier's blue overcoat; one of the horses was a small black pony; the other two were sorrel or bay mares. Just as he passed them he heard one of the men say, "I know that man." A little farther west and a few moments before, Elbert M. Smith met three men and horses answering the description given by Saulsberry.

With this clue, those in pursuit of the murderers followed westward, and found that the same three men had taken dinner and fed their horses at the house of Mrs. Minerva Randolph, who lived six miles west of Stewart's, about 1 o'clock on Saturday; that the same party had called for dinner about noon of the same day at Moses Kinsall's, who lived about a mile south of Mrs. Randolph's, and been refused. The pursuing party then went to the house of Burrell Bramlett, who lived southwest of El Dorado, in Saline County, and learned that this same party had staid there on Friday night, March 18, and obtained a better and fuller description of the

men and horses. Shortly after this they proceeded to Blairsville, Williamson County, the home at that time of the defendant and the two Glides (suspicion had fallen upon these three). At Blairsville they found in the lot of George W. Aikin, father of the defendant, a small black pony, whose feet were measured and found to correspond exactly with the tracks found at Stewart's. The pony was also positively identified by Bramlett as the one which had been at his house on the night preceding the murder. Bramlett also found in the stable of Mr. Aikin the sorrel mare with the peculiar white feet, and identified her as being the one at his house on Friday night. The two Glides were tracked to their father's house in Blairsville; but while the pursuers were gone to a magistrate for a writ, they escaped and were never heard of afterward.

A week or two after this, George W. Aikin and the father and mother of the Glides were arrested for assisting in the escape of the murderers, and brought to White County; the black pony was also brought along by its owner, Willis Mulkey, a young man who was at that time living with Mr. Aikin. The pony's feet were again measured by those who had measured the tracks, and positively identified by those that had seen it at Stewart's; and young Mulkey at this time picked out of some forty or fifty others the saddle that was upon his pony when it left Blairsville the Thursday before the murder.

A reward having been offered for the murderer of Stewart, the prisoner, John Aikin, after remaining concealed a week or two near his home in Blairsville, was arrested near De Soto, and persons from White County went there and received him. They arrived at the house of the Stewarts on Wednesday evening, April 13, 1864, nearly a month after the crime was perpetrated. At this time the prisoner was seen by Mr. Bramlett, Moses Kinsall, Mrs. Randolph, Saulsbury and Smith, and recognized as one of the men that staid all night on Friday at Bramlett's; that called for dinner at Moses Kinsall's, six miles west of Stewart's, on the day of the murder; that took dinner at Mrs. Randolph's; that was met by E. M. Smith, and soon after by Viol Saulsbury; and in general appearance, size and build, corresponded with the large man of the three, in the opinion of the persons in the house when the murder was committed.

Aikin, in conversation with various parties while at Stewart's, detailed with great particularity the events that happened in the house the night of the murder, giving the conversation of Mrs.

Stewart and himself about looking for the money, and other things, all of which was known to those present on the night in question to be true, even to minute circumstances and incidental remarks.

On Friday, after Aikin was brought back on Wednesday, while standing out in the road with his guards, he was asked by one of the by-standers, "You were blacked when here before, were you not?" Aikin replied, "Yes," and said he could show them the place, and pointing down into the woods said, "It was right down there by that big log." One of the men who heard him went to the place indicated, and just beyond the log, in the edge of a paw-paw thicket, found the remains of a fire, of which no one had heard up to this time.

Willis Mulkey, the owner of the black pony, was at this time boarding at the house of George W. Aikin, attending school. On Wednesday, March 16, the latter told Mulkey that the boys were going to Franklin County to buy cattle, and asked if they could have his pony to ride. Mulkey replied that if Hal Glide (the smaller of the three) would ride it, they could. The next morning Mulkey saw the horses saddled, and the three men around the premises of Mr. Aikin preparing to leave, and went himself and examined the saddle upon his pony to see if it would hurt him; then left for school. On Sunday evening, March 20, about an hour before sundown, Mulkey, who was out in the barn-yard, saw Charlie Glide come riding around through the field to the barn lot, making his horse jump the bars into the lot. He had a double-barreled shot gun in his hands, and his horse seemed nearly exhausted with hard riding. Mulkey asked where the other boys were, and Glide replied that the pony had given out; they were back some distance, but would be in shortly. Between sundown and dark Mulkey saw the prisoner and Hal Glide coming into town from the east. The horses seemed fagged out, and Mulkey went to his own pony, took off the saddle and threw it over into the yard of Geo. W. Aikin, after which he never saw it again.

Timothy Clark, aged about sixteen, was living with Geo. W. Aikin, taking care of his stock. His story in regard to the two Glides and John Aikin going away with the horses, ostensibly to buy cattle, corroborated the statement of Mulkey. On the Monday following Clark saw John Aikin with a roll of money in his hand, and said to him, "John, how is it that you always have money and work so little? there must have been a fire somewhere." John laughed and said he had been to a fire. Some others in Blairsville saw the same men during their expedition.

The next day after John Aikin was brought to the house of the Stewarts, he held a conversation with Viol Spaulding, in which he confessed to being a participant in the deadly affray, but stoutly denied being the one that fired the shot at Stewart; told Spaulding about meeting him the night of the murder, and admitted that he was the man that remarked to his companion, "I know that man."

The witnesses having arrived about noon, the prisoner was taken to the barn before two magistrates for trial. The charge was stated to him, and he was asked by the justice if he was ready for trial. He answered that he was, but he would like to talk some if he could have the privilege. The court granted his request, and he made a public confession of the whole matter, but did not admit that he did the shooting; after which, that same evening, he was taken to New Haven, where Thomas S. Hick took down his confession at length, including not only the murder of Stewart, but many other robberies and crimes that no one in that vicinity had ever heard of.

At the August term, 1864, of the White County Circuit Court, the prisoner, together with the two Glides, was indicted, but the same fall the prisoner broke out of jail and made his escape, and from that time until the summer of 1877 he could not be found.

Thirteen long years had passed away, the wife of the murdered man had gone to her grave, the children scattered, and the awful crime had almost faded from the memory of the public mind amid the ever-changing scenes and busy strife of the world. There were those, however, among the neighbors and friends of Augustus Stewart, who saw this weltering corpse as it lay upon his own hearthstone, who could neither forget nor forgive the murder of their friend, but believed that in God's own good time justice would be done. It is due to the exertions of these men, and the vigilance and courage of Thomas I. Porter, Sheriff of this county, that John Aikin was recaptured.

In June, 1877, Sheriff Porter, having satisfied himself that the defendant was in the southern part of Colorado, procured a requisition upon the Governor of that State, and, entirely alone, started upon his desperate mission of meeting and bringing out of the wilds of the Rocky Mountains a man known to be a desperado, and supposed to be surrounded by men of the same character. He reached Denver June 28, and procuring the necessary papers from the authorities of Colorado, started for Cannon City, the county seat of Fremont County, where he arrived the next day. At this place he learned

from the sheriff of the county that Aiken lived about twenty-five miles southeast, in a place called Babcock's Hole, up among the Rocky Mountains; and to effect his capture the greatest caution and vigilance would be required, as he was considered a dangerous man, and should he have warning of his attempted capture he could not be taken without a desperate struggle. Porter thought it better, therefore, to make the attempt at night. Taking with him two men furnished by the sheriff, he left Cannon City about three o'clock in the afternoon in a spring wagon, and reached Greenwood (a country store and postoffice three miles from Aikin's residence) about dark, when they put up their team and ate supper. Here they learned that Aikin was at home, but that it would be exceedingly difficult for persons unacquainted with the trail up the mountains to reach his ranch. Taking Morgan, the keeper of the store, as a guide, they started on foot up the Cannon about ten o'clock at night. When within a mile of Aikin's house, the guide refused to go farther, and the party were compelled to rely upon themselves. Learning that Aikin had a large family, Porter decided that it would be better, if possible, to get him away from his house before making the arrest, thereby avoiding the risk of hurting other members of the family.

It was therefore agreed that they should represent themselves as a party from Chicago who, in looking around the country, had become lost, and desired to be piloted out to Greenwood. Going up close to the house, which was a low double-log cabin, Porter called until Aikin came to the door and inquired what was wanting. Porter told the story that had been agreed upon, and proposed paying him \$5 if he would go with them to Greenwood. To this he agreed. He dressed himself, came to the door, and looking at the men outside for a moment, went back into the house (to arm himself the party supposed), came out, and walking beside Porter with the two men in the rear, started down the mountain path, guided by the uncertain light of the moon, which was just breaking over the huge mountains and down into the dark valley. The defendant strode bravely on, little thinking that the iron grasp of the law was quietly but surely closing around him from which he should never more escape. Long had he evaded the punishment due to his crime. Many times since his escape from prison had he doubled on his track, until amid the solitudes of these great mountains he undoubtedly felt secure. But a moment more and the delusion of safety which he had so long hugged to his bosom would vanish.

When the party had gone about a mile from the house and reached an open glade where the moonlight shone full upon them, according to prearranged programme, one of the assistants walking behind suddenly, in a deep, stern voice, cried "Halt!" The prisoner turned to see what it meant, and at the same instant Porter, presenting his gun to his head, ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did, and the shackles were put upon him and he was informed that he was arrested for murder. As he stood there so near his mountain home, yet so powerless, chained, and guarded by a power irresistible, with the sudden announcement that his crime had at last overtaken him, no wonder that he trembled. As his troubled conscience brought before his eyes the form of his murdered victim, and from whose accusing spirit he had been fleeing so many years, he could exclaim with Eliphaz the Semanite:

"Fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake.

"Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my head stood up:

"It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof; an image was before mine eyes; there was silence."

After sending one of the men back to inform Aikin's family of his arrest and procure a change of clothing for him, the party proceeded to Greenwood, and leaving there the same night arrived at Cannon City about six o'clock Sunday morning, July 1, where Aikin was put in jail until Monday morning, when Sheriff Porter started with him for Illinois. Without any assistance, chained to his prisoner, sitting by his side during the day, and sleeping at night with the same shackles around his own arm that fastened the defendant to him, this brave officer safely brought his prisoner a distance of 1,500 miles and placed him in the Carmi jail, from which he had escaped so many years before. The prisoner at all times denied his identity, refusing to recognize men with whom he had been acquainted for years, and while admitting that his name was John Aikin, denied that he was the man that had formerly been arrested for the murder of Stewart, until several weeks after he had been placed in jail his sister-in-law visited him, and seeing that it was impossible longer to deny it, admitted his identity. At the November term, 1877, of the White County Circuit Court, the prisoner obtained a change of venue to Gallatin County, was tried in the court of that county the December following, found guilty and adjudged to suffer the penalty of death. The court,

learning that the jury decided the case by lot, set aside their verdict and ordered a new trial. The case was accordingly thoroughly investigated at the next term of court, and the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and he is now at Joliet, Ill., toiling his weary hours away.

LEWIS THOMAS LA NEAVE, 1870.

Thomas La Neave, a resident of Fox River (now Phillips) Township, in August, 1870, at Stum's race track in that township, had a horse race in competition with another man, who came out ahead and afterward threatened that he could whip La Neave; whereupon the latter walked off a little way, got a revolver and shot the man, killing him. He was convicted in court of murder and sentenced to State's prison; but after about two years' confinement there he was pardoned, and is said to be now living in Kentucky on a farm.

JOHN HOOSER, 1871.

In February, 1871, as Pat Sullivan was on his way to his lodgings after night from Fackney's cooper shop, in the northwestern part of Carmi, he became engaged in an altercation with John Hooser and Boss Smith, which culminated in a fight between Sullivan and Hooser. The latter cut Sullivan several times with a knife, piercing the heart and killing him. Hooser immediately disappeared. Hon. Samuel H. Martin, County Judge, and Hail Storms, Sheriff, offered a reward of \$300 for his arrest. Some three or four days afterward John S. Smith surrendered the body of Hooser to the Judge and received the reward. The prisoner was held to answer to the charge of manslaughter in the penal sum of \$3,000, which bail was secured and Hooser released from prison. At the approaching term of court a bill of indictment was found against him for manslaughter. The case remained in court for some time, but before the final trial was had the accused died.

JEFFERSON BROWN, 1879.

July 28, 1879, Howell Grant, a colored man, aged about sixty years, who lived on Clear Lake, in Emma Township, was shot and killed by Jefferson Brown, a white man who also lived in that neighborhood. Some time the previous year Brown and his wife went to live with Grant. As Grant was a single man, Mrs. Brown kept house for him. Trouble soon began on account of Brown

bringing others to the house for Grant to support. The latter soon put a stop to it and Brown and his wife left. This created unfriendly feeling between the parties, and Brown repeatedly made threats. He claimed that his anger was caused by Grant circulating false reports about his wife. Brown went into the field with a shot gun, when Grant was stacking wheat, and commenced quarreling with the old man. They parleyed awhile and Grant told him to clear out, and went on with his work. Turning around soon after, he found the muzzle of the gun pointed at him, and in a moment the trigger was pulled and the whole load of eighteen squirrel shot lodged in his left side. He ran about fifty yards and dropped, expiring in about fifteen minutes afterward.

All reports agree that Grant was an honest, industrious, peaceable man—a preacher—raised by an uncle of General Grant, whose name he took. Brown was lodged in jail the same evening. He was tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

ROBERT BUTTERY, 1880.

Jan. 25, 1880, the citizens of Herald's Prairie were startled by learning that David Buchanan had been killed by Robert Buttery. The difficulty occurred on the road, about seven miles southwest of Carmi. The parties were brothers-in-law; there had long been a grudge between them, and their friends had all along looked for trouble when they should meet. Buchanan was the larger party of the two, and had been very free with his threats about how he would kill Buttery on first sight, and that Buttery was rather afraid of him. There were two eye-witnesses to the affair, but only one, a young boy, gave in his testimony, the other being a brother of Buttery's. The boy's testimony was to the effect that the parties were riding along the road at the time of the meeting, and that Buchanan undertook to override Buttery, while the latter had continually kept backing to keep out of trouble; that Buchanan was very abusive, and made several threats, at the same time frequently reaching into his pockets, as though to draw a weapon of some kind; that Buttery had only fired the first time to scare Buchanan and keep him from following him, and had only fired the fatal shot after Buchanan was closing in on him, and threatening his life. On the other hand, it was shown that Buchanan could not have been advancing on Buttery at the time the fatal shot was fired, as the shot took effect in the side toward the back, and came

out on the other side. The Squire held that the evidence was not sufficient to hold for murder, nor of allowing him to go scot free.

He was tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

JAMES O'CONNOR, 1880.

Jan. 26, 1880, the citizens of Carmi were horrified by the report that the City Marshal, William F. Miller, had had his abdomen cut open by a drunken Irishman, and his life was fast ebbing away. The news spread like wildfire, and in a short space of time a great crowd congregated on Main street to try and learn the particulars, which were as follows: During the afternoon "Billy" had arrested an Irishman named James O'Connor, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace of a family, and locked him up in the calaboose. About six o'clock "Billy" went down in company with John Boyer to let the man out, thinking he had sobered off and would be quiet. As he opened the door the man stepped out and with an oath told Billy he intended to kill him, at the same time stabbing him in the abdomen with a sharp knife. After the cutting there was considerable scuffling, the marshal endeavoring to put him back in the cell, but O'Connor succeeded in getting loose, and ran off, followed by Billy up Main street, when Billy knocked him down, and then turning to a party standing by, ordered him to take the man, at the same time saying, "I am cut." The marshal then proceeded to Dr. Stewart's drug store, where an examination of the wound was made, and it was found that the cut was about an inch long, quite deep, and that the entrails were protruding. Dr. Stewart replaced the entrails, and, with the assistance of other physicians, sewed up the opening, and the wounded man was conveyed to his home. While the doctors were attending to the marshal, O'Connor was under guard outside, and as soon as the people realized that an attempt had been made at murder, talk of lynching was freely indulged in, and had not Sheriff Eubanks appeared upon the scene just at the time he did, and taken O'Connor off to jail, their threats would undoubtedly have been carried into execution.

Marshal Miller died on the 4th day of February, at 3:20 A. M. His funeral occurred on Thursday at 2 P. M., and was more largely attended than any funeral ever held in Carmi. The procession reached almost from his house to the grave, and was headed by members of the Knights of Pythias' Lodge, dressed in beautiful

uniform of their order, followed by the members of the Masonic lodge, City Council, and relatives and friends of the deceased. Arriving at the grave the Knights opened ranks and faced inward, with swords at a present, and allowed the coffin, relatives and Masons to pass through, after which the Knights reversed ranks and formed around the grave back of the Masons. The Masonic funeral service was then performed, after which the Knights stepped to the front and went through their funeral services, then each Knight in turn helped to fill up the grave.

O'Connor was a shoemaker, aged about fifty-five, and was working in the city. He was tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life.

NEWTON FAULKNER, 1880.

June 23, 1880, Newton Faulkner murdered William A. Stum. The trouble grew out of a report circulated by some malicious or mischievous person as to remarks said to have been made by Stum, at which Faulkner took offense, and went to have Stum take it back. Stum denied the reports. One word brought on another, and at last Faulkner drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Stum in the breast. At this Stum cried out, "O, I'm shot," but Faulkner continued firing, the second shot missing his victim, and the third entering the back part of the head. Stum lived but a few moments. Squire Wesley McCallister arrested Faulkner, and after holding the inquest brought him to town and committed him to jail without bail. Stum was a very industrious, hard-working man, having cleared a large amount of land for Colonel Crebs, near the Little Chain. He had served seven years in the penitentiary, for killing an old man named Paschal, near this city; but since his return home, about two years ago, had established a good reputation by industrious habits and attending strictly to his own business.

ALEXANDER TRAVELSTEAD, 1880.

Aug. 9, 1880, the wife of Alexander Travelstead, living near the Drew pond, died under very suspicious circumstances. It was alleged by some of the neighbors that her death was caused by insufficient food, and inhuman treatment by her husband and father-in-law. The coroner's jury who sat upon the case made up a verdict in accordance with these statements, and the accused were arrested and tried before 'Squire Clifford, of Phillipstown. After

a trial lasting thirty-six hours, they were discharged, the magistrate deeming the evidence insufficient to hold them for trial at the Circuit Court. As many were not satisfied with the decision, Travelstead was again arrested and tried before Judge Martin, of Carmi. Travelstead was committed to jail without bail. The facts elicited were these:

For the State it was testified that suspicions having been aroused as to the cause of the death of the woman, a coroner's inquest was held by Justice Hilliard. They found her collar bone dislocated, a bruise on her hip and knee, two front teeth out, and marks about the throat as though made by some person. On the Friday before her death three neighbors were present and saw Travelstead take his wife from her sick bed, as he said, for the purpose of taking her into the yard to eat her dinner. She was very weak, and protested against being removed. While he was holding her up, passing through the yard, she staggered and was in the act of falling, when he struck her with his open hand. She fell to the ground. He left her lying there and she called for help to be returned to her bed, when Travelstead and his father and mother refused to assist her and told the neighbors not to touch her, as it was only the devil in her, and that she could get up and walk when no one was there. She was left in this defenseless condition when the neighbors went home. The day before her death her husband sent to Phillipstown and purchased burial clothing for his wife.

The defendant testified that he had never misused his wife but once, and that about four months before, when she was the aggressor. He said the bruise was caused by a fall, that her teeth were drawn by his father twelve months before, and that her collar bone was dislocated when she was a child. At the final trial Travelstead was found guilty of murder and sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary.

ELIHU RUSSELL, 1881.

Nov. 30, 1881, the citizens of Phillipstown were startled by the shooting of Elihu Russell, a prominent farmer and stock-buyer, by Thomas H. Cook, Town Constable of Phillipstown. Russell received two shots from a revolver, from the effects of which he died in thirty or forty minutes. The following are the facts as elicited at the coroner's inquest: About 5:30 p. m. Mr. Russell went home from Carmi, where he had been on business. He went into the saloon of Bell & Rigall, the proprietors of which were both

absent, when he had an altercation with the barkeeper, which was settled. He then had some words with Robert Whiting, and the latter left. He then struck Dan Heasty over the eye, then struck a boy, Wm. Woodson, fifteen or sixteen years old, twice, then came across Tom Cook. They had some conversation and were standing close together, Russell with his right arm around Cook's neck and his arm across Cook's right shoulder, with a long knife in his left hand (Russell was left handed), and saying, "Tom Cook, d—n you, I could cut your heart out and I would just as lief do it as to cut the heart out of any dog I ever saw." After repeating these remarks he apparently made a cut at Cook's throat, when Cook knocked off the blow and shot Russell twice, the first shot breaking the sixth rib, passing through the left lung and penetrating the heart. Russell ran out of the saloon and down to the corner of the old graveyard and sank to the ground. He was removed to the building on lot 5, where he soon expired. The verdict of the coroner's jury was: "Death from gun-shot wound inflicted by Thomas H. Cook, who acted in necessary self-defense." Russell left a wife and one child.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Thomas Watson, in September, 1860, was indicted for murder by the Wabash Court, took a change of venue to this county, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung; but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Martin Brasher, in April, 1865, was indicted for killing his father, Adam Brasher, by stabbing him with a heavy knife. The crime was committed near Carmi. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Benj. F. Williams was charged with murder at the September term, 1868, took a change of venue to Wayne County, where he was found guilty and sentenced for seven years. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and while it was pending there the criminal broke jail and has never since been recaptured. He murdered Thomas Coontz at a primary election at Liberty.

John Rigall, at the April term of court, 1869, was indicted for shooting Isaac N. Colvin, at Grayville, as the latter was entering the door of a saloon. It was the result of a drunken quarrel. The constable was afraid to arrest him, and S. H. Martin, J. P., took him in charge, keeping him in his store ten days, then bound him

over to court. Rigall was convicted of manslaughter at the November term, and sentenced to serve seven years' imprisonment. He died in the Joliet prison about a year afterward.

William Stum, April, 1870, was indicted for the murder of Richard Paschal, an innocent man, near Carmi, by splitting his head open with a large knife. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve years in the State's prison. After he served out his time he was himself murdered.

Alfred and James Black were charged with the murder of James Sprewel at Grayville, by the grand jury of November, 1871; he took a change of venue to Edwards County, whence he was sent to the State's prison.

Emanuel Smith, indicted in April, 1875, for killing — Merritt in Burnt Prairie Township, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

JAIL COMMITTALS, 1874—1882.

From Dec. 1, 1874, to Sept. 25, 1882, there were 376 committals to the county jail, under the following accusations: Murder, 18; burglary, 52; arson, 6; larceny, 108; petty larceny, 6; assault and battery, 14; assault with intent to murder, 30; robbery, 8; swindling, 2; carrying concealed weapons, 27; malicious mischief and "meanness," 10; disorderly conduct, 6; threat to take life, 1; riot, 3; disturbing the peace and peace warrant, 13; contempt of court, 3; fighting, 2; beating a child to death, 1; "bad conduct," 2; obstructing a railroad, 1; forgery, 14; passing counterfeit money or unlawful currency, 4; non-payment of fine, 9; embezzlement, 1; selling liquor without license, 8; giving whisky to a minor, 1; keeping a house of ill-fame, 4; adultery, 5; fornication, 2; rape, 3; assault with intent to commit rape, 5; bastardy, 4; incest, 1; bigamy, 2; gaming, 2; perjury, 1; *capias*, 2; *assumpsit*, 2; insanity, 5; not reported, 14.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GREAT WAR.

In this great test of the nation's strength and patriotism, White County stands pre-eminent, sending proportionally more men to the battle-field than any other county in the United States. Over 700 more than its quota! What a draft upon the best blood and sinew of the people! How much suffering both at home and in the field! Can figures tell? Can words tell? What is the history of a war, any way? It is, at best, a record of a few dry facts and figures. Behold only one instance of parents giving up a son, perhaps only sixteen or eighteen years of age, to go to war, with the chances rather against his ever returning alive. That one instance baffles all description. With a sense of dissatisfaction, either as a historian or a poet, as is ever the case, we stay our pen. We cannot undertake to describe.

When the echo of the cannon that fired on Fort Sumter struck White County, the patriotic spirit of the citizens was immediately "fired" up, and they began to make up their minds to make such sacrifices as might be necessary to suppress the insurrection. Not knowing, however, just what preparations were necessary, what the quota expected, etc., some effort was required to set the machinery in motion. The few complaints made concerning the justness of the first call for 75,000 volunteers were soon drowned out by the on-rushing flood of war's alarms and doings, and the parties who made the complaints have probably ever since desired that they should remain in oblivion. A much larger number considered the first call to be for too few men, and their fears were afterward too awfully confirmed.

Under the first call, Frank Lindsay, Orlando Burrell and L. S. Rice were among the most active in raising men for a company, which was mustered in as Company D, Eighth Infantry, April 25. This and the Seventh Infantry were mustered in on the same day, and were the first Illinois regiments organized in defense of the Union. And thus as the war went on and call after call was made the spirit of patriotism went marching on, so promptly indeed that no draft was ordered in the county, or bounty offered, and soldiers'

families were so well taken care of that no "soldiers' aid society" was found necessary. At one time, when the General Government ordered a draft throughout the United States, all the able-bodied men in the county were called upon to be examined as to their claims for exemption from military duty, if they had any.

During the war no opposition meetings were held, and even no opposition speeches made. One man, however, publicly drew a picture of the immense debt the Government was incurring in the war. He delineated before the imagination the line of wagons that would be necessary to hold the coin required to pay the debt. Placed end to end the line would extend from New York to San Francisco!

Many were the parting scenes occasioned by soldiers leaving for the seat of war,—scenes, however, that seemingly would have been desecrated by public speech-making and parade. Hence, but little of the latter were indulged in. The Eighty-seventh Regiment, made up chiefly of White County volunteers in 1862, rendezvoused at Shawneetown, a flag was presented, and appropriate speeches made. Of this regiment, John E. Whiting was Colonel, Jonn M. Crebs, Lieutenant-Colonel, and George Land, Major.

In 1861 three companies were raised in this county,—Burrell's cavalry, and Asher Goslin's and John D. Jameson's infantry companies.

We will now proceed to give a historical sketch of each regiment, giving its officers and privates, the principal engagements in which it participated, etc.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.
Musician.
Manuel McMichaels.

Privates.
Chilcott, Ephraim
Claxton, John T.
Houge, William

Leonard, John
Traver, Hiram S. W.
Wolf, Reuben J.

The Eighth was organized as a three months' regiment immediately after President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers, and was mustered in April 25, 1861. The Seventh was mustered in on the same day, and the Seventh and Eighth were the first Illinois regiments organized in defense of the Union. The first six numbers were not used during the Rebellion, Illinois having furnished six regiments during the Mexican war. The first Colonel of the Eighth was Richard J. Oglesby, who was promoted in 1862 to the rank of Brigadier-General, and shortly after to that of Major-Gen-

eral. He was afterward distinguished as the Governor of Illinois. The regiment was stationed during its three months' service at Cairo, and July 25, 1861, it was re-organized for three years' service. It served with distinction at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Milliken's Bend, Raymond, siege of Vicksburg, Brownsville, Meridian expedition, Jackson, Morganzia expedition, Spanish Fort, Mobile campaign, and in many minor battles and in numerous long marches, as well as being stationed on garrison duty for a year after the close of the war. It veteranized March 24, 1864, receiving the usual veteran furlough. The Eighth was mustered out of service May 4, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived May 13.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private.

McGowan, Herman.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.
*Privates.*Ellwood, Michael
Galliher, James M.Metz, George W.
Tourney, Jefferson

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Ellis, William A.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.
*Privates.*Fearn, Francis
Heraldson, John W.
COMPANY E.
*Privates.*Ashwell, F. D.
Lightfoot, Henry A.
Lightfoot, SylvanusCOMPANY G.
*Privates.*Bailey, Stephen
Boreman, James T.
Brockett, Benjamin F.
Brown, William
Gillison, Patterson H.
Ganley, George H.
Hollingsworth, John A.
Hopkins, John T.Phipps, William
Putoam, Nathaniel
Rhue, Walter A.
Sullivan, Matthew
COMPANY I.
Privates.
Bonner, William L.
Carbaugh, Jacob
Chapman, William P.

The Eighteenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized under the "Ten Regiment Act," at Anna, Ill., and mustered into the State service for thirty days by Captain U. S. Grant (afterward Lieutenant-General, and still later President of the United States), May 16, 1861. It was mustered into the United States service May 28, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pritchler, United States Army. June 24 the regiment was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. It was engaged in various minor movements until Feb. 11, 1862, when it participated in

the great battle of Fort Donelson, lasting three days. In this battle it lost fifty killed and 150 wounded. At Shiloh, April 6 and 7, the regiment acquitted itself nobly, losing ten killed and sixty-five wounded. At Shiloh it was in the brigade of Colonel Oglesby. Companies H and C were so reduced in numbers, by the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, that they were consolidated with the remainder of the regiment, and in the fall of 1862 two new companies were raised at Carbondale, by Captain A. Connor. The regiment served in the advance upon Corinth, and at Jackson, in 1862, and in many important movements during the next two years, earning a glorious reputation for valor. April 14, 1865, the Eighteenth was composed of two companies of veterans, B and C, one company of three-years' recruits, A, and seven companies of one-year recruits, assigned to the regiment in March, 1865. After December, 1863, the regiment was stationed in various parts of the Department of Arkansas, commanded by Major-General F. Steele, most of the time at Pine Bluff, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, at which latter place it was mustered out Dec. 16, 1865. It arrived at Camp Butler for final payment and discharge Dec. 31.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

<p>COMPANY H. <i>Corporal.</i> George W. Hooker. <i>Privates.</i> Bailey, Robert Barber, Alexander Barber, Joel C. Barber, Robert Sexton</p>	<p>Darwin, Asaph Dobbs, George W. Frazer, James Mansker, Jacob L. Mangrum, John M. McGuire, Barton A. Parres, Anthony. Pollard, William</p>	<p>Pyatt, John D. Simpson, Samuel H. Wilson, Ephraim COMPANY I. <i>Private.</i> Wise, John E.</p>
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The Twenty-second Infantry was organized at Belleville, Ill., May 11, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three years, at Caseyville, June 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pritcher, United States Army. It moved to Bird's Point, Mo., July 11. Its first regular engagement was the battle of Belmont, in which seven companies participated, the other three being left to guard transports. In this engagement the regiment suffered a loss of 144 in killed, wounded and missing. It marched under General Grant on a reconnoissance into Missouri, Jan. 14, 1862. Its next expedition was April 8, 1862, to Tiptonville, under General Paine, to intercept retreating enemy from Island No. 10.

By this movement there were captured 4,000 prisoners, two generals and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms and guns. May 3, 5 and 9 the regiment skirmished before Farming-

ton, and fought in the battle of Farmington. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth and in the pursuit of the enemy for two weeks in June. It was then engaged in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad until Aug. 26, 1862, when it fell back to Nashville, by forced marches, arriving Sept. 11, where it remained the balance of the year. Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863, the Twenty-second was engaged in the battle of Stone River, where it lost 199 out of 342 men going into action. Lieutenant-Colonel Swanwick was wounded and taken prisoner, remaining at Atlanta and Richmond until May, 1863.

After the occupation of Murfreesboro, the regiment was in camp at different points around that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring. Early in June it marched southward with the Army of the Cumberland, and about September 1 it crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala. Sept. 19 and 20 it was in the battle of Chickamauga, on the extreme right of the army, under General Sheridan, losing 135 officers and men out of an aggregate of less than 300. In illustration of the severity of the action on the 19th, the regiment lost ninety-six men in less than ten minutes, most of whom were down. Among others, the brave Major Johnson was very severely wounded, and Captain French, mortally.

The regiment remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering in common with the rest of the army, from exposure and want of provisions, being frequently on less than half rations, and almost destitute of blankets, clothing, tents, etc., until the 26th of November, when, with the remainder of General Sheridan's division, it was engaged in storming the heights of Mission Ridge, losing again between thirty and forty out of the mere skeleton to which it had been reduced previously. The few men remaining fit for duty marched about the last of the month to the relief of Knoxville. The greater part of the severe winter of 1863-'4 was passed in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Marching in the month of January, 1864, to Dandridge, in pursuit of the rebel army under General Longstreet, retreating at night over awful roads, to Strawberry Plains, and thence marching through Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., it remained here long enough to build log huts and occupy them some weeks; and here, March 6, 1864, received the first full ration since leaving Bridgeport, six months before. Leaving Loudon, the regiment marched to Cleveland, Tenn., and there remained until the scanty remnant joined the grand army of General Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign.

They were engaged two days at Resaca, having about twenty men killed and wounded, and in all the other battles and skirmishes, with the exception of Rocky Face (they were eleven days and nights under fire at New Hope Church), until the morning of the 10th of June, when all but the recruits and veterans were ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864. The veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Forty-second Infantry.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Charles Ed. Spring.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Bernard Flynn.

First Lieutenants.

Bernard Flynn,

Charles A. Abbott.

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph C. Baldwin,

Orlando B. Howe,

Joshua Ritter.

First Sergeant.

Charles Ed. Spring.

Sergeants.

Charles S. Perkins,

John Flynn,

James M. Trash,

John McCoy.

Corporals.

Harrison Birdlow,

Andrew J. Lyons,

Ishmael Fortney,

Joshua Ritter,

William S. Taite,

George W. Taylor,

John Short,

Thomas Light.

Privates.

Abbott, Charles A.

Ambrows, David J.

Arnold, John A.

Barnett, Lewis

Baskett, James

Black, Elijah

Bones, Thomas

Boyea, William

Brown, John H.

Burkett, Reiner

Burlingame, Charles E.

Campbell, James

Campbell, Samuel

Caruthers, William

Compton, Levi M.

Coogan, Thomas

Coulter, Robert

Cowles, Thomas J.

Cross, John

Degan, John

Drury, John T.

Ellis, Philander

Ellis, William

Enlow, Solomon

Finley, Carroll B.

Flynn, John

Fortney, Levi

Fortney, William R.

Frazier, George W.

Fuller, James

Garrett, George

Gentry, Pleasant M.

Gentry, William

Glover, Richard

Goodman, Wm. P.

Gavett, Thomas

Gray, Edward F.

Griffez, Jonathan M.

Gunnion, Wm. F.

Hall, Atheul J.

Hall, Gilbert S.

Hall, John W.

Ham, Enoch

Hardester, Joseph C.

Hazleton, Anderson

Hedge, Charles

Hedge, Franklin

Hedge, William

Helsley, Joseph

Hennegan, John

Hennikin, John

Henson, Jesse C.

Herrin, William

Herron, Isam

Higgins, Bryant

Holderly, James M.

Hood, Henry

Hoover, William

Howe, O. B.

Hughes, Andrew

Hughes, William

Koontz, Isaac

Lafferty, Wm. H.

Lyons, Andrew J.

Mays, James D.

McClelland, Calvin

McCluskey, John

McCommona, William

McCoy, John

Meadows, George H.

Odum, Wiley

O'Neil, Arthur

Painter, John

Pearson, Orson M.

Pearson, Valentine

Perkins, Charles S.

Potter, Cornelius

Pratt, Joseph H.

Reed, John

Reich, Gideon S.

Rice, Matthew

Robinson, John

Rogers, Thomas

Saterly, Wm. A. G.

Saxe, Joseph

Schoptan, Joseph

Sherraden, Peter

Short, John

Skinner, Noah

Smith, Samuel

Spruell, Casey

Spruell, John

Stum, Drury B.

Taylor, George W.

Taylor, Harrison F.

Taylor, Philip R.

Thompson, Napoleon

Tree, Frank

Tucker, Ephraim

Walden, Joseph

Wells, Edward

Wells, William

Wheeler, Ebenezer S.

Williams, Benony

Wilkinson, Elijah

Willyard, Samuel

Woodall, William.

Wright, Wm. A.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States with seven companies, at Camp Butler, Aug. 31, 1861, and was ordered to Quincy, Ill., for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the regiment did guard-duty with hickory clubs. During the autumn the regiment did guard-duty on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and was armed with old English Tower muskets—Colonel John Mason Loomis commanding post at Hannibal. Prior to Jan. 1, 1862, three more companies were raised, completing the organization. Feb. 19, 1862, the regiment left Hannibal for the South, stopping at Commerce, where the regiment was assigned to Brigadier-General J. B. Plummer's Brigade, Brigadier-General Schuyler Hamilton's Division, Major-General John Pope's Corps. It arrived at New Madrid March 3, and was engaged in action there. It then marched to Point Pleasant, arriving on the 6th, and engaged rebel gunboats with sharpshooters and prevented the landing of the enemy. Next it marched to intercept the enemy flying from Island No. 10, and assisted in capturing many prisoners. After remaining some time at New Madrid it joined an expedition against Fort Pillow. Returning it proceeded up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing and took part in the siege of Corinth. May 8 and 9 the regiment was engaged at Farmington, losing five killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Tinkham was among the wounded. Colonel Loomis commanded the brigade and General Stanley the division. May 28 it engaged the enemy one mile from Corinth, the regiment losing four killed and twenty-five wounded. Major Gilmore was among the wounded. Company G, of the Twenty-sixth, which was composed of soldiers from Grayville, White County, was the first body to enter Corinth on evacuation by the enemy. The regiment engaged in pursuit to Booneville and then returned to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth. June 23 it was ordered to Danville, Miss., where it remained until Aug. 18, at which date it joined the brigade commanded by Colonel R. C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin, and marched for Tusculum, arriving on the 21st. Sept. 8 it marched with the Forty-seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Tinkham commanding, to Clear Creek, and on the 18th to Iuka. On the 19th the Twenty-sixth was engaged with the enemy in the brigade commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri. The enemy evacuated during the night; our regiment joined in pursuit, arriving in Corinth Oct. 3, and participated in the battle of Corinth. After the bat-

tle it followed the retreating enemy as far as Ripley. Ten days afterward it arrived again at Corinth, where it stayed until Nov. 2. It then marched, via Grand Junction, Holly Springs and Lumpkin's Hill, toward Tallahatchie River, the enemy being fortified on the south side of the river. The regiment was here detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville, losing during the trip two men killed and two wounded by guerrillas. It was then ordered to Holly Springs for guard duty; thence to Oxford, Miss., where it remained until Dec. 20. Then it marched back to Holly Springs to prevent the capture of that place. It arrived on the 21st, finding the enemy fled. It remained here during the year—Colonel Loomis commanding the post and Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore as chief of outposts.

In the beginning of 1863 the post at Holly Springs was broken up, and the army fell back to Lagrange, Tenn., where the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard—Colonel Loomis commanding the post. Here it remained until March 8.

March 3 the regiment was brigaded with the Nineteenth Illinois, Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana—Colonel Loomis commanding. March 8 the brigade marched from LaGrange to Collierville, Tenn., where it remained three months, engaged in fortifying the place and defending the railroad against guerrillas and bushwhackers. June 7 it left Collierville for Memphis. The following day it embarked for Haines' Bluff. The regiment subsequently went into camp at Oak Ridge, where it remained until after the fall of Vicksburg. On the afternoon of July 4 it started in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Johnson. The siege of Jackson was marked by severe skirmishing, and in one of these combats Captain James A. Dugger, of Company C, was instantly killed by a round shot through the breast, and a number of men were killed and wounded. The march back to Vicksburg was begun about the 22d of July, and when the troops crossed Black River, they went into camp for the summer. Sept. 28 the encampment was broken up, and the regiment marched into Vicksburg, and there embarked for Memphis, where it arrived Oct. 7. Here a few days were given for the purpose of outfitting the men, preparatory for the long march across the country from Memphis to Chattanooga, to relieve the besieged Army of the Cumberland. This march began at 8 A. M., Oct. 11. They arrived at Bridgeport, Nov. 15, and on the 24th and 25th took an active part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded 101 officers and

men. Among the officers severely wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore, Captain James P. Davis, Company B; Adjutant Edward A. Tucker and Lieutenant William Polk, Company B. The next morning they started before daylight in pursuit of the defeated and flying enemy, and followed them to Ringgold, Ga. They burned the bridges and destroyed the railroad, and then turned to make the march of 200 miles without supplies, camp equipage or change of clothing, to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. They returned to Bridgeport in the latter part of December, were re-clothed, paid off, and marched to Scotsboro, Ala., and went into winter quarters.

Jan. 1, 1864, there were 515 men present for duty, of whom 463 enlisted as veterans. Of sixty-one men present in Company K, sixty re-enlisted.

Jan. 12 the regiment started home on veteran furlough. At the expiration of the furlough it returned to the field with ranks well filled with recruits. Arrived at old camp, at Scotsboro, March 3, they remained there until May 1, when they started on the great Atlanta campaign. The Twenty-sixth was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta, Aug. 3. A detail of 900 men was made from the division to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made over an old field covered with high grass, a distance of about 400 yards. When the signal was given, the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. Private John S. Wilson, of Company D, a stout and active fellow, outran the rest, and suddenly found himself alone in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket and told them to "fight or run, and that d—d quick." All surrendered except the officer, who started to run, and he shot him. It was laughable to see "Buck," as he was called, marching back with his seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan, he retained the officer's sword and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home as mementoes of his gallantry. After the fall of Atlanta, most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, one of whom, Captain Ira J. Bloomfield, Company K, was made Colonel of the regiment. About the same time the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, was broken up, and the regiment was transferred to the First Division of the same corps, with which it remained until the close of the war.

The regiment did some hard marching, following Hood up toward Chattanooga and off into Northern Alabama; then returned to Atlanta; were paid and re-clothed preparatory to "marching through Georgia."

The Twenty-sixth was engaged in the action of Griswoldville, siege of Savannah and capture of Fort McAllister. A short time after the fall of Savannah the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., and remained on duty there and at Port Royal Ferry until the commencement of the northward march through the Carolinas. It was among the first regiments in Columbia, and was hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. Here the regiment was ordered to carry the bridge across Mill Creek, which was strongly guarded by the enemy. The regiment charged and carried it, but lost a number of good men. Sergeant Smith, of Company K, Color-bearer, was charging at the head of the column across the bridge, and was shot, the colors falling into the stream. The enemy rushed forward to secure them, but Lieutenant Webster, with Company E, charged, drove them back, and saved the colors. Colonel Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself.

The regiment remained at Goldsboro, N. C., a few days, and April 10 began the march against Raleigh. It left Raleigh, May 1, for Washington, via Richmond. It participated in the grand review at Washington, and then was transported by rail to Parkersburg, Va.; then, by boat, to Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and started for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. July 28 the regiment was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment had marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, fought twenty-eight hard battles, and innumerable skirmishes. The soldiers were permitted, by order of their commanding general, to place upon their banners, "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Farmington," "Siege of Corinth," "Iuka," "Corinth, 3d and 4th October, 1862," "Holly Springs," "Vicksburg," "Jackson, Miss.," "Mission Ridge," "Resaca," "Kenesaw," "Ezra Church," "Atlanta," "Jonesboro," "Griswoldville," "McAllister," "Savannah," "Columbia," "Bentonville."

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.
Privates.
Martin, William W.
Veach, John T.

COMPANY K.
Private.
Harleson, John W.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

George C. Gentry.

First Lieutenants.

John D. Jamison.

George C. Gentry.

Second Lieutenants.

George C. Jamison

George C. Gentry

John R. Berry.

First Sergeant.

R. F. Stewart.

Sergeants.

D. F. Draper

William Baker.

Corporal.

John Falford.

Privates.

Ball, William J.
 Barberry, Alexander
 Barberry, John
 Benton, C. W.
 Berry, John R.
 Bramblet, Sandford
 Brazure, Martin
 Brown, Edward
 Calvin, John
 Calvin, Luther
 Clubbs, John H.
 Cops, James N.
 Coulter, James M.
 Dasher, Adam
 Dasher, Emanuel
 Dasher, George
 Dshon, N. H.
 Dasher, William S.
 Felty, Isaac N.
 Felty, Valentine
 Fulford, John
 Gentry, George
 Goodrich, Elijah J.
 Grant, James
 Green, Rufus A.
 Haddon, Alfred P.
 Harris, Thomas H.
 Howington, John T.
 Hurst, William, Jr.
 Hurst, William, Sr.
 Jamison, Bird
 Phillips, Samuel
 Richardson, James S.
 Richardson, Thomas P.
 Roper, Frederick
 Roselett, Luellin
 Russell, John W.
 Shewball, John

Skyles, Isaac J.
 Skyles, John W.
 Smith, Ira
 South, William H.
 Starkey, Abram
 Sumpter, Thomas
 Tarrant, Leonard
 Trusty, John
 Walker, David F.
 Walker, Reuben
 Webb, John

COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenant.

Pinkney B. Harris.

Sergeant.

John L. Brown.

Corporals.

Ephraim Morrow,

Pinkney B. Harris.

Musician.

George W. Matsell.

Privates.

Barnett, Amasy
 Barnett, Houston
 Barnett, Jacob
 Bennet, George B.
 Bennet, Thomas J.
 Border, James
 Brake, Nathan
 Gilkinson, Reuben C.
 Grant, Thomas A.
 Greer, Benton
 Greor, Joseph
 Griffith, Francis M.
 Hood, Benjamin
 Johnson, John M.
 Luther, Alexander
 Luther, George M.
 Luther, James M.
 Luther, Martin
 Luther, Peter
 Medlin, Henderson
 Melvin, Augustus H.
 Morrow, Asher B.
 Pate, A. B.
 Pool, McCowell
 Smith, Moses S.
 Travelsted, Abram
 Travelsted, Elvis
 Travelsted, Emory
 Wees, Alexander
 Wees, James
 West, Joseph F.
 Williams, William
 York, Isaac

York, Shubel

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Solomon S. Brill.

Second Lieutenants.

Theodore Millspaugh,

John W. Harvey.

Sergeants.

William H. Millspaugh,

William S. Bolerjack,

William A. Joynen.

Corporals.

William C. Roper,

Michael Millspaugh,

John W. Harvey.

Privates.

Bayley, Elias
 Bayley, Winslow
 Blackard, Alfred B.
 Blackard, Thomas J.
 Bolerjack, Henry J.
 Bolerjack, Preasly F.
 Bolerjack, Thomas C.
 Bowers, John
 Browning, Marshall
 Buttry, Jesse F.
 Buttry, Wm. A.
 Calvert, Eli P.
 Debard, Jesse F.
 Endsley, James A.
 Eubanks, Aquila
 Eubanks, George W.
 Gossett, Abram A.
 Hardgroves, Franklin C.
 Holderly, Jesse W.
 Joyner, Robert D.
 Lasater, Thomas J.
 Latimer, John B.
 Madden, John
 McGhee, Carroll
 McGhee, Elisha L.
 McGhee, Thomas C.
 McKinzie, Aaron S.
 McKinzie, Thomas S.
 Morris, James A.
 Napier, John F.
 Porter, Anderson H.
 Roper, George W.
 Roper, James M.
 Stewart, Wellington
 Whittington, John W.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Holland, Abner
 Winterbottom, Charles

The Twenty-ninth Infantry was mustered into the service at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 19, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pritchler,

U. S. A., and was commanded by Colonel James S. Reardon, and was assigned to the brigade of General John A. McClernand. It contained nearly 200 men from White County, principally in Companies B, D and G.

Early in September the regiment was ordered to Cairo. In October it formed a part of an expedition under command of Colonel R. J. Oglesby to Bloomfield, Mo. In January, 1862, it joined an expedition into Kentucky under Brigadier-General McClernand. In February the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Colonel R. J. Oglesby (Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois) and division of Brigadier-General McClernand. This command was the first to enter Fort Henry after its evacuation.

In the battle of Fort Donelson the brigade formed the extreme right of the line of investment, meeting the enemy first and fighting them longer than any other portion of the army. The regiment lost 100 men, killed and wounded, of which thirty were killed on the field.

March 1, 1862, the regiment was assigned to Colonel L. F. Ross's Brigade, composed of the Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-ninth Infantry, and proceeded to Savannah, Tenn. March 20 they marched to Pittsburg Landing. April 1 Captain C. M. Ferrill was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dunlap, resigned. The regiment bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. With an effective strength of 400 men it lost 100 in killed and wounded.

April 15, 1862, Major M. Brayman was promoted Colonel, vice Reardon, resigned. The regiment was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth in May, 1862. June 6 it was assigned to the brigade of Colonel C. C. Marsh, composed of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fifth Illinois, and moved to Jackson, Tenn. July 1 it was assigned to the brigade of Colonel M. K. Lawler, composed of the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and during the month made frequent incursions into West Tennessee.

Oct. 1 our regiment was sent to re-enforce General Rosecrans at Corinth. Arriving too late for the battle it formed the advance of the pursuit to Ripley, Miss., and returned to Jackson. Sept. 25 Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ferrill was promoted Colonel, vice M. Brayman, promoted Brigadier-General. Adjutant Loren Kent was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Dec. 1 the regiment proceeded

to the rear of General Grant's army at Coldwater, Miss., and shortly afterward went into camp at Holly Springs. On the 18th Lieutenant-Colonel Kent, with Companies D and K, went to Jackson, Tenn., to protect that place.

Dec. 20 Colonel R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin, surrendered Holly Springs to rebel General Van Dorn in a most cowardly and disgraceful manner. Eight companies of the regiment were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks. The camp and garrison equipage, and the books and records of the Twenty-ninth were totally destroyed. The eight paroled companies were kept at Benton Barracks until July, 1863, when they were exchanged and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the Western navy in February, 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing one officer and several men in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

Oct. 16, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Kent was relieved, at his own request, as Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed command of his regiment, which was assigned to General Logan's Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Oct. 19 the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kent promoted Colonel, vice Colonel Ferrill, resigned. Dec. 1 the regiment moved to Natchez, where it remained on garrison duty.

In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans, and July 19 received from Springfield veteran furlough. It moved from Springfield, Aug. 22, 1864, arrived at Natchez the last of the month, and remained until October, when it moved to the mouth of White River, having been assigned to the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A short time afterward it was ordered to Memphis and thence to Paducah, arriving Oct. 20, 1864, for the protection of Kentucky from the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the border. Nov. 26 it embarked for Memphis, camping in that city Nov. 29. Dec. 21 it marched with an expedition into the interior of Tennessee. It experienced hard marching, cold weather and bad roads, and returned Dec. 31.

Jan. 1, 1865, it embarked for New Orleans, where it camped above the city at Kenner, on the 5th. Feb. 11 it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel Kent commanding brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Callicott commanding the regiment. Next, it embarked for Mobile, and

landed on Dauphin Island, Feb. 15. March 17 it embarked for Fort Morgan, and, landing, bivouacked on the beach. During eight succeeding days it was toiling over almost impassable roads to Spanish Fort, arriving on the 26th. Here it took an active part in the siege. It then moved to Fort Blakely, arriving April 2, and was engaged in the whole siege, supporting the charge made by our Second Brigade on the 9th, which resulted in the capture of the entire rebel army. The regiment lost, during the campaign, twenty-six men killed and wounded. April 10 it marched for Mobile, where it arrived on the 12th, and went into camp. June 26 it embarked on steamship Scott, for Texas, and July 1 it arrived off Galveston. The sea being quite rough, two or three days were required to disembark. It was soon after ordered to Millican, Texas, on the Texas Central Railroad, and arrived on the 9th. July 26 the regimental headquarters were moved to Hempstead, two companies remaining at Millican, two at Brenham, and one at Beaumont. The regiment being in Provisional Division Department of Texas, was under the command of Major-General F. Steele. The regiment reported to Major-General J. A. Mower, commanding Eastern District of Texas, until Nov. 6, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service by Lieutenant B. W. Ladd, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and A. C. M. It was placed *en route* for the State Nov. 8, and arrived on the 26th, receiving final pay and discharge Nov. 28, 1865, after over four years of active service and hard fighting.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.	Jernigan, Granville B.	Milne, Henry.
<i>Privates.</i>	Lively, John M.	Poteia, Joseph
Carter, Coleman	McCullum, John	Short, James H.
	Mericle, William P.	

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.	Baughman, Jacob H.	Hobbs, Richard S.
<i>Corporal.</i>	Benson, Charles C.	Jenkins, Henry C.
James H. Hindman.	Clendenin, Henry	Keller, Philip
<i>Privates.</i>	Cully, Richard N.	Lufkin, Jason C.
Armstrong, Samuel A.	Eastus, Andrew	Moore, Isaac V.
Ball, George H.	Faris, John E.	Palmer, Thomas J.
Barber, George H.	Grenawalt, Joseph	Steele, John T.
Baughman, David J.	Hindman, Alexander	Steele, Richard H.
	Hindman, Samuel	Woodson, Robert J.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 7, 1861, by Colonel E. N. Kirk. Oct. 2 it moved to Lexington, Ky., and from thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevin,

Ky., where it remained until Feb. 14, 1862. It marched to Bowling Green, and thence, via Nashville, Franklin and Columbia, to Savannah, on the Tennessee River. It arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and was hotly engaged in that battle, losing Major Levanway, and fifteen men killed, and 112 wounded. From thence it moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th of May, losing one man killed and five wounded. From Corinth it moved to Iuka and Florence, Ala., crossing the river at that place, and then moving to Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala. It was encamped over a month at Battle Creek. From thence it marched via Pelham, Murfreesboro and Nashville to Louisville, Ky., arriving Sept. 27, 1862. The brigade was commanded by Colonel F. M. Stambaugh, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and the division by General McCook.

Oct. 1, 1862, the regiment left Louisville for Frankfort. It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Bristol, the brigade by Colonel E. N. Kirk, and division by Brigadier-General Sill. Oct. 4 it was engaged in a skirmish at Clayville, Ky. From Frankfort it moved via Laurensburg, Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Lebanon and Bowling Green to Nashville. Nov. 27 it had a skirmish at Lavergne. The regiment remained in camp five miles southeast of Nashville until Dec. 26, 1862. It was then in the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General E. N. Kirk commanding; Second Division, Brigadier-General R. W. Johnson commanding; right wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Alexander McDougal Cook commanding.

Dec. 27 the right wing moved toward Triune, the Thirty-fourth, in advance, encountering the enemy commanding the approaches to Triune, and drove him till noon, when he formed in the town. The nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery, the infantry was advanced, and after a sharp fight drove the enemy from town, taking his artillery with him. On the 29th the regiment moved via Independence Hill toward Murfreesboro. On the 30th it took position as the extreme right of the Union lines. On the 31st the enemy attacked the regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line. Following up the advantage gained by his infantry, the enemy's cavalry charged the line and captured many of the regiment, with a loss of twenty-one killed, ninety-three wounded and sixty-six missing. General Kirk was mortally wounded. During the three following days, the Thirty-fourth did guard duty. While at Murfreesboro the right wing, Fourteenth

Army Corps, was organized into the Twentieth Army Corps, and Major-General McCook assigned to command.

June 24, 1863, the Twentieth Corps moved by the Shelbyville pike toward Liberty Gap. On the 25th the Second Brigade was ordered forward, and advanced across an open cornfield, eighty rods in width, lately plowed and softened by the rains which fell the day and night before, until the men sank half way to the knee in mud at every step. Without help, and in the face of a rebel brigade advantageously posted, they drove the enemy from his position—the Second Arkansas Infantry leaving their battle flag on the hill, where they fought in front of the Thirty-fourth. The regiment lost three killed and twenty-six wounded. On the 26th it moved via Beech Grove to Manchester, entering Tullahoma on the morning of July 1. Aug. 7 Colonel A. P. Dysart resigned, leaving the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Van Tassell. Aug. 16 the Thirty-fourth moved via Larkin's Valley, to Bellefonte, Ala., where it was detailed as provost guard. On the 30th it moved to Capertan's Ferry, on Tennessee River. Here the regiment was left to guard the pontoon bridge. Sept. 18 it moved the boats to Battle Creek. Oct. 20, 1863, it moved, under command of Brigadier-General J. D. Morgan, to Anderson's Cross Roads, in Sequatchie Valley. Nov. 8 our regiment moved to Harrison's Landing, on Tennessee River. Nov. 14 it was ordered to report to Brigadier-General John Beatty, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Jeff. C. Davis commanding the division. It arrived at Chattanooga the 15th, and camped on Moccasin Point. Nov. 25 it was ordered to join the brigade on the battle-field of Chattanooga, where it arrived at 11 P. M. At 1 A. M. the same night it moved via Chickamauga Station toward the enemy. They were met near Graysville, and fought for about half an hour. The next move was on the 28th, back to Chattanooga, where those unable to march were put in camp. The remainder of the regiment moved on an expedition into East Tennessee, as far as Loudon, where the Thirty-fourth was detailed to run a grist-mill, grinding corn and wheat for the division. It returned to Chattanooga the following month, arriving on the 19th. Dec. 22 the Thirty-fourth was mustered as a veteran organization, and Jan. 8, 1864, it started for Springfield, Ill., for veteran furlough.

It received veteran furlough, and rendezvoused at Dixon, Ill. Feb. 28 it moved via Chicago, Louisville and Nashville, arriving

at Chattanooga, March 7, 1864, and moved out to join the Second Brigade, Colonel John G. Mitchell, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, commanding, in camp near Rossville, Ga. The Thirty-fourth Infantry was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Chicago, July 16, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Lee Warren.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

*Captains.*Elias Stuart,
Wm. Merritt.*First Lieutenant.*

Samuel S. Emery.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. Merritt.

First Sergeant.

Wm. S. McMillon.

Sergeant.

Ephraim Merritt.

*Corporals.*James Merritt,
Jacob Hunsinger.*Musician.*

Alfred Baker.

*Privates.*Barnett, Wm.
Barton, Johnson
Berry, Wm. H.
Borah, George L.
Cain, George W.
Cravens, Elijah
Curnell, Henry T.
Dewes, Morgan
Donnels, Zachariah
Endicott, Samuel
Fields, JohnFoley, James A.
Fowler, Benjamin F.
Frazier, Andrew J.
Fulkerson, Elijah
Garrison, John M.
Hunsinger, Zachariah
McDowell, Elisha
McKnight, William P.
Meeke, William J.
Nations, William R.
Null, John N.
Pyle, John
Rane, William
Rader, Eli R.
Reeves, Ira
Renfrow, Peter
Rose, William H.
Simpson, Alfred
Simpson, Cornelius
Simpson, Daniel
Slocumb, Ephraim
Steed, Isaac T.
Upton, Solomon
Wallace, Samuel H.
Washington, William A.
White, Charles H.
White, William W. H.
Wilson, Matthew A.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

William Stuart.

First Lieutenant.

William Stuart.

*Corporals.*Peter J. Files,
Chesterfield Files,
William G. Files.*Privates.*Boze, John T.
Chapman, Samuel
Colbert, James
Files, Adam
Files, John G.
Files, Marion
Files, William G.
Johnson, Wiley
Koontz, Philip
Lock, James
Madden, Green
Merrical, R. A.
Merrical, R. H.
Newby, James
Newby, Whaley
Newby, William
Steed, Isaac T.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant.

Edward Hill.

*Privates.*Bailey, Amos
Hill, Edward

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Stebbins, Abraham F.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Surgeon.

Asher Goslin.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Asher Goslin,

Frank Lindsay,
George B. Parker,
Vincent Anderson.*First Lieutenants.*

Sullerd F. Sellers.

George B. Parker,
Vincent Anderson,
George W. Staley.*Second Lieutenants.*

George B. Parker,

Vincent Anderson.
First Sergeant.
Benjamin S. Land.

Sergeants.
Elias Robinson,
George W. Staley,
John Hadden,
John S. Cheshire.

Corporals.
John Robinson,
Jacob J. Eastman,
William Eaton,
Samuel Strong,
Luman Myers,
Harrison H. Parker.

Musicians.
George W. Gilkinson,
Stephen Calkins.

Wagoner.
Francis M. Pomroy.

Privates.
Anderson, James H.
Arbaugh, James
Armstrong, Thomas
Austin, Elias
Austin, Hugh
Austin, William
Bates, Henry
Beaber, Louis
Beeler, Louis
Berry, James R.
Blackledge, Frederick
Blagg, Robert
Bowen, Andrew
Bowen, Green
Bowen, John
Braman, James A.
Bramblet, Sidney
Bramblet, Willis
Brasher, George W.
Brasher, James A.
Brazier, John
Brazier, William
Brinkley, Morris
Brothers, Daniel
Brothers, Jacob
Bryant, Benjamin
Bryant, Peter
Bryant, Thomas
Bryant, Thomas
Buckle, James B.
Burrell, Ralph
Burrill, Ward W.
Byrd, Joseph
Calkin, Jacob
Calkin, Jacob
Calkin, Stephen
Chaplin, John
Chism, George
Cisney, Alex. S.
Clark, Alfred
Clark, Hayden
Clark, John B.
Cooper, Isaac

Crowder, James R.
Curry, James A. J.
Daley, Louis
Dixon, Alvin B.
Doolin, William
Dorsey, Thomas H.
Dosher, Adam
Downey, Patrick
Eastwood, John S.
Eaton, Wm.
Evans, Robert J.
Farmer, Albert
Farris, George
Felts, Elijah O.
Fleming, John
Fobar, Walter
Foster, George
Frair, John T.
Fuller, John R.
Gains, John
Galbraith, Elias
Gibbs, Frank
Goodman, Robert G.
Green, Fields
Griffith, Thomas P.
Hadden, John
Haggard, James
Hallock, Aaron
Hammontree, John
Hammontree, Wm.
Hampton, Edward
Handly, Wm.
Harden, Wm.
Hardister, James
Hargrave, Hezekiah
Hargrave, Samuel
Hargrave, Samuel
Hargrave, Willis
Harmon, James R.
Harvey, David
Harvey, Elias
Harvey, George W.
Harvey, Giles
Harvey, Wm. P.
Hennessee, Richard
Heterman, Peter
Hillier, Scott
Holderly, Alfred
Holderly, Henry
Holderly, James
Hood, Daniel
Hood, Erasmus
Hood, Leonard
Hutchcraft, Harrison
Isbell, Esekiah
Johnson, George W., Jr.
Johnson, George W., Sr.
Johnson, John T.
Johnson, Robert S.
Johnson, William H.
Jordan, John J.
Kelly, Wiley
Kies, John
Layman, Fred
Lesch, Peter

Lincoln, Warren W.
Long, Alfred
Lyons, Richard
McClellan, Wm.
McHenry, Joseph
McHenry, Thomas
McLaughlin, James P.
Michael, Allen H.
Missemore, Hiram F.
Missemore, John F.
Mobley, Benjamin
Moody, John A.
Moody, Robert H.
Myers, George W.
Myers, Wm.
Naber, Frank
Nations, Jackson
Parker, Theophilus
Pitcher, Henry L.
Poyete, Thomas
Provo, Jerome
Pulliam, James A.
Purcell, Frank
Quinn, W. W.
Randolph, Elijah
Rasher, Henry
Rice, Marion
Robb, William
Roberts, William
Rusher, Spencer
Russell, Joseph
Ryan, Thomas
Savage, James M.
Schoenan, Gustav
Selo, Joseph
Seltzberg, Wm.
Shehan, Wm.
Shields, David
Shoemaker, John
Shoup, Wm. J.
Simpson, Henry
Smith, Harman E.
Smith, Samuel S.
Soff, Louis
Spry, John H.
Staley, David
Staley, George W.
Stark, Wm.
Stoveking, John
Stretch, John
Templeton, James M.
Thompson, Aaron
Thompson, James
Tucker, Wm. H.
Turner, Joseph H.
Vanstavern, Samuel
Vines, John B.
Walker, James
Walton, James E.
Ward, Jesse
Witten, John J.
Woolay, Christopher C.
Wooten, John H.
Zenoick, Jacob
Zunett, Carl

The Forty-eighth Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in September, 1861, by Colonel Isham N. Haynie. It left Camp Butler for Cairo, Nov. 11, 1861, 900 strong, and after its arrival constructed barracks for winter quarters. In January, 1862, it was engaged in the reconnoissance in the rear of Columbus, under General Grant. Feb. 2 it embarked for Fort Henry, in W. H. L. Wallace's Brigade, General McClelland's Division. It landed a few miles below the fort, and was the first Federal regiment that formed a line of battle in Tennessee. Feb. 6 it entered Fort Henry, which had surrendered to the gun-boats. Feb. 11 it moved toward Fort Donelson. On the 13th, in connection with the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Haynie commanding brigade, it charged the enemy's works, but was repulsed with a severe loss. On the 14th it was under fire during the day, losing a few men wounded.

Feb. 15 our regiment was in position by the side of the Eleventh and Twentieth. The rattle of musketry on the night was incessant, and gradually approached the left, where the Forty-eighth was stationed on the brow of the hill, and it was soon fiercely engaged. The enemy were twice repulsed from the front of the Forty-eighth, but they finally succeeded in turning the right of our line, and the regiment was compelled to retire and form a new line, where the enemy was again repulsed, and he retired within the works. The regiment lost this day forty killed and wounded. Among the killed was the gallant, daring and courteous Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Smith. The regiment moved with General McClelland's Division to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. April 6 and 7 it was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, our regiment doing its full part, and losing over half of its men in killed and wounded. Colonel Haynie and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford were both wounded on the 6th.

It was engaged in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862, and in June ordered to Bethel as garrison of that post. It remained there until 1863.

Colonel Haynie was promoted to Brigadier-General Nov. 29, 1862.

March 9, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the division of William S. Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel Sanford taking command of the brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Greathouse assuming command of the regiment. It moved from Germantown to Memphis, June 9, and from thence to Vicksburg, where it participated in the operations in the rear of that place, and at Snyder's

Bluff. Next it advanced with General Sherman's force against Jackson, arriving at that place July 11, 1863. It participated in the siege and in the charge of the 16th of that month, losing forty-five men killed and wounded. Among the killed was Major Wm. J. Stephenson. The regiment left Black River on its return North Sept. 30, arriving at Memphis, Oct. 10, and leaving for Chattanooga on the 11th, a march of over 400 miles.

After arriving at Chattanooga, our regiment was engaged in the operations in Lookout Valley. It took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, following the retreating enemy to Ringgold. From here it was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., to the relief of General Burnside. Without rations, blankets or overcoats, and but half shod the soldiers made a march of over 270 miles. The men used their blankets, jackets and trousers to protect their feet from the sharp rocks, the ice and the snow. They returned to Bridgeport, Ala., Dec. 19, and to Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and although not yet recovered from their severe campaign, over nine tenths of the men present re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. They arrived at Springfield, Ill., on veteran furlough, Jan. 27, 1864, where the regiment was furloughed. They then rendezvoused at Centralia, whence they moved March 10, 1864, via Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Scottsboro, Ala., to Chattanooga; May 3 they moved from thence via Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain to Atlanta. In the Hood campaign they moved to Marietta, Resaca and Jacksonville, Ala., and then returned to Atlanta.

Nov. 15, 1864, they moved with General Sherman's army, arriving at the fortifications of Savannah, Dec. 11, and at Fort Mc Allister on the 13th. Thence they moved to Savannah, arriving Jan. 1, 1865. Next they moved to Beaufort; thence, Jan. 21, via Pocatigo, Branchville and Orangeburg to Columbia; thence via Camden, Fayetteville and Bentonville, to Goldsboro, N. C.; thence, April 10, to Raleigh; thence, via Lewiston, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, Petersburg and Richmond, to Washington, D. C.; thence, June 2, 1865, via Parkersburg, Va., to Louisville, Ky. June 25 they moved to Little Rock, Ark., where it was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 21, 1865.

The Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry marched during its service 3,000 miles; moved by water 5,000 miles; and by railroad 3,450 miles; total, 11,450 miles. It was engaged in the following battles: Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1862; Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 13 to 16, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7,

1862; siege of Corinth, Tenn., May, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 15 to July 4, 1863; Black River, Miss., July 5, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 16, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., Nov. 24 and 25, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., December, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 26 to 31, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., June 1 to 7, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 10 to July 3, 1864; Sandtown, Ga., July 5 to 12, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 19, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 22, 28, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to Aug. 26, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 3 and 4, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864; siege of Savannah, Ga., December, 1864; Duck Creek, S. C., Feb. 3, 1865; South Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865; Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13 and 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon.
Garner H. Bane.

COMPANY A.

Privates.
Cecil, Henry C.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant.
John D. Ruddell.
Second Lieutenant.
John D. Ruddell.

First Sergeant.
John D. Ruddell.

Sergeant.
John D. Ruddell.

Corporal.
John D. Ruddell.

Private.
John D. Ruddell.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.
George Benfield.

Corporal.
Robert H. Brice.

Privates.
Beard, Charles
Carrigan, Reese.

COMPANY D.

Corporals.
Augustus P. Traver,
Wm. W. Pond,
Wm. F. Bacon.

Privates.
Allen, Isaac
Allen, Nathan W.
Brennan, George
Buskirk, Perry
Chandler, Jasper
Colwell, Robert
Colwell, Wm.
Conner, Henry
Culp, Chesley W.
Culp, Francis M.
Cu'p, George W.

Culp, Jasper
Gallagher, Gaines M.
Gallagher, John H.
Ham, John C.
Ham, Wm. T.
Hawerton, Wm. E.
Mercer, Robert W.
Mills, James A.
Northup, William A.
Pond, Wm. W.
Robb, James M.
Sparks, Wm. L.
Summers, Alva
Traver, Augustus P.
Traver, George T.

COMPANY H.

Privates.
Culp, Benjamin F.
Hobbs, Campbell

COMPANY K.

Private.
Culp, George W.

The Fiftieth Infantry was organized at Quincy, Ill., in August, 1861, by Colonel Moses M. Bane, and mustered into United States service Sept. 12, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pritchard, U. S. A. Oct. 9 it moved to Hannibal, Mo.; on the 19th, to Chillicothe; Nov. 27, to St. Joseph, reporting to Colonel R. F. Smith, commanding post; Dec. 19, to Palmyra; and on the 24th, to St. Joseph.

Jan. 21, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and from thence to Smithland, Ky., where it reported to Colonel Lauman, Jan. 28. Feb. 6 it marched into Fort Henry. On the 12th it

formed a part of Colonel John Cook's Third Brigade, of the Second Division, and moved against Fort Donelson. It took an active part at Fort Donelson Feb. 13, 14 and 15. On the 23d, it occupied Clarksville, Tenn., and on the 28th arrived at Nashville. It remained on board the boat and returned to Clarksville, March 1. March 25 it was ordered to Pittsburgh Landing, where it landed on the 31st. It was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and in the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862. June 4, under Major-General John Pope, it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss. June 10 it returned to camp near Corinth. Oct. 3 it moved out against the enemy, who were approaching under Price, Van Dorn and Villipigue. On the 5th it engaged in the battle of Corinth, and pursued the enemy as far as Ruckersville, Miss. Oct. 12 it returned to Corinth. Dec. 18 it went on a scout to Lexington, Tenn. April 15, 1863, it moved toward Tuscumbia, Ala. It had a skirmish at Bear Creek on the 17th; also at Cherokee, and at Newsome's farm. On the 24th it camped at Tuscumbia. On the 27th it moved toward Town Creek, and fought the enemy under General Forrest, at Town Creek, on the 28th. On the 29th General Streight having got well on the road for Georgia, the regiment returned to Tuscumbia, and, on the 3d of May, arrived at Corinth. Oct. 11 General Dodge, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, ordered the brigade, Colonel Bane commanding, to Lagrange, Tenn. On the 17th it returned to Corinth. Nov. 6 it moved to Eastport, and crossed the Tennessee River at midnight. It passed through Waterloo on the 7th, Lauderdale and Lexington on the 10th, Pulaski on the 12th, and camped at Lynnville. Nov. 17 the regiment was mounted, by order of Major-General Dodge.

Jan. 1, 1864, three fourths of the men of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered Jan. 16, and started for Illinois, for veteran furlough. It moved from Quincy, Feb. 28, and arrived at Lynnville, March 5. On the 13th it was ordered to Athens, Ala. On the 15th it moved to Decatur Junction. On the 22d it crossed the Tennessee River at Decatur; on the 27th it re-crossed to Decatur Junction; and on the 31st, moved to Moorsville. April 12 it moved to Athens, Ala. On the 30th it moved to Chattanooga, via Larkinsville. May 5 it moved to Chickamauga Creek and camped near Lee and Gordon's Mills. On the 8th it camped in Snake Creek Gap. On the 9th it moved to Resaca, and returned. On the 13th it moved to Resaca; on the 14th, to Calhoun Ferry;

on the 15th, to Lay's Ferry, and crossed the Oostanaula River. On the 17th it met the enemy at a cross-road, near the river, and, after some fighting, drove him from the field, the regiment losing one man killed, and seven wounded. On the 19th it arrived at Kingston; and on the 22d, at Rome. June 20, Colonel Bane having resigned, Brigadier-General Wm. Vandever took command of the brigade. July 3, 150 men from the brigade and 100 of the First Alabama Cavalry made an expedition to Cedar Town, Major Hanna, of the Fiftieth, commanding, and returned; and on the 6th, to Cave Springs, and returned, both times capturing prisoners and horses.

In August Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, took command of the brigade. Sept. 27 the Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General John M. Corse commanding, was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 29th the non-veterans of the regiment were started home for muster-out. Oct. 4 the regiment took the cars for Allatoona, at 8 o'clock p. m., arriving at midnight. At daylight skirmishing commenced, and by 10 o'clock the whole force was fiercely engaged with Hood's army. The enemy were repulsed. The regiment lost eighty-seven, in killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Hanna and Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Pickett were wounded. Oct. 13, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlbut commanding brigade, and Captain Horn commanding regiment, it moved out on Cave Spring Road, and met the enemy six miles out, with two pieces of artillery. It drove them four miles, and returned to Rome. Nov. 10, 1864, it moved toward Atlanta. On the 15th it left Atlanta; on the 20th, crossed the Ocmulgee; on the 26th, crossed the Oconee, at Ball's Ferry; and Dec. 7, crossed the Ogeechee at the Mt. Vernon Road. On the 10th it met the enemy at Little Ogeechee. On the 16th it went foraging to McIntosh, thirty miles from Savannah, and on the 21st entered Savannah.

Jan. 27 it moved up the Savannah River, crossing at Sisters' Ferry, Feb. 4. On the 12th it crossed the North Edisto; on the 14th, camped near Congaree Creek; on the 16th, crossed Saluda River; on the 17th, crossed Congaree River, and entered Columbia. On the 23d it crossed Wateree. On the 26th it crossed Lynch's Creek. The 5th and 6th of March were passed in doing provost duty in Cheraw. Fayetteville was reached March 12. On the 18th the regiment built barricades at Newton's

Grove. On the 20th and 21st it fought the enemy at Bentonville, losing two killed and fourteen wounded. On the 24th it marched through Goldsboro. April 10, Colonel Hanna commanding the brigade, the regiment moved to Raleigh. On the 14th it was reviewed by General Sherman, as it marched through Raleigh. On the 16th it moved to Morrisville, and on the surrender of Johnson it returned to Raleigh. April 29, 1865, it moved northward, via Petersburg, Manchester and Richmond, and camped at Alexandria, May 20. May 28 it participated in the grand review at Washington, and camped near Soldiers' Home. June 3 it moved via Petersburg, Va., to Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 8th. July 3, in the prize drill between the Sixty-third Illinois, Seventh Iowa, and Fiftieth Illinois, the Fiftieth won the prize banner. July 13 the regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Captain W. B. Guthrie, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, and A. C. M. It arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 14, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant.</i>	Wm. C. Frymire,	Fields, John W.
Thomas C. Spaun.	David P. Bagby,	Flint, William F.
<i>Hospital Steward.</i>	Jesse Veach,	Ford, Joseph
Wm. H. Bradberry.	John C. Graham.	Forrester, John W.
<i>COMPANY A.</i>	<i>Musicians.</i>	Gowdy, Henry P.
<i>Privates.</i>	Samuel G. Owen,	Gowdy, John A.
Britton, Samuel	Lewis Oliver.	Gowdy, Milton B.
Sallee, Felix G.	<i>Wagoner.</i>	Hagin, James T.
<i>COMPANY B.</i>	Wm. Cozart.	Hines, James L.
<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Huff, Washington
Sanford Cochran,	Allen, Jesse E.	Hughes, Samuel
James C. Tanguary.	Allen, Josiah	Jackson, Carol
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	Andrews, Adam	Jacobs, Elijah
Wm. McKinzie,	Andrews, Enoch	Jammerson, William
James C. Tanguary,	Black, William C.	Knight, George W.
Joshua M. Field,	Blackford, Charles W.	Little, Joseph N.
George T. McKinzie.	Blackford, William T.	Little, Thomas
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	Bloodworth, Thomas	Martin, James
James C. Tanguary,	Borders, John G.	McKinzie, William J.
Joshua M. Field.	Bradberry, William H.	McMertry, Benjamin S.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>	Brasher, William	McMertry, James R.
James C. Tanguary,	Carter, James N.	McQuay, Benjamin A.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Chapman, James N.	McQuay, James
Joshua M. Field,	Chapman, Samuel	Miller, Isaac
Robert A. Gowdy,	Chilton, Hugh S. B.	Miller, Joseph A.
George T. McKinzie,	Chilton, James D.	Mitchell, Alexander F.
Jacob H. Forrester.	Clark, Francis J.	Nanny, Andrew J.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Dale, Hezekiah F.	Nickson, William R.
Wm. J. Jammerson,	Davis, Jackson	Orr, Thomas C.
John A. Buttry,	Davis, John C.	Robinson, William N.
David F. Shaw,	Delap, William A.	Sammon, William
John W. McNutt,	Denton, John	Shaw, Newton
	Durivan, James L.	Smithers, James
	Eubanks, Thomas	Spaun, Thomas C.

Spry, Frank
 Starkey, William H.
 Sterling, Thomas
 Tate, William C.
 Travelsted, James
 Trusty, Benjamin J.
 Trusty, William J.
 Winkles, David
 Yates, William R.
 Yingst, John B.
 Yingst, Simon S.

COMPANY C.

Corporal.

Abel Varney.

Privates.

Burnett, Charles
 Clinton, James F.
 Evans, Alfred
 Leahy, William
 Robinson, William R.
 Randall, George W.
 Sherrill, Alexander
 Smith, William
 Wilson, James J.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

David Slinger.

First Lieutenant.

Michael J. Dempsey.

Second Lieutenant.

Michael J. Dempsey.

First Sergeant.

Michael J. Dempsey.

Corporals.

Samuel Sharpnack,
 Michael Brockett.

Musicians.

James A. Nickols,
 James Dawsey.

Wagoner.

Daniel Williams.

Privates.

Arbraugh, John F.
 Absbier, Daniel M.
 Baker, Elijah
 Branch, Robert
 Brockett, Matthew
 Coburn, William
 Cozart, Robert
 Fisher, Theodore
 Ford, Joseph
 Gaston, Elijah
 Goodwin, Thomas
 Graham, Rufus
 Little, William H.
 Long, Jasper
 Matsel, Charles H.
 Miers, Isom
 Mills, Alvis
 Moss, William
 Onan, Marion
 Parkhurst, Marion
 Prior, James
 Prior, William
 Prior, William
 Robinson, Calvin
 Sheridan, John
 Stout, Abraham
 Stum, Alen
 Williams, Jerry
 Willis, Elijah
 Wooten, Jeremiah C.
 Wooten, William
 Young, Leo

COMPANY F.

Sergeants.

Michael Brockett,
 William R. Prior.

Wagoner.

Jerry Williams.

Privates.

Brockett, Matthew
 Clark, George
 Hosick, Francis M.
 Wilkey, John W.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

George R. Frymire.

Corporal.

William W. Upton.

Privates.

Foster, Joshua
 Fowler, Matthew J.
 Fowler, William A.
 Frymire, George R.
 Harris, William
 Jones, William
 Miller, Peter B.
 Nelson, Alfred A.
 Nelson, Joshua D.
 Null, William H.
 Rankin, Moses
 Stout, Andrew J.
 Tarrant, Elisha C.
 Tarrant, William J.
 Upton, William C.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Flemmings, John
 Stanley, Solomon
 Teachener, Thaddeus
 Winkles, Levi

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Absher, Daniel M.
 Branch, Robert
 Cozart, Robert
 Parkhurst, Marion
 Prior, James
 Young, Leo

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

Major.

James H. McDonald.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Shivinskee, George

COMPANY B.

Bees, Alfred
 Bodishbaugh, Frederick
 Boultinghouse, Zachariah
 Davis, David
 Dunlap, Henry L.
 Gentry, John

Hoover, David
 Hoover, Jasper M.
 Jacobs, William A.
 Kershaw, Ephraim
 Kershaw, Edward
 Large, Oliver
 Lindsay, Michael F.
 Loyd, French
 Mather, Benjamin
 Mayse, Edward D.
 Nichols, William
 Owen, Thomas J.

Owens, Robert C.
 Short, David O.
 Sluder, John M.
 Stanley, Jeremiah
 Stanley, Jonathan
 Thomson, Daniel W.
 Tucker, Joseph
 Walker, Joseph W.
 Ward, William D.
 Watson, Jacob
 Watson, Joshua
 Webster, William H.

The Sixtieth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862, by Colonel Silas C. Toler. Feb. 22 the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill. On the 14th of March

it moved against Island No. 10. After the surrender of that post it returned to Columbus and then to Cairo. May 7 it moved up the Tennessee River to Hamburg Landing, arriving on the 12th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi, Colonel Charles M. Lynn, Tenth Michigan, commanding brigade. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862, and in pursuit of the enemy beyond Booneville, Miss. It camped at Big Springs, three miles from Corinth. July 21 the order came to proceed to Tuscumbia, Ala., whence, Aug. 28, the regiment was again ordered to Nashville, arriving Sept. 12. It remained during the siege, all communication being cut off until Nov. 8. On the 7th of November it was engaged in repelling the attack of General Morgan on Edgefield. Dec. 12 it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Jan. 5, 1862, it had a skirmish with Wheeler's Cavalry between Nashville and Murfreesboro, repulsing them. After the battle of Murfreesboro the regiment returned to Nashville. On the 2d of March Colonel Toler died. July 20 the Sixth moved to Murfreesboro, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Anderson, commanding. Aug. 26 it marched via Columbia, Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, arriving at Dallas, Tenn., Nov. 12. The regiment was here assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Chattanooga and memorable march to Knoxville, Tenn. The ragged and footsore regiment arrived again at Chattanooga Dec. 24 and went into winter quarters at Rossville.

Feb. 28, 1864, three fourths of the regiment having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, were mustered. On the 26th it took part in the reconnoissance toward Dalton County, which resulted in the battle of Buzzard Roost. In this battle the Sixtieth lost heavily, forty-two being killed and wounded. March 26 it was ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough. The men were furloughed from Centralia, Ill., March 15, 1864. April 18, 1864, they moved via Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga to Rossville. May 2 the Atlanta campaign commenced and the regiment participated in the battles of Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The regiment was complimented by division and corps commanders for its gallantry at Jonesboro Sept. 1. It remained in camp at Atlanta until Sept. 29, 1864, when it moved by rail via Athens to Florence. At Florence it had a

skirmish with the enemy, driving him across the Tennessee. Oct. 10 it moved to Chattanooga. Oct. 18 it marched from Lafayette, Ga., to Galesville, Ala., and from thence to Atlanta via Rome, Kingston, Cartersville and Marietta. Nov. 16 it marched from Atlanta on the Augusta road via Covington, Milledgeville, Sandersville, Louisville, to Savannah, Ga., arriving at the outer defenses Dec. 11, 1864. During the march our regiment foraged liberally off the country and captured many mules and horses. Many negroes left the plantations and followed it. Dec. 21, 1864, it marched into Savannah. Colonel W. B. Anderson having resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Evans took command.

Jan. 20 the regiment broke camp at Savannah, and marched via Sister's Ferry, Barnwell, Lexington, Columbia, Winnsboro, Chesterfield and Hanging Rock, and Lafayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville to Goldsboro, N. C. It participated in the battles of Averysboro, March 16, and Bentonville, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March. The battle of the 19th was as severe as any in which the regiment was ever engaged, at one time it being surrounded by the enemy on all sides, but it behaved gallantly through the emergency. It marched to Raleigh, April 10, and remained there until Johnson's surrender, when it marched to Richmond, Va., and Washington City, arriving May 19; participated in the grand review, May 24, 1865. June 12 it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and there performed duty as provost guard, headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, until July 31, when it was mustered out of the United States service by Captain R. Papst, A. C. M., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Mairston M. Doyle.

*First Lieutenants.*Elijah C. Compton,
Josiah C. Titus,
Daniel Cochran.*Second Lieutenants.*Elijah C. Compton,
Josiah C. Titus.*First Sergeant.*

Elijah C. Compton.

Sergeant.

Jonathan Stuart.

*Corporals.*George Anderson,
Nathan Stanley,
G. Riley Gillen,
David Masterson,
Samuel Anderson,
John A. Helfringston.*Musicians.*Jonathan C. Clark,
Felix H. Hamell.*Wagoner.*

Elisha Zook.

*Privates.*Allen, Abijah
Anderson, FrancisAskwew, Thomas
Bathe, Robert
Beeman, George J.
Beernan, John
Boultinghouse, John
Brasier, Riley
Campbell, John M.
Carter, John
Carter, John
Carter, Joseph
Clark, Aaron
Clark, James
Clark, John
Clark, Jonathan
Cullison, James
Cullison, John

Daniels, Elijah
 Goff, Francis M.
 Gray, Edward M. C.
 Gray, Philip
 Gray, William J.
 Hackett, John F.
 Hammel, Felix
 Harris, Charles W.
 Hendrix, Benjamin F.
 Huffman, Noah
 Jacobs, Samuel
 Jones, Hiram
 Lake, John
 Leech, Isaac
 Leech, Isaac J.
 Masterson, Jacob

Maxwell, Thomas S.
 Maxwell, Wm. M.
 McGoon, Jackson A.
 Nelson, James
 Newman, John R.
 Palmateer, Charles D.
 Palmateer, Theron W.
 Rich, Samuel T.
 Richards, Michael
 Rodgers, Thomas J.
 Rowe, Jesse T.
 Shultz, James H.
 Span, Levi M.
 Springer, Aaron
 Squires, Abijah
 Stanley, Charles T.

Sturn, Thomas P.
 Vernon, Miles
 Walters, Henry F.
 Wesner, Edward
 White, John
 Whittaker, Zachariah M.
 Williams, Mark
 Woodall, Aaron
 Young, Aaron
 Zook, Peter

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Jimeson, Levi W.
 Moon, Abner D.

The Sixty-second Infantry was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862, by Colonel James M. True. April 22, 1862, it was ordered to Cairo, Ill.; May 7, to Paducah; June 7, to Columbus; and thence, in Colonel Ditzler's Brigade, to Tennessee, where it was stationed on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, near Crocket Station, with headquarters at Kenton. Dec. 2, 1862, it moved to Jackson, Tenn., and thence to Grand Junction and Holly Springs. On the 13th, at midnight, it started for Jackson, leaving about 200 men sick and on duty at Holly Springs. About two miles from Jackson the railroad bridge was found on fire. The regiment marched to Jackson, and four miles beyond, skirmishing with the enemy. On the 20th it followed Forrest twenty miles, and on the 21st it returned to Jackson. On the 23d it marched to Mendon Station, Denmark and Toon's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and returned to Jackson on the 27th. Dec. 20 Van Dorn captured Holly Springs, paroling 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the Major and three Lieutenants, and destroying all the records, papers and camp equipage of the regiment. The regiment moved from Jackson, in Colonel M. K. Lawler's Brigade, Dec. 31, 1862, in pursuit of Forrest, and reached Tennessee River, opposite Clifton, Jan. 3, 1863; but finding the enemy well posted on the opposite bank, with heavy artillery, returned to Jackson, Jan. 8.

On the 18th of April, 1863, the regiment was brigaded with the Fiftieth Indiana, Twenty-seventh Iowa, and First West Tennessee, in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel James M. True commanding brigade. The same day it moved to Lagrange. June 8, the First West Tennessee was taken out of the brigade, and the Forty-ninth Illinois and Vaughn's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, assigned in its place. Aug. 19 it

was ordered to Memphis, and on the 24th it embarked for Helena; thence, on the 28th, it took up the line of march for Little Rock. Sept. 2 it overtook General Steele's army at Brownsville, and on the 10th it met the enemy near Little Rock, driving him back and compelling the evacuation of the place.

Jan. 9, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization. April 25 it moved to Pine Bluff, where it remained until Aug. 12, 1864. On that date it started to Illinois for veteran furlough, after the expiration of which it returned to Pine Bluff, arriving Nov. 25, 1864. The non-veterans of the regiment were ordered to Illinois for muster-out. April 10, 1865, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into seven companies, and remained on duty at Pine Bluff, until July 28, 1865, when it moved by river to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was stationed as a part of Brigadier-General Bussey's command, in the District of the Frontier. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.
Private.
Rice, James R.

COMPANY E.
Privates.

Knoose, Christian
Rice, James R.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.
Captain.
John J. Mercer.
First Lieutenants.
John J. Mercer,
Philip H. Mercer.
Second Lieutenants.
John J. Mercer,
Philip H. Mercer.
Privates.
Allen, David
Allen, Wilson
Barnard, Francis N.
Bartlett, James
Beard, David

Benfield, Samuel
Bliven, Wm. H.
Corbin, Parker
Craig, Milton
Fessenden, Charles B.
Flora, John
Frey, Tillman K.
Fry, Levi
Gardiner, Robert
Gates, Wm. H.
Gott, Thomas
Grubb, Byron
Grubb, Perry D.
Hendricks, David C.
Hendricks, Israel

Hoffmann, Julius
McRae, James
McRae, Wm. F.
Mercer, Philip H.
Nations, John
Nations, John B.
Naylor, Samuel
Scott, Gordon
Shehawney, Lewis C.
Simpson, Robert B.
Slack, Benjamin F.
Thomas, William
Tomlin, William
Vancil, Tichnor
Whittaker, Nicholas

The Seventy-eighth Infantry was organized at Quincy, Ill., in August, 1862, by Colonel William H. Benneson, and mustered into the service Sept. 1, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19. It arrived there on the 22d, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of Ohio. On the 23d it was attached to the Thirty-ninth Brigade, Twelfth Division. On the 1st of October it was detached from the brigade and assigned

to General Boyle. Oct. 5 it marched to Shepherdsville, Ky., to guard railroad bridge. Oct. 14, 1862, it was stationed on Lebanon Branch Railroad, guarding bridges and stations. It was mustered out June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Chicago, June 12, 1865, where they received final payment and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

James L. Mann,
Samuel T. Jones,
Harvey Clendenin,
Goodwin Scudmore.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel T. Jones,
Goodwin Scudmore.

Second Lieutenants

Goodwin Scudmore,
Harvey Clendenin,
John Criley.

First Sergeant.

Harvey Clendenin.

Sergeants.

James D. Mansker,
Ellis Thurston,
John Criley.

Corporal.

James McKinna.

Privates.

Eaton, Daniel
Parres, Vincent

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Brenneman, Wm. H.
Nicholson, Wm B.

The Eightieth Infantry was organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, by Colonel T. G. Allen, and mustered into United States service Aug. 25, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, Sept. 4, and was assigned to the Thirty-third Brigade, Tenth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, Brigadier-General Terrell commanding brigade, Brigadier-General Jackson commanding division, and Brigadier-General McCook commanding corps. Oct. 1, under General Buell, it marched in pursuit of Bragg, and passing through Taylorville, Bloomfield and Mackville, was engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, losing fourteen killed and fifty-eight wounded, including Lieutenant Von Kemmel, killed, Lieutenant Andrews, mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers and Lieutenant Pace, severely wounded. Generals Terrell and Jackson were also killed. Oct. 12 it moved through Danville, Lebanon and New Market to Mumfordsville. Oct. 31 and Nov. 26 it made two marches to Cave City, and returned. Nov. 30 it moved via Glasgow and Hartsville to Bledsoe Creek. Dec. 26 it started in pursuit of John Morgan, marching via Scottsville and Glasgow to Bear Wallow, arriving Dec. 31.

Jan. 2, 1863, having discontinued the pursuit of John Morgan, it marched to Cave City, Bowling Green and Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, and Murfreesboro, Jan. 10. It was then assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, General J. J. Reynold's Division. March 20 the brigade under command of Colonel Hall, of 1,500 men and two pieces of artillery, while on a scout, was attacked by John Morgan and 5,000 of the enemy, but they were repulsed with

heavy loss. While the army under General Rosecrans lay at Murfreesboro, his chief-of-staff, General Garfield, conceived the idea of sending an expedition of picked men to the rear of the rebel army situated in and around Tullahoma, to destroy railroads, provisions, forage, and the arsenals at Rome, Ga. Four regiments, supposed to be of the best material, insensible to danger, intrepid and daring—the Eightieth Illinois, Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, and the Third Ohio—with two companies of Tennessee Cavalry, and two mountain howitzers, were picked from the whole army. Colonel A. D. Streight had charge of this provisional brigade and the expedition. They moved under sealed orders down the Cumberland, and up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss., reaching there April 19; from there marched to Tuscumbia, where they were mounted on mules with pack saddles. April 26 they left Tuscumbia. At Dug's Gap and Sand Mountain they were attacked, but repulsed the enemy, and at Sand Mountain captured a battery of two guns. The loss of the regiment was two killed and sixteen wounded. Captain E. R. Jones was killed, Adjutant J. C. Jones was mortally and Lieutenant Pavey seriously wounded. At Blount's farm, May 2, the enemy was again defeated; but May 3 the regiment was surrendered to a vastly superior force under General Forrest, who, contrary to stipulation, stole its blankets, watches and money. Our men were taken to Rome, and sent in cattle-cars to Atlanta. From this place the officers were sent to Libby prison, and the enlisted men, via Knoxville, Tenn., and Lynchburg, Va., to Belle Isle, near Richmond, arriving May 13. After remaining prisoners some time, they were at length paroled, through mistake, with 10,000 soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. It was not intended to parole them, as they were considered guerrillas by the rebels, called Streight's Raiders, and when too late they found they were paroled with the others. They were sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and June 23 to St. Louis, though they were never exchanged.

On the 29th they moved to Nashville, Tenn., Lieutenant Herman Steinecke taking command of the regiment. Sept. 8 they moved to Stephenson, Ala., under command of Captain Cunningham. Oct. 16 the Eightieth moved to Battle Creek, Tenn. On the 23d it marched to Bridgeport and reported to General Howard, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Hecker; Third Division, General Carl Schurz. On the 27th it moved up Lookout Valley, and was

present at the battle of Wauhatchie. Nov. 24 and 25 it was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. On the 29th it commenced to march to Nashville, Tenn., reaching Louisville, fourteen miles from Knoxville, Dec. 5. Longstreet having retreated, the command returned, arriving at Lookout Valley, Dec. 17. This march was made without wagons, tents or baggage, and rations were foraged from the country. The command suffered from want of clothing and shoes. On the the 24th of December it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel William Grose; Thirty-sixth Indiana, First Division, General D. S. Stanley; Fourth Corps, Major-General Gordon Granger commanding.

Jan. 27, 1864, it moved from Whiteside, via Chattanooga and Cleveland, to Charleston, Tenn., and thence to Blue Springs May 3, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign. Our regiment participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. During the campaign the regiment captured about 150 prisoners, and lost twenty-five killed and sixty wounded. It camped at Atlanta, Sept. 9 and marched Oct. 3 in pursuit of Hood to Allatoona, and via Kingston to Rome; thence to Galesville, Ala.; thence, via Alpine, Fayette and Rossville, to Chattanooga, arriving Oct. 30. It then moved to Athens, Ala., and to Pulaski, Tenn. On the 23d of November it commenced falling back to Nashville. Nov. 30 it participated in the battle of Franklin. Dec. 15 and 16 it participated in the battle of Nashville, and captured a three-gun battery and 100 prisoners. Jan. 5 it arrived in Huntsville, Ala. On the 7th, Major E. N. Bates having returned, assumed command.

March 12 it moved to Knoxville, Tenn.; thence to Bull's Gap and Shield's Mill, March 28. It moved to Greenville, April 1, and from thence returned to Nashville. June 10, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge.

Only four of the captured officers ever returned to the regiment. The Eightieth traveled 6,000 miles, and was in over twenty battles.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

<p>COMPANY D. <i>Corporal.</i> Jarad Banks.</p>	<p><i>Corporal.</i> George W. Kimbley. <i>Privates.</i> Henderson, Charles</p>	<p>Hoffman, Daniel V Kimbley, Benjamin F. McRay, Martin V. B. Plowman, James</p>
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EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

- Colonels.*
 John E. Whiting,
 John M. Crebs.
- Lieutenant-Colonel.*
 John M. Crebs.
- Major.*
 George W. Land.
- Adjutant.*
 John D. Martin.
- Quartermaster.*
 Francis M. Coulter.
- Surgeon.*
 Elam L. Stewart.
- First-Assistant Surgeon.*
 Daniel Berry.
- Second-Assistant Surgeon.*
 Daniel Berry.
- Chaplain.*
 Albert Ransom.
- Quartermaster-Sergeant.*
 Francis M. Coulter.
- Commissary-Sergeant.*
 William H. Stokes.
- Hospital Steward.*
 John L. Handley.
- COMPANY A.**
- Privates.*
 Sallee, John W.
- COMPANY B.**
- Captains.*
 Thomas J. Eulow,
 William T. Prunty.
- First Lieutenants.*
 William T. Prunty,
 Archibald Spring.
- Second Lieutenant.*
 Archibald Spring.
- First Sergeant.*
 Francis M. Coulter.
- Sergeants.*
 William H. Taylor,
 William F. Phillips,
 James B. Bridwell,
 Solomon Routh.
- Corporals.*
 Edmund Johnson,
 Thompson Flagel,
 George L. Gilbert,
 Joseph Lescher,
 Lewis Lindsay,
 Abel V. Driggers.
- Musicians.*
 Marshall Bump,
 Joseph Hoover.
- Wagoner.*
 Nathan Britten.
- Privates.*
 Balkley, William T.
 Berry, Francis M.
 Bonner, William L.
 Boultinghouse, Joseph
 Carbaugh, Jacob
 Chapman, W. Jasper
 Clarke, William A.
 Covington, Andrew J.
 Creighton, Joseph
 Duniap, James
 Edwards, Young
 Elliott, Price
 Ellis, Daniel
 Ellis, John
 Ellis, Thomas E.
 Ellis, William M.
 Graves, Francis M.
 Hensely, Hiram
 Hood, John
 Huffner, George W.
 Hughey, Jacob L.
 Hutchins, Warner
 Johnson, James A.
 Johnson, John
 Jordon, John
 Kershaw, Meredith E.
 King, William A.
 Letuer, Samuel
 Lindsay, Robert
 Lindsay, William
 Lum, Lycurgus
 Martin, John
 McBride, Thomas
 McMicken, Henry
 Milner, Alpheus
 Milner, Isaac
 Moore, John
 O'Bannon, Thomas
 Ormsby, Francis
 Ormsby William
 Parker, John
 Parmer, Benjamin
 Peck, James R.
 Prince, Joseph C.
 Pullen, John W.
 Rawlinson, George
 Rodgers, James A.
 Ross, John
 Russell, Lewis J.
 Shutz, George
 Smith, Michael
 Stitts, John M.
 Sutton, William
 Thompson, Thomas
- COMPANY C.**
- Captains.*
 Edmund Emery,
 James A. Miller,
 James E. Willis.
- First Lieutenants.*
 James A. Miller,
 James E. Willis.
- Second Lieutenant.*
 Robert Pomeroy.
- First Sergeant.*
 James M. Jackson.
- Sergeants.*
 James W. Jones,
 John J. Bates,
 Asher B. Morrow.
- Corporals.*
 Miles W. Burress,
 John J. Stevens,
 Jackson B. Bennett,
 James M. Brunt,
 Lycurgus W. Row,
 John Barker,
 William G. Aud,
 Charles T. Carter.
- Musicians.*
 Archibald M. South,
 Elias M. V. Bennett.
- Wagoner.*
 John Mobley.
- Privates.*
 Absher, Joel M.
 Barnett Jacob
 Barnette, William C.
 Becklee, George
 Birdsing, William J.
 Blake, James
 Blakely, John
 Blackford, Francis M.
 Booyer, Sanders
 Briant, Benjamin
 Burnette, John A.
 Burress, Joseph
 Collard, John
 Donaldson, James R.
 Dotson, Abraham
 Drake, Thomas
 Durham James S.
 Edwards, James
 Edwards, Samuel
 Edwards, William
 Gann, John
 Goodman, James
 Goodman, Lewis
 Greathouse, John C.
 Harmon Nicolas
 Harris, Lorenzo D.
 Harvey, William S.
 Hatler, James E.
 Hendricks, John W.
 Hoosier, John
 Jackson, George W.
 Kingery, George W.
 Kingery, John
 Lacy, Micajah
 Leathers, James M.
 Matlock, Henry C.

McCreary, Robert
 McCreary, William
 Mears, James
 Morgan, Matthew
 Nations, John A.
 Nestler, Ezekiel
 Robinson, William M.
 Rupert, George W.
 Rupert, John J.
 Seal, Benjamin
 Slocum, Thomas W.
 Smith, Henry
 Smith, Samuel
 Smith, Theopolis
 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, William
 South, Daniel
 Stevens, Francis M.
 Strawbridge, Charles M.
 Swartz, Henry
 Van Winkle, Henry
 Vaughn, William M.
 Vines, James M.
 Webb, Edwin B.
 Weice, William W.
 Willson, Nathaniel F.
 Winkles, William W.
 Withroe, William

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Clark, John W.
 Clark, Patrick M.
 Clark, William M.
 Farmer, Asa A.
 Frazier, Francis M.
 Mariell, William
 Trussell, Otis G.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant.

Robert W. McKenzie.

Privates.

Shaw, Daniel W.
 Way, Adoniram J.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

James Fackney.
 John H. Wasson.

First Lieutenants.

John H. Wasson,
 Nathaniel B. Hodsun.

Second Lieutenant.

Nathaniel B. Hodsun.

First Sergeant.

James T. R. Bossman.

Sergeants.

John N. Upton,
 Albert S. Renshaw,
 Don C. Smith,
 James E. Willis.

Corporals.

Thomas H. Wasson,

Frederick W. Wessler,
 Warren Gilham,
 Hiram F. C. Pretzch,
 August Gusbacher,
 Francis Beck,
 Charles Smith.

Musicians.

Christopher Wessler,
 David Roberts.

Wagoner.

Marx Barth.

Privates.

Allen, George W.
 Beck, John
 Bennett, Argyle
 Bennett, Ezekiel
 Bennett, Jeremiah
 Bennett, William
 Bensing, John A.
 Black, John W.
 Bohringer, Christopher
 Bolerjack, John S.
 Borninger, Frederick
 Borninger, Jacob
 Brown, Solomon S.
 Buckner, Josiah
 Burkhard, George
 Burkhard, Paul
 Cain, William J.
 Chapman, Perry
 Cook, Henry W.
 Cook, Wesley
 Devoy, Dennis
 Eschenbach, James A.
 Faulkner, Samuel A.
 Fields, Robert M.
 Glascon, Thomas M.
 Greenenwald, Louis
 Handley, John L.
 Hargett, Hiram
 Harpater, David
 Hatchcroft, Elijah
 Hatfield, George W.
 Hendricks, James
 Hood, Wesley
 Hoskins, Wm. F.
 Huff, Thomas A.
 Kerney, Thomas M.
 Lichtenberger, Jacob
 McKnight, Henry
 Miller, Martin
 Muckler, Adam
 Myer, Joseph
 Nelson, Whitson H.
 Nelson Wm. H.
 Newcomb, John
 Newcomb, William
 Newcomb, Wm. F.
 Paschal, Jesse
 Renfro, Thomas
 Renshaw, James B.
 Rose, Jesse
 Ruckle, Richard W.

Sallions, Oliver C.
 Sallions, Thomas
 Seifred, Peter
 Smith, Elijah
 Smith, James A.
 Smith, John
 Smith, Joseph
 Smith, Rice
 Smith, Wiley
 Speck, John
 Stambach, Henry
 Stone, Jasper
 Thomason, John
 Torrence, James E.
 Ude, Henry
 Vaun, Robert
 Ward, Richard T.
 Wease, John
 Wease, Samuel
 Wessler, Frederick S
 Winder, John
 Yates, Isaac J.
 Yates, James W.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Samuel J. Foster.

First Lieutenant

Edwin B. Emerson.

Second Lieutenant

John Graham.

First Sergeant.

Michael Anderson.

Sergeants.

John Trapp,
 Asa Burrell,
 Frank Mitchern,
 William E. Rice.

Corporals.

Bird F. Tullford,
 George P. Newman,
 Madison Putnam,
 Sidney Burrell,
 John G. Patrick,
 Thomas Young,
 Jasper Frymier,
 John S. Anderson.

Musicians.

Thomas Cotton,
 Wm. H. Hatcher.

Wagoner.

Wm. H. Hosick.

Privates.

Adams, John W.
 Anderson, Perry
 Black, Wm. A.
 Boyer, Alexander
 Brooks, Bartley A.
 Brown, Samuel S.
 Burrell, Cadie
 Burrell, Erastus
 Burrell, Nelson

- Burrell, Noah
 Cain, Joshua
 Caldwell, George
 Catt, Morris
 Collard, Francis M.
 Collard, James F.
 Colton, John A.
 Crabtree, Benjamin F.
 Cummin, Wm. M.
 Downs, John C.
 Draper, Samuel P.
 Draper, Wm. H.
 Dybbell, Allen N.
 Foster, Joshua G.
 Fulford, Josiah
 Garner, Henry J.
 Gibson, James
 Goldwin, George W.
 Goudy, Edmond F.
 Goudy, Henry M.
 Harrison, Wm. J.
 Hart, Enos
 Hatcher, Elijah
 Hedges, John
 Hedges, Wm. C.
 Hill, Benjamin O.
 Hoon, Valentine
 Keho, John M.
 Kennerly, Calvin
 Little, James
 Lough, George W.
 Lumm, Thomas C.
 Martin, Evered M.
 Martin, Thomas B.
 McClelland, James P.
 McClelland, Louis M.
 Miller, James A.
 Nelson, Wm H.
 Newman, Alexander M.
 Orr, James H.
 Patrick, Wm. E.
 Plumbly, David
 Reeves, James
 Reeves, James A.
 Richardson, James L.
 Rose, Louis
 Russelot, Francis E.
 Salkington, Willis J.
 Sallu, Wm. H.
 Smith, Samuel F.
 Smith, Samuel S.
 Story, James V.
 Story, Joseph
 Story, Robert P.
 Stranmatt, Reuben
 Strawmott, Wm. H.
 Sumpter, Emanuel
 Sumpter, Henry
 Sumpter, John R.
 Sutton, Azariah
 Sutton, William
 Tarrant, Isaac
 Taylor, James
 Thomas, George A.
 Thompson, Joseph
 Thompson, Samuel
 Venters, David
 Wicker, David
 Wicker, John C.
 Wilson, John C.
 Wilson, Joseph B.
 Winkler, Felix G.
 Winkler, Thomas C.
 Winkler, Vincent M.
 Witcher, Benjamin F.
 Witcher, Joel Y.
 Witcher, Martin G.
 COMPANY H.
Private.
 Matson, John
 COMPANY I.
Captains.
 James P. Thomas,
 Benj. F. Brockett, Sr.
 Ross Graham.
First Lieutenants.
 Benj. F. Brockett, Sr.,
 Ross Graham,
 Wm. H. Johnson.
Second Lieutenants.
 Ross Graham,
 Benj. F. Brockett, Jr.
First Sergeant.
 James M. Doherty.
Sergeants.
 Benj. F. Brockett, Jr.,
 Pinkney Shipley,
 James B. Allen,
 Wm. H. Johnson.
Corporals.
 Edwin R. Loomis,
 Milton J. Brockett,
 Abel Lively,
 Charles W. Brown,
 Joseph Musgroves,
 Wm. E. Emerson,
 John S. Greer,
 John H. Kisner.
Musicians.
 Hutson A. Keith,
 David W. Grubbs.
Wagoner.
 Wm. C. Absher.
Privates.
 Adams, John G.
 Allen, George W.
 Brockett, Benjamin J.
 Brockett, George F.
 Brown, James
 Brown, Marcus L.
 Bryant, Henry
 Cherry, George
 Cherry, William
 Clarke, Joel
 Collard, John
 Coyert, John H.
 Crabtree, Enoch
 Crabtree, William
 Draper, Samuel
 Duncan, John A.
 Farmer, Samuel
 Feadler, Antone
 Gambol, Robert
 Gentry, Sidney L.
 Gentry, Sylvester S.
 Glasco, John E.
 Glasgon, Thomas M.
 Graham, Benj. B.
 Greer, James M.
 Greer, Richard
 Holland, Shandy A.
 Holland, Zachariah
 Hughes, Robert C.
 Jenkins, Arnold
 Jones, John L.
 Jordan, Wm. B.
 Kerr, Wm. J.
 Kisner, Harmon
 Kisner, James J.
 Logan, Benjamin
 Marlin, John
 Matsel, John
 Matsel, Wm. H.
 McLane, Richard
 Medling, Jesse
 Metz, Gideon
 O'Neal, Hezekiah
 Parker, John A.
 Parkhurst, Charles M.
 Parkhurst, Samuel B.
 Parkhurst, Samuel T.
 Parkhurst, Wm. B.
 Pettypool, Francis C.
 Pool, James W.
 Ray, Sidney
 Rice, Robert H.
 Saunders, Eben C.
 Shipley, James H.
 Smith, Samuel S.
 Smith, Thomas L.
 Spence, Charles N.
 Spence, John A.
 Spence, Henry W.
 Starkey, Wm. H.
 Sterling, John P.
 Stewart, Jesse M.
 Stokes, Wm. H.
 Strawnat, Wm. H.
 Sutton, Wm. V.
 Swartz, Henry
 Thomas, James
 Thompson, Samuel
 Williams, Alexander
 Willis, Moses
 Witcher, Joel Y.
 Witcher, Martin
 COMPANY K.
Captains.
 Martin Vaught,

Thomas Sheridan.

First Lieutenants.
Thomas Sheridan.
James T. Vaught.

Second Lieutenants.
William H. McHenry,
James T. Vaught.

First Sergeant.
Philip Sheridan.

Sergeants.
James N. Cleveland,
Daniel G. Hay,
John M. Simpson,
Jacob R. Tanguary.

Corporals.
Robert S. Coale,
George Smith,
Matthew Presswood,
William P. Whiting,
Edmon C. Rudolph,
George M. Stewart,
George L. Meech,
Matthias Calkin.

Musicians.
Suel Tucker,
Harry C. Clifford.

Wagoner.
William B. Rice.

Privates.
Allison, Ralph
Arbaugh, Harvey
Bacon, A. S. O.
Bacon, Henry M.
Barrett, Wm. H. C.
Borah, J. W.
Borah, Lincoln F.
Butler, Henry E.
Callihan, Nathaniel
Camp, James T.
Camp, Wm. C.
Chapman, John A.
Chapman, Wm. H.
Chapman, Wm. Riley

Clark, Felix
Clark, Henry H.
Cleveland, Elias
Clevelin, Wm. T.
Collins, Franklin
Cross, Thomas J.
Dailey, Daniel
Daniel, Jacob
Daniel, Stephen
Dupuy, William
Edwards, Eli
Evans, Josiah W.
Files, Chesterfield
Fitzpatrick, Patrick
Frazier, John
Glen, Edward
Goodrich, Alexander
Goodrich, Andrew
Goodrich, Nehemiah W.
Graham, George
Harvey, David W.
Harvey, James P.
Hilliard, David
Hilliard, Franklin
Hilliard, William
Holland, Shandy A.
How, Martin V.
Hughes, Oliver W.
Johnson, Anderson N.
Johnson, Noah W.
Johnston, David
Kates, Moses
Lane, John W.
Large, Joseph
Lee, Andrew J.
Lee, George
Lee, John
Lovel, William
Lukenbill, Ransom
Magers, Samuel
McDowell, Painter
Medlin, Milton J.
Mellon, Charles
Melton, Absalom J.
Pilcher, Horace W.

Robley, Wm. W.
Rudolph, Henry
Rudolph, Revis
Russell, James R.
Salyen, Thomas
Senton, James F.
Sheridan, George
Shores, John
Shores, Reuben
Simpson, John
Smith, Charles J.
Smith, Hugh
Smith, Joseph H.
Stallings, Wiley
Tennison, Wm. G.
Tranum, Harvey
Tucker, Charles W.
Vaught, James T.
Venters, David
White, Isaac
Whitting, William
Williams, John
Wilson, Newton
Wilson, Reuben
Wilson, William
Wright, Benjamin
Wright, James
Young, William M.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Bennett, Moses
Berry, Thomas H.
Daniel, Samuel
Daniel, Zaccheus
Fobar, Sylvester
Herel, John
McCullough, Zachariah T.
McKibber, Luther E.
Meadows, Jacob
Miles, John C.
Murphy, William H.
Nelson, James R.
Pettingrew, Wm. M.
Reed, George A.

The Eighty-seventh Infantry was organized at Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 16, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at the same place Sept. 22, 1862. While stationed at Shawneetown the Eighty-seventh made a number of scouts into Kentucky, which State was then infested by guerrilla bands and Adam Johnson's rebel cavalry. Feb. 2, 1863, the regiment moved to Memphis, Tenn., arriving on the 4th, and went into camp three miles southeast of the city, where the regiment performed picket duty. April 22 it moved out with an expedition to Hernando, Miss., returning the 24th. While stationed at Memphis the regiment was engaged in several scouts. May 10 it embarked on board

transports for Vicksburg, Miss., and it reached Young's Point on the 11th. On the 21st it crossed the river to Warrenton, Miss., arriving in the rear of Vicksburg on the morning of the 22d, occupying (that day and the next) a position on the left of our line.

On the 24th part of the regiment was ordered back to Warrenton, which post was guarded by them until the 24th of June, when the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. It remained in the rear of Vicksburg until after its surrender. July 5 it moved toward Jackson, Miss., and was engaged in the siege and operations around that city until its surrender, and it returned to Vicksburg July 25, 1863. Aug. 10 it embarked on transports and proceeded to Natchez, Miss., arriving on the 12th, and went into camp below the city. Aug. 13 it marched toward the Big Black River and camped near Kingston. It then returned to Natchez and embarked on transports for New Orleans, and debarked at Carrollton, La. The regiment here remained in camp until the 13th of September, during which time the regiment, together with the whole army stationed at that place, was reviewed by General Grant.

Sept. 13 it crossed the river to Algiers and moved by rail westward to Brashear City, on Berwick Bay, where it remained until the 28th, when it crossed Berwick Bay and moved to Opelousas, arriving Oct. 23. It then countermarched and returned to New Iberia, La., Nov. 1, where it halted, having been detached from the brigade. It was then mounted by order of General Banks and placed under the command of General A. S. Lee, commanding the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf. On the 8th it marched to Vermillion Bayou, and was here assigned for duty in the Third Cavalry Brigade, Department of the Gulf. On the 16th it returned to New Iberia, where the regiment remained until Jan. 2, 1864, when it fell back to Franklin, La. It went into winter quarters and remained until March 13, 1864. It then took part in the Red River expedition under General Banks. April 7, 1864, it was engaged in the battle of Wilson's Plantation. April 8, 1864, it was engaged in the battle of Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads. It returned to Grand Ecore, La., on the 10th. During the remainder of the campaign the regiment took part in the battle of Cane River, Chaneyville, Alexandria, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, and the blockade of Red River, and many minor engagements with the enemy. It arrived at Simmsport on the 16th of May. May 20 it crossed the Atchafalaya River and march to the Mississippi, ar-

iving the next day, where the regiment remained during the summer, performing picket and scouting duty, capturing many prisoners and being almost daily engaged with the enemy. Sept. 3, 1864, part of the regiment embarked on transports for the mouth of White River, Ark., the remaining part being left for want of transportation. On the 16th thirty-three of them remaining at Morganzia were killed, wounded or missing while on a scout near Williamsport, La., after a gallant resistance to a largely superior force of the enemy. Nov. 7 the remainder joined the regiment.

Jan. 4, 1865, the regiment embarked for Helena, Ark., and on the 7th went into camp, where it remained scouting up and down the river until Feb. 7, 1865, when, with three days' rations, it started on a march of 300 miles toward Jacksonport, Ark., thence north and east to Madison, on the St. Francis River, thence down that river and Mississippi to Helena, Ark. It remained on duty at Helena until the 16th of June, when it was mustered out of the service by Captain Newcomb. On the 21st it embarked on transports. It arrived at Cairo, June 23, thence proceeded by rail to Springfield, Ill., arriving on the 24th, and was finally paid off and discharged July 3, 1865.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.		Gray, Samuel	Roades, William
<i>Sergeants.</i>		Gray, William	Simpson, William A.
Willis Vaught,		Gray, William	Thomas, George
Wm. H. Jones,		Grooves, John N.	Upton, Andrew F.
Simeon C. Funkhouser,		Jesop, John	Walter, John H.
John H. Funkhouser.		Jesop, Titus	Walter, Lewis
<i>Privates.</i>		Jones, Erastus C.	Workman, William
Bible, Joseph		Jones, John R.	COMPANY H.
Carpenter, John		Jones, Thomas	<i>Privates.</i>
Davis, Caleb R.		Kern, John T.	Blackford, James
Foreman, Stephen C.		King, John J.	Blackford, Martin C.
Gray, Samuel		Koontz, Alexander	
		Pickard, John	

The Ninety-eighth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Centralia, Ill., September, 1862, by Colonel John J. Funkhouser, and mustered in Sept. 3.

Sept. 8, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky. At Bridgeport, Ill., whilst *en route*, the train was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, and Captain O. L. Kelly and seven men killed and seventy-five wounded. On the 9th the regiment moved to Camp Joe Holt, at Jeffersonville; on the 19th, to Shepherdsville; on the 30th, to Elizabetstown, and from thence to

Frankfort, arriving Oct. 9. On the 11th it moved to Versailles, from which the enemy retreated, leaving 200 sick in hospital, and on the 13th returned. Our regiment was at this time in the Fortieth Brigade, Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth Indiana, Ninety-eighth Illinois and Thirteenth Indiana Battery (Colonel A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana, commanding), Twelfth Division (Brigadier-General Dumont commanding), Army of the Ohio. Oct. 26 the brigade marched, via Bardstown, Mumfordsville and Glasgow, to Bowling Green, arriving Nov. 3. Nov. 10, 1862, it moved with the division to Scottsville; on the 25th, to Gallatin; on the 28th, to Castilian Springs, and Dec. 14, to Bledsoe Creek. General Reynolds took command of the division Dec. 23. The Seventeenth Indiana was assigned to the brigade, Colonel Wilder, of that regiment, in command. On the 26th of December it began its march northward, in pursuit of Morgan, arriving on the 31st at Glasgow.

Jan. 2, 1863, the regiment moved to Cave City, and on the 4th to Nashville. Thence it moved to Murfreesboro on the 6th. On the 14th the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. This brigade was composed of the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana, One Hundred and Twenty-third and Ninety-eighth Illinois. Jan. 24 it moved through Bradyville, and on the 25th returned. March 8 the Ninety-eighth was ordered to be mounted. During the winter and spring of 1863 it had been doing guard duty for forage trains and on scouts. On the 14th of March 350 men were mounted. Shortly afterward the whole brigade were mounted. On the 1st of April it moved out on an eight-days' scout, going to Rome, Lebanon and Snow's Hill, and returned April 13; it moved to Lavergne and Franklin, and returned the next day. It moved to McMinnville, April 20, and destroyed a cotton factory and captured a railroad train. On the 22d and 23d it moved by way of Liberty to Alexandria, and joined General Reynold's command. On the 27th it moved to Lebanon, having captured a large number of horses and mules. On the 29th it returned to Murfreesboro. May 6 the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois was assigned to the brigade, and mounted in place of the Seventy-fifth Indiana. May 23 it made a reconnoissance to the front, driving in the enemy's pickets, killing two and wounding four. On the 31st the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeating rifle. June 4 it moved out on the Liberty Road, and attacked the First Ken-

tucky and Eleventh Texas Rebel Cavalry, capturing twenty prisoners and five wagons. It marched June 16 to Dark Bend on the Tennessee. On the 20th it attacked the enemy at Liberty, driving their rear guard of 150 men to Snow's Hill. On the 24th of June it moved with the Army of the Cumberland to attack the enemy. The Ninety-eighth Mounted Infantry, on the right flank, came upon the enemy at Hoover's Gap, repulsing,—the regiment losing one man killed and five wounded. From June 24 to June 28 the flank of the Fourth Division moved, cutting the railroad at Decherd and driving the enemy from the stockades. It returned to Manchester, July 1. From July 1 to Aug. 16 it was in the vicinity of Wartrace and Decherd, and captured over 1,000 horses and mules. The Ninety-second Illinois, Colonel Atkins, was assigned to the brigade. Aug. 16 it moved over the Cumberland Mountains and Waldron's Ridge to Poe's Tavern, and Sept. 9 forded the Tennessee, and moved in advance of Chittenden's Corps toward Ringgold. On the 11th it moved to Tunnel Hill, skirmishing with Forrest. On the 12th it moved to Gordon's Mills. On the 13th it lay in line of battle, skirmishing with the enemy, and on the 14th it moved to Stevenson's Gap. On the 17th it moved to Alexander's Bridge, and on the 18th the battle of Chickamauga began. The Ninety-eighth did good service in the action, losing five killed and thirty-six wounded, Colonel Funkhouser being severely wounded.

During the remainder of the month, the regiment marched to Stevenson, guarding prisoners, and returned. On the 1st of October the brigade, Colonel A. O. Miller commanding, with First and Second Brigades of Cavalry, under General Crook, started in pursuit of Wheeler. On the 2d it crossed Walden's Bridge, and moved through Sequatchie to the summit of the Cumberland Mountains. On the 3d the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventeenth Indiana attacked a brigade of the enemy—the rear guard—and defeated it, killing and wounding fifteen or twenty of the enemy. On the 4th the enemy were driven from McMinnville. On the 7th our regiment came up with the enemy near Shelbyville, and charged him, capturing fifty prisoners, and losing only two wounded. It was engaged in the battle of Farmington. On the 8th it was engaged in the pursuit of Wheeler, and followed him until he crossed the Tennessee, on the 19th. It went into camp at Maysville. On the 21st of November it removed to Chattanooga, where the brigade was numbered the Third, and assigned to the

Second Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Crook commanding. Here the Ninety-eighth, numbering only 200 effective men, was mounted. The division crossed the Chickamunga on pontoons, and marched up the Tennessee to Bly's Ferry, and thence to Tine's Station, cutting the railroad and telegraph wires in sight of Bragg's camp-fires. Nov. 24 it captured a wagon-train of sixty wagons, and moved into Cleveland. On the 16th it had a slight engagement with the enemy, losing two wounded. On the 28th Major Marquiss and Lieutenant Rickard, in charge of dismounted men, returned to Huntsville. On the 29th the Ninety-eighth, numbering 150 men, moved to Benton. Dec. 1 it took position in the advance of Sherman's army, driving the enemy to Loudon, and, on the 2d, forded Little Tennessee, and moved to Knoxville. It moved to Maysville on the 5th, and to Murphy on the 8th. It went into camp at Calhoun, on the Hiawassee River, on the 15th—the regiment being reduced to 111 men and officers. On the 28th of December it had a skirmish with Wheeler's Cavalry, driving them some distance and capturing the Inspector General of Kelly's Rebel Division.

Feb. 4, 1864, Colonel Funkhouser joined the regiment with the balance of the command. In January of that year the Third Brigade had been assigned to the Second Cavalry Division. On the 23d and 24th of February the command was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, losing twelve wounded. March 1 it moved to Cleveland. On the 16th it moved to Ringgold, and went on picket duty, extending the line toward Nickajack, losing two wounded. On the 14th of April it was ordered to Columbia, and marched via Bridgeport, Battle Creek, Decherd and Shelbyville, arriving April 24. April 30 the Ninety-eighth, 400 strong, moved to the front, arriving at Lafayette, May 9. On the 11th it marched to Villanow, and on the 14th, moved toward Rome. On the 16th it marched to Lay's Ferry, and on the 19th, through Kingston. On the 23d it crossed the Estowah, and moved toward Van West, and on the 24th, through Van West; within two miles of Dallas it met the enemy and drove him to Dallas. It skirmished with the enemy on the 25th, and moved toward Powder Springs. On the 28th of May it took position on McPherson's right, dismounted, and repulsed a charge of the enemy; and on the 29th, moved to Burnt Hickory. June 9 it made a reconnoissance beyond the Big Shanty. It dismounted, and drove the enemy five miles. On the 19th and 20th of June it moved out to Noonday Creek, and skirmished with the enemy.

July 3 our regiment marched through Marietta, and on the 4th skirmished heavily. On the 5th it moved toward Roswell Factory, and on the 9th drove the enemy's pickets from the Chattahoochee, and took possession of the Roswell Factory. Colonel Funkhouser had resigned, to take effect July 5. The regiment crossed the Chattahoochee to Cross Keys on the 17th, struck the Atlanta & Augusta Railroad sixteen miles east of Atlanta, destroying several miles of track, and on the 19th returned to McAfee's Bridge. It moved to Decatur on the 21st, and to Oxford and Covington, capturing a railroad train and sixteen prisoners, burning a railroad bridge, and returned to Decatur on the 24th. On the 25th of July it moved in support of Stoneman, in the movement on the Atlanta & Mobile Railroad. The division (Garrard's) was at one time entirely surrounded by the enemy, but cut its way out and returned to the rear of Atlanta. Aug. 1 the division was ordered to occupy the works vacated by the Twenty-third Corps. On the 15th it moved out of the works, and on the 20th marched with Kilpatrick on the reconnoissance to Decatur. It participated in Sherman's flank movements to Rough and Ready, and went on picket at Jonesboro, Sept. 4 to 8. Sept. 8 it moved to Decatur, Sept. 9 to Blake's Mills, and Sept. 19 it went on a scout toward Lawrenceville. On the 21st it moved to the support of Kilpatrick, via Atlanta, Dry Pond and Sand Town. It crossed the Chattahoochee on the 24th, and reconnoitered toward Campbelltown. It then moved to Lost Mountain and Ackworth. Next it was engaged in watching the movements of Hood's army, then marching north. Oct. 4 it camped near Kenesaw. On the 12th it moved to Rome. On the 13th it moved out and attacked the enemy, defeating him. On the 15th it moved to Adairsville; on the 16th, to Snake Creek Gap; on the 19th, to Chattoogaville; on the 20th to Gaylesville, and on the 21st it attacked and routed Wheeler near Little River, at Rudd's Farm. Nov. 1 the horses and their equipments were turned over to Kilpatrick. The next day the regiment moved to Calhoun. On the 4th it moved toward Chattanooga, arriving on the 6th, and on the 13th it arrived at Nashville; thence it moved to Louisville. It lay in camp until Dec. 26, waiting for horses and equipments, and was then ordered to Bardstown to intercept the enemy under General Lyon. Dec. 31 it moved to Elizabethtown.

Jan. 12, 1865, the command passed through Nashville, Tenn., and marched via Columbia and Mount Pleasant to Gravelly

Springs, Ala., remaining in camp at that place until March 13. It then moved to Waterloo and Chickasaw Landing. March 22 commenced the spring campaign, with the First, Second and Fourth Cavalry divisions 12,000 strong, Brevet Major-General Wilson commanding. On the 31st it arrived at Montrevalle, Roddy's rebel command being driven out by General Upton. April 1 the enemy made a stand at Ebenezer Church, but were routed by four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana. April 2 it participated in the capture of Selma. The Fourth Cavalry Division having failed in their assault, 1,600 men of the Second Division, General Long commanding, made an attack and carried the works. The loss of the Ninety-eighth in this action was nine killed, two mortally wounded, six officers and twenty-one men wounded. Of the whole regiment 172 were engaged. On the 9th it crossed the Alabama River, and on the 13th it marched through Montgomery. On the 16th it marched through Columbus, and on the 20th entered Macon without opposition. The Ninety-eighth was detailed for provost guard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, as Provost Marshal of the city. May 23 it started for Chattanooga, arriving June 1, and thence to Nashville, arriving on the 15th, and camping near Edgefield. It was here joined by Major Marquiss and a detachment of the Ninety-eighth. The regiment was mustered out June 27, 1865, by Captain L. M. Hosea, A. C. M. The recruits were transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The Ninety-eighth arrived at Springfield, Ill., June 30, and received final payment and discharge July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Hart, John F.
Hendricks, William R.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Sergeant Majors.

William F. McMurtry,
James A. Trousdale,
William H. Pierce.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenants.

William Walters,
James A. Trousdale.

Sergeants.

James A. Trousdale,
Jesse P. Davis,
Andrew J. Smith.

Corporals.

William H. Pearce,

William L. Davis.

Musicians.

Jackson Blakeney,
James Smith.

Wagoner.

George Rainey.

Privates.

Blackard, Francis M.
Blackard, William T.
Darnel, Robert L.
Davis, James P.
Dorris, Thomas S.
Douglas, Henry
Douglas William

Eubanks, John
Eubanks, Thomas L.
Forrister, Charles S.
Forrister, Joel H.
Hill, Thomas M.
Jourdan, Thomas H.
Lowery, Reuben S.
McMurtry, William F.
Mitchell, John V.
Moore, John J.
Porter, John H.
Robinson, John P.
Trousdale, Felix F.
Vinson, James
Wassan, Elisha

The One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in August, 1862, by Colonel George W. McKeaig, and mustered into the service Oct. 29, by Lieutenant E. M. Curtis. Nov. 9 it moved from Camp Butler to Memphis, Tenn., reporting to Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the District of Memphis. It was here assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Brigadier-General M. L. Smith commanding, Nov. 26 it was assigned to duty at Fort Pickering. The regiment was mustered out of service Sept. 10, 1865, at Memphis, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 7, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.	COMPANY K.	Gibson, John F.
<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Gibson, Daniel
Bennett, Newton J.	Davis, John O.	
Walton, John		

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.	Hanez, Montreville	Slocum, Charles B.
<i>Privates.</i>	Hughs, Samuel	Whitting, John F.
Barnett, Peter	Kimbrell, Edwin	Wolf, James M.
Graves, George W.	Martin, Thomas	Woodall, John L.
Hale, William	Moor, John S.	

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.	Carman, John	Harrelson, Gilbert J.
<i>Privates.</i>	Clark, Patrick	Roberts, John
Albin, William A.	Clark, William	Stork, Herman
Beard, William	Dougherty, Jacob	

ALTON BATTALION (INFANTRY).

CAPTAIN STOOKEY'S COM- PANY.	James M. Read.	Johnson, Lafayette
<i>First Sergeant.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Laid, Huston
Solomon Conder.	Bowers, Charles W.	McLochlin, Samuel
<i>Corporals.</i>	Bowers, John	Odaniel, Richard
Andrew J. Bennett,	Childers, William A.	Rabill, Matthew
John Morris,	Davis, Joseph W.	Smith, William
James M. Hemrick,	Dunkin, Leonard	Warren, James
	Forsee, John W.	White, John

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.	Benfield, George	Kendall, Reese P.
<i>Privates.</i>	Elwood, John	Lee, William

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Battalion Quartermaster.
Calvin A. Mann.

Sergeant-Major.
John P. Mann.

Commissary-Sergeant.
Henry Stokes.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant.
Erasmus G. McDonald.

Corporal.
Allen Ward.

Privates.
Little, Samuel P.
Newby, Roland

COMPANY K.

Captain
Calvin A. Mann.

Second Lieutenant.
Calvin A. Mann.

Sergeants.
Horace M. Vanmeter,
Charles W. Beavers.

Corporals.
James B. Gordon,
Thomas Williams,
Samuel Davenport.

Privates.
Barnes, Harrison
Barnfield, John J.

Barnfield, Thomas H.
Breese, John
Briant, William
Casham, Boyd
Casham, Ferdinand
Castell, Isaac
Childers, John R.
Childers, Joseph H.
Clendennin, James C.
Elkins, Samuel
Flinn, Perry
Gilbraith, Henry
Gilbraith, Marion
Hall, Abner E.
Hamilton, Archibald
Hardinger, Andrew
Hook, Samuel L.
Hooker, Jacob M.
Ireland, William J. L.
Koehn, Charles
Mansker, Henry C.
Marlow, James B.
Miller, Benjamin F.
O'Kerblom, John
Reed, James B.
Robinson, William
Smith, William
Stokes, Elijah D.
Tucker, Joseph W.
Tuthill, Wallace C.
Vance, Andrew W.
Ward, Thomas J.

Webb, Owen
Wilson, Benjamin F
Wilson, William
Womack, Clement C
Young, Richard M.

COMPANY M.

First Lieutenant
Samuel Burrell.

Privates.
Blackledge, Jacob
Blackledge, John
Collard, Thomas D.
Coontz, Abraham
Coontz, Andrew
Eaton, Green
Harris, Gilham
Jerdan, George
Jerdan, William
Kelly, Crapers O.
Phillips, Thomas
Russell, Franklin
Russell, George W.
Staley, Frederick
Sumpton, William
Thomas, James

UNASSIGNED.

Lucks, George W.
Oxford, Samuel
Spears, George E.

The Fifth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in November, 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed Colonel.

Feb. 20, 1862, it moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Thence it moved to Pilot Knob, March 3. On the 27th it marched to Doniphan, and, arriving April 1, had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, killing three and taking seven prisoners. April 17 it marched to Pocahontas. June 27 it started on the march for the Mississippi River. It arrived at Jacksonport on the 29th, joined General Curtis's army, and arrived at Helena, July 13. Oct. 22 a forage train was attacked by the enemy, and Lieutenant Elliott and seventy-eight men of the Fifth Cavalry were captured after losing one killed and six wounded.

Jan. 11, 1863, the regiment made an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and in April pursued Marmaduke, who was retreating from Missouri. May 29, 1863, it embarked for Vicksburg, and June 1 landed at Snyder's Bluff. June 3 it made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, and drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily. June 4 forming a junction with Brigadier-General Kimball, who

had two regiments of infantry and eight pieces of artillery, they attacked the enemy, who was strongly posted, and defeated him. The regiment lost one killed and seven wounded. July 6, 1863, it moved with General Sherman's army, the Ninth and Fifteenth Corps, toward Jackson. On the 11th the Cavalry Brigade, Third and Fourth Iowa, Second Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Bussey, of the Third Iowa, commanding, went on an expedition to Canton, Miss., arriving, after some fighting on the 17th, and, after destroying the public workshops, railroad, etc., returned to the main army at Jackson, Aug. 3, with the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel E. F. Winslow commanding; the Fifth Cavalry went on an expedition to Grenada, Miss. It reached the Mississippi Central at Durant, and, capturing wagon trains and destroying bridges, etc., it moved up the railroad to Grenada, where it arrived Aug. 17, and, driving the enemy under Chalmers from town, it effected a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Phelps's command. The bridge of the Yallahusha being destroyed, the captured rolling stock could not be saved, and forty engines and 320 cars were burned. On the 19th it moved toward Memphis, on the 21st encountering and defeating Blythe's Rebel Cavalry at Coldwater, the regiment losing one killed and five wounded. It arrived at Memphis on the 22d. Next it embarked for Vicksburg, and camped at Black River, Aug. 29. Remaining here until May 1, 1864, the regiment moved to Vicksburg. Oct. 16, 1863, the regiment proceeded with General McPherson's Seventeenth Corps to Jackson. It took part in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing the Rebel General Wirt Adams, and driving him from his position. The regiment lost two wounded and one prisoner.

Jan. 1, 1864, many of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Feb. 3 the Fifth Cavalry moved with General Sherman's command on the Meridian raid. March 17 the veterans were furloughed, returning to the command May 10. May 27 Colonel John McConnell arrived, was mustered, and took command of the regiment. At this time eight companies were dismounted. Companies A, B, C and D, were fully equipped. July 1 this battalion, with detachments of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry and Third United States Colored Cavalry, Major Mumford, of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, commanding, with a brigade of infantry, Brigadier General Dennis commanding the expedition, moved to Jackson, continually skirmishing. July 5, on the return march, it was attacked by a large force of the enemy, who were re-

pulsed, after severe fighting. The battalion lost one man killed, and Lieutenant March and several men wounded. Sept. 27, with same cavalry, Colonel Osband, Third United States Colored Cavalry, commanding, moved down the river, landing at Port Gibson, and drove the enemy from the place. The Fifth lost one man, killed. Thence it moved to Natchez, and being joined by the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and a battery, it moved to Tonica Bend. Here it landed and moved to Woodville. Here it surprised and captured a rebel camp. During the night, the enemy advanced, with three guns and 600 men. The Fifth Cavalry and Third United States Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell, charged the enemy the next morning, driving him in confusion. The Fifth returned to Vicksburg, Oct. 11. Nov. 20 it went with an expedition to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad, over which supplies were being sent to Hood. It was successful, the command destroying many miles of railroad.

Jan. 24, 1865, the regiment moved to Memphis. Here it was assigned to the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Colonel E. D. Osband, Third United States Colored Cavalry, commanding. It then went on an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, returning Feb. 13. March 3 it moved with an expedition to Ripley, Miss., and, having returned, March 11 it was assigned to guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. July 1 it moved to Texas, via the Red River, arriving at Alexandria, La., July 13, 1865. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Forsythe commanding, Second Division, Major-General Custer commanding. Aug. 12 it marched once more, arriving at Hempstead, Tex., Aug. 26. It remained at this post until Oct. 6, when it moved for Springfield, Ill., arriving on the 16th. It was mustered out Oct. 27, 1865, and received final payment and discharge Oct. 30, 1865.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Jackson, Wiley N.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

John Etheridge.

*First Lieutenants.*James M. Caldwell,
John Etheridge,
Albert McKnight.*Second Lieutenants.*James M. Caldwell,
John Etheridge,
Albert McKnight.*Quartermaster-Sergeant.*
Robert Stanley.*Sergeants.*John H. Gash,
Charles R. Hall,
John Etheridge,
Albert McKnight,
Wm. A. Stanley.

HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY.

Corporals.

Bradford R. Gilbert,
Stroder Nance,
Butler Eulow,
Lycurgus Kelly,
William A. Stanley,
Daniel B. How,
Wm. H. H. Shaptaugh,
Henry E. Spencer,
Charles F. Orin.

Farrier.

Albert G. Livings.

Blacksmith.

John Coogan.

Saddler.

Valentine Smith.

Wagoner.

John Ward.

Privates.

Anderson, Thomas B.
Arbaugh, Jesse
Basket, John W.
Bender, Frederick
Brissenden, John
Brown, John
Chandler, Thomas
Clarke, A. M. S.
Clarke, Angelo B.
Colkins, David
Compton, Noah
Connor, Benjamin F.
Crawford, Henry W.
Davis, Franklin N.
Dickinson, Charles
Driggers, Thomas
Eulow, James W.
Etheridge, Job D.
Etheridge, Michael
Folks, Augustus

Fowler, Wilson L.
Gray, Elnathan S.
Hay, Alfred
Helck, John G.
Hersum, George
Hubbard, Regdan
Jackson, Julius C.
James, R. D.

Kelly, Lycurgus
Livings, Albert G.
Lovil, James
Lucas, John
Magors, John W.
Majors, Reuben
Maxwell, George R.
McCrary, Joseph S.
McKnight, Albert
Melrose, Sydney
Morris, George W.
Nance, Jesse
Nance, Richard
Oren, Charles
Reno, Ezra
Rose, David
Rose, William R.
Schultz, William
Sirwell, Richard G.
Smith, Stephen B.
Spencer, Henry
Tanquirrey, Jacob R.
Taylor, John
Tedro, George W.
Way, Shubal J. T.
Webster, John L.
Weed, John
Weedon, Charles K.
Wiley, Morris B.
Williams, John
Williams, Martin

COMPANY G.

Captain.

George W. Trafton.

First Lieutenant.

Richard Hardin.

First Sergeant.

Edwin W. Gaston.

Sergeants.

Jasper N. Robinson,
William J. Smith.

Privates.

Black, Thomas
Blazier, William
Bryant, Henry A.
Coruth, Lee
Duncan, William
Gaston, James
Goss, George G.
Hughes, John
Hughes, Rees M.
Montgomery, Samuel
McCallister, Edward
McCallister, Jerrold
McMullen, Francis
Phipps, John W.
Pool, Thomas
Smith, William I.
Wall, Thomas

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Allen, David
Collins, Theodore
Hendricks, H. H.
Tournear, Philander

Unassigned.

Campbell, Robert
Davis, Charles

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Colton, William A.
Conner, Franklin
Lovel, James

COMPANY E.

Captains.

David Slinger,
Theophilus Parker.

First Lieutenants.

Leonard S. Ross,
North Storms,
Theophilus Parker,
Charles H. Matsel.

Second Lieutenants.

North Storms,
Leonard Ward.

First Sergeant.

North Storms.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Theophilus Parker.

Privates.

Atkin, William
Austin, Hugh
Austin, William
Babbitt, John H.
Babbitt, Sylvester
Bacon, William F.
Blue, David J.
Borders, George
Bowen, Andrew J.
Boyer, Jesse
Brahublet, Wm. D.
Bridenstein, Matthias
Burrell, John
Carner, Franklin
Caruthers, David A.
Chaney, William
Chapman, James

Chapman, Levi H.
Cherry, Anderson M.
Chism, George W.
Choissier, Attalas
Clark, John B.
Clark, Leonard
Conner, Michael
Cotton, Wm. A.
Cozarth, Robert M.
Craw, John H.
Davis, John W.
Day, William
Dersh, William
Donahoe, Christopher
Duckworth, Benj. R.
Duckworth, John T.
Duckworth, Wm. J.
Ferguson, George W.
Finity, John H.
Fobar, Samuel

Fobar, Walter
 Frazier, Andrew J.
 Frazier, Joseph
 Goodman, Thomas
 Gorham, William B.
 Grant, Simeon
 Greathouse, Sydnia C.
 Hardin, William
 Haussman, Frederick
 Hergog, Thomas
 Holderby, Henry
 Horace, George E.
 Ingers, Wm. J.
 Isabel, Alfred
 Jances, Elias
 Johnson, George W.
 Johnson, James
 Johnson, William H.
 Jonas, James W.
 Jones, Edward
 Jones, Thomas
 Kelley, Stephen
 Kelton, Lewis
 Kilbreath, Wm. H.
 Kirby, Wm. E.
 Landers, Martin V.
 Lipsey, Eli
 Lovel, James
 Lucas, James
 Magrath, Nicholas
 Mammoser, Michael
 McClure, James A.
 McGinnis, Andrew
 McLeland, William
 Miller, Thomas
 Morely, Thomas
 Mullen, Azel
 Murphy, Judge W.

Newman, David
 Newman, Wm. S.
 Northup, Lester L.
 Parker, William
 Patrick, Henry
 Patrick, Wellington
 Pomeroy, Logan J.
 Pryor, Merly R.
 Pumroy, Alonzo
 Pumroy, John
 Reeves, Henry
 Reeves, John
 Roiser, Henry
 Rolland, Nathaniel
 Rose, James
 Rufli, John
 Scherrell, Silas W.
 Schneider, Martin
 Sheraw, George
 Sherer, Joseph
 Shoemaker, John
 Shoemaker, Josiah
 Slinger, Andrew J.
 Smith, Joel T.
 Smith, Joshua
 Smith, Martin E.
 Smith, William
 Sommer, William
 Stevens, David C.
 Stevens, John J.
 Stevens, Thomas W.
 Tannahill, John
 Tate, John W.
 Thompkins, Emanuel J.
 Thompson, James W.
 Travelstead, Abraham
 Tucker, Samuel

Vandevier, Aaron E.
 Wagoner, Samuel R.
 Wakely, Adelbert
 Ward, Leonard
 Washer, Frederick
 Whitlock, John
 Wilson, John
 Wines, Conrad
 Wooten, Wm. F.
 Worthen, Walter S.
 Young, Solomon

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Carinan, John H.
 Connery, Michael
 Cozart, Robert M.
 Fobar, Samuel
 Holt, Samuel
 Sherman, George
 Wilson, John
 Wilson, Lewis
 Young, Solomon

COMPANY K.

Smith, Henry McF.

COMPANY M.

Sergeant.

Stephen, Kelley
 Fobar, Walter
 Newman, David
 Wines, Conrad

Unassigned.

Cummings, Albert
 Johnson, James T.
 Smith, Henry M.
 Taylor, James.

The Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Ill., in December, 1861, by Colonel J. W. Bell.

It moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where the regiment was armed and equipped. It moved for the field in February, 1862. It was on duty in Southeast Missouri until June 1, 1862, when it joined General Curtis's army at Jacksonport, Ark. It moved with General Curtis through Arkansas, taking part in the skirmishes of the campaign, to Helena, Ark. It returned with General Curtis to Missouri in the fall of 1862, and was engaged with General Davidson in the campaign of Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, driving Marmaduke and his command from the State.

In July, 1863, the regiment moved with General Davidson's Cavalry Division into Arkansas, taking part in the battles of Brownsville, Aug. 24 and 25; Bayou Metre, Aug. 27 and 28; Austin, Aug. 31; and again at Bayou Metre, Sept. 4. The Thirteenth

was the first regiment to enter Little Rock on its capture, Sept. 10, 1863, and was engaged in the pursuit of Price to the Red River.

In the spring of 1864, the regiment accompanied General Steele in the expedition to Camden, taking prominent parts in the actions at Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden and Jenkins' Ferry, during the month of April. After returning to Little Rock the regiment was engaged in many raids and scouts, and in skirmishing with the forces of Shelby and Marmaduke, defeating them at Clarendon and Pine Bluff. In the summer of 1864 the regiment was stationed at Pine Bluff, in Colonel Clayton's Brigade, and engaged in scouting and picketing.

Jan. 25, 1865, the Cavalry Division having been discontinued, the regiment was assigned to duty at the post of Pine Bluff. In April detachments of the regiment were sent to take possession of Monticello, Camden and Washington, having headquarters at Pine Bluff. It was mustered out Aug. 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13, 1865.

The following is a list of the battles and skirmishes in which the Thirteenth was engaged: Pitman's Ferry, Ark., July 20, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 25, 1862; Union City, Mo., Aug. 22, 1862; Camp Pillow, Mo., Aug. 29, 1862; Bloomfield, Mo., Sept. 13, 1862; Van Buren, Mo., Dec. 21, 1862; Allen, Mo., Jan. 17, 1863; Eleven Point River, Mo., March 26, 1863; Jackson, Mo., April 22, 1863; White River, Mo., April 23, 1863; Bloomfield (2d) Mo., April 24, 1863; Union City and Chalk Bluff, Mo., April 25, 1863; Bushy Creek, Mo., May 31, 1863; near Helena, Ark., Aug. 8, 1863; Grand Prairie and White River, Ark., Aug. 16, 1863; Deadman's Lake, Ark., Aug. 17, 1863; Brownsville, Ark., Aug. 24 and 25, 1863; Bayou Metre, Ark., Aug. 27 and 28, 1863; Austin, Ark., Aug. 31, 1863; Bayou Metre (2d), Ark., Sept. 4, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863; Denton, Ark., Sept. 11, 1863; Batesville, Ark., Oct. 22, 1863; Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 28, 1863; Arkadelphia, Ark., April 2, 1864; Okolona, Ark., April 3, 1864; Little Missouri River, Ark., April 4, 1864; Prairie du Anne, Ark., April 10, 11 and 12, 1864; Camden, Ark., April 15, 1864; Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864; Cross Roads, Ark., Sept. 11, 1864; Mount Elba, Ark., Oct. 18, 1864; Douglas Landing, Ark., Feb. 22, 1865; Monticello, Ark., March 28, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.		Appleton, Edmund B.	Jordan, William A.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>		Austin, Daniel	Kidd, Samuel
John S. Anderson.		Austin, Lewis D.	Little, John M.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		Barton, Willis	Luther, James M.
John W. Howell,		Baskett, John W.	Minton, Albert K.
Winfield W. Woods.		Berry, Emanuel	Moody, Robert H.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>		Biggerstaff, Louis	Moore, Abner R.
John P. Newman.		Boyd, Robert W.	Murphy, Joseph N.
<i>Commissary Sergeant.</i>		Bramblett, Edwin M.	Nance, Strawder
George S. Howell.		Bump, Thomas	Newman, Albert A.
<i>Sergeants.</i>		Callihan, John	Parkhurst, Francis M.
George Venters,		Cline, Martin V.	Parkhurst, Samuel T.
Winfield W. Woods,		Collard, James F.	Parmer, Isaac
Joseph Gorbit,		Cook, Thomas J.	Penfield, Henry B.
William H. Hosick,		Cooper, Thomas H.	Perkins, James S.
James N. Jordan.		Crabtree, Moses	Poynton, Thomas
<i>Corporals.</i>		Deweese, Morgan	Quackenbush, Allen G.
Isaac Boyer,		Doolen, William	Reed, George
George Foster,		Dugan, Robert W.	Reed, William
John W. Minton,		Fobar Sylvester	Ross, John J.
William Snider,		Fulford, Josiah	Sanders, John C.
Benjamin Goris,		Garrison, George W.	Saulsbury, Viol O.
Thomas C. Lum,		Giles, Frank	Shauf, Frederick
John Young,		Giles, John	Steward, Blaxton
Robert Thomas.		Golden, Jonah	Sutton, William
<i>Musicians.</i>		Gowdy, John M.	Travelstead, John
James R. Brockett,		Griffith, Thomas H.	Way, Shubel J.
George W. Newman.		Gunn, Isom B.	Weed, David D.
<i>Furrier.</i>		Hickman, Hutson L.	Weedon, Taylor
David S. Erwin.		Hoadly, John	Wells, Albert
<i>Privates.</i>		Hodson, Eli	Wheeler, Joseph
Anderson, Albert		Hood, Samuel	Winters, Francis
Anderson, Thomas		Hosick, David M.	Witcher, William
		Jamerson, William C.	Woods, John M.
		Johnson, James	Young, Henry

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY E.

First Sergeant.
Martin Mann.

ROLL OF HONOR.

"It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." White County furnished more than her quota of noble dead, and some of her best sons sleep in soldiers' graves. Their names will ever be remembered by a grateful people.

Allen, Josiah—Corporal Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Anderson, George—Sergeant Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died May 31, 1864.

Anderson, James H.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died of wounds March 12, 1862.

Anderson, Samuel—Corporal Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 5, 1864.

Andrews, Adam—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Young's Point, La., June 30, 1863.

Andrews, Enoch—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Arbaugh, James—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed May 23, 1864.

Armstrong, Samuel A.—Private Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, died at Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 25, 1862.

Arnold, John A.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.

Austin, Elias—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Bacon, A. S. O.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, April 29, 1863.

Bagby, Davis P.—Corporal Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Barber, Robert Sexton—Private Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1861.

Barberry, Alexander—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died on transport March, 1862.

Barberry, John—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Nov. 23, 1861.

Barnett, Amasy—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at St. Louis, May 2, 1862.

Barnett, Lewis—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 28, 1862.

Barrett, Wm. H. C.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, Jan. 12, 1864.

Barton, Johnson—Private Company C, Fortieth Infantry, died of wounds at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864.

Baekett, John W.—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Peoria, Ill., April 2, 1863.

Beard, Charles—Private Company C, Fiftieth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Beeler, Louis—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 4, 1864.

Bennett, George B.—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Jackson, Tenn., July 28, 1862.

Bennett, Jeremiah—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

Bennett, Moses—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., May 13, 1864.

Bennett, Thomas J.—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

Benton, C. W.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 11, 1864.

Berry, Francis M.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1863.

Birdsing, William J.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 22, 1863.

Black, Thomas—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, died at Mound City, Ill., January, 1862.

Black, William A.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Ill., July 31, 1864.

Blackard, Thomas J.—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Oct. 18, 1861.

Blakely, John—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 18, 1863.

Blackford, Charles W.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Blackford, Wm. T.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862.

Blazier, William—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, died at Mound City, Ill., January, 1862.

Bliven, William H.—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Bloodworth, Thomas—Private Company B, Fifth-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Blue, David J.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., June 20, 1864.

Borders, George—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 25, 1864.

Borninger, Jacob—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, July 31, 1861.

Bowers, John—Private Captain Stookey's Company, Alton Battalion, died July 27, 1864.

Boyea, William—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Farmington, Miss., July 14, 1862.

Boyer, Isaac, Sergeant Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 16, 1864. Grave No. 10,984.

Bradberry, Wm. H.—Hospital Steward Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Brake, Nathan—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Braman, James A.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Camp Butler, Nov. 16, 1861.

Branch, Robert—Private Company K, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Brasher, William—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Breese, John—Private Company K, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died March 15, 1865.

Briant, Benjamin—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.

Briant, William—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Sept. 25, 1862.

Bridwell, James B.—Sergeant Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, April 17, 1864.

Britton, Samuel—Private Company A, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died near Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

Brockett, Mathew—Private Company F, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Brown, John H.—Sergeant Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Dallas, May 30, 1864.

Brown, Samuel S.—Private, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1863.

Browning, Marshall—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 21, 1863.

Bryant, Benjamin—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1861.

Burkett, Reiner—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 13, 1864.

Burkhard, George—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died of wounds at St. Louis, June 6, 1864.

Burnette, John A.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 6, 1863.

Buttry, Jesse F.—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Aug. 18, 1862.

Buttry, William A.—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Monterey, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1862.

Calkin, Jacob—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864.

Calvin, John—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Carter, Charles T.—Corporal Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Morganzia, La., June 8, 1864.

Carter, James N.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Oatt, Morris—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1863.

Chandler, Jasper—Private Company D, Fiftieth Infantry, killed at Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

Chaney, Wm.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 25, 1864.

Chaplin, John—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Chapman, John A.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at the mouth of the White River, Ark., Nov. 11, 1864.

Chapman, William Riley—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 17, 1862.

Cherry, Anderson M.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 2, 1864.

Cherry, William—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1863.

Cherry, William—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, March 4, 1863.

Clark, Francis J.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Clark, John B.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 4.

Clark, Leonard—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, killed at Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 12, 1865.

Clark, Patrick M.—Private Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Cairo, Ill., Sept. 29, 1864.

Clendenin, Harvey—Captain Company A, Eightieth Infantry, died of wounds July 10, 1864.

Cleveland, James N.—Sergeant Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1862.

Coburn, William—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Paducah Ky., April 25, 1862.

Collard, Francis M.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 11, 1863.

Collard, Thomas D.—Private Company M, Fifth Cavalry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 30, 1864.

Colwell, Robert—Private Company D, Fiftieth Infantry, died of wounds, April 14, 1862.

Connery, Michael—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Mound City, Ill., Nov. 7, 1864.

Copps, James N.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Andersonville Prison, Oct. 15, 1864.

Cotton, William A.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, March 26, 1864.

Covington, Andrew J.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 14, 1863.

Cowles, Thomas J.—Corporal Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Hannibal, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

Cozart, William—Wagoner Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died in White County, Ill., May 24, 1862.

Crabtree, Benjamin F.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 1863.

Crabtree, Enoch—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Feb. 21, 1863.

Cross, John—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Clear Creek, Miss., July 15, 1862.

Culp, Jasper—Private Company D, Fiftieth Infantry, died at St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 16, 1862.

Cummings, Albert—Private Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 28, 1864.

Cummins, Harvey—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

Curry, James A. J.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died Feb. 8, 1865.

Dale, Hezekiah F.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Daniel, Samuel—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 19, 1864.

Daniel, Zaccheus—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, March 23, 1864.

Daniels, Elijah—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 30, 1864.

Darnel, Robert S.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

Davis, David—Private Company B, Sixtieth Infantry, died at Jeffersonville Ind., Feb. 2, 1865.

Davis, Jackson—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

Davis, James P.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863.

Davis, James P.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863.

Davis, Jesse P.—Sergeant Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Corinth, Miss., Aug. 13, 1863.

Davis, John C.—First Sergeant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Degan, John—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Point Pleasant, La., March 28, 1862.

Delap, William A.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Dobb's, George W.—Private Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1864.

Doherty, James M.—First Sergeant Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., April 26, 1864.

Doneldson, James R.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

Dorsey, Thomas H.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died of wounds, May 29, 1864.

Douglas, Henry—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Quincy, Ill., Dec. 14, 1864.

Drake, Thomas—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 15, 1863.

Draper, Samuel—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., May 4, 1864.

Draper, Samuel P.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Warrenton, Miss., June 24, 1863.

Draper, William H.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, killed at Wilson's Hill, La., April 7, 1864.

Duckworth, William J.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 18, 1864.

Dunivan, James L.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Dunlap, James—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 27, 1864.

Dybbell, Allen M.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1863.

Eaton, Daniel—Private Company A, Eightieth Infantry, died at Murfreesboro, Feb. 16, 1863.

Eaton, William—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Bethel, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1862.

Edwards, William—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, July 27, 1863.

Ellis, Daniel—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died July 17, 1863.

Ellis, William—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Andersonville Prison, Sept. 24, 1864.

Eschenbach, James A.—Private Company F, died in White County, Ill., Dec. 5, 1863.

Eubanks, George W.—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Dec. 9, 1861.

Eubanks, John—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.

Evans, Alfred—Private Company C, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Keokuk, July 21, 1862.

Ferguson, George W.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at St. Louis, April 4, 1864.

Field, Joshua M.—First Lieutenant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died Nov. 25, 1863.

Fields, John W.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Fields, Robert M.—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, July 8, 1863.

Flagel, Thompson—Corporal Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Olney, Ill., October, 1863.

Fleming, John—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Marietta, Ga.

Forrester, John W.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Forrister, Charles S.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Lake Providence, La., July 14, 1863.

Forrester, Joel H.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Young's Point, La., May 24, 1863.

Foster, Joshua—Private Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1863.

Fowler, Wm. A.—Corporal Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Frazier, Francis M.—Private Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Warrenton, Miss., June 7, 1863.

Frazier, George W.—Corporal Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

Frazier, Joseph—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., July 7, 1864.

Fry, Levi—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1863.

Gallagher, Gaines M.—Private Company D, Fiftieth Infantry, died at Paducah, Ky., April 6, 1862.

Gambol, Robert—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, 1863.

Ganley, George A.—Sergeant Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, died at DuQuoin, Ill., March 1, 1864.

Gardiner, Robert—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, died at Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1863.

Garrison, George W.—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1863.

Gaston, James—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, died *en route* to Illinois, March 23, 1862.

Gentry, Pleasant M.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 21, 1861.

Gentry, Sidney L.—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 1, 1863.

Gilham, Warren—Corporal Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863.

Goldwin, George W.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1863.

Goodman, Robert G.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., March 1, 1862.

Goodrich, Andrew—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 20, 1863.

Goodrich, Elijah J.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Cahawba, Ala., April 24, 1864.

Gorbit, Joseph—Sergeant Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1863.

Goss, George G.—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, died at Eastport, Miss., April 5, 1865.

Goudy, Edmund F.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 16, 1863.

Gowdy, Henry M.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1863.

Gowdy, Henry P.—Sergeant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Gowdy, John A.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Gowdy, Milton B.—Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Graham, John—Second Lieutenant Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died May 9, 1864.

Graham, Rufus—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Camp Mather.

Graham, James—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died of wounds at Shiloh, April 23, 1862.

Graves, Francis M.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., June 24, 1863.

Gray, Edward F.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.

Gray, Elnathan S.—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died March 11, 1863.

Gray, Samuel—Private Company F, Ninety-eighth Infantry, died at Edgefield, Tenn., June 12, 1865.

Green, Fields—Private]Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Cairo, Jan. 20, 1862.

Grubb, Byron—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, died at Chattanooga, July 1, 1864.

Haddon, Alfred P.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Natchez, March 13, 1864.

Hagin, James T.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, killed at Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

Hall, Atheul J.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 5, 1863.

Hall, Gilbert S.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at St. Louis, June 14, 1862.

Hall, John W.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.

Harlester, Joseph C.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Commerce, Mo., March 20, 1862.

Hardister, James—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, Ga., April 6, 1862.

Hargett, Hiram—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.

Harris, Charles W.—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

Harris, Thomas P.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Oct. 17, 1861.

Harris Wm.—Private Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1862.

Harpster, David—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, March 3, 1863.

Hart, Enos—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 26, 1862.

Hatfield, George W.—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, July 30, 1863.

Hatler, James E.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., March 3, 1863.

Hay, Alfred—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Jan. 16, 1862.

Hazleton, Anderson—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 26, 1863.

Hedges, John—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1863.

Henderson, Charles—Private Company E, Eighty-fourth Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1862.

Hendricks, Israel—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Hendricks, James—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1863.

Hendricks, John W.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 22, 1863.

Hennessee, Richard—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Fort Henry, Feb. 8, 1862.

Hinniken, John—Corporal Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864.

Herel, John—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, April 6, 1864.

Herron, Isam—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Corinth, Miss., May 28, 1862.

Hilliard, Wm.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1863.

Hobbs, Richard S.—Private Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, died of wounds at St. Louis, May 11, 1862.

Holderly, James M.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Cairo, May 31, 1862.

Hood, Benjamin—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 24, 1862.

Hood, Daniel—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 15, 1862.

Hood, John—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Iberia, La., Dec. 2, 1863.

Hosick, Francis M.—Private Company F, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Hosick, William H.—Sergeant Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Eastfield, Ill., Feb. 7, 1865.

How, Daniel B.—Corporal Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Jan. 27, 1862.

Howell, George S.—Commissary-Sergeant Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, killed near Athens, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

Huff, Thomas A.—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died July 4, 1863.

Huffner George W.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Grayville, Ill., Nov. 22, 1864.

Hughes, Rees M.—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, killed at Tickfaw Bridge, La., May 1, 1863.

Isabel, Alfred—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 10, 1864.

Isbell, Ezekiah—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Smithfield, N. C., June 6, 1865.

James, R. D.—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Dec. 9, 1861.

Jackson, Carol—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Jacobs, Samuel—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at St. Louis, Feb. 28, 1863.

Jammerson, Wm. J.—Sergeant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Jenkins, Arnold—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis in 1863.

Jenkins, Henry C.—Private Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, died at Lookout Mountain, June 9, 1864.

Jernigan, Granville B.—Private Company E, Thirtieth Infantry, died in rebel prison, Aug. 12, 1864.

Johnson, Anderson N.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, July 14, 1863.

Johnson, George W.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Jan. 7, 1865.

Johnson, George W. Jr.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Johnson, John T.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died of wounds at Marietta, Ga.

Jones, Hiram—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 20, 1864.

Jones, James W.—Sergeant Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1863.

Jones, Samuel F.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Sept. 21, 1864.

Jordan, Wm. B.—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.

Jourdan, Thomas H.—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Jan. 4, 1863.

Keho, John M.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1863.

Kelly, Lycurgus K.—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died of wounds at Memphis, June 10, 1864.

Kershaw, Ephraim—Private Company B, Sixtieth Infantry, died of wounds, Feb. 25, 1864.

Kershaw, Meredith E.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 4, 1864.

Kimbley, George W.—Corporal Company E, Eighty-fourth Infantry, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 18, 1863.

Kisner, Harmon—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, March 23, 1863.

Laud, George W.—Major Eightieth Infantry, died Dec. 4, 1864.

Large, Joseph.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Jan. 1, 1865.

Leonard, John—Private Company D, Seventh Cavalry, killed at Raymond, May 12, 1863.

Letner, Samuel—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 14, 1863.

Light, Thomas—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Dallas, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864.

Lindsay, Frank—Captain Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed in action, July 28, 1864.

Lindsay, Robert—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, killed at Morgan's Ferry, La., July 21, 1864.

Little, John M.—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec. 13, 1863.

Little, Samuel P.—Private Company D, Fifth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Jan. 18, 1862.

Lovel, James—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at St. Louis, May 23, 1864.

Lovel, William—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Nov. 25, 1862.

Lucas, James—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., May 8, 1865.

Lukenbill, Ransom—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Feb. 21, 1863.

Lyons, Andrew J.—Sergeant Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Dallas, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864.

Majors, John W.—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Jan. 11, 1862.

Mansker, Henry C.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died of wounds, April 14, 1863.

Mansker, James D.—Sergeant Company A, Eightieth Infantry, died at New Albany, Ind., May 5, 1863.

Mariell, William—Private Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 18, 1863.

Martin, James—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Martin, Thomas B.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, March 3, 1864.

Mather, Benjamin—Private Company B, Sixth Infantry, killed at Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864.

- Matlock, Henry C.**—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1863.
- Mateell, George W.**—Musician Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Jackson, Tenn., June 29, 1862.
- McClelland, Louis M.**—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1863.
- McCrary, Joseph S.**—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Jan. 23, 1862.
- McCullough, Zachariah T.**—died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 21, 1864.
- McHenry, William H.**—Second Lieutenant Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died Feb. 12, 1863.
- McKibbee, Luther E.**—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, April 1, 1864.
- McKinna, James**—Corporal Company A, Eightieth Infantry, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 6, 1863.
- McKinzie, George T.**—First Lieutenant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- McKinzie, William J.**—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- McMertry, Benj. S.**—Sergeant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- McMertry, James R.**—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- McQuay, Benj. A.**—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- McRae, James**—Sergeant Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, died at Liberty, Ill., April 27, 1864.
- Medlin, Henderson**—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died July 6, 1863.
- Melrose, Sidney**—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died at Memphis, April 5, 1864.
- Mercer, Robert W.**—Sergeant Company D, Fiftieth Infantry, killed at Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
- Miers, Isom**—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at St. Louis, Aug. 25, 1862.
- Miller, Isaac**—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863.
- Miller, Isaac**—Sergeant Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1863.
- Miller, Joseph A.**—Sergeant Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., June 26, 1863.
- Miller, Martin**—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died of wounds, Oct. 14, 1864.
- Miller, Thomas**—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 4, 1864.
- Millsbaugh, William N.**—Sergeant Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died near Corinth, June 5, 1862.
- Mitchell, Alexander F.**—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 20, 1863.
- Mitchell, John V.**—Private Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.
- Morgan, Matthew**—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1863.

Morrow, Asher B.—Sergeant Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Jan. 9, 1864.

Mullen, Azel—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at St. Louis, March 28, 1864.

Murphy, Judge W.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 7, 1864.

Murphy, Wm. H.—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, April 27, 1864.

Musgroves, Joseph—Corporal Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 30, 1864.

Myers, George W.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at New York, Jan. 5, 1865.

Nations, Jackson—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Dec. 30, 1861.

Nations, John—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Nelson, James R.—Private Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Camp Butler, March 28, 1864.

Nelson, Joshua D.—Private Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863.

Newcomb, John—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 30, 1863.

Newman, Alexander M.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Vicksburg, July 21, 1863.

Newman, David—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1864.

Newman, George P.—Corporal Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, May 12, 1863.

Newman, George W.—Musician Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Annapolis, Md., March 6, 1865.

Nickson, Wm. R.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Null, William H.—Private Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Orr, James H.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1863.

Owen, Samuel G.—Musician Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Keokuk, Ia., April 10, 1863.

Owens, Robert C.—Private Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1864.

Oxford, Samuel—Private Fifth Cavalry, died.

Palmateer, Theron W.—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died June 12, 1862.

Parker, Harrison H.—Corporal Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Parkhurst, Charles M.—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Warrenton, Miss., June 26, 1863.

Parkhurst, Francis M.—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died in Andersonville Prison, Dec. 3, 1864. Grave No. 12, 357.

Parkhurst, Samuel B.—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1863.

Patrick, John G.—Corporal Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., Oct. 22, 1864.

Perkins, James S.—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15, 1864.

Phipps, John W.—Private Company G, Seventh Cavalry, drowned at Paducah, Ky., May 18, 1862.

Pomeroy, Logan J.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Carmi, Ill., Dec. 1, 1864.

Poteia, Joseph—Private Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Potter, Cornelius—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Hannibal, Mo., Feb. 12, 1862.

Provo, Jerome—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

Pumroy, John—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Benton Barracks, March 21, 1864.

Putnam, Nathaniel—Private Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

Pyatt, John D.—Private Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, died at Carbonale, Ill., Nov. 9, 1861.

Rader, Eli R.—Private Company C, Fortieth Infantry, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.

Rainey, George—Wagoner Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Lake Providence, La., June 29, 1863.

Reed, James D.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Sept. 1, 1863.

Reeves, Henry—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 28, 1864.

Reeves, John—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluffs, Ark., July 12, 1864.

Reno, Ezra—Private Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Feb. 2, 1862.

Rice, William E.—Sergeant Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, March 7, 1863.

Rich, Samuel T.—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Jackson, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

Robinson, Calvin—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died near Corinth, July 8, 1862.

Robison, William—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died April 6, 1862.

Rose, Jesse—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., Dec. 11, 1862.

Russell, Franklin—Private Company M, Fifth Cavalry, died at Carmi, Ill., while on furlough, Jan. 1, 1865.

Russell, Lewis J.—Private Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, May 20, 1863.

Sallee, Felix G.—Private Company A, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Sallee, John W.—Private Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at White River Landing, Ark., Nov. 3, 1864.

Sallee, William H.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1863.

Scott, Gordon—Private Company E, Seventy-eighth Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1863.

Seal, Benjamin—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1863.

Selo, Joseph—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Benton, James F.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died.

Shaptaugh, Wm. H. H.—Corporal Company E, Seventh Cavalry, died Jan. 23, 1862.

Shaw, David F.—Corporal Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died in Shadersville, Ill., April 15, 1862.

Shaw, Newton—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon, March 31, 1865.

Shchawney, Lewis C.—Sergeant Company E, Seventy-eighth, died at Savannah, Jan. 13, 1865.

Sheridan, George—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died.

Sherraden, Peter—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 29, 1863.

Sherrell, Alexander—Private Company C, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon, March 31, 1865.

Shoemaker, John—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluffs, Ark., Aug. 8, 1864.

Shores, John—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, July 11, 1864.

Simpson, Samuel H.—Private Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, killed at Stone River, Ark., Jan. 2, 1863.

Simpson, William A.—Private Company F, Ninety-eighth Infantry, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Skyles, John W.—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Corinth, June 20, 1862.

Smith, Andrew J.—Sergeant Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1863.

Smith, Elijah—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Young's Point, La., May, 29, 1863.

Smith, James—Musician Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Smith, John—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1863.

Smith, Henry M. F.—Sergeant Company K, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Pine Bluffs, Ark., July 31, 1864.

Smith, Rice—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 6, 1863.

Smith, Samuel F.—Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, killed at Wilson's Hill, La., April 7, 1864.

Smith, Thomas L.—Private Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died Aug. 7, 1863.

Smith, William—Corporal Company C, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Smith, William—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Jan. 19, 1864.

South, Archibald M.—Musician Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1863.

South, Daniel—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 7, 1863.

- Spears, George E.—Private Fifth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 1, 1864.
- Springer, Aaron—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died of wounds received at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1863.
- Spry, Frank—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Spry, John H.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July, 21, 1864.
- Squires, Abijah—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 3, 1864.
- Staley, Frederick—Private Company M, Fifth Cavalry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 28, 1864.
- Stambach, Henry—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1863.
- Sterling, Thomas—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died in White County, Feb. 19, 1863.
- Steward, Blaxton—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 22, 1864.
- Stewart, George M.—Corporal Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Jan. 4, 1863.
- Story, James V.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1863.
- Straumatt, Reuben—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at St. Louis, July 9, 1863.
- Strawmott, William H.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Feb. 15, 1863.
- Stum, Allen—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 17, 1862.
- Sumpton, William—Private Company M, Fifth Cavalry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 9, 1864.
- Sutton, William—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 19, 1863.
- Tanguary, James C.—Captain Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Tarrant, Elisha C.—Private Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Tarrant, Isaac—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., Dec. 12, 1862.
- Tate, William C.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Taylor, George W.—Corporal Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.
- Taylor, James—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Iberia, La., Dec. 12, 1863.
- Taylor, James—Private Thirteenth Cavalry, died at Camp Butler, Ill., May 3, 1864.
- Taylor, Philip R.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 1, 1862.
- Teachener, Thaddeus—Private Company H, Fifty-sixth Infantry, killed at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
- Thomas, George—Private Company F, Ninety-eighth Infantry, killed by guerrillas Jan. 7, 1866.

Titus, Josiah C.—First Lieutenant Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died, Aug. 11, 1864.

Torrence, James E.—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 18, 1863.

Travelsted, Elvis—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Sept. 16, 1861.

Trousdale, Felix F.—Corporal Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 5, 1864.

Trusty, Benjamin J.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Bunch's Bend, Ark., May 1, 1863.

Trusty, William J.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Tucker, Charles W.—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., March 16, 1863.

Tucker, Joseph—Private Company B, Sixtieth Infantry, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864.

Tucker, Joseph W.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Aug. 1, 1863.

Upton, Andrew F.—Private Company F, Ninety-eighth Infantry, died at Murrensboro, April 1, 1863.

Upton, William W.—Corporal Company G, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Vance, Andrew W.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Aug. 12, 1865.

Van Winkle, Henry—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died Feb. 5, 1863.

Vaughn, William M.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Ill., Jan. 16, 1863.

Vaught, Willis—Sergeant Company F, Ninety-eighth Infantry, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.

Veach, Jesse—Corporal Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.

Venters, David—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1864.

Vernon, Miles—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Cairo, Ill., May 10, 1862.

Vines, James M.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 4, 1863.

Walker, Reuben—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Dec. 17, 1864.

Wasson, Thomas H.—Corporal Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 20, 1863.

Wease, Samuel—Private Company F, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Webb, Edwin B.—Private Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 10, 1863.

Webb, John—Private Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Cairo.

Webster, William H.—Private Company B, Sixtieth Infantry, died of wounds July 6, 1864.

Wees, Alexander—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 3, 1863.

Wees, James—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Monterey, June 18, 1862.

- Wells, Edward—Private Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died at Scottsboro Ala., March 15, 1862.
- Wells, William—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 18, 1864.
- Wheeler, Ebenezer S.—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 16, 1861.
- Wheeler, Joseph—Private Company C, Fourteenth Cavalry, killed at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 28, 1863.
- White, Isaac—Private Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Shawneetown, Jan. 5, 1863.
- White, John—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1863.
- Wicker, David—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863.
- Wicker, John C.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1863.
- Wilkinson, Elijah—Private Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 13, 1864.
- Williams, Daniel—Wagoner, Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Danville, Ky., July 26, 1862.
- Williams, Jerry—Wagoner Company F, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1864.
- Williams, William—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Jan. 31, 1862
- Wilson, Ephraim—Private Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, died of wounds at Murfreesboro, Jan. 26, 1863.
- Wilson, James J.—Private Company C, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Winkler, Felix G.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1863.
- Winkles, David—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- Witcher, Joel Y.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Feb. 4, 1863.
- Witcher, Martin C.—Private Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1863.
- Womack, Clement C.—Private Company K, Fifth Cavalry, died Jan. 1, 1863.
- Woodall, Aaron—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died at Lagrange, Tenn., June 24, 1863.
- Wooten, John H.—Private Company H, Forty-eighth Infantry, died at Bethel, Tenn., July 10, 1862.
- Wooten, William F.—Private Company E, Thirteenth Cavalry, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1864.
- Yates, William R.—Private Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died at Paducah, Ky., April 21, 1862.
- Yingst, Simon S.—Corporal Company B, Fifty-sixth Infantry, lost on steamer General Lyon March 31, 1865.
- York, Isaac—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Oct. 29, 1861.
- York, Shubal—Private Company D, Twenty-ninth Infantry, died Oct. 19, 1861.
- Young, Henry—Private Company H, Fourteenth Cavalry, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864.
- Young, Lee—Private Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry, died.
- Zook, Peter—Private Company D, Sixty-second Infantry, died in White County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1863.

CHAPTER IX.

MINOR WARS.

THE WAR OF 1812.

On pages 59 and 74 of this volume is given a full account of this war, so far as it concerned the nation generally. In this place we will give the part taken by the citizens of this county, which of course was small, as there were but few settlers here at so early a date, and those few very remote from the seat of the troubles. The English disaffected the Indians, and the Indians alienated one another until throughout the West they became either enemies or very suspicious of the "Americans."

While this war was in progress the people of the settlement, afterward organized as White County, were protected by a squad of twelve or fourteen mounted "rangers," United States troops or volunteers, who had their headquarters in the "Big Prairie" east of where Carmi now is. Nevertheless, many of the inhabitants took fright and fled to older settlements in the South and East. Among the volunteers were Captain William McHenry, who had settled near where Grayville now is, and Daniel Boultinghouse, who had located at Williams' Ferry in 1810 and moved out to the prairie near the northern limits of the county, where he was afterward killed by an Indian. After him "Boultinghouse Prairie," in the southern part of Edwards County, was named. During this war one other man from White County was killed and two wounded, between Carmi and Grayville. Colonel Hosea Pearce, who had been a soldier under General Jackson in the South, settled in this county about fifteen miles south of Carmi.

BLOCK-HOUSES.

The block-houses in White County during the war of 1812, were these:

1. On the Tanquary land, the northeast quarter section 16, township 5 south, 10 east, built by Captain Wm. McHenry in the summer of 1812. The year previous he had erected a horse-mill at the same place.

2. On the Starkey place, built by Hardy Council in 1813.
3. On the east side of the prairie, built by Aaron Williams in 1813, near where the red house has since stood.
4. A little south of George Hanna's house, and built by John Hanna.
5. About 200 yards east of where Matthew Land now owns, built by Robert Land, who lived in it during the war.
6. East of Thomas Logan's farm, erected by John Slocumb.

These fortifications were a good protection against the Indians, whose best weapons were poor rifles.

In March, 1815, before it was known in this region that peace had been declared between the hostile countries, a draft of men for the soldiery was made in this county. None of these, of course, entered the army, but a few went out toward St. Louis a distance and returned.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

The year 1832 was an important epoch in the history of the State of Illinois. While the hardy pioneers were engaged in preparing their coming crops, the furious red cloud of war burst forth with all the fury of Indian barbarity. Black Hawk, a distinguished chief, at the head of several thousand hostile warriors of the Northwest, struck terror to the whites in Northern Illinois by an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age, sex nor condition. All came under the ban of their displeasure and were put to the tomahawk and scalping knife. Nobly did Southern Illinois respond to the call of humanity. There were giants in the land at that day. Under the gallant Colonel Hosea Pearce, Major William McHenry, Captains Daniel Powell, William Thomas, John McCown, and John Haynes, some 400 brave and determined men of White County marched to the rescue of the defenseless people. Among these were William and Solomon Garrison, who are still living in this county about eight miles south of Carmi, and Noah Staley and Benjamin Clark. Nobly did these men do their duty, for in four short months the last hostile Indian had been slain or driven beyond the Mississippi River, and Black Hawk, a prisoner of war, was taken to Washington and presented to General Jackson, the President.

The commanding officer of the troops that so successfully brought to the close the Black Hawk war, was that old veteran of one hundred battles, Major General Winfield Scott, assisted by General E. P. Gaines, General Atkinson, Colonel Leavenworth,

Colonel S. W. Karney, Colonel Zachary Taylor, all of the regular army. The volunteers were in part commanded by General Hargrave, of Gallatin County, with Colonel Hosea Pearce, of White County, Colonel Henry, of Morgan County, etc.

The day the volunteers assembled at Carmi to take up their line of march was a day long to be remembered. The wives and mothers and sweethearts of the men were present in large numbers to take leave of their dear ones, to hear Major McHenry exhort the women to be of good cheer, telling them that they should be proud of their husbands, that it would be a glorious thing to die in the service of their country, etc. There is a halo of glory around the name of Major McHenry, as his name stands to-day towering above any other public man that ever lived in White County, either upon the battle-field or in the halls of legislation. The old man died in the harness at Vandalia while State Senator, in the winter of 1835. He was a Democrat from principle, and an honest man.

While the soldiers were absent during the summer of 1832, the men, women and children that remained at home were busy cultivating the soil, and there was no great fear of the Indians coming down upon them and repeating the sufferings of the war with Great Britain. They would often relate the massacres that were inflicted upon the settlement on the Wabash. One instance occurred in 1814, about one mile beyond the railroad bridge over the Bonpas Creek. South of the residence of the late George W. Henekin was a family named Cannon, living in a cabin. The Indians tomahawked the whole family except Mrs. Cannon and her daughter; these they made captives and took away. The others, three or four in number, were cruelly butchered and left upon the premises to be devoured by wild beasts or the ravens. The rangers from Big Prairie settlement went up and buried the remains of all in one grave. A large cotton-wood tree sprang up as a monument to that grave, and stood until a few years ago, when some person cut it down. Again, while some men from the settlement above New Haven were engaged in shelling corn one dark night in a cabin that stood 200 yards east of Uncle Sam Potter's house, they were startled by the presentation, through openings in the chimney, of eight or ten guns, which were instantly discharged, killing outright Hezekiah Davis, and mortally wounding a Mr. Seabolt, and breaking Richard Davis's thigh. James B. Davis, a brother of

Hezekiah, and son of Richard Davis, sprang into the fire and stamped the burning corn-cobs and put out the only light in the cabin, thus preventing the Indians from taking the second deadly aim. One of the party made his way through the roof of the cabin and leaped to the ground in the midst of the Indians, but Dunlap made good his escape amidst a shower of bullets sent after him by the Indians' rifles. A stampede took place and the Indians fled, taking with them one blind horse out of a lot of seven or eight fine animals. It was the opinion of Richard Davis, that had it not been for the desertion of Dunlap, the whole company would have been massacred; the Indians mistook his maneuver, and beat a hasty retreat. The horses were immediately saddled, and the party, minus Hezekiah Davis, mounted and rode to Big Prairie that night. Seabolt was held on his horse by some of his party, but died in a few days from the effect of his wound. Richard Davis's shattered thigh was very painful, and the disabled leg would lap around the saplings as he rode for the stockade at New Haven that night. An armed burial party was sent up to bury young Davis, and his remains rested in that sepulcher until 1858, when "Uncle Dicky" Davis departed this life, and by his request, his son Hezekiah's bones were buried in the same grave with his father. The occasion was a very solemn one. When the grave of Hezekiah was opened, but slight evidence of the body remained. Some portion of the clothing could be seen, and the pewter buttons that were upon his coat, were in a good state of preservation; and four or five pieces of cut silver coin were found in the grave in the same state of preservation as on that fatal night forty-four years before, when that young man's spirit passed through the valley and shadow of death at the hands of the red men of the forest. A son of Daniel Boultinghouse was killed and scalped by the Indians about the same time of the Cannon massacre, while herding hogs some three or four miles southwest of Albion, near Boultinghouse Prairie.

But all fear of the Indians disappeared when the victorious volunteers returned in September, 1832, and brought the glad tidings of great joy, that not one hostile Indian roamed between the waters of the Wabash and the Mississippi. There are but few of the brave men left who went from White County in Colonel Pearce's regiment; almost the entire command have answered to the reveille beyond the grave.

MEXICAN WAR.

In 1835 Texas revolted against Mexico and set up an independent government. A horrible and bloody strife ensued between the contending governments. The Texan army conducted the war upon Christian rules of modern warfare, but on the part of the Mexicans, the Emperor, General Santa Anna, at the head of a large force, descended upon Texas, spreading destruction and desolation before him. When he stormed the Alamo and put its noble and devoted defenders to the sword, where Colonel Fannin, after fighting gallantly an overwhelming force of his enemies, was seduced into an honorable capitulation, basely and treacherously violated this capitulation, and assassinated Colonel Fannin's followers. On Sunday morning, March 6, 1836, the undaunted garrison of Alamo, victorious in so many assaults over twenty times their number, perished to the last man, by the hands of those, part of whom they had released on parole two months before, leaving not one to tell how they first dealt out to the multitude that death which they themselves finally received. Unhappy day, that Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, when the 512 prisoners at Goliad, issuing from the sally port at dawn of day, one by one, under the cruel delusion of a return to their families, found themselves enveloped in double files of cavalry and infantry, and marched to a spot fit for the perpetration of the horrid deed, and there, without an instant to think of parents, country, friends, or God, in the midst of consternation, of terror and surprise, were inhumanly set upon and pitilessly put to death, in spite of those moving cries which reached to heaven, and regardless of those supplicating hands stretched forth for mercy from which arms had been taken under the perfidious forms of a capitulation. Five hundred and six perished that morning, young, vigorous, brave sons of respectable families, and the pride of many a parent's heart; their bleeding bodies, torn with wounds, and many yet alive, were thrown in heaps upon vast fires for the flames to consume what the steel had mangled. Six only escaped, not by mercy, but by miracles. Accursed be the ground on which the dreadful deed was done. No fruitful cultivation should ever enrich it; no joyful edifice should ever adorn it; but shut up and closed by gloomy walls, the mournful cypress and weeping willow and the inscriptive monument should forever attest the foul deed of which it was the scene, and invoke from the passer-by a throb of pity for the slain, and a start of horror for the slayer.

It is not our purpose to write of all the exploits of the patriot army of Texas who conquered the vast legions of the ancient Empire of the Montezumas, but the combat at San Jacinto must forever remain in the catalogue of military miracles. Seven hundred and fifty citizens, miscellaneously armed with rifles, muskets, belt-pistols and knives, under a leader who had never seen service except as a subaltern, marched to attack nearly double their number,—marched in open day across a clear prairie to attack upward of 1,200 veterans, the *elite* of an invading army of 7,000, posted in a wood, their flanks secured, their front entrenched, and commanded by a General trained in civil wars, victorious in numberless battles, and chief of an Empire of which no man becomes chief except as a conqueror. In twenty minutes the position was forced, the combat became a carnage, the flowery prairie was stained with blood, the hyacinth was no longer blue but scarlet; 600 Mexicans were dead, 600 more were prisoners, half of whom were wounded; the President General himself was a prisoner, the camp and baggage all taken, and the loss to the victors only six killed and twenty wounded. Such were the results, which no European could believe except those who had met Jackson at New Orleans. General Samuel Houston was a pupil of General Jackson, and he was the first self-made General since the time of Mark Antony and the King Antigonus who has taken the General of the army and head of the Government captive in battle. Different from Antony, he spared the life of his captive, though forfeited by every law, human and divine. This conflict ended the Texas Revolution, and Texas became an independent nation under a republican form of government, and so remained until 1845, when she was annexed to the United States as the Lone Star State.

May 31, 1846, was a grand day in Carmi. Governor Ford, by proclamation, ordered the sheriff of White County to call out the militia of the county and organize a company to serve twelve months in the war unless sooner discharged. John Phipps, Sheriff, issued his proclamation, calling on every able-bodied man in this county liable to military duty to report at Carmi on the 31st day of May. In those days, when no newspaper was printed in or near the county, written notices had to be prepared and posted throughout the county. As many of them were required, the task of writing and posting them was considerable. On that day the streets were full of fighting men, each anxious to slay a Mexican. A large assembly gathered upon the court-house square, and

was addressed by S. Snowdon Hayes, Colonel J. T. Lawler, William Harrow, James S. Jones and O. H. Harrison, all of this county. A fine company was made up in less than an hour, officered as follows: Captain, O. H. Harrison; First Lieutenant, H. C. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, S. Snowdon Hayes; Sergeant, William Harrow. Rank and file, the company numbered 100 men that would have carried off laurels from any battle field where they might have engaged the enemy. Owing to the want of telegraphic communication with Springfield, this splendid fighting company was lost to the service, as over 40,000 men were reported before Captain Harrison's courier reached Springfield with the tender of his company from White County.

No further effort was then made until in December, when Samuel H. Martin and William Harrow, of Grayville, tendered to the Secretary of War, William L. Marcy, a company of infantry, if such could be received, to serve during the war; but this company also was rejected. Mr. Martin, however, was tendered a commission as Second Lieutenant in the regular army, which he accepted, and in February following he entered upon the recruiting service. He raised a number of men in White County, and reported to Captain Edward Bogardus, at Shawneetown, the place of rendezvous. A full company of ninety-six men was formed and assigned duty as Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, William Trousdale, of Tennessee, Colonel. This was a portion of the brigade commanded by Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Carrollton, just above New Orleans, La., and received orders to join General Scott at Vera Cruz, Mexico. On arrival at the latter place they were attached to Scott's army, and marched upon the city of Mexico.

Aug. 12, 1847, fifty men were raised in White County and fifty in Gallatin, and organized into an independent company of cavalry under Captain M. K. Lawler, of the latter county, and Lieutenant Scott Clark, of White County. Captain William R. Cochran, of Carmi, was a member of this company. They rendezvoused at Shawneetown until Sept. 16, when they left for the battle-fields of the far Southwest. On the way they stopped a short time at Baton Rouge, and next they landed at Tampico, Mexico, about the 4th of October. Yellow fever, raging in that city at that time, entered the ranks of this company and took off three men the first night after landing. They remained at Tampico four

months, and then went about 150 to 200 miles out, scouting. One alarm came upon the heels of another, and one skirmish after another all through the war. One night they traveled at least fifty miles and captured an old guerrilla captain the next morning; and subsequently they utterly routed one Mexican company.

Many a long, tedious march was made by this faithful company. One time they had not a mouthful of bread for seven days. The iron stirrups sometimes became so hot as to blister the bare skin. Among the casualties remembered we may mention that one of the party, a recruit from New Orleans, was kicked with a horse and his leg broken, and Jefferson Gatewood had a toe shot off. The company was mustered out on the termination of the war in the fall of 1848. The soldiers were kept well paid up for their services during the war, although some preferred to take their reward in land warrants.

Among the members of this company from White County were the following: Asa Webb, William Walters, Ed Buckner, Thomas Hargrave, S. Cochran, Champ. Hughes, George Hughes, Jack Robinson, Thomas Poole, Richard Jones, John Jameson, Charles Berry, Mr. Stone, Robert Morris and Stephen Ensminger. John Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, was Second Lieutenant; — Proctor, of Gallatin County, Third Lieutenant; William R. Cochran, Chief Musician.



CHAPTER X.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

In this chapter we propose to give a brief account of the progress which the county of White has made with reference to internal improvements, railroads, agriculture, etc., with so much of the census as is necessary for intelligent comparison. The most striking feature in the career of this county is the exemplification of two principles of the influence of railroads; namely, first, that they more rapidly develop a country than any other agency; and, secondly, as a result, they absorb enterprise from those sections more remote from them. Had it not been, therefore, for railroads a short distance from this region of the State, the people here would have been further advanced in 1870 than they actually were. Business gets as near to railroads as possible.

These principles are strikingly illustrated in the history of nearly all villages. Those that are passed by and left "out in the cold" by the railroads decline, while the railroad towns get ahead. Before the day of railroads transportation had mainly to be carried on by navigation. Hence we naturally open this chapter with an account of the several attempts to improve navigable streams effecting the interests of this section.

THE GREAT WABASH.

As early as Jan. 13, 1825, an act was passed incorporating the Great Wabash Navigation Company, with too great jurisdiction.

In 1825 the Harmony cut-off was so narrow that one could dam off the water with a board; but by 1834 it had become so large as to threaten the navigability of the main channel, and the General Government stopped it up and deepened the main channel. The Government also dammed the Turkey Island chute near the mouth of Fox River.

The act of Jan. 13, 1825, incorporating the Wabash Navigation Company, was amended Feb. 12, 1835, prohibiting any change in the river, except between Mount Carmel and the head of the Little Rock Rapids, and permitting the company to construct mill races

or water-powers along the aforesaid route, but not obstructing navigation. The mendatory act also compelled the company to pay for their right of way such amounts as may be assessed by a committee. Work might be commenced as soon as fifty shares of \$25 each were taken, and must be commenced within four years from June 1 following.

On page 95 of this volume is given an account of the great internal improvement scheme adopted by the State of Illinois in 1836. Here we recite that portion of the act of the Legislature establishing it which relates to White County.

“ The improvement of the navigation of the Great Wabash River in that part of the same over which the States of Indiana and Illinois have concurrent jurisdictions, for which improvement the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated; which appropriation the Board of Public Works are hereby authorized and required to expend in said improvements, in conjunction with the State of Indiana, in equal amounts and for like objects. And the said Board of Commissioners of Public Works are hereby authorized and empowered to co-operate with the Board of Internal Improvement of Indiana, or with such other authority or authorities of said State as are or may be put in charge of the expenditure of appropriations made by the State of Indiana for the improvement of said river in the survey and examinations of the obstructions to the navigation, and in the location, construction, completion and management of all works, at the joint and equal expense of both States, which by the joint boards or other authorities aforesaid may be deemed of the greatest utility, to render said river navigable to all stages of water, for steam and other boats, in that part of said river above specified; and also in the disposition, use and management of the water-powers created or rendered available by the construction of said works of improvements.

“ And the said Board of Commissioners of Public Works are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into agreement and compact on the part of the State of Illinois, with the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Indiana, or such other authority as said State has authorized or may authorize and empower to enter into such agreement and compact on the part of said State of Indiana, for the joint and mutual co-operation of the two States, in the said survey, location, construction, completion and management of the improvements and works hereby contemplated; and for the joint and mutual use and management of, and jurisdiction

over, all hydraulic power created or made available thereby; which agreement and compact, when ratified by the Governor of the State of Indiana, shall be valid and binding on the State of Illinois."

The above regulations were to be carried out according to the laws of the State of Indiana wherever the latter may be in conflict with these provisions, until the discrepancies should be remedied by Legislative enactments.

For the Little Wabash, \$50,000 was appropriated, "to render the navigation thereof safe and practicable for stream, keel and flat boats; and the said board shall have due regard to the greatest and most useful amount of water-power to be created by the works they may erect for the improvement of the said river for the use of the State. And the said Board of Commissioners of Public Works, in the construction of dams across any of the rivers aforesaid, are hereby authorized to construct and keep in repair suitable chutes in the said dams, for the accommodation of the ordinary flat-boats, and others descending navigation in the rivers, whenever in their opinion the costs and practicability of construction, and the interests of the State, will justify the construction and maintenance thereof.

Among the numerous railroads projected by the great internal improvement system of 1836, none were proposed to run through White County. One was ordered from Shawneetown northwesterly through Equality, Frankfort, etc., and one from Vincennes westward. And on account of this county being omitted from the list of the favored, it was said to be one of the "unfortunate" counties. As a placebo the Legislature subsequently made sundry appropriations from the saline fund for the benefit of White County.

The following joint resolution in relation to the improvement of the Wabash River, and to accept the terms of a compact between this State and the State of Indiana, offered by the said State of Indiana, was approved March 2, 1873.

"WHEREAS it has been certified to the Governor of this State that the Legislature of the State of Indiana has passed and adopted a joint resolution in relation to the improvement of the Wabash River, and to authorize a compact with the State of Illinois, approved the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, which said joint resolution in the words following, to wit:

“WHEREAS, the Legislature of this State at its last session appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Wabash River between its mouth and the town of Vincennes; and whereas it is believed that the construction and use of the mechanical structures necessary to this object will require the occupancy of both banks of the river, thereby creating a necessity for mutual and concurred jurisdiction and control between the two States. And whereas, the legislation heretofore had on this subject by the State of Illinois affords ground for the belief that that State will co-operate with Indiana in making the necessary improvement on this portion of the river. Therefore,

“*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That, for the purpose of accomplishing the object herein set forth, and of securing to the citizens of both States mutual and equal participation in the benefits resulting therefrom, it be and is hereby proposed to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, that an argument or compact be entered into between the two States, the terms of which shall be as follows :

“First, The States of Indiana and Illinois to have perpetual, equal, and concurrent control of whatever improvements may be made by them on that portion of the Wabash River which forms the boundary line between these States, to be exercised through such agents as may be appointed by the States respectively.

“Second, To contribute equally in defraying the expense of constructing and keeping in repair such improvements, and the various works connected therewith.

“Third, The States to share alike in the profits of said improvements, derived from the collection of tolls, water rents, or other charges.

“Fourth, The tolls or other charges levied on said improvements shall be equal and uniform upon the citizens of both States, and upon the citizens of the United States.

“Fifth, The improvements to commence at such points as in the present condition of the river presents the most serious obstruction to the navigation.

“*Resolved*, Further, that the acceptance of these terms by the State of Illinois, or by any agent of that State, duly authorized to act in the premises, shall be considered as a consummation of the compact without any further action on the part of this State.

“*Resolved*, Further, that the State Board of International Improvements be and they are hereby directed to take charge of the

proposed improvements, on the part of this State, and that they be hereby authorized in conjunction with such agents as may be appointed on the part of Illinois, to adopt such plans for the overcoming of the several obstructions as to them may appear most conducive to public interest, having regard to the amount of the appropriations which have been or may hereafter be made by the State.

“ *Resolved*, Further, that as soon as the Board of Internal Improvements may be officially advised of the acceptance of the terms herein proposed, by the State of Illinois, and of the appropriation by the State, of a sum for the improvement of the river, equal to that heretofore appropriated by Indiana, and also of the appointment of an agent or agents on the part of Illinois to act with them in carrying on the work, they shall thereupon be authorized, in conjunction with such agents of the State of Illinois, to commence the improvement of the river at such point or points where they may think the improvement most requisite.

“ *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above joint resolution to the Executive of the State of Illinois, with a request that it be laid before the Legislature of said State.’

“ And, WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State is desirous of co-operating with the State of Indiana, in effecting the improvement of the navigation of that portion of the said Wabash River which forms the line between the two States, and for that purpose, has, at the present session, appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; Now therefore,

“ Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the State of Illinois hereby accept of the terms of the compact proposed by and set forth in the above recited joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in relation to the improvement of that portion of the Wabash River which forms the boundary line between the two States; and the said compact and terms are hereby declared to be binding on the State of Illinois.

“ *Resolved*, Further, that the Board of Commissioners of Public Works are hereby authorized and required to take charge of the proposed improvements on the part of this State; and that they be authorized, in conjunction with the State Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Indiana, or such other agent or agents as the State may appoint, to adopt and execute

such plans for the overcoming of the several obstructions in the said river as to them may appear most conducive to the public interest; having due regard to an equal expenditure of funds on said improvements, by both States; and also to the amount of the appropriations which have been or may hereafter be made by this State.

“*Resolved*, Further, that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and joint resolutions to the Executive of the State of Indiana, with a request to advise the Board of Internal Improvement of that State of the acceptance of the terms aforesaid, by the State of Illinois; and with the further request to lay this joint resolution before the General Assembly of Indiana.”

The following summary of the results of these acts of legislation we obtain from Aaron Franks.

The joint operations between Indiana and Illinois on the Grand Chain were commenced in 1834 and abandoned in 1836, without accomplishing any good. The “Grand Chain” is a rapids two miles down the river and due east from Wabash Station. It is 650 feet long, in which there was, and indeed still is, a fall of about three and a half feet. The companies, instead of deepening the main channel, worked only on the highest rocks in the bed of the stream, either widening the old channel or making a new one, which only tended to distribute the water over a greater surface. They prepared for their operations by damming off the water above, and carried them on by blasting and picking the rocks. These they removed to a total depth of about eighteen inches.

The next work on the Grand Chain was done in 1876-'7 by the United States Government, which expended about \$90,000 upon it, but with no better results, committing the same error as was formerly made by the State Governments. It distributed the water over a greater surface instead of deepening the main channel. It is believed by parties in the vicinity that a few hundred dollars only expended in cutting a new channel through the sandy earth and damming up the old channel would have been sufficient to create a good navigable stream. To this day, during the month of September, only those boats which draw fourteen inches or less can pass over these rapids.

The “Little Chain” is another rapids further down the river, in which there is a fall of eighteen inches in 350 feet. Some work has been done by the General Government at this point, and it is supposed to be in progress now; but the improvement of navigation is still very doubtful.

"Warrick's Ripples" is a small rapids just below the new cut-off and three miles below New Harmony. Here is a fall of about twenty inches in 200 yards. The Government commenced work at this point also in 1880, but as yet have not accomplished much.

THE LITTLE WABASH.

Feb. 15, 1827, an act was passed by the Legislature devoting a portion of the proceeds of the sale of certain saline reserve lands to the improvement of the navigation of the Little Wabash River; and George R. Logan, William Nevitt, Samuel Dagley, William McHenry and James Gray, some of whom were residents of this county, were appointed Commissioners to disburse the funds for the purposes mentioned. John Marshall, of Shawneetown, was appointed a receiver of a portion of the moneys, and William Wilson another portion.

The act from which we glean the above items was a kind of "omnibus" act, treating of the unlike subjects of the saline reserves, a penitentiary and the improvement of certain navigable streams in a scattering manner. On the subject of Wabash navigation we quote the two following sections:

"SECTION 23. All the net proceeds arising from the sales of land in the Vermillion saline reserve, under this act, are hereby appropriated to improve the navigation of the Great Wabash River, to be disbursed in conjunction with the State of Indiana, when she shall set apart and appropriate funds for that purpose, in such manner as the States of Illinois and Indiana shall, by mutual laws, direct; and which money is hereby solemnly appropriated or set apart for that object, and to be applied to none other.

"SECTION 26. The commissioners for improving the navigation of the Little Wabash, or any person by them authorized, may enter upon and take possession of any land in or adjoining the said river, which may be necessary for improving the navigation thereof, and no more, which lands shall thereupon become a public highway; and the owner or owners of such land shall have the same remedy, and be entitled to the same compensation as is or may be allowed for opening public roads over improved land."

Jan. 18, 1836, the Legislature declared the Little Wabash River a navigable stream up to the northern boundary line of Clay County.

In keeping with most of the Government work on the Wabash Rivers, the result of the foregoing legislation was simply the

formation of a company who sent a squad of men up and down the Little Wabash to cut down some trees and really obstruct navigation more than help it. Frank E. Hay was President, and North Storms, Secretary, of this company.

The first mill at New Haven was a grist-mill, was built on the right bank of the river. Subsequently a saw-mill was erected on the opposite bank, using the same dam. Between 1860 and 1869 the works were neglected and the dam was washed away. Then a lock and dam were built, by an appropriation of \$30,000 or \$35,000 from the State, obtained by the intercession of R. S. Graham and James Fackney. C. S. Conger, now Circuit Judge, was the civil engineer who surveyed the level from New Haven to Carmi. This work has been a real improvement to the navigation of the Little Wabash, but lately it has been somewhat neglected; rubbish has collected at the upper end of the lock, rendering it of no use, but the dam is still good, furnishing a good water-power.

As the scheme for the improvement of the Little Wabash was made to cover the work of bridging the stream at Carmi, at this point we are naturally introduced to the general subject of bridges; but as these can be treated in the respective township histories, we place the matter there.

SKILLET FORK.

Jan. 27, 1837, the General Assembly of Illinois authorized "Charles J. Weed to build and continue a mill-dam on the Skillet Fork, at the mill shoals, on the west half of southwest quarter of section 20, in town 3 south, of range 8 east, at or near the place where the late mill-dam stood," provided it be built within three years, be not more than eight feet high, with an apron of twenty feet slope, etc.

March 4, 1837, the Little Wabash River was declared by the Legislature a navigable stream and public highway as far up as where it is crossed by the National Road (running from Terre Haute to St. Louis), and the Skillet Fork a similar stream up to Samuel Slocumb's mill, in Marion County.

FOX RIVER.

Feb. 21, 1839, the Legislature declared the Fox River, "from its confluence with the Great Wabash River up to the center line east and west of section 29, in township 4 south, of range 14 west," to be a "navigable stream and public highway."

FERRIES.

On the Big Wabash there are Ashworth's, Marshall's, Williams's, New Harmony and Grayville ferries. Most of these, of course, were established by the Legislature in early day, and the rates of ferriage also prescribed, or left by the Legislature with the County Courts. Webb's Ferry, formerly just below Grayville, is abandoned.

On the Little Wabash there are ferries at New Haven and near Mr. Campbell's, between New Haven and Carmi. The other ferries on this river and all those on the Skillet Fork have long since been replaced by bridges.

ROADS.

The first road to become well traveled in White County was along the Big Wabash from New Haven to Village Prairie, Edwards County, where there had been an Indian trail. The next road was from Shawneetown to Carmi. From these branches were soon established to what are considered the oldest points in the county, and all these, of course, regardless of any survey.

Below we give the legislation concerning the roads of White County:

Dec. 26, 1828, the Legislature enacted "that the road leading from Carini, in White County, to Collins's Ferry, on the Big Wabash, is hereby declared a State road." Jan. 20, 1829, "that part of the county road from James Garrison's to John Baker's, in White County," was declared a State road, and the road that had been laid off between those places was vacated.

Feb. 9, 1831, an act of the General Assembly was approved appointing as Commissioners Wm. McHenry and Philip Underwood, of this county, and Daniel Boltinghouse, of Edwards County, to lay out a road from Carmi to Albion, crossing Crooked Creek at or near Mitchell Stokes's.

Jan. 24, 1835, a Legislative act was approved authorizing the County Commissioners of White to review and re-locate any State road in the county, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as other roads in said county may be reviewed and re-located, provided no State road shall be altered at the point where the same may cross the county line.

July 20, 1837, George R. Logan, John Shipley and Reuben Long were appointed by act of the Legislature Commissioners to lay out a State road "from or near the house of George R. Logan, in White County, to Tecumseh, on the Great Wabash River," during the following autumn.

The State road from Carmi to Mount Carmel was re-located in 1841, and its crossing of Mud Creek fixed.

As the county became more densely populated and the roads more numerous, they were placed in charge of the county—first the commissioners and then the supervisors.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The year 1838, throughout the State of Illinois, was all life and business, caused by the gigantic scheme of internal improvements inaugurated by the State to build several thousand miles of rail roads, canals, stage-roads, bridges, and other public institutions. Another cause was, the State had chartered a bank with the mother located at Springfield, with branches at various points in the State for the convenience of the people. Every person could borrow money, and nearly every sharp Alick quit work and took a contract on the public works, or went into business in same capacity. It was delightful to see those new business men put on airs. Many an old hard-fisted, horny-handed farmer who, by close living and hard work had laid up some money, took it into his head that his son William or John was well adapted to the mercantile business, and straightway went to the bank and "soaked" his homestead for money, to enable him to set up his promising son in a store. The jeans were hung up in the loft, store clothes were put on, and a stock of goods purchased and put on the shelves. The young merchant would open out with fine prospects, but in nine cases out of ten, in less than three years the store was closed, and dad's farm sold under a foreclosure of mortgage to the bank, or creditors who had furnished goods. Then the old man would become a tenant of some of his former neighbors, or light out for Texas or Arkansas, with less wealth but much more wisdom. This picture was plainly in view in 1841 and 1842 throughout all "Egypt."

July 1, 1838, Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, had let a contract to Daniel Hay, of Carmi, to carry the United States mail from Shawneetown, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. Four horse coaches were to be used in transporting the mails. Powhattan H. Bagwell, of Mt. Carmel, sub-contracted with Hay, in taking the line from Grayville north fifty miles, while Hay retained that part of the line from Grayville south fifty miles. Says Samuel Martin: "I well remember that eventful day. I was then the hostler for the only hotel in Grayville—a log structure on the corner of Main

and North streets, Mrs. Susan St. Aubin, proprietress. At five o'clock P. M. I heard the horn of the approaching coach from the south, and immediately a response rang out from the north. It was all excitement in and about the hotel. The two coaches met at the front of the house, each crowded with distinguished men connected with the line. When old Daniel Hay stepped from the coach my very heart swelled within me, knowing he was the great man that caused this grand enterprise to be put in operation. If Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States, had called to me to put up his horse, I should have turned upon my heel with proud disdain to receive that tall gray-haired man, Daniel Hay." These coaches were retained on the line till July 1, 1842.

September, 1838, brought to a close the brilliant career of the celebrated race mare "Dove" on the tracks near the present town of Hawthorne. For five years she had met the fleetest horses of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, and in every contest showed them her heels for large stakes in money, horses, etc., but finally "Snowball" met the little lady upon her own heath and carried away her laurels and almost bankrupted her backers. On that disastrous contest with the "Snowball" many were the admirers of the "Dove," who left the race-course at Big Prairie without a stake in money, and not a few could be seen returning homeward, packing their saddles upon their backs, their last and only horse passed into the hands of the backers of "Snowball." It was a regular sedan for the sportingmen of Southern Illinois, as many thousand dollars were lost upon that race. It was not uncommon at one of these races to see several thousand people assembled, and great crowds would camp on the grounds for days, engaged in gambling in various games. It was a good thing for White County that "Snowball" came and broke up that gambling camp-ground. William Williams, her owner, sold the "Dove" to the owner of "Snowball" and she was taken South.

RAILROADS.

The Wabash Route.—The first movement to run a railroad through White County was made in 1853, under the auspices of Judge Abner T. Ellis, Judge Joseph G. Bowman, and the late General William Harrow, all of Vincennes, Ind. These gentlemen organized a company under the name of "Vincennes & Paducah Railroad Company" and had a preliminary line run from Vincennes to Paducah, by way of Grayville, Carmi and Equality, and

terminating at Brooklyn, on the Ohio River, just opposite Paducah. Some money was expended on this enterprise, but before it was very far advanced it was dropped.

The next effort was made in 1857, when General Asa R. Butler, of Hillsboro, O., obtained a charter from the Illinois Legislature incorporating the "Illinois Southern Railroad Company" to build a railroad whose southern terminus should be Mound City, and which should run northeasterly to Vincennes, or a little south of that point, where it should make connection with an Eastern line. The first Board of Directors consisted of General Asa R. Butler, William Burke, Andrew J. Kuykendall, Joseph Robinson, William Brown and two others. The company organized by electing General Butler, President, and M. D. Gilbert, Mound City, Secretary. They ordered a survey, Cyrus Jennings being the chief engineer. During the summer of 1857 the survey was completed, and in October following a contract was let for grading the road between Grayville and Carmi, a distance of fifteen miles, and work was immediately commenced, but progressed slowly.

In February following a new election was held for directors, which resulted in placing on the board General Asa R. Butler, of Hillsboro, O.; Andrew J. Kuykendall, of Johnson County, Ill.; Joseph Robinson, of Saline County, Ill.; James Fackney and Samuel H. Martin, of White County, Ill.; and Isaac N. Jaquish, of Wabash County, Ill.; General Butler was re-elected President and John M. Crebs, of Carmi, Secretary of the company. Work on the grading continued to go on, but rather slowly, in all the counties along the line. In the meantime the following stock was subscribed: White County, \$50,000 in swamp lands, and individuals \$35,000 in cash; Wabash County, \$100,000, and the city of Mount Carmel \$25,000; in Saline, Johnson, and Pulaski counties the citizens subscribed considerable money and lands; and Vincennes and Lawrence County subscribed about \$25,000. The total assets of the company thus resulted in about \$400,000 at face value.

At the annual election of directors in March, 1859, the old board was continued, and Judge Martin was elected President, and George Williams, of White County, Secretary. Immediately a contract was let to grade the road from Carmi to Vincennes, but during the next fall work was suspended, for want of funds. At the next annual election, March, 1860, the Directors elected were: Judge Wm. R. Wilkinson and Isaac N. Jaquish, of Wabash County; W. W. Gray and James Fackney, of White County; A.

J. Kuykendall, of Johnson, and Joseph Robinson, of Saline; Judge Wilkinson was elected President of the board. From this time on the enterprise gradually died out. At the annual in 1861, Judge Robert Bell, of Mount Carmel, was made President, and the corporation continued an existence, but had no vitality. The great war then ensued, and for five years there was of course no thought of railroad building.

At the session of the Legislature in 1867, General Green B. Raum, of Harrisburg, Saline County, succeeded in obtaining a charter for building a road from Cairo to Vincennes, under the name of the "Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company," which was organized with General Raum as its President. The following funds were obtained as assets: In bonds—Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Saline, and White counties, \$100,000 each; Carmi, \$15,000; Grayville, \$15,000 and a considerable number of promissory notes. All these were to be paid after the road was built. This handsome subscription induced capitalists to put in their ready money and push the enterprise. A survey was accordingly made by Chief Engineer Harper, and a route was adopted on the old Illinois Southern, from Vincennes to Carmi, and thence to Cairo, sometimes deviating, however, from the former survey. Soon General Raum transferred the road and its franchises to General A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, who became President of the company, and in 1869 put the construction of the road under contract. A considerable amount of grading was done on the entire line, but in the fall General Burnside had to take his turn, too, at failure.

The enterprise then lay dormant until 1871, when Generals Winslow and James H. Wilson made a contract with General Burnside, who was still President, to complete and equip the entire road; and Dec. 19, 1872, General Burnside, as President of the company, gave a grand free excursion from Vincennes to Cairo, and the road was formally opened for business.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.—The second road constructed through White County was the "St. Louis & Southeastern," which also was built under the auspices of Generals Winslow and James H. Wilson, by the way of Enfield, Trumbull, Carmi, Hawthorne and Wabash Station. White County contributed, as a donation for this road, \$100,000 in twenty-year, eight per cent. bonds. The road was commenced in the fall of 1870, and the first train, from St. Louis to Evansville, was taken through October, 1871.

Shawneetown Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.—The first railroad put in operation through White County was the Springfield & Southeastern Illinois, which was built under the administration of Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, President. Chief Engineer Rice made the first survey in 1868, and the southern terminus was made to be at Shawneetown and the northern at Beardstown, on the Illinois River, the line to pass through Middle Point, Norris City, Enfield, Springerton and Mill Shoals. A second survey was made in the fall of 1870. White County subscribed \$50,000 in eight per cent., twenty-year bonds, and the village of Enfield \$7,000 in bonds, which she has since repudiated, and by a decree of court she has been released from their payment. The citizens also made large donations in money and lands. The bonds of both county and village were to be paid when the road was completed. This road was finished in December, 1879.

On all roads, White County bonds were negotiated at eighty-eight cents on the dollar; and now she has an impetus from railroads which shows a steady growth in wealth and immigration unparalleled in the whole State of Illinois.

Albion, Carmi & Shawneetown Railroad.—This is the present name of a route proposed through White County east of the Little Wabash River. Meetings are held and the public pulse is felt, with a view to ascertain the practicability and wisdom of constructing this road.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad.—This thoroughfare, so far as concerns its history in White County, was commenced in February, 1881, and soon was discontinued, but was re-commenced about the middle of April, and pushed on to completion. The bridge was built in the winter of 1880-'1, two miles below Grayville, and the road thus has two miles of track in this county.

Albion, Carmi & Shawneetown Railroad.—This is the name of the company organized in the autumn of 1882 to build a railroad from Albion, via Carmi, to Shawneetown, running along the east side of the Little Wabash, and thus traversing the entire length of the county from north to south. The corporators are Charles Churchhill, Washington Painter and Francis Harris, of Albion; Frank E. Hay, North Storms, and C. E. McDowell, of Carmi, and John D. Richardson and James W. Millsbaugh, of Shawneetown. The officers are not yet elected.

There are now seventy-nine miles of railroad in operation in White County, and the A., C. & S. road, when completed, will add about thirty more.

AGRICULTURAL.

The many and great improvements that have been made in methods of agriculture and farming implements are often enough dwelt upon. There are many citizens now living in White County, who have seen the time when the old-fashioned sickle was the only reaping implement; when wheat was trodden out by horses or cattle, and fanned by two persons shaking a bed sheet or quilt; when the only kind of plow in use had a wooden mold-board; when corn was cultivated by a single diamond plow and the heavy hoe, etc. As late as 1833 or 1834, when Joel Absher, at the head of Clear Lake, had a reaping, and Warren Rippetoe brought a cradle to cut the grain, many of the neighbors gathered at the place to see the curiosity! What do we think of cradles now?

The agricultural character of White County cannot fairly be shown by the statistical returns of any one year, or even of any number of years short of a score or more. Also the averages, as exhibited by the Government census, are an eye-sore to the intelligent farmer, who knows what can be produced; and it is humiliating to him to see these averages paraded before the public, when he knows that they are obtained by throwing a little good farming into a great mass of slovenly farming, and mixing them together.

Every one knows that good farming "pays" in White County, and that the chief products—taking grain, fruit, live-stock and all together, in the order of their total value and reliability—are as follows: Winter wheat, corn, apples, hogs, cattle, peaches, oats, sheep, etc. Everything else that can be raised in the United States—except rice and oranges—can be raised here, most of them profitably.

SOCIETIES.

About 1859 or 1860 a county agricultural society was formed, under whose auspices one or two fairs were held, on a ten-acre lot just west of the present fair ground; but the war soon came on and suspended the work of the association.

THE WHITE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD

was organized May 4, 1879, by the election of eleven directors. J. R. Williams was chosen President; Elvis Stinnett, Vice-Presi-

dent; R. L. Organ, Secretary, and J. I. McClintock, Treasurer. This board was organized under the special laws of the State, granting a small fund for the aid of fairs. The capital stock of this board was fixed at \$4,000, in \$10 shares, all of which was immediately taken. The association immediately purchased forty acres, from one-fourth to one-half of a mile west of the west line of Carmi, and on the north side of Main street. On this ground the necessary buildings were erected and a half-mile race-track made, at an aggregate expense of about \$12,000.

Since the organization four annual fairs have been held, all of them with "fair" success. The obligations of the board are being paid off, and the total amount of outstanding debt is diminishing. It is now about \$1,800. The receipts at the first fair were \$4,464.20; in 1880, about \$5,500; in 1881, about \$4,350; and at the last (1882) about \$5,600. Over \$3,000 a year is paid in cash premiums. All departments of agriculture and horticulture and a good share of the domestic arts are well represented. For speed premiums \$1,500 were paid this season. Trotting on these grounds has reached 2:26, and running mile heats 1:48.

Among the novelties in the premium list this season was the offer of a \$45 baby carriage to the prettiest babe under one year old, born in the county. For this prize sixteen entries were made on the secretary's book. The lucky beauty turned out to be Simon T. Gary, of Carmi, which is only one of the sixteen; consequently there are now fifteen mothers in White County who do not esteem the judgment of the committee on the case very highly.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

When, in 1872, this organization spread its operations like a deluge over the land, the wave struck this county at three points—Carmi, Liberty, and a place in Gray Township. The grange near Carmi was organized at the McHenry Chapel, two miles east of town, in November, 1872, with the following members: John Land and wife, J. W. McHenry, Arthur Harsha and wife, Elvis Stinnett, Theophilus Parker, Thomas Spilman, O. Pomeroy, J. R. Pomeroy, Orlando Burrell, James H. Fraser, R. S. Graham and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hodkin, Miss Jane Craw and others. Meetings were held at the chapel every two weeks, for a time, and then once a month; but in about two years they ceased, for want of interest. During the career of this grange, Messrs. Burrell and Land were at one time delegates to the State organization.

About the same time a grange was also established at Liberty, near the north line of the county, and on the road between Carmi and Fairfield, which endured for a later period than the one already spoken of.

We have no particulars concerning the grange west of Grayville.

Since 1874 nothing has been done in this county by the Patrons of Husbandry.

CENSUS.

	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.....	Native.....	Foreign.....	White.....	Colored....	White.....	Colored....	White.....	Colored....
Burnt Prairie.....	2186	2148	38	2185	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmi.....	3669	3377	292	3577	92	464	15	.....	.....
Enfield.....	2426	2395	31	2426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River.....	1867	1812	55	1817	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grayville.....	1925	1791	134	1918	7	792	2	315	19
Herald's Prairie..	1160	1149	11	1160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Creek.....	2010	1993	17	2010	.....	2037	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	1603	1576	27	1580	23	1063	21	.....	.....
	16846	16241	605	16673	173	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above table, clipped from the Ninth Census, shows how much "sense" there was in such returns as were made in 1850 and 1860. Just look at the wretched table!

The total population of White County in 1880 was 23,089. There is no census by townships yet issued by townships.

The total population in 1860 was 11,872, of which 531 were foreign born, 7,523 in this State, 515 in Ohio, 61 in New York, 128 in Pennsylvania, 1,617 in Indiana, 896 in Kentucky, 18 in British America, 128 in England, 25 in Scotland, 77 in Ireland, 330 in Germany, 18 in France and 5 in Switzerland.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

Although this is not a very large chapter in this volume, it is one of the most important. Probably more than any other class of public men, do editors influence, lead, train and educate the popular mind. Their station covers a wider jurisdiction than does that of the minister, their power is greater, and their responsibilities, are commensurate. It is therefore necessary that their scholarship and integrity be very high. But we dare not, in this connection, undertake to publish any class of facts tending to build up one newspaper at the expense of another, or even to flatter the press of White County. We will therefore not refer to quality, but to career only.

WEEKLY WHITE COUNTY ADVOCATE.

This was one of the pioneer papers in Southern Illinois, being started before the days of railroads or telegraphs, and when news necessarily traveled slowly, being brought by steamer or by irregular post. The *Advocate* was started at Grayville, in this county, Sept. 24, 1858, by Henry Charles, of Grayville or vicinity. The *materiel* of the office came originally from Scotland, and was for a time used at New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind. Much of the type used in printing the *Advocate*, and some of the old type-stands, came from Scotland.

The *Advocate* was printed on very good paper, 22 x 32 inches in size, and was of course all printed at home, this being long before the days of "patent" outsides and insides.

The paper was not a financial success under Mr. Charles's management, though his literary ability was unquestioned. He retained control but a short time, when he sold at a sacrifice to Mr. R. F. Stewart, now of Carmi. Mr. Stewart in turn sold out to Mr. John Craig, a man well known in those times. Still the paper was not a paying investment, and in the fall of 1859 the office and business was purchased by Mr. George A. Malone, it having previously been removed to Carmi. This gentleman was a Tennessean by birth, and learned the printer's trade in 1844. He came

to White County in 1850, and for a while worked on his uncle's farm, eight miles from Carmi. After purchasing the paper, Mr. Malone went energetically to work with a determination to make it pay. By his own efforts the purchase price, \$700, was entirely raised and paid in two years and a half. For many years the work was almost entirely done by Mr. Malone. He has in one week, unassisted, set up the type for the whole issue, printed the whole circulation of 500 copies, delivered the same to the subscribers in Carmi, and mailed the rest of the edition. He had the reputation of being one of the best editors in Southern Illinois. The *Advocate* became self-sustaining, and was liberally supported in the matter of advertisements by the merchants of Carmi.

Mr. Malone conducted the paper until August, 1869, when he sold to Charles Beck, of Olney, Richland Co., Ill. Mr. Beck continued the publication of the paper until March 20, 1873, when he sold to W. F. Palmer. Mr. Beck was naturally an able man, and the paper was moderately successful under him, but he was afflicted with that terrible enemy, consumption, and was obliged to give up business. The name of the paper was changed by Mr. Beck to the

CARMI WEEKLY COURIER,

and it was started as a newspaper, numbered volume I, number 1. On Mr. Beck's retiring from the paper, the following announcement appeared in the *Courier*:

"Our connection with the *Courier* ceases with this number, having sold the office to Mr. W. F. Palmer, who will fill out our contracts for advertising and subscription the same as we were to have done. Our declining health made it necessary that we change our business, or otherwise we fear some friend would have been called upon to write our obituary. Our business relations with the people of White County have been very pleasant and satisfactory throughout, and we bespeak for our successor the same liberal patronage bestowed on us. Of the political course to be pursued by the *Courier* in future, we feel warranted in saying that it will not be changed, except, perhaps, that it will be more intensely Democratic.
C. W. BECK."

Mr. Beck went from Carmi to Hot Springs, Ark., where he died soon after. The following is Mr. Palmer's salutatory:

"It is the proper thing—proper merely because it is a time-honored custom—in assuming the chair editorial of a public journal,

to launch forth in an elaborate article of considerable length, setting forth the views and intentions of the editor. Notwithstanding all this, and in view of the fact that promises are seldom lived up to, we have decided to make but few, and only such as will be fulfilled.

“Politically, the *Courier* will be in the future, as in the past, *purely Democratic*, and will labor incessantly for the prosperity of the Democracy and the right, advocating only that which it deems essential to the welfare of the people, and will expose fraud and corruption wherever found.

“As a local journal the *Courier* will contain each week all items of interest that may transpire in this vicinity, together with a careful selection of literature and general news. In short, it will be our aim to make the *Courier* a complete record of passing events, and a welcome visitor to every household.

“Respectfully,

“W. F. PALMER.”

Mr. Palmer's energy has increased the subscription list of the *Courier* from 300 to 1,100. The paper has always been strictly Democratic in politics, and independent on other questions. The name of the paper was changed in February, 1881, to the *Dollar Courier*. The following is a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Palmer:

William Francis Palmer, the proprietor of the *Dollar Courier*, was born June 8, 1850, near Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Ill. His parents were Louis F. and Mary E. (Dalrymple) Palmer, the former from Kentucky, and the latter from Massachusetts. Louis F. Palmer was a merchant by profession, and died in 1861. Mrs. Palmer is still living at Carlinville. The subject of this sketch attended school till he was sixteen years of age, most of the time at Litchfield. June 17, 1866, he entered the office of the *Carlinville Democrat*, where he was employed until Sept. 1, 1869. He then attended Blackburn University, a Presbyterian institution at Carlinville, for one year. From this place he went, in 1870, to St. Louis, where he was employed on the *Missouri Republican*, and in other offices for a few months. He then went to Dwight, and was in partnership with his brother, Charles L. Palmer, in the management of the *Dwight Star* a year or so. Returning to Carlinville, he remained there some months, and then visited a number of places, until March, 1873, on the 17th of which month he became proprietor of the *Courier* at Carmi. Mr. Palmer was married Sept. 2,

1874, to Miss Florence Stewart, of Troy, Madison Co., Ill., a daughter of Stephen D. Stewart, a dentist by profession. By this union there are two daughters—Zoe M. and Ida E. Mr. Palmer is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 121, A. O. U. W.

U. L. Hayes, editor of the *Dollar Courier*, is a native of Belmont County, O., and was born Aug. 24, 1835. When he was two years of age his father removed with the family to Coshocton County; and in his eighteenth year the subject of this sketch went to Fremont, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade, in the Fremont *Journal* office. In 1856-'7 he spent a year at Anamosa, Ia.; then went to Delhi, Delaware County, that State, and published his first paper, the *Delhi Democrat*; returning to Anamosa, he published the *Anamosa Gazette* a year; went to Delhi again and published the *Iowa News* eighteen months. At this place, May 5, 1860, he married Miss E. D. Noble, daughter of Hon. J. M. Noble, who was once a member of the Iowa State Legislature. She was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and a relative of the renowned Alice and Phoebe Cary. In September, 1862, Mr. Hayes enlisted in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry; was Lieutenant of his company, and engaged with his regiment skirmishing around in Missouri for about six months, when, on account of ill health, he resigned, and soon afterward settled in Dubuque. In the fall of 1865 he came to Mount Vernon, Ill., and established the *Mount Vernon Free Press*, which he conducted seven years; he then sold this paper and started an extensive book store in that place; sold his interest in this business; started a weekly paper, the *Sucker State*, which he published for nine months; then, in the spring of 1874, he purchased the *Mount Vernon News*, and conducted that periodical two years; in 1879 he obtained control of the *Free Press* and edited it for a time; in the spring of 1880 he started the *Saline County Democrat*, at Harrisburg, that county, and published it for eighteen months; in October, 1881, he sold it, and since Jan. 15, 1882, he has occupied his present position, of editor of the principal paper in White County. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 87, A. O. U. W. Mrs. Hayes died Sept. 6, 1877, leaving the following children: Charley N., a machinist, in various localities; Mary (Mamie) L., residing at Mount Vernon; Robert Russell, with his father in Carmi; and Bessie D., now at Manchester, Ia.

G. A. Malone, formerly publisher of the *White County Advocate*, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1829. He was a son of George H. Malone, a native of Milledgeville, Ga. His mother,

Huldah (Brown) Malone, was a native of Huntsville, Ala. When Mr. Malone was about twelve years of age he commenced the printing business in Jackson, Tenn., with Thomas Acton, where he remained about two years.

From here he went to Memphis, Tenn., his old home, and engaged with Henry Van Pelt, the originator of the *Memphis Appeal*. With him he remained five years. The paper during this time grew from a weekly to a semi-weekly, then to a tri-weekly, and finally to a daily. After he finished his apprenticeship he left Memphis and came to Carmi, Ill. This was in 1850.

The first two years in this county he farmed, but in 1852 returned to Memphis and engaged in the printing business. Here he remained about two years. From there he went to Jackson Port, Ark., and engaged on the *Jackson Port Union*. Here he spent about one year, when he returned to Memphis, where he remained two or three years. In 1859 he returned to Carmi, at which time he bought out the *White County Advocate*. In 1869 he sold this paper and was disengaged about two years. In 1872 he bought a small stock of books and stationery, the remnants of what was known as the St. Louis Book Store. Since that time he has been in the book and stationery business, and keeps a regular news depot, the latest magazines and periodicals. The interesting story paper, as well as the daily news, finds a place upon his shelves. He keeps, in addition, a stock of musical instruments. He has the confidence of the people, and his wide experience in the world enables him to know and supply the wants of the people.

Mr. Malone was married in 1861 to Miss Libra E. Ross, a native of this county. They have two children living—Eva Lee, now eighteen years of age; George, thirteen years of age. Mr. Malone is a member of the Order of Odd-Fellows, and was one of the first members of the Typographical Union of Tennessee. His travels have extended over some eighteen different States, and he has been engaged in various avocations.

CARMI WEEKLY TIMES.

This is the only Republican paper ever established in Carmi. In the early part of July, 1872, Thomas and Andrew Joy, of Bridgeport, Ill., visited Carmi with the view of starting a newspaper, and after looking over the ground carefully, decided to locate here.

They purchased a full complement of *material* at St. Louis, and went promptly to work, their first issue appearing July 26.

The *Times* has an unusually uniform history, having been always of the same size and of the same political character, and having had no change of ownership since its beginning. It is a four-page weekly, 24 x 17 inches in size, and all the matter is printed at home.

It was started under the firm name of E. Joy & Sons, though E. Joy's connection with the paper was only editorial, and as he did not reside at Carmi, his communications were sent by mail. All the mechanical, and most of the editorial, work, was done from the start by Joy Brothers.

The first number of the *Times* was issued in the early part of a Presidential campaign, and bore at the head of the second page the Republican ticket for 1872—U. S. Grant for President, Henry Wilson for Vice-President, and Richard Oglesby for Governor. The locals were numerous and the editorials able, while there was also evidence of liberal support by the business men of Carmi, in the advertising columns. The following is the salutatory:

“Know all men by these presents, That the Carmi *Weekly Times* is a fixed fact.

“Aiming to make a good family newspaper, we shall use all diligence to get the news and furnish the same as early as possible to our readers.

“The paper will be Republican in politics, believing, as we do, that the principles of that party are just and right. And we would not if we could forget that these principles have been baptized with the best blood of the nation, shed in defense of the nation's unity and life. Guided by these principles, and by ardent love of country and devotion to the rights of all, the purest, most patriotic, and wisest statesmen of the age have, with the blessing of God, conducted us thus far in our history as a nation. And walking by the same rules and minding the same things, we expect to settle the question of the nation's forward movement on the high road of honor, peace and progress.

“As a matter of course, we shall advocate the election of the nominees of the Republican party, State and National. And we render a cheerful support to the honest, persistent, brave and prudent General Grant, and the brave and energetic Oglesby. They were both among the first in war, the first to rush to the defense of an imperiled country and an insulted flag; and after more than

meeting the expectations of the people in war, they were placed in high positions, trusted, tried and found faithful; and now we propose to try them again.

“ We mean business, and shall labor to disseminate intelligence, publish the news, and build up the real interests of the town and county.

“ We hope through the columns of the *Times* to communicate with the friends of the past, and to form new acquaintances and friendships. We have always had faith in the right; and expect with pen, as with voice, to defend what we believe to be true and just.

“ We glory in the crowning principle of the Republican faith—that all men are equal before the law; and that men should stand or fall on their merits; and as a legitimate sequence, even-handed justice should be dealt out to all. Any other course would be perilous to a nation, detrimental to the common good, and should be disastrous to any party.

“ ‘ Truth is mighty and will prevail.’ ”

Mr. E. Joy's connection with the *Times*, from the first scarcely more than nominal, ceased Aug. 29, 1873, with the following announcement:

“ With this issue the undersigned withdraws his name from the *Times*, and turns over the paper and office, business and editorial management, to Thomas L. Joy and Andrew F. Joy. Hereafter the paper will be issued in the name of Joy Brothers.

“ This office was purchased and the *Times* started to set up our sons, both printers, in business. Our name was associated with them to give the patrons of the enterprise security. The brothers have had almost entire control of the columns of the paper, and have managed the business. We deem our further identification with it unnecessary, and feel confident that with the new management the patrons of the paper may, and we trust will, have entire confidence. We ask for the brothers the hearty support of the public.

EPHRAIM JOY.”

The following was appended, with the signature of “Joy Bros.”

“ Having been concerned in the management of the paper in the past, we do not deem it necessary to make a lengthy statement as to its future course. The conduct of the *Times* in the past is our guarantee for the future.

“ While the *Times* will be Republican in politics, we shall endeavor to make it a good local newspaper, well filled with county

news, and hope we shall have the hearty support of all our citizens."

By energy and perseverance, the *Times* has been made one of the brightest and most newsy papers in Southern Illinois. The proprietors have always worked to make it a *newspaper*—one which would be welcomed by every family circle in the county. It is now in its eleventh year, and, with a subscription list of a thousand, has a bright future before it. It aims to be non-committal on all mooted questions, except political issues, when it is uniformly Republican.

Ephraim Joy, the father of the present proprietors of the *Times*, was born Sept. 6, 1819, in Wabash County, Ill., whither his parents had come several years before from Indiana. Before living in Indiana, the family lived in Ohio, and originally they came from New England. Ephraim's father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1825. Ephraim remained on his father's farm until he was eight years of age, when he removed to Mt. Carmel, where he lived with his mother. He had previously attended school two winters, in the country. He says he failed to learn his alphabet during his first quarter of school, but finished it up in one Sunday afterward! He attended school at Mt. Carmel at different times during his minority. In his seventeenth year he began to work at the tailoring trade, which he followed but a short time. In 1842 he commenced traveling as a member of the Illinois Conference, having joined the Methodist itinerancy. He was admitted in full connection in 1844. In 1852, Illinois was divided into four conferences, and Mr. Joy became a member of the Southern Illinois Conference. With this he has ever since been connected, though he has not preached since the fall of 1880. He preached from 1857 to 1859 at Grayville, and from 1875 to 1877 he was also stationed at Grayville.

Mr. Joy was married April 1, 1846, to Ellen Margaret, daughter of Hugh and Jane Seed, natives of Ireland, at that time residing near Lawrenceville, Ill. By this union there were four children—Sarah Jane and Melville Hugh, both of whom died in infancy, and Thomas Levi and Andrew Fisk. Mr. and Mrs. Joy are now living at Carmi, where they have resided two years.

Thomas Levi Joy, the senior of Joy Brothers, was born Sept. 15, 1850, in Equality, Gallatin County. He entered the office of the Carbondale *New Era*, published by J. S. Vincent. He remained in this office six months, when the family removed to Al-

ton, our subject's father being stationed as minister at Alton. Here he went to school eight months, and then worked four months in the office of the *Daily Telegraph*.

In the fall of 1866 the family removed to Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Thomas here attended school six months—his last schooling. In the spring of 1867, he and his brother, Andrew Fisk, entered the office of the *Belleville Advocate*, published by J. F. Kimball. The contract was that the boys should remain in this office for one year, and, if they were then satisfied, to serve their full term. They worked the one year, and then went to St. Louis, in the job office of Woodward & Tierman. The younger of the brothers remained here but one year, but the older, Thomas, served three years. After a brief visit home, Mr. Joy took charge of the *Lebanon Journal*, at Lebanon, St. Clair County, where he remained three months. In the early part of July, 1871, he joined the staff of the Bridgeport (Lawrence County) *Courier*, remaining at Bridgeport one year. In July, 1872, he came to Carmi, to start the *Carmi Weekly Times* in connection with his brother.

Mr. Joy was married Sept. 14, 1873, to Lizzie B. Lockwood, of Mt. Erie, Wayne County, the oldest daughter of Willard and Elizabeth Lockwood, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Wabash County, Ill. Their marriage has been blessed by one child—Bern E., born Dec. 12, 1876.

Aug. 1, 1880, he moved to Cairo, Ill., to take charge of the *Cairo Daily and Weekly Sun*, which had been purchased by Joy Brothers. About one year was passed at Cairo, and the *Sun* being then discontinued Mr. Joy returned to Carmi.

He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Politically he has always been a Republican.

Andrew Fisk Joy was born Nov. 24, 1852, at Marion, Williamson Co., Ill. He lived with his parents in the various places to which his father was assigned as minister, until his fifteenth year, when he went to Belleville with his brother, remaining one year in the office of the *Belleville Advocate*. In company with his brother he then went to St. Louis, into the job printing office of Woodward & Tierman, where he worked, with other places in St. Louis, about two years. He then went to McKendrick College, Lebanon, Ill., where he remained two years, completing the Freshman year of the classical course. After a brief visit home, he came to Carmi with his brother, to start the *Times*, with which he has been connected ever since, though in 1874-'75 he spent another year at McKendrick College.

WHITE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

This paper was established at Grayville in the fall of 1880, under the name of the Grayville *Democrat*. It was at first supported by a stock company, and Mr. Delos H. Bacon, of Phillipstown, was engaged to take charge of the enterprise, with the privilege of buying up the shares, which he did, and the paper passed under Mr. Bacon's sole control in the fall of 1881. Mr. Bacon's principles and aims were given in the first issue of the *Democrat*, Sept. 22, 1880, in the following salutatory :

“ With this number the Grayville *Democrat* is ushered into existence, and in taking charge of its columns as editor and publisher, we have no excuse to offer for its appearance. It was not claimed that its forthcoming was a necessity or a ‘long felt want,’ for our county is already supplied with newspapers that rank above the average. Its existence was not begun in the spirit of rivalry, wit low and selfish motives; but it was started; first, because Grayville is destined before long to become the most thriving town on the Wabash, and can well support another newspaper; second, because White County has over 23,000 inhabitants, and gives a majority of about 1,000 for the Democratic ticket, and hence is well able to support another Democratic paper.

“ We shall endeavor to furnish the readers of the *Democrat* a newspaper, in all that the word conveys. It will contain the general, State and political news of the day, and the news of White and adjoining counties in particular. The basis of our principles is broad and uncontracted, and we shall at all times advocate the cause of right and morality.

“ Our political faith is deep-seated, and Democratic to the core; but while we shall advocate Democracy and labor in its behalf, we shall be bound to no ring or clique, and our course shall not be dictated by anyone but ourselves, and we shall be free to express our unbiased opinion at all times. We shall earnestly strive to avoid all personalities, and nothing low or frivolous shall be found in our columns.

“ Our corps of correspondents is select, and embraces some of the best of talent. This shall be one of the *Democrat's* special features, and much attention will be given to it. Events that transpire in the different localities will be speedily reported to us, so that each issue will be a map of the doings in the county.

“ The *Democrat* is not a campaign paper that shall lose its bril-

liancy as soon as the present campaign is fought, but is a permanent institution, and shall grow brighter and better as time flows by.

"In conclusion we will say, that we have no personal spites to work out or petty jealousies to revenge; we come with no intentions of trying to "run out" or oppress anyone, but with the motto, "Live and let live," always before us, and with "God, Our Country and Truth" as our watchword, we shall strive to do our whole duty, independently and conscientiously toward all alike.

"DELOS H. BACON."

The first issue of the *Democrat* was dated Sept. 22, 1880. It was then the same size as now, four pages, of eight columns each, the page being 26 x 20 inches in size. It is strictly a local newspaper, embracing the views of no sect or party except on political questions, when it is of course Democratic. It was published regularly at Grayville until Feb. 1, 1882, when the office was removed to Carmi, and the name changed to the *White County Democrat*. At the same time Messrs. Adolph R. Bacon and James S. Boyd were admitted as partners, and the paper has since been published under the firm name of Bacon Bros. & Boyd. The following announcement appeared in the *Democrat* of Feb. 1, 1882:

"With this issue we present to the public the first number of the *White County Democrat*, and hope it contains all that is essential to make a first-class county paper.

"The *White County Democrat* is the successor of the Grayville *Democrat*, which paper was first issued by Delos H. Bacon, Sept. 22, 1880, and by whom its publication was continued until last Wednesday, the 25th ult., when the office was removed to this city.

"It shall be our endeavor to publish the local news of the county in full, and for this purpose we shall have correspondents in every town in it. We will give particular attention to the general news of the State, and especially to that of the Southern part. The politics of the paper will remain as heretofore—Democratic in every sense of the word. We shall labor hard for our party and our principles, but under no consideration shall our course be dictated by the 'lash.' We shall express our unbiassed opinion at all times and under all circumstances. We shall uphold right, and battle for morality.

"BACON BROTHERS & BOYD."

The *Democrat* is a good paper, managed by gentlemen, and will surely succeed at Carmi. May it prosper and accomplish much good.

Delos Hobart Bacon, senior member of the firm of Bacon Bros. & Boyd, editors of the *White County Democrat*, was born in the village of Phillipstown, White Co., Ill., July 8, 1855. He received his education chiefly at the public schools of his native village. At the age of eighteen he commenced his career as a school-teacher, and after six years spent in this profession, he finished his school labors as Principal of the Phillipstown school in 1879-'80. During a portion of his career as teacher, young Bacon read law during the summer and taught during the winter. He spent two years at Fairfield, Ill., in the law office of Robinson, Boggs & Johns, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, but practiced but a short time before he entered upon the career of journalist. In the latter capacity he founded the *Grayville Democrat* in the fall of 1880, which office was removed to Carmi in January, 1881, and the name of the paper changed to the *White County Democrat*. Mr. Bacon is temperate in every respect—uses tobacco in no form. Is not a member of any secret organization. Politically he is a strong Democrat. While not a member of any church, he is a firm believer in Christianity. Is unmarried.

Adolph H. Bacon was born at Phillipstown, Ill., April 3, 1858, and attended the public schools at that place until he was of age. He is the fourth son of Dr. M. H. Bacon. His father was a native of the State of New York, and a physician and lawyer by profession. His grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Bacon, was a "Cannuck" by birth and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was with General Washington during that memorable winter at Valley Forge. Adolph was a clerk in his father's drug store from 1868 to 1875. Studied law with Hanna & Adams, at Fairfield, from October, 1875, to September, 1876, and helped abstract the lands of Wayne County. His services being required at home, he returned to Phillipstown, and during the fall and winter of 1879-'80, he was employed in the county clerk's office, at Carmi, under Wm. H. Pearce, County Clerk. He has taught two or three terms in the country schools of the county and at one time was Principal of the Crossville schools. He is of a social disposition, unmarried, sober and industrious—uses neither whisky nor tobacco, and does not swear. In September, 1880, he accepted a situation as local editor and compositor on the *Grayville Democrat*—which was just being started at Grayville. The paper was afterward removed to Carmi and the name changed to *White County Democrat*, with Bacon Bros. & Boyd as editors—Adolph H. Bacon being the junior partner.

James S. Boyd was born in Carmi, July 26, 1857. His father, Benjamin Boyd, was a native of Virginia and came to this county at an early day; in 1856 he was married to Lucinda R. Vories, and followed the dry-goods business; he died in 1859, leaving an only child, the subject of this sketch. His mother was married in 1863 to Thomas K. Wilson, and died in 1865. James was educated by his step-father, and then accepted a position in the Carmi *Courier* office, where he remained several years. In 1881 he married Ella G. Helm, of Grayville, Ill., and soon after purchased an interest in the Grayville *Democrat*, which was moved to Carmi and is now called the *White County Democrat*.

THE GRAYVILLE WEEKLY NEWS

was commenced late in the autumn of 1853, by J. James Prather, "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." Six twenty-inch columns and four pages. James Stelle edited the humorous portion. It was afterward changed to the *Herald*, and the latter into the *Independent*.

GRAYVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

William Charles started this *Journal* in 1856, as a neutral paper, issuing the first number June 11, 1856, in his father's (Daniel Charles) building, now belonging to B. W. Kenner and used as a dry-goods store. It was an eight-column folio, twenty-two inches to the column. Motto: "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law, No favor sways us and no fear shall awe." But Mr. Charles put more money into the paper than the community were ready to support, and it was moved to Carmi and its name changed to the *White County Advocate* April 9, 1858. The first number appeared as "published by John B. Craig," etc., but Craig was never taken fully into partnership. At Carmi Mr. Charles sold the paper to John B. Craig and Robert F. Stewart, who converted it into a zealous Democratic organ. See account of the *Dollar Courier*.

THE GRAYVILLE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

The first number of this paper appeared in September, 1865. When the outside of this paper was printed the name of C. S. Legge appeared as publisher, but when the other two pages went to press M. B. Wood was the publisher. The paper was owned by a stock company, but in ten weeks it "gave up the ghost." In

the valedictory Mr. Wood said: "Readers, we have expended more time and money upon the *Democrat* than we have received for it. If we ask a subscriber for his subscription money he refuses to pay it; but by reference to Mr. O'Bannon they will find that we have discovered a new mode of collecting from such patrons. We wouldn't give a drunk man's d—n for the patronage of such men."

A second Grayville *Democrat* was started in 1880 by DeLos H. Bacon, and in February, 1881, it was removed to Carmi. See "*White County Democrat*"

THE GRAYVILLE REPUBLICAN

was started May 30, 1872, by C. I. Williams, Republican in politics. In six months Jonathan Stuart purchased the paper and published it a year and then sold to Black & Holmes. It was suspended in November, 1874, and the material of the office moved to Missouri.

GRAYVILLE INDEPENDENT.

In 1854 J. J. Prather started the *Herald* as a Whig paper, which in a short time he sold to F. C. Manley. On the organization of the Republican party it became Republican. Its size at first was a six-column folio. Manley's printing office was in an old frame building on Main street, which has since been burned. Mr. Prather is now publishing the *Jackson County* (Ill.) *Democrat*.

In April, 1859, J. Ed Clarke, who had been associate editor of the Grayville *Herald* for two or three years, leased the office of Frank C. Manley and issued the first number of the Grayville *Independent*, a sheet 22 x 32, neutral in politics. When the *Independent* was established there were no papers at Albion, the county seat of Edwards County, nor at Fairfield, the county seat of Wayne County, and much of the time the papers at Carmi and Mt. Carmel were, from a lack of support, not issued. The publisher of the *Independent*, in consequence, had a wide field to work in, and much of that time the paper received all the official and a liberal local patronage from four counties. So prosperous was the venture that before the end of the year Mr. Clarke purchased the establishment, put in new presses and new type, etc., enlarged the paper to 24 x 36 and made it a Republican paper. He continued its publication as a Republican paper until his death in 1877, having made it one of the leading and most successful papers in Southern Illi-

nois. So great was its success that numerous attempts were made to buy it, and although no less than four papers were started in Grayville with the avowed intention of "running the *Independent* out," it lived, and its publisher made money. When Mr. Clarke died in 1877, his two sons, Vic. J. B. Clarke, who had mechanical charge of the paper from the initial number, and J. E. Oscar Clarke, who began work in the office as soon as he became old enough, but who had been connected with the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* office for seven years previous to his father's death, took charge of the paper, under the firm name of Clarke Brothers, and have published it ever since. They added new presses to the office, and in February, 1882, issued the paper in an entirely new dress of body and advertising type. They made extensive purchases also of job type, etc., and now have one of the largest and most complete job printing establishments in Southern Illinois, having four presses and all modern styles of type, etc. About the middle of November the paper was enlarged to a six-column eight-page paper—an evidence of enterprise and prosperity. Thursday is the publication day.

J. E. Oscar Clarke, editor of the *Grayville Independent*, was born in Posey County, Ind., Dec. 17, 1848, and is a son of J. Ed. and Angelina H. (Tillett) Clarke, father a native of Maine, and mother of Kentucky. In 1858 the family removed to Grayville, where Mr. J. E. Clarke followed mercantile business and the daguerrean art. Here the subject of this paragraph grew to manhood, and has spent most of his life. For seven years he was connected with the *Evansville Journal*, and one year he had charge of the *Fairfield (Ill.) Democrat*. Feb. 18, 1875, he married Mary S., daughter of Martin M. and Fannie Price, and a native of Eastern Kentucky. They have three children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of which society he is at present Recording Secretary and representative to the Grand Lodge. Mr. Clarke is a gentleman whose influence is sought in favor of every movement set on foot in his community, and who seems to understand the art of conducting a newspaper most perfectly.

Vic. J. B. Clarke, associate editor of the *Grayville Independent*, is a native of this county. He was born Jan. 23, 1839; when about a year old his parents moved to Indiana, and when he was fifteen years of age they returned to Grayville. Dec. 15, 1855, he entered the printing office, where he has ever since earned his livelihood. His connection with the *Independent* is given on the

preceding page. He is one of the leading members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Grayville, was a ruling Elder six years, and last May was a delegate to the General Assembly of that denomination. He has belonged to the I. O. O. F. twenty years, and is a member of the Encampment. Was elected First Lieutenant of Company E, Thirteenth Battalion, in September, 1879, and attended the encampment of the State militia in 1880, at Belleville, Ill. Mr. Clarke is a gentleman of high standing wherever he is known.

ENFIELD REPUBLICAN.

This is a spicy little sheet, edited and published by C. F. Wertz, formerly of the *Posey County Republican*. It was established in August, 1882, and is devoted to local and political news. Mr. Wertz is a native of Franklin County, Pa., and came with his parents to Ogle County, Ill., in 1840, where he lived until grown. He engaged in the printing business in the spring of 1878. He first edited the *Brownsville Standard* in Warwick County, Ind.

THE OPEN DOOR.

This was formerly called *The Golden Rule*, and is a religious paper, published by Elder John E. Cox, at Enfield, in the interest of the General Baptist church. It was established in May, 1879. It is a semi-monthly sheet and, as its name implies, is a strong advocate of open communion. It is devoted to temperance, morality and general religious information.

OUR CHURCH WORKER.

A religious paper published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Enfield and vicinity, and is edited by Rev. E. T. Bowers. It is devoted to morality, temperance and religious news.



CHAPTER XII.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY.

White County can boast of as high literary and musical talent almost or quite as much as any other county in Southern Illinois. For proof, we submit the following specimens of poetical contributions, and account of the music composed by men now residents of this county:

“FLOW GENTLY, SWEET AFTON.”

The merit of a melody consists, first, in its expression of some definite state of the mind, and, secondly, in its being different from all other tunes, that is, original. Any piece of music which is not well marked is insipid; and one which is rhapsodic in its expression is unnatural. In the two characteristics just mentioned do such melodies excel as “Auld Lang Syne,” “Last Rose of Summer,” “Highland Mary,” “Comin’ Thro’ the Rye,” etc., and hence their great popularity.

Now picture before your mind a law student, reading Burns on a beautiful day, while sitting on the root of a black locust tree, in Lexington, Ky. He reads the following poem:

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock-dove, whose echo resounds through the glen,
Ye wild whistling blackbirds in your thorny den,
Thou green-crested lap-wing, thy screaming forbear,
I charge you disturb not my slumbering fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills,
Far-marked with the courses of clear winding rills;
There daily I wander as noon rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweetest in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow;
There oft as mild evening weeps over the lea,
The sweet-scented birch shades my Mary and me.

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Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
 And winds by the cot where my Mary resides!
 How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,
 As gathering sweet flowrets, she stems thy clear wave.

Our thoughtful student looks at the above piece again, and queries in his mind, "Has this ever been set to any tune?" He cannot recollect of any. He commences humming a little air of his own composition, simply to see how it fits the words. He jots the melody down roughly on a piece of blank paper. He goes into the house and strikes up a piano accompaniment, and repeats the melody until its pitch and proportions are well fixed. He has no thought at this time that any other soul than himself will ever hear this tune.

Soon afterward, however, he took a copy of it to the home of a young lady, who learned it and sang it before some of her friends. Soon the question was propounded to the young composer, "Why don't you have that piece of yours published?" The young man simply laughed at the idea. But the urgent appeals continued to increase until the author was persuaded to send the composition to George Willig & Co., at Philadelphia, saying that musical composition was out of his line, but that if they thought the piece worthy of publication they might publish it; he took no responsibility in the matter. The next thing he heard from it was on the receipt of twenty-five copies of the music accompanied with a letter containing favorable comments. And it soon went on from edition to edition, to the author's great surprise, until now, who in all Christendom has not heard the soft and smooth numbers of "Flow gently, sweet Afton"?

The author of this famous melody is a resident of Carmi, the

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS SPILMAN,

the pastor of the Presbyterian church. Let us have more particulars concerning his life. He was born in Greenville, Muhlenburg Co., Ky., April 15, 1812, the son of Benjamin Spilman, who is noticed in Chapter II. on the "Early Settlement" of this county. About 1818 the family moved to section 8, Herald's Prairie Township, about eight miles south of Carmi. In 1830 Mr. Spilman commenced studying with an older brother in Bond County, Ill.: in 1831 he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, when Rev. Edward Beecher was President of that institution, and he and Richard Yates graduated there in the class of 1835, the first two graduates of that old institution.

Mr. Spilman then returned to Kentucky, and attended the law department of Transylvania University, and graduated. It was while a student here that he composed the famous tune above described. He then commenced the practice of the legal profession at Nicholasville, Ky., and afterward at Covington, Ky. At the latter place he was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and in 1858 he was admitted into the ministry by the Presbytery and was settled over the very church where he held his membership. He remained its pastor until 1861; was unsettled on account of the war until 1864, when he was installed pastor of a church at Massville; here he remained over twelve years, namely, until 1876. He then passed a year in this State, then more than three years in Canton, Miss.; he then, in June, 1881, returned to this State, and since October of that year he has been pastor of the Presbyterian church in Carmi—a church which his brother organized in 1827. Mr. Spilman received, in 1876, from the Central University at Richmond, Ky., the degree of D.D.

Feb. 13, 1840, Dr. Spilman married Miss Mary B. J. Menefee, daughter Major John Menefee, at Nicholasville, and they had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. S. died Oct. 18, 1843, and April 10, 1845, near Louisville, Ky., Dr. S. married Eliza S. Taylor, a niece of General Zachary Taylor, and she died Aug. 10, 1866. By the last marriage there were ten children, of whom six are now living, namely: Charles E., residing in Carmi; William M.; Lewis H., bookkeeper for the Illinois Traveling-Bag Company, of Chicago; Anna L., now at Carmi; Julia Bird, now Mrs. Dewey, and residing in Orange County, Fla.; and Clara L. Andrews, who is living in Flora, Ill.

E. P. ORR

was born in White County, near Enfield, Dec. 18, 1843. He was a son of Samuel C. and Jane (Gowdy) Orr, natives of Nashville, Tenn. They came to White County in 1821, and made this county their home till his death, which occurred March 3, 1871. His wife died just three years previous to a day. R. P. Orr commenced to do for himself at about the age of twenty, by teaching school. This he followed till the winter of 1867, when he engaged as a salesman with Fackney & Beresman, with whom he remained about one year. He then engaged in the mercantile business in company with F. A. Trousdale, under the firm name of Orr & Trousdale; they were in business together about two and

one half years when they dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Orr again engaged as salesman with James Fackney and remained about five months, when, in November, 1871, he went to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and engaged in the boot and shoe business upon his own account; remained in business only about six months when he removed his stock to Carmi and continued the business here till the year 1873. After this date he spent about a year at Enfield. At the expiration of this time he returned to Carmi and engaged as salesman and book-keeper for Geo. S. Staley, with whom he remained about two years, when the stock was sold to Craver & Crebs, with whom Mr. Orr remained about four months in the same capacity. Oct. 1, 1878, he engaged as salesman for George Williams in the dry-goods business, with whom we find him. Mr. Orr was married Sept. 15, 1870, to Sarah P. Allen, of Jefferson County. They have no family.

Mr. Orr is both a poet and a musician, devoting his talents as such almost exclusively to the cause of Christ. Among his numerous compositions we mention the following:

1. "O, Every One, Poor, Lost, Undone, Come to the Flowing Fountain," etc. Words and music by R. Porter Orr. Published by Geo. D. Newhall & Co., Cincinnati, in 1881, in a book entitled "Great Joy;" a collection for Gospel Meetings, Prayer, Temperance, Camp-meetings and Sunday-schools.

2. "Lo! He Comes." In "Fount of Blessing," a Sunday-school music book published by R. G. Staples, Portsmouth, Va.

3. "If Any Man Thirst." In the same work.

4. "Nearer Still to Jesus." Words and music by R. Porter Orr. Published in 1878 in a Sunday-school music book entitled "Glorious Tidings," by White, Smith & Co., Boston.

5. "The Way, the Truth, the Life." Words and music by same and published in the same work.

6. "My Pearl in Tinted Shell." A ballad. Words by Dr. Daniel Berry, Carmi, and music by R. P. Orr. Dedicated to Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Berry. Published in sheet form by Church & Co., Cincinnati, 1874. Key, B flat.

7. "The New Church Organ." Words by Will M. Carleton. Music by R. Porter Orr. Key of G. Published in sheet form in 1874, by Church & Co., Root & Sons' Music Co., etc.

8. "That's What I've Told My Emily." Words by Dr. Daniel Berry, and given on page 501. Key of D. Published in sheet form by Church & Co., in 1876.

9. "Hancock for Our Guiding Star." A quartet, by R. Porter Orr, Dedicated to the Hancock clubs throughout the land. E flat. Published during the last Presidential campaign, by A. R. Swan & Co., Cincinnati.

10. "'Rock of Ages,' Hallowed Song." A flat. Unpublished.

Mr. Orr's music is all simple and easy, calculated to inspire the popular heart. We next give a few characteristic selections from his poetic compositions, all of which breathe the most fervent devotion.

"IN MY FATHER'S HOUSE ARE MANY MANSIONS."

BY R. P. ORR.

There's a house of many mansions in our Father's home on high,
Where no sorrow ever enters, where no tear bedims the eye,
Where eternal pleasures ever its inhabitants enjoy,
And where sweetest songs of gladness their immortal tongues employ.

CHORUS.

Mansion eternal! Home of the blest!
Pleasures supernal! Brightest and best!
Oh, to be ever joyous and free,
Sorrowing never, Savior, with thee!

Do not let your hearts be troubled, hear the Savior's loving voice;
I'll prepare for you a mansion; therefore let your hearts rejoice!
When the work of life is ended, and its trials overpast,
Then I'll come again, triumphant, to convey you home at last.

Blessed Jesus, in thy mercy take my weak and sinful heart;
Wash it in that precious fountain; make it holy as thou art.
When Thou comest in thy glory, with attendant seraphs, fair,
Oh, may I, on golden pinions, rise to meet thee in the air.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

BY R. P. ORR.

Ye shall know them, said the Savior,
By the fruit they daily bear;
By their walk and conversation
Ye may know them anywhere.
Grapes, of thorns, ye do not gather,
Neither figs do thistles bear;
Wherefore, by their fruits, remember,
Ye may know them anywhere.

Envy, strife and emulation
Come from hearts defiled with sin;
Poisonous water issues never
From a fountain pure within;

HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY.

But the spirit's fruit is goodness,
 Meekness, gentleness and love,
 Strength to bear each other's burdens,
 Faith to strive for things above.

Do I bear the spirit's fruitage?
 Do I show a Savior's mind?
 Do I onward press with vigor,
 Leaving worldly cares behind?
 Holy Father, grant Thy blessing!
 Loving Savior, lend Thine aid!
 Gracious Spirit, keep me faithful,
 Guide to joys that cannot fade.

IT'S BETTER HIGHER UP.

BY R. P. ORR.

Though life's path be lone and dreary,
 Though sharp trials may annoy,
 Though we grow impatient, weary,
 Finding naught without alloy;
 Let us learn to cease complaining;
 Though it be a bitter cup,
 Let us drink without repining,
 It is better higher up.

Let us learn to be submissive,
 Every rose must have its thorn.
 Though the night be dark and dreary,
 Soon will dawn the coming morn.
 Hope will soon be rich fruition;
 Brimming full will be our cup;
 Soon will say our blessed Master,
 "Come, it's better higher up."

DR. DANIEL P. BERRY.

This gentleman is probably better versed in English literature than any other man in White County, and is therefore able to exhibit the beauties and power of the English language by the use of it. At present he is a leading druggist and dealer in stationery, paints, oils and glassware. He is a native of England and was born in the town of Wortley, Yorkshire, May 6, 1837. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Naylor) Berry. His father was a weaver by trade. When five years of age he came with his parents to America. His father located in Wrentham, Mass., a short time, then moved to Dracut, Mass., where he worked at his trade. From there he moved to Danvers, Mass., where he died in 1846. Daniel was but ten years old. He went to live with his uncle for one

year; then worked at the carriage-maker's trade until fourteen, when he began to learn the shoemaker's trade; followed this two years, then began to work for himself. In one year he saved enough money to attend the New Hampshire Conference College, at what is now Tilton, Mass. Among his classmates were Senator H. W. Blair and Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D. Mr. Berry fitted himself for Dartmouth College, but was persuaded to teach school in Acworth, Mass.; taught one term, then attended the New England Normal Institute, at Lancaster, Mass., one term. Then, in 1856, came West to Illinois, and located in Lawrence County. He taught school in Lawrence and Wabash counties two years, then came to White County and taught school in Grayville and Burnt Prairie, until 1860. He taught school and studied medicine until 1861, when he began to study with Dr. Asher Goslan, in Carmi. In September, 1861, he and Dr. Goslan raised Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. He then began studying with Dr. E. L. Stuart, in Carmi, until August, 1862, when he enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the Eighty-seventh Regiment, under Dr. E. L. Stuart, Major Surgeon. At this time Dr. Berry had never attended medical lectures, but was examined by the State Board of Medical Examiners, who appointed him Second Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and he was commissioned as such by Governor Yates, and was afterward promoted and commissioned First Assistant Surgeon. At the close of the war Dr. Berry attended the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1866. He then returned to Carmi, Ill., and formed a partnership with Dr. E. L. Stuart, and practiced medicine with him until 1867. He then formed a partnership with Dr. George Darrah, and they opened a drug store. Dr. Berry purchased his partner's interest in 1872, establishing his present business. Dr. Berry married Miss Mary A. Crebs, Dec. 27, 1862. She was born in White County, and is a daughter of Berry and Lucy (Wilson) Crebs. Dr. and Mrs. Berry have had seven children, four living—Alice M., Daniel G., Anna C., Sarah E. Dr. Berry is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason and member of Carmi Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 272; A. O. U. W., Carmi Lodge. In politics, a Democrat; was left an orphan at the early age of ten, and has made himself all he is. It was through his influence that the Normal School was built in Carmi.

We now submit a few specimens of his poetic composition.

The following was written for a May-day celebration, April 20, 1873.

QUEEN OF MAY FESTIVAL.

OPENING ADDRESS.

This court has seen full many a maid renowned
 For beauty, virtue, and for goodness crowned.
 Annie the first, the sylph with golden hair,
 A fairy Queen was she with graces rare;
 Annie the second, a sweet child of song,
 With willing love led loose a captive throng.
 From their companionship the Graces three
 Sent Mary first one modest Queen to be.
 Then blue-eyed Kate received the floral crown,—
 Sweet bonny Kate who ruled without a frown.
 The graceful Emma next the scepter took,
 But far less used it than the loving look.
 Then Lou and Sallie held their regal sways,
 Old joys returning on their festal days.
 To this long list, this glorious royal line,
 We add to-day another name to shine
 With future brightness where there long have stood,
 The name of *Margaret*, the chaste, the good.

(Winter, dressed in character, adorned with icicles, etc. She presents to the Queen a branch of *Mistletoe*.)

I come from the realm where the glaciers glow
 In the light of Aurora, the dim polar morn,
 Where icicles glitter on moonbeams of snow
 Like minarets built, temples vast to adorn.
 I come with the north wind; he is my brother.
 He sighs o'er the land, and his heart chilling breath
 Circles the brooks he embraces to smother;
 He betrays with a kiss all sweet flowers to death.
 Thus in my realm, a wide and black domain,
 Nor budding plants, nor flowering shrubs are seen.
 O'er snow and ice I pass a cheerless reign,
 Unbroken, save by miles of happy green
 Which light the face of Autumn as she lies
 In my cold lap reposing. Here I bring
 The token that she brings me when she dies,
 The *Mistletoe*, the promise sweet of Spring.

(Third Maid of Honor presents to the Queen a garland composed of buds, flowers and evergreens.)

These clustering buds with living green in-wrought,
 The fragrant flowers that in this garland shine,
 Are each an emblem of a hope, or thought,
 Or wishes for the future life of thine.
 Each had a hope, each flower a joyful bloom,
 The green, a pledge of friendship, ever true.

Some buds there are whose hearts will ne'er be shown,
 Some flowers whose opening thou wilt surely rue;
 For know, fair Queen, this world is full of strife.
 Joys of to-day—sometimes upon the morrow—
 Are kin to woe; know thou the sweetest life
 Is one that *tastes*, but drinks not deep of sorrow.
 When such shall come, and come it surely must,
 Then in our *friendship* we would have thee trust.

(Fourth Maid of Honor presents to the Queen a bouquet composed of daisies
 roses and lilies.)

In olden times, 'tis said, the flowers
 Told their thoughts to passers-by;
 But in these prosy days of ours,
 Mute and tuneless now they lie.

Though silent now, yet still their voices
 Come to us from far-off years,
 And each one smiles, each one rejoicing,
 Causing mirth, dispelling tears.

These flowers, fair Queen, have all a meaning,
 To their lessons lend thine ear;
 Choice, home'y truths await thy gleaning
 If thou patiently shall hear.

Humility doth choose the Daisy,
 Ever looking to the sun;
 Always hoping, though skies be hazy,
 Still looks up till daylight's gone.

Sweet love herself claims all the roses,
 Buds and blossoms, thorns and all;
 Without the lily, who supposes
 Fields could smile at May-Day's Morn?

Be humble, then, nor cease from giving
 Sunny smiles through all thy reign.
 Remember there is no heart living
 Loving smiles cannot regain.

(Modesty covers the Queen with a veil trimmed with violets.)

The loving South Wind breathed upon a bed,
 Where Violets slept beneath the winter's storm;
 He smiled upon them, and so gently led
 Their modest beauties to the sunlight warm
 That ere you thought to seek their cherished face
 Lo! they were smiling through the tender grass.
 To welcome Spring with unassuming grace,
 And shed sweet fragrance on her as she pass—
 These dainty gems,—rare flowers of modest worth,
 My own peculiar care,—I choose, fair Queen,
 To deck this veil—the rarest veil of earth.

'Twas Dian's self that wrought the glossy sheen,
 Herself that wore it, when from prying eyes
 She veiled her beauties from the envious gaze.
 So, lightly wear it, but not lightly prize;
 Make it thine own, and heed not blame nor praise;
 Sweet Queen, of all the graces that adorn the mind,
 The crowning gem is *modesty* in womankind.

(Vanity presents to the Queen a small mirror attached to a gold chain.)

I am an airy presence
 Unsubstantial as the dawn,
 Light as the fleecy, gauzy mist
 Encircling the twilight morn.

Sly Modesty may simper,
 And in her way deride me;
 Yet I know, and well can prove,
 I rule, though she despise me.

I lend thee now this mirror,
 And bestow this magic chain;
 Enjoy thine own sweet beauty,
 And lead captive all thy train.

Make the most of each redeeming grace,
 Then in thy heart I'm sure to find a place.

SONG OF THE STAR FLOWER.

In meadow, in woodland, in warm corners sunlit,
 Of fences that zigzag across o'er the lea,
 From the loose scattered mold which my neighbor, the Tomtit,
 In his search of a breakfast, lays light over me;
 From the warm nut-brown leaves—my snug winter cover,
 I peep in the earliest days of the spring,
 When March winds are blowing, when tender buds hover,
 Beneath the soft South-wind's sheltering wing;
 Some call me the Star-Flower, some the Spring Beauty,
 I come with the blue-bird, the herald of Spring;
 By command of our Queen, it is made our whole duty
 To usher the joys that blithe May-Day will bring.

Sweet May Queen the vestal, Spring's bright morning glory,
 Long live the flowers that brighten her train;
 May one still be left us to tell the glad story,
 That, after chill winter, sweet Spring comes again.

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS.

Fair, gentle maids, our thanks appear too small
 To cancel this large debt upon us laid,
 A burden sweet, dear creditors are all;
 If love can pay, it shall be duly paid.

And now let Heralds with wide-mouthed acclaim
 This edict, short, commanding in our name,
 That Jealousy and Strife be banished long,
 From all the hearts that swell this throng.

Let Love and Peace in every bosom reign
 Till sprightly May shall come with joys again.

HERALD'S PROCLAMATION.

Hear ye! Hear ye! In Queen Margaret's name,
 Her solemn edict which we now proclaim:
 Let Jealousy and Strife be banished long
 From all the hearts that swell this joyous throng;
 Let Love and Peace in every bosom reign
 Till sprightly May shall come with joys again.

 THAT'S WHAT I'VE TOLD MY EMILY.

BY DR. DANIEL P. BERRY.

My wife and I are young and strong;
 Work must bring us whate'er we get;
 Endeavor lasts a whole life long;
 Success will crown our purpose yet:
 That's what I've told my Emily.

Like many others that I know,
 She rather envies bonds and lands,
 And wives whose hands are white as snow.
 "Good honest toil stains no one's hands,"
 That's what I've told my Emily.

Five little children now we claim;
 To some this number seems a dread.
 "God sends them; take them in his name;
 Our willing hands shall win them bread.
 That's what I've told my Emily.

I've noticed chickens in the spring.
 An old hen thinks it only fun
 To hear fifteen or twenty sing,
 She scratches just as much for one;
 That's what I've told my Emily.

I heard a man declare one day
 That honesty deserved no praise;
 "Men should be honest every way;"
 Such men as these I want to raise.
 That's what I've told my Emily.

The little feet that now you guide
 In virtue's path and homely toil

HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY.

Shall one day step with manly pride
 To take from us work's hard recoil.
 That's what I've told my Emily.

If you will help me as you can,
 Nor heed the purse-proud's sneering scoff,
 Nor try to ape their gorgeous plan,
 A competence is not far off:
 That's what I've told my Emily.

She laughs with hope; we have no strife;
 She cheers me on as best she can.
 A trustful love, a helping wife,
 Will make the most of any man.
 That's what I've told my Emily.

 THE BRIDGE.

BY DR. DANIEL P. BERRY.

Below the cliff where Niagara's torrents pour,
 There lies a gulf, deep, wide, o'er-hung by beetling shore;
 And over it is cast a work of art,
 Which from a single line first thrown across
 Grew into strength and beauty, till at last
 We see it as to-day, a triumph vast,
 A nation's highway, rivaling the past,—
 All from a thread that you or I could part.
 Close to our lives there lies a gulf whose dreadful brink
 We oft approach unheeding, and as often shrink,
 To cast our fortunes on the other side;
 But o'er that flood our loved ones oft have flown;
 From them to us a living link is thrown;
 A sweet desire to hold them still our own
 Makes us to build — to Faith yet only known —
 The bridge that spans eternity's vast tide.

CHAPTER XIII.

EMINENT DEAD.

Most of the public men of the past of White County, who are now deceased, are sketched elsewhere in this volume, in those chapters and sections where notices of them would appropriately come. In this chapter are given a few either of a miscellaneous character, or of those whose prominence or varied sphere of action entitles them to special mention.

HON. JOHN M. ROBINSON,

the most prominent statesman from Southern Illinois, a brother of ex-Governor James F. Robinson, of Kentucky, and an early settler in White County, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1794, and emigrated to Illinois about 1818, first landing at Shawneetown and settling at Carmi. Being well known as a thorough lawyer, he was immediately appointed by the Governor as Prosecuting Attorney for this district. In January, 1831, he was elected by the Legislature as United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, and over D. J. Baker, the Governor's choice. This was a most overwhelming testimonial to the high character which Mr. Robinson must have held in the estimation of Illinois statesmen. In 1834 he was re-elected for a full term, which expired March 4, 1843, when he was appointed by President Van Buren as Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Two months afterward Mr. Robinson died at Ottawa, the seat of the court. His remains were brought home and buried in the Carmi cemetery. A portrait of Van Buren, painted in oil, was presented to Hon. Mr. Robinson by the President himself, in token of his esteem, and is now at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Carmi. There is also in possession of this family a life-sized, steel portrait of Mr. Robinson, and also a small, beautifully mounted portrait in ivory.

Mr. Robinson was a social and kind-hearted gentleman, a man beloved in his family as well as honored abroad. In stature he was six feet four inches high; his eyes were blue, and his hair a rich auburn.

Jan. 23, 1829, Mr. Robinson married Mary P. D. Ratcliff, daughter of the eminent James Ratcliff, so well known to the old citizens of White County. Their first housekeeping was in a house just below the present Damron House. Some time afterward Mr. Robinson bought the residence built by John Crow, and now occupied by Robert Stewart, his son-in-law. This house was at first the old-time, highly-honored double-log cabin; but Mr. Robinson weather-boarded it, and since his time additions have been made to it. This was Mr. Robinson's home until his death. His widow died in 1864. The following are their children — James S., the eldest son, who became a lawyer, and at one time a prosecuting attorney, and died in 1859, in Carmi; and Margaret R., now the wife of Robert Stewart, and residing at the old homestead, at the south side of the public square.

HON. WILLIAM WILSON,

Judge of the Circuit Court from 1820 to 1849, except about seven years, was a native of Virginia. He came to White County in 1819, and resided on his farm, a short distance southeast of Carmi, until his death about 1857 or '58. He was famous for story-telling, and of a jolly disposition, although given to the use of laudanum to a remarkable degree. He was an eminent man in many respects; was also a lover of fine horses, and a breeder of improved live-stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Politically, he was a Whig, until the rise of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. For a time he was Chief Justice of the State. At his death he left a large family, some of whom still reside in his county.

Mr. Wilson was born April 27, 1794. When quite young his father died, leaving his wife with two sons and an embarrassed estate. At an early age his mother obtained for him a situation in a store; but he had no aptitude for merchandising, and, young as he was, developed an unusual greed for books, reading every one attainable, to the almost total neglect of his duties in the store. At the age of eighteen he entered a law office under the tuition of the Hon. John Cook, who ranked high as a lawyer at the bar of Virginia, and who also served his country with honor and distinction abroad as Minister to the court of France. In 1812 Mr. Wilson was a commanding officer under General Jackson at New Orleans, and the land warrant which he received for his services was never located. In 1817 he came to Kentucky, thence to

Illinois, to look for a home, and such was his personal bearing and prepossessing appearance, that one year later, at the inauguration of the State government, his name was brought before the Legislature for Associate Supreme Judge, and he came within six votes of an election. Aug. 17, 1819, he was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Foster, who had been elected one of the Supreme Judges the June previous. For five years he served the people so acceptably upon the bench as to be at this time chosen to the first position by a large majority over the former Chief Justice Reynolds. This was the more a mark of approbation, because Judge Wilson was totally devoid of, and never in his life could wield, any of the arts of the politician or party scheme. In all his long public career of nearly thirty years as a Supreme Judge of Illinois, he commanded the full respect, confidence and esteem of the people for the probity of his official acts, and his upright conduct as a citizen and a man. His education was such as he had acquired by diligent reading and self culture. As a writer his diction was pure, clear and elegant, as may be seen by reference to his published opinions in the Supreme Court reports. With a mind of rare analytical power, his judgment as a lawyer was discriminating and sound, and upon the bench his learning and impartiality commanded respect, while his own dignified deportment inspired decorum in others. By the members of the bar he was greatly esteemed; no new beginner was ever without the protection of almost a fatherly hand in his court against the arts and powers of an older opponent.

In politics, upon the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties, Judge Wilson associated himself with the former. He was an amiable and accomplished gentleman in private life, with manners most engaging and friendships strong.

April 27, 1820, Mr. Wilson married Mary S. Davidson, a native of Wheeling, Va., and born in 1800. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: William H., born June 12, 1821, became a doctor, and died Aug. 3, 1850; John Cook, born July 29, 1823, now a farmer in Hawthorne Township; Robert Davidson, born Jan. 5, 1826, living in California; Charles J. F., born June 19, 1827, now residing in Carmi; Philip King, born March 4, 1829 (the day that Jackson took his seat as President of the U. S.), became an eminent lawyer, and while a resident of Burlington, Iowa, came within a few votes of the nomination for Governor; he died in that city in 1856; Mary Illinois, born Aug. 5, 1830, married Dr.

B. Sturvi and resides in Springfield, Ill.; Margaret Eleanor, born Feb. 25, 1832, married John Pearson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., and lives at Illiopolis, Sangamon Co., Ill.; Thomas K., born July 27, 1833, resides in Carmi; Susan Jane, born March 11, 1835, died Nov. 14, 1844; Byron, born April 16, 1843, died May 18, 1844.

Judge Wilson bought three farms in White County, amounting to 11,000 acres, and for a permanent home his wife selected the one two miles west of Carmi, which was their residence during his lifetime. This is said to be one of the prettiest places in the State, and the Judge remained upon it, although strongly urged by his friends, Judges Lockwood and Thomas, to go to Jacksonville, Ill., which has since been one of the most beautiful places in Illinois. The hospitality of Judge Wilson was of the old Virginia style. Seldom did a summer season pass at his pleasant country seat, on the banks of the Little Wabash, that troops of friends, relatives and distinguished official visitors did not sojourn with him. His official career terminated with the going into effect of the new Constitution, Dec. 4, 1848, when he retired to private life. Mrs. Wilson died in Carmi, Nov. 23, 1868; the Judge died at his home, in the ripeness of age, and the consciousness of a life well spent, April 29, 1857, in his sixty-third year.

JAMES RATCLIFF

was a native of Virginia, and located in Carmi a short time previous to 1818. He soon after succeeded Edward H. Piper as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and was also appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court. He was also, for a period, Postmaster at Carmi, and held various other public trusts. He was County Clerk until 1848, and was all his life here considered one of the fathers of Carmi, if not even of all White County. His family consisted of a wife, one son and two daughters, none of whom are now living. A granddaughter is now Mrs. Frank E. Hay. Mr. Ratcliff owned considerable land in the county, was a good manager, a man of sterling honesty, unbounded hospitality, full of impulses, a warm politician, but never a demagogue. He was not a public speaker, and never stooped to the many low artifices in which demagogues take delight.

WILLIS HARGRAVE,

County Judge, etc., for many years, came from Kentucky to Carmi about 1816, with a family, and settled west of town, near where

the fair-ground now is. He had been a Captain in the war of 1812, and while a resident here he was at one time a Representative in the Legislature. He was a farmer while here, but had followed salt-manufacturing for a time previous to his coming. His brother, Hezekiah, is still seen occasionally in Carmi. There are several grandchildren of his residing in the county.

HON. EDWIN B. WEBB.

This name is intimately associated with the early history of Carmi, and with its advancement and prosperity up to the time of his death. He was one of its most prominent citizens. He came to Carmi in 1828 or 1830, and commenced the practice of his profession—the law. He commenced his law studies in Transylvania University, Ky., and completed them after coming to this State. Soon after coming to Carmi he was elected, by the Legislature, Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit in which he resided. From 1834 to 1848 he served continuously in the Legislature, first in the House of Representatives and afterward in the Senate. In 1842 he was defeated by Colonel J. T. Lawler, by forty-three votes, but in 1844 was elected to the Senate, and served his full term. In the Presidential election of 1844 and 1848 he was on the Whig electoral ticket and one of the most able advocates for their success. In the Whig convention of 1852 he was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Governor.

Mr. Webb was in partnership with his brother, George W. Webb, in the mercantile business, and retained his partnership while practicing his profession. For integrity, high appreciation of principle and an exact sense of justice, Mr. Webb had no superior. As a lawyer he had not only, in an eminent degree, the confidence of his clients, but also that of those to whom he might be opposed, so fair and honorable was he in the practice of his profession. As a Legislator and Statesman he was courteous, able and useful; as a friend and neighbor he impressed and won all hearts.

Mr. Webb died Oct. 14, 1858, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His two children are now living in Carmi—James Ratcliff, of the firm of Hay & Webb, and Patty, wife of Frank E. Hay, of the same firm.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SPILMAN

was born in Garrard County, Ky., Aug. 17, 1796. His parents were Benjamin and Nancy R. (Rice) Spilman, who were married

in 1790 and emigrated immediately to Kentucky. In 1806 they moved into what is called the Green River country, when a part of the time B. F. drove a four-horse team from a landing on the Kentucky side of the river to Salem. While stopping to rest and feed his horses he improved his time in studying the Latin grammar. He was very desirous of pursuing a course of study, but many obstacles intervened. At last his health compelled him to give up teaming, and his parents decided to accede to his ardent desire to prosecute a course of study. He proceeded to Chillicothe, Ohio, and pursued preparatory studies with Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D. He entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1817, and graduated in October, 1821. He then returned to Chillicothe and studied theology with Dr. Wilson, and was licensed by the Chillicothe Presbytery Dec. 3, 1823. He immediately proceeded home that he might preach his first sermon in his father's house. His text was: "Unto you, therefore, who believe, He is precious." It was the second Sabbath of December, 1823. This was his introduction to Southeastern Illinois. There were then two Presbyterian churches in this part of the State, one at Sharon and one at Golconda. With these two churches Mr. Spilman at once commenced his labors, connecting with them such other promising points as he found accessible. One of these was Shawneetown; he preached his first sermon at this point at the close of 1823. There was only one member of the Presbyterian church at this place, and that was a woman.

He fixed his residence at Golconda in the latter part of 1824. He was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of Sharon church in November, 1824, by Muhlenburg Presbytery. It was understood, however, that he was to spend with them only one-fourth of his time. This pastoral relation continued only eighteen months. March 17, 1827, Mr. Spilman married Miss Ann B. Cannon, of Cannonsburg, Pa. In 1832 he removed his family to Shawneetown. In May of that year he organized a church at this place. As they had no fixed place of worship, they occupied warehouses and private dwellings until the "old log church" was erected; this was followed in 1842 by a neat brick edifice. May 26, 1832, he organized the church at Equality. Nov. 16, 1833, he lost his infant son, James Franklin, aged four days, and Feb. 4, 1835, he met with a still greater misfortune in the loss of his wife.

For about two years he acted as agent for the Western Foreign Missionary Society at Pittsburg. In 1838 he attended the meeting

of the General Assembly; took charge of the Gallatin Academy one year; labored for one year as a home missionary under the General Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions. In that time he supplied seven congregations—Carmi, Sharon, New Haven, Morganfield, Union, Tilford's and Douglas. In 1840 Mr. Spilman completed seventeen years of service in Southeastern Illinois and the adjoining parts of Indiana and Kentucky, and organized thirteen churches. June 22, 1840, he married Mary B. Potter. Nov. 13, 1843, he buried his son, John Calvin, aged thirteen.

During his ministry of thirty-six years Mr. Spilman organized about twenty churches; five or six of these have ceased to exist from deaths, removals, etc., but most of them have acquired strength and great influence. His death took place at Shawneetown, May 3, 1859; his age was sixty-two years. He was buried from the Presbyterian church, and his remains were deposited in Westwood Cemetery.

DANIEL HAY

was born in 1781, in Prince Edward County, Va. In 1788 the family emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Bourbon County, where they remained until about 1801, then removed to Butler County. In 1809 Mr. Hay married Priscilla Robbins, and they had ten children—eight sons and two daughters; all lived to mature age. In 1813 he volunteered and was made Ensign of a Kentucky regiment that was held as a reserve in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 he concluded to seek a home in the then Territory of Illinois, and started on horseback; crossed the Ohio at Shawneetown and spent the first night at Equality. His intention was to go to Sangamon County, but at Equality he met with a company of gentlemen, consisting of James Ratcliff, Willis Hargrave and others, who were just starting out to locate the county seat of the new county of White, and he was easily induced to join them. He assisted in the locating and laying out of the town of Carmi. At this time Lowry Hay was building a mill just above the site selected for the county town, and the proximity of the mill determined the location of the town. In those days all town sites were located on running streams, and a mill propelled by water was considered a very desirable, if not a necessary, adjunct. Lowry Hay was not a relative of Daniel, although of the same name; the latter assisted in covering the mill with shingles. He bought a lot in Carmi and built a log cabin for his family to occupy when he

should bring them. In September he returned to Kentucky, and soon after moved his family, consisting then of his wife and four children, and they arrived at their new home in Carmi the evening of Oct. 31, 1816.

Mr. Hay was the first Sheriff of White County, being elected in 1818; was re-elected in 1820 and 1822, thus serving six years. In 1824 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years. In 1820 he removed to a farm five miles west of Carmi, where his numerous family of boys were taught to till the soil and trained to habits of industry and economy. In 1831 he moved back to Carmi and kept a hotel and ferry for about eighteen months, then returned to his farm, where he remained until the fall of 1847. By this time his large family had become scattered, and he again moved to Carmi. In 1847 he was elected and served as a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution. He was the first and only mail contractor in that section of the country for many years. From 1825 to 1829 he had the contract to carry the mail from Shawneetown through Carmi and Fairfield to Vandalia and return, once a week. His eldest son, William, then about twelve years old, was the carrier. It took six days to make the trip, giving but one day for rest. In 1829 the route was shortened and the contract was let only to Maysville, then the county seat of Clay County, and located one mile south of Clay City. In 1832 the service was increased to twice a week in two-horse stages between Shawneetown and Carmi. All of Mr. Hay's sons, as they became old enough, carried the mail on horseback, and when a little older, drove the stage. In 1838 the service was again advanced to a four-horse stage three times a week, and the route let from Shawneetown through Carmi, Grayville and Mt. Carmel to Vincennes. In 1842 the contract ended and Mr. Hay went out of the business. In 1831 he was appointed United States Pension Agent and held the position until 1842; he then resigned and turned his attention to prosecuting claims for pensions, and obtained pensions for a great many persons.

From 1840 to 1848 he was partner with his son William in a store, under the firm name of D. & W. L. Hay; at the latter date he turned over his interest in the business to his son William and took his written obligation to support his parents during the remainder of their lives—an obligation which was faithfully performed. Mr. Hay died in 1853, at the age of seventy-two, universally esteemed and beloved—one of nature's noblemen. He

was a very liberal-spirited man, generous, even too much for his own good.

DR. THOMAS SHANNON

was born in Virginia and in 1787 moved to Woodford County, Ky. He read medicine in Frankfort, Ky.; came to Shawneetown in a very early day and practiced there many years; practiced also in Equality. In 1820 he came to Carmi, where he had a sister (Mrs. Wm. Richardson) living, and where he had some practice as a physician; Mr. Richardson subsequently died in Missouri. In 1821 Dr. Shannon married Eliza Dupuy, of Shelby County, Ky., and was a practicing physician of Carmi till 1844, when he was thrown from his horse and killed, while returning from visiting a patient. As a physician he was eminently successful; exhibited great skill during the cholera siege of 1832. His office was where Mrs. Talbut now resides, a few rods east of the court-house. The building still stands, but is now in the rear of the Damron House. The Doctor was one of the pillars of Jacksonian Democracy in Southern Illinois of forty-two years ago.

SAMUEL SNOWDON HAYES,

one of the most prominent lawyers and public men of former times in White County, was born in Williamson County, Tenn. When about twenty years of age he removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he engaged as a druggist for some time. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1842, when he opened an office in Carmi and commenced practice, in competition with such men as Hon. E. B. Webb, of this place, and U. F. Linder, Charles H. Constable, Henry Eddy, Samuel D. Marshall and others, who practiced in the courts of White County. Young Hayes, with good talent and an indomitable will, was equal to the emergency, and immediately entered upon a career of success in his profession, obtaining a large and lucrative practice, not only in this but also in all the adjoining counties. But, like most brilliant young lawyers, he began to desire official situations, and being a radical Jacksonian Democrat, and so in sympathy with a majority of the people in this part of Illinois, he could not withstand the temptation of political preferment, and became a very loud and noisy politician. He soon found himself a leader of the Democratic party in White County; was nominated in 1846, and in August elected for the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, by a majority of

forty-six over his Whig competitor, Reuben Emerson. Abraham Miller and Yearby Land were also candidates for the same office, but were left far in the distance.

Mr. Hayes at once took high rank as a legislator, and on his return home, in the spring of 1847, he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, which met in June that year, and formed the organic law that lifted Illinois out of her bankrupt condition into the proud position which she has since enjoyed. In 1848 he was again returned to the Lower House of the Legislature, being elected over Wm. Harrow by only twelve majority. Elated by continued victory, he was led to overleap the mark, by making an extended canvass for a seat in Congress during the summer of 1850, in which he was defeated by the late Willis Allen, in the convention at McLeansboro in August of that year.

Hayes then became very much discouraged with Southern Illinois, and set his face toward Lake Michigan. In the fall of that year (1850) he married a daughter of Colonel Richard Taylor, of Michigan City. In the spring of 1851 he located in the city of Chicago, where he opened out in the practice of his profession and in real-estate business, and made quite a little fortune; but in the panic of 1857 he became a wreck, and for a time partially insane. His assets becoming afterward more valuable, however, he recovered himself, both mentally and pecuniarily.

In 1870 he was again elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which formed the present organic law of Illinois. For one term he was also Controller of the city of Chicago, and was a splendid financier. In the crisis of 1873 his fortunes again became wrecked, and he never afterward recovered. On account of misfortune and severe labor his health became impaired and he gradually declined until he died, in 1880. Amid all his adversities, however, he had no personal enemy. Every person who knew him, man woman or child, without regard to party, sect or condition, ever entertained a warm feeling of sympathy and respect for him.

COLONEL JOHN E. WHITING,

deceased, was born April 12, 1821, in Vanderburg County, Ind., where he lived with his parents until the age of fifteen years. His father, Rev. Charles Whiting, was a Baptist divine, having charges in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. He was born in Kentucky. When about forty years old he married Miss Selina Endicott, a native of Virginia. Colonel Whiting graduated at the Evansville

High School and subsequently at the Lexington, Ky., law school. He was first admitted to the bar in Carmi, where he practiced until his death. His legal abilities were of the first order, and the large amount of business entrusted to him proved the full reliance the people placed upon him, his practice extending over a territory embracing twelve counties. During the war he raised a regiment of volunteers from the immediate vicinity of his home, of which he was appointed Colonel, his commission dating from Oct. 3, 1862. After two years' service he resigned, his health being impaired, and the war being virtually at an end. His death, Oct. 25, 1866, was caused by cholera, and was very sudden and unexpected, he having been in perfect health six or seven hours before his decease. Politically, Mr. Whiting was a life-long Republican, and took an active part in every important election canvass. His first political speech was made when nineteen years old. He served one term in the Legislature. He was unquestionably the leading spirit of his day in Republican politics in White County and vicinity. Colonel Whiting was married Feb. 22, 1855, at Phillipstown, to Miss Laura Buckner, of Carmi. They had four children, three of whom are living—Charles W., John E., and Phillip E. Virginia B. died in infancy. Chas. W. is a professor of music, having graduated at Warren, O. John E. is practicing law in Dakota, and Phillip E. is teaching music in Southern Illinois. He, however, intends to make the law his profession. Mrs. Whiting has a pleasant home in Carmi.

JOHN STORMS,

a native of Harrisburg, Penn., settled in Carmi about 1825, and was soon appointed County Surveyor by the Governor, and elected and re-elected to that position until he had filled it thirty years. The oldest, and for a long time the most prominent, business block in Carmi was his property, well known at the present day as the "Storms Place." Mr. Storms was a Pennsylvanian of true Quaker honesty, steady and reliable, and at his death, May 9, 1857, had the respect of all his fellow citizens. For a notice of his family, see the sketch under the name "Hail Storms," near the close of the history of Carmi.

HOSEA PEAROE,

for a time Sheriff of White County, was a Colonel of a regiment of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He executed the sen-

tence of capital punishment upon Wm. B. Ledbetter, the only case of hanging ever done in this county. Mr. Pearce was from Tennessee, and resided in what is now known as Herald's Prairie Township, where he lived about sixty years, and died about 1875. For a more full account of this eminent man, see the history of Herald's Prairie Township, toward the latter part of this volume.

CAPTAIN JAMES FAOKNEY.

This genuine philanthropist was a native of Scotland and a tailor by trade. He was born in Argyleshire, Sept. 17, 1817; learned the tailor's trade; came to this country in 1832, settling in Cincinnati; afterward he resided for a time in Grayville, this county, and in 1839 he came to Carmi, in all these places following his vocation. In Carmi his place of business was the building now occupied by E. W. Gaston's clothing store, under the *Courier* office, where he enlarged his business to that of merchant tailor. In 1845 he married Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson, and after her death he married, Sept. 24, 1850, Miss Elizabeth Bozeman, a native of White County, near Carmi. After this last marriage he began to buy property, especially land, and entered the grain business and general merchandising. During the war he was Captain of Company F, in the famous White County regiment, the Eighty-seventh Illinois; was present at the siege of Vicksburg, where his health failed, and after the taking of that city, which was also near the close of a year's service in the army, he was discharged. After his return home he recuperated and pushed forward with his business. He aided the railroads through this county, and probably did more than any other man to build up Carmi. At one time railroad building on the Cairo & Vincennes route would have entirely stopped did he not step in with about \$8,000 worth of supplies, nearly all of which he ultimately lost. Other losses added to this, and the great stringency of 1873, and Asiatic cholera in this region,—all at the same time,—broke the camel's back in 1877, while he was on a visit to his native country.

He died Aug. 11, 1879, at his residence in Carmi, and his funeral was more largely attended than that of any other person in the whole history of the place.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOLS.

The free-school system was first adopted in this State in the spring of 1855, and the first annual report of the schools of this county under this law was made for the year ending Oct. 1, 1860, by R. S. Graham, School Commissioner. From this report we collate the statistics of the several townships, in the history of which they are given, and compared with the statistics of 1882, showing a remarkable rate of progress. In this place we give for the whole county, the statistics of the two years—1860 and 1882—for comparison.

SCHOOLS OF 1860.

In the county were sixty-four schools, fifty of which were taught by male teachers, nine by female, ten by both sexes at the same time, and six by both at different times; whole number of scholars, 3,078, of whom 180 were under six years of age; 1,523 were males, and 1,210 female; persons in the county under twenty-one, 7,107, of whom 2,354 were reported to be over five years of age; whole number of school districts, sixty-eight, in sixty-six of which school had been kept six months or more; average length of schools, six and one-half months. There were thirty-three log school-houses, twenty-five frame, and two brick. Only two school-houses contained more than one room. There were two private schools, comprising forty-six pupils; three graded schools. Average monthly wages paid male teachers, \$30.08; female, \$21.95. Total of township funds, \$9,290.08; of State funds, \$7,589.16; tax, \$8,882.85; total amount paid teachers, \$10,453.72; amount received for school purposes, \$14,886.20, amount expended, \$13,781.66

SCHOOLS OF 1882.

In the county there are 5,748 males and 5,495 females under twenty-one years of age, being a total of 11,243; 3,846 males and 3,755 females between the ages of six and twenty-one—a total of

7,601 ; two districts during the year had no school, and ninety-one had school, ten were graded schools, and eighty-two ungraded ; total number of months of school, 593.67 ; average number of months of school, 6.45 ; pupils enrolled, 5,742 ; number of teachers, 139 ; total days' attendance of pupils, 447,967. There are four brick school-houses, seventy-one frame and nineteen log ; total, ninety-four ; our private schools, with 427 scholars, fourteen male teachers and four female teachers. Highest monthly wages paid male teachers, \$100 ; female, \$50 ; lowest paid male teachers, \$17.50 ; lowest, female, \$20. Total amount earned by male teachers, during the year, \$19,683.73 ; by female, \$7,731.57 ; average monthly wages paid male teachers, \$38.88 ; female, \$33.39. Amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$25,577.56 ; estimated value of school property, \$66,155 ; school apparatus, \$345 ; amount of bonded school debt, \$16,158.60.

Balance of distributable funds on hand June 30, 1881, \$365.66 ; income of township fund received during the year, \$1,251.26 ; total of receipts by township treasurers from the superintendent of this county, \$7,952.20 ; from the superintendent of Gallatin county, \$795.66 ; from error in April distribution, \$817 ; total funds, \$10,372.05. Incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$87.09 ; paid for publishing annual statement, \$52.85 ; compensation of treasurers, \$1,158.44 ; distributed to districts in White County, \$7,623.59 ; in Gallatin County, \$764.82 ; taxes and mortgaged lands, \$67.21 ; balance of distributable funds on hand, \$619.95.

The township treasurers, in account with the school districts, report totals as follows: Balance reported on hand June 30, 1881, \$13,155 ; received from distribution of trustees, \$3,897.11 ; amount of special district taxes received, \$27,269.94 ; loans of district funds paid in, \$357.93 ; fees of pupils who paid tuition, \$36.45 ; from sale of school property, \$337.45 ; amount received from district bonds issued for building purposes, \$6,779.97 ; received from other township treasurers, \$605.47 ; fees of transferred pupils, \$40.20 ; from error in balance of June 30, 1881, \$10.90 ; total receipts, \$57,490.42. Per contra: Amount paid teachers ; \$27,613.14 ; paid for new school-houses, \$4,412.91 ; for school-house sites and grounds, \$65.75 ; for repairs and improvements, \$1,700.47 ; for school furniture, \$898.05 ; for school apparatus, \$292.77 ; for books for poor children, \$84.47 ; for fuel and other incidental expenses, \$2,843.94 ; paid clerks of district boards, \$181.60 ; amount

of interest paid on district bonds, \$1,449.13; paid on principal of district bonds, \$1,742.06; paid treasurers of other townships, \$751.56; error in balance of June 30, 1881, \$60.43; total expenditures for the year, \$42,096.28; amount of loans of district funds, \$645; balance, \$14,749.14; total of expenditures and balance, \$57,490.42.

Of the county fund, the loans on personal security amount to \$2,757.75; on real estate, \$8,607.05; total, \$11,364.80.

From the report concerning those persons between twelve and twenty-one who are unable to read and write, and the causes therefor, we have the following footings for the county. Four on account of indigence; ten, ill health; nine, mental weakness; one, inaccessibility of school; one hundred and sixteen, negligence of parents; two, mutes; six, partially blind; one, blind (idiotic or insane); total one hundred and forty-nine, ninety-six of whom are males.

Many other items are given in the superintendent's annual reports, covering twenty-seven folio pages.

WHITE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

From a comparatively early day, organizations have existed in the county, under the auspices of the State or National Society for the supply of the people with Bibles and Testaments, but finally a permanent county organization was effected. Among those who took a prominent part in this work were Hon. Chauncey S. Conger, Richard Spicknall, Ross Graham, Alexander Grant, Geo. W. Wissinger, Rev. J. M. Waller, James C. Howell, E. J. Conger, J. T. R. Bozeman, J. I. McClintock, Robert P. Orr, George Williams, George S. Staley, Jasper Partridge and Rev. B. C. Swan.

In 1879 the sales in the depository amounted to 0, and by 1881 they increased to \$67.05, with books on hand valued at \$169.10. The depository is now at George Williams's store, in Carmi.

Present officers: C. S. Conger, President; H. L. Bozeman, Secretary; George Williams, Treasurer and Depository; Executive Committee, N. Holderby, R. P. Orr, Israel Turner and Joseph Mair. Prof. F. O. Bair, of Albion, Edwards Co., is county agent for this part of Illinois.

WHITE COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized about 1870, with the usual officers. Township committees, etc., were appointed, and all the necessary arrangements made for rendering Sunday-school work more efficient. All the Protestant Evangelical churches participate in the work of this association, including even [the "Christians" or "Disciples," and the "Latter-Day Saints." The meetings of this association partake much of the nature of a normal, are lively and instructive, and are held from place to place in the country. Township conventions are also held with increasing attendance. The dates and places of county meetings since 1875 have been: Sept. 13, 1876, in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Enfield; Oct. 12, 1878, in the Methodist Episcopal church at Carmi; Sept. 26, 1879, at Grayville; April 27-29, 1880, at Carmi; April, 1881, at Norris City; Sept. 11 and 12, 1882, at Enfield.

The presidents of this association have been Hon. C. S. Conger and Mark M. Miller; and the secretaries, R. C. Willis, 1871-'81, and H. L. Bozeman, the present incumbent.

During the period above mentioned (1872-'82) the number of Sunday-schools in the county has increased from thirty to fifty-five, and those that are open all the year from fifteen to forty; Sunday-school teachers' institutes, from three to thirteen; total membership in the school, from 2,252 to 3,338 in 1881, which this year dropped to 2,962; total average attendance, from 1,529 in 1876 to 2,287 in 1881; the number of volumes in the library has decreased from 2,729 to 821, the reading for the children being supplied lately more in the form of periodicals; S. S. papers from about 1,000 to 59,603! The members of the Sunday-schools received into the church per annum range from 12 to 400. Amount raised for missionary and benevolent collections, from \$42.30 in 1871 to \$311.07 in 1881. Amount expended in the schools have ranged from \$250 to \$1,257 per annum. They have paid the State Association about \$50 a year.

The last convention adopted a resolution favoring a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution.

Among the most active Sunday-school workers may be mentioned all the ministers, and Messrs. M. T. Brockett, W. H. Johnson, J. E. Willis, G. W. Montgomery, W. M. Gowdy, James Morrison, A. K. Tate and Terry Brockett. W. B. Jacobs, State Agent, is sometimes present and gives most instructive lectures.

D. L. Moody, the world-renowned evangelist, has participated in Sunday-school work in this county.

EARLY MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

From the marriage returns in the County Clerk's Office we compile the following list of ministers' names from 1819 to the close of 1835:

Rev. Charles Slocumb, 1819-'34; Rev. Samuel Slocumb, 1819-'34; Rev. Thomas Ezell, 1818-'9; Rev. Archibald Roberts, 1820-'33; Rev. Charles Carpenter, 1820; Rev. James Locke, 1821; Rev. David Sharp, 1822; Rev. Jesse Pierce, 1822-'35; Rev. W. M. Hamilton, 1823; Rev. Joel Knight, 1824; Rev. Moses Pearce, 1825-'32; Rev. J. C. Slocumb, 1826-'27; Rev. B. F. Spilman, 1826-'35; Rev. Charles Whiting, 1826-'35; Rev. Wm. Watkins, 1826-'33; Rev. G. A. Colberd, 1827-'30; Rev. Benjamin Bruce, 1825-'28; Rev. John Emmett, 1828; Rev. Elias Roberts, 1828-'30; Rev. R. B. Baren, 1828; Rev. Robert Dunlap, 1829; Rev. Thomas Cottingham, 1830; Rev. William Davis, 1829-'33; Rev. Stephen Williams, 1829-'34; Rev. Thomas H. Files, 1832-'33; Rev. William Hamilton, 1832-'34; Rev. H. Bloodworth, 1833; Rev. John Pearce, 1832-'35; Rev. Richard Harris, 1834-'35.

WHITE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held at the court-house in Carmi, July 8, 1879, when, at the first session, the following physicians were present: E. L. Stewart, J. F. Burks and J. M. Minick, of Carmi; W. L. Hallam, Grayville; A. Hodge, Mill Shoals; R. B. Lemmon and C. F. Ingersoll, Norris City; C. T. Hunter, Springerton; F. M. Aldridge and W. S. Swan, New Haven; R. C. Taylor, School; and S. H. Pearce, Mount Vernon, Ind. At a subsequent meeting Dr. Hodge was expelled for embezzlement. On the afternoon of the first day the following were elected officers of the society: E. L. Stewart, President; F. J. Foster, First Vice-President; W. L. Hallam, Second Vice-President; O. F. Ingersoll, Secretary; and J. F. Burks, Treasurer. The latter has since removed from the county.

After remarks by various members present on matters pertaining to the profession, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

The next meeting was held at the county court-room, May 25, 1880. Drs. V. H. Parker and S. L. Monrony were admitted to

membership. Papers were read and interesting points discussed. Sept. 28 following another meeting was held at the court-house. Nov. 23 the meeting was at the county court-room; May 24, 1881, at Dr. Stewart's office; Aug. 24, 1881, at the court-house, and the last session at Grayville.

The present officers are: J. M. Minick, President; S. L. Monroney, Secretary; and J. R. Spicknall, Treasurer.

WABASH VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

was organized in the fall of 1881 by Dr. L. Burdick, Dr. J. G. Stokes, Dr. G. W. Haynie, Dr. Messic, of Brown Station, Dr. Ed. Hunter, Dr. Frank J. Foster, Dr. H. W. Stokes, Dr. A. Milner Dr. J. H. Harris, charter members. The association now numbers about twenty members. The officers are: President, Dr. Milner; Secretary, Dr. Messic.

The association was organized in the office of Dr. L. Burdick, Grayville.

THE COLD PLAGUE.

This was the name of a very fatal disease which prevailed in Europe at times during the last two centuries and in this country on several occasions; but, if it ever occurs nowadays, it passes under another name. The victim would first feel ominous pains in some part of the body, begin to have fever and congestion, then become cold and exhausted, and soon collapse into death. This plague struck White County in 1820, and almost all died who contracted the sickness. No one knew how to treat it, and many citizens fled from the country to avoid its formidable ravages.

CHOLERA.

This awful scourge has made five visits to White County,—namely, in 1832, 1848, 1856, 1866 and 1873.

Siege of 1832.—During this year the Asiatic cholera raged in various parts of the United States. At this time there were nearly 400 inhabitants in Carmi, and a proportional population in the county. It is not known how many cases of cholera there were, but the number of fatal cases was about fifteen or twenty. Four or five died in one family—that of a Mr. Robinson in Carmi, on the east side of the river, and two or three in the family of the Brittons, in West Carmi, just below the bridge. Three died in the family of Mr. Galbraith, in the country, and Peter McHenry

was a victim. Dr. Shannon was a prominent physician here at that time, and was very successful in his treatment of this epidemic. The citizens did not undertake to run away, as many have done since, under similar circumstances.

1848.—In this year there were a few cases imported from New Orleans, which proved fatal. The scourge prevailed West principally in 1849, and was particularly violent and very fatal.

1856.—This year there were two cases of Asiatic cholera in White County, but neither of them was fatal. These were apparently "sporadic" cases, and such are not so violent or fatal as those of the "epidemic" kind, as in 1832 and 1858.

1866.—This year there were but eight or ten fatal cases in White County, and they occurred in October; but they were well marked as sporadic cholera. Six or seven miles northeast of Carmi, four in one family died in one night. The lamented John E. Whiting died Oct. 25, 1866, of this mysterious plague.

In 1873, cholera having become epidemic at the city of Evansville and the town of Mount Vernon, the former thirty-six miles and the latter eighteen miles east of Carmi, an effort was made to place the town in a good sanitary condition. A Board of Health was organized, which consisted of Dr. E. L. Stewart, who was at that time the Mayor of the city, and Drs. Linthicum and Cook. All debris possible was removed and destroyed; stables and other out-houses were cleansed, and every precaution was taken to leave no spot in condition favorable to the rapid propagation of the cholera poison, should it be carried into the town. Early in the epidemic a pest-house was organized, to which cases were removed.

About July 13 a man named Frederick Sell went to Evansville, Ind., to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, who had died at city of cholera. On the 15th he returned to his home in Carmi, and the next day was attacked with cholera. Sell was a brick-maker, lived near to his yard, and a number of hands in his employ lived in the house he occupied. After an illness of eight or ten days he recovered and was able to resume business. During the evening of July 16 William Sell, aged sixteen, son of Frederick, was attacked with cholera. The disease was fully developed. After being collapsed for some hours, reaction was established, but he committed some imprudence, relapsed, and died July 20. July 19 a Mrs. Taylor, who occupied a portion of the same house, was attacked, and died at an early hour the next day. July 21 Mrs. Sell and her daughter, and a man named Haf-

fala, who was in the employ of Sell, were taken sick; the women recovered, but the man died after an illness of eight hours. July 22 a man named May was attacked and died, and July 24, a man named Deitz died of the same disease; both were occupants of the same house. July 25 a young child of Sell also died.

During the progress of these cases the excreta had been buried, after careful disinfection with carbolic acid; but as it was determined that this process had not reached all the material that had become infected, the survivors were removed, and all articles of bedding and clothing were burned. From this house the disease spread and became epidemic in the town. Thirty-four cases are reported, with fifteen deaths, as having occurred after the last case at the Sell house.

July 31 a Mrs. Burrell was attacked with cholera at her home in Carmi, and died after a few hours' illness. Before she died, her brother, Mr. Rabstock, a farmer, living some five miles north of Carmi, came to visit her. He remained until after her death, then returned at once to his home. The next day Rabstock had diarrhœa, which was neglected for several days, and Aug. 5, cholera was developed, from which he was not convalescent till September. Aug. 10 Mrs. Rabstock was taken sick and died after a few hours' illness. Before the death of the mother, her three children had been taken sick with the same disease, one of whom died. Aug. 11 a young daughter of Rabstock was taken ill; she re-acted, but being excessively imprudent the disease was re-developed, and she died on the 16th. This family had been nursed during their illness by a married daughter and her husband, named Swale. After the death on the 16th the survivors moved to a house some miles distant that had been unoccupied for a length of time; but on the day after their removal both Swale and his wife died of cholera.

During the illness of Mrs. Burrell, a young man named Hon, who lived at Phillipstown, came to town. That night he slept at Mrs. Burrell's house and the next day returned home. After a few days, during which he neglected a diarrhœa, he was taken with cholera and died after an illness of ten hours. He was nursed by his sisters, Mrs. Ray and Miss Hon, and by his brother. Aug. 8, two days after Hon's death, Mrs. Ray was attacked and died the next day. Aug. 12 the brother was attacked, but recovered after a serious illness. Aug. 14 Miss Hon was taken sick and died. Aug. 15 Mrs. Hon, who had been in attendance upon her husband, who

was still ill, and upon her two sisters-in-law, took the disease and died. Aug. 16 Dr. George B. Tucker, who had attended professionally this group of cases, also died. Aug. 31 a man named Birdsong, who had been at Carmi on a spree for several days, was taken with cholera at his home in the country, three miles west of town. The disease was developed at 3 o'clock A. M., and at 1 o'clock P. M. he was dead. Every member of his family suffered from diarrhoea, but by rest and active treatment all recovered.

A total of fifty-five cases are reported as having occurred in White County, of which thirty-four terminated fatally. Of these cases thirty were males and twenty-five were females. Fifty-four were whites, one was a negro. Twelve cases occurred in individuals less than twenty years of age, six of whom died.

An amusing circumstance occurred in Carmi during the cholera siege of 1873. While many fled to other parts of the country to avoid the contagion, making the streets of the town desolate as Egypt, one man had the heroism to remain and defy the plague. He was given to somnambulist fits; and one night he got under a lounge and made a terrible racket, frightening a Mr. Axe, a transient house painter, out of his sleep and away from the premises. He actually ran for very life.

POOR FARM AND HOUSE.

Previous to 1845 an overseer of the poor was appointed in each election precinct by the county commissioners, who took charge of the dependent poor, letting them out by contract. These overseers made their reports periodically to the commissioners, who audited and allowed their claims. During the year here mentioned the court purchased of Colonel William H. Davidson, about three miles northwest of Carmi, a farm of eighty acres, for about \$500. On this was a log cabin, but other buildings were erected, so that fifteen or twenty paupers could be taken care of on the premises. The number taken care of at this place varied from one to two dozen.

In 1866 this farm was sold, and other land was purchased, about two miles west of Carmi. This comprised 120 acres, and upon it a log structure was built sufficient for the accommodation of twenty-five or thirty paupers, and since that time probably an average of eighteen have been cared for at the public expense. Besides these unfortunates, of course a number of others scattered throughout the county, and not in a condition to be removed to the poor-

house, have had appropriations from the public treasury from time to time. Sometimes, especially in extremely cold weather, as great a number as thirty or forty have been admitted at the poor-house. The great "tramp" raid of 1873-'9 of course struck White County, and every resident was tested as to his principles or disposition toward those unprincipled wretches known by that modern name. Many dwellings were visited by several beggars each day, claiming to have been discharged from some factory, mill, or other establishment, or to have been burned out, drowned out, or driven out by strikes, caught sick far away from home, etc. So many stout-looking engaged in this style of itinerant beggary as to overdo the business; and the resident citizens became so exasperated as to change their policy, turn a "cold shoulder" to them, and thus starved out the suspicious fraternity. It was thought that they had secret meetings and communications, sufficient at least to indicate the places where one had been treated hospitably, for example, by a ring marked on the gate-post or fence in front of the house with red chalk or "keel," etc.

The present superintendent in charge of the poor-farm is Robert J. Thomas, who receives as compensation 18 cents per day for each pauper cared for by him, for clothing, food, etc. Medical attendance is provided by the county separately. Formerly the allowance was 11 and 12 cents a day.

In conclusion we may say that although the present poor-house is not very large or showy, it is sufficient under the careful management of the present Board of Supervisors, for the accommodation of all who should be sent to it, except on a few extreme occasions.

MARRIAGES.

As it is a matter of interest to know who were the first parties married in the county, we copy from the records all the licenses issued from the beginning, in 1816, to the close of 1818, and then give a table of the number of licenses issued, year by year, from the first to date.

1816.—April 8, John Stom, Patsey Poole; June 11, Caleb Dickerson, Rachel Morgan; July 10, James Taylor, Nancy Lane; Aug. 12, Michael Dickerson, Nancy Veach; Aug. 13, Benjamin Carmon, Nancy Carmon; Aug. 16, Alexander Roberts, Sallie Hedgewood; Aug. 26, John Stone, Anna Mayberry; Aug. 28, William Brown, Susannah Hobbs; Sept. 18, James Trousdale, Polley Pearce; Sept. 27, Jacob Slankard, Nancy Hauks; Oct. 3, William Whetford,

Polley Davidson; Nov. 4, Carter Smith, Ruth Dagley; Nov. 17, Asa Ross, Ann Lee.

1817.—Jan. 1, John Mitchell, Polley Tyner; Jan. 11, Robert Watson, Delila Stone; Jan. 20, Lewis Dickerson, Elizabeth Dodge; Mar. 29, Samuel Lunsford, Polly Ritchey; April 3, David Shelby, Orpha Carlock; April 16, Archibald Brown, Rachel Starkey; April 19, Edward Owin, Leffy Lunsford; June 5, Ahvia Jones, Dovey Un ; June 16, Daniel Brown, Patsey Graves; June 30, Thomas Tanner, Polly Martin; July 21, John Dunn, Mary Holland; Aug. 4, Richard Maulding, Elizabeth Griffith; Aug. 5. James Martin, Tamer Holeman; Aug. 15, Barney Chambers, Patsey Robinson; Sept. 10, Edward Covington, Betsey Davis; Sept. 23, James Dunlap, Peggy Roach; Sept. 24, Aaron Williams, Polly Hannah; Oct. 14, Barney Chambers, Nancy Jacobs; Dec. 15, Daniel Boultinghouse, Salley Brown; Dec. 31, Isaac Duggers, Amy Hawkins.

1818.—Jan. 10, John Baker, Polly McAllester; Jan. 14, William Daniel, Patsey Morris; Jan. 15, Mathew Moss, Jane Lyon; Feb. 22, Hosea Pearce, Nancy O'Neil; March 1, John Holland, Lucy Dungey; March 7, John Daniels, Polly Morris; March 9, William Stanley, Rachel Charles; March 14, Stephen Parker, Patsey Hogg; April 2, William Jordan, Polley Jones; Wa ace Rowan, Betsey Madcalf; April 17, Robert Holderley, — Cato; April 23, Seth Hargrave, Polly Pumroy; March 29, John D. Calvert, Elizabeth Farmer; April 6, Elijah Randolph, Rebecca Elliott; April 8, Zachariah Cook, Lyddia Watson; April 17, Alfred Hall, Jane Robinson; April 21, Michael Row, Barbra Newman; April 22. William Hobbs, Milley McDanniel; April 30, Charles Williams, Polly Green; May 26, James H. Simpson, Susan Farr; June 1, Samuel Barker, Rachel Cook; June 16, James Stanley, Gelley Harris; June 29, Sanford Violet, Betsey Madcalf; July 18, Samuel Miller, Polly Madcalf; Aug. 1, Edward Collier; Jane Thread. Aug. 3, Samuel D. Hefton, Elizabeth Davidson; Aug. 11, Daniel Ellidge, Elizabeth Jameson; Aug. 13, Isaac Martin, Lydia Line; Sept. 2, John Allen, Catherine Clark; Sept. 8, John Eastis, Dicy M. Jordan; Oct. 27, Eli Waller, Polly Standifer; Oct. 27, James Johnston, Susannah Honn; Oct. 27, Edmond Jackson, Edy Anderson; Oct. 28, Robert R. Smith, Eliza Conner; Oct. 28, Michael Dickerson, Jane Rutledge; Nov. 10, John R. Smith, Polly Myers; Nov. 10, John Cook, Hannah Debard; Nov. 16, James E. Throckmorton, Sally F. Spilman; Nov. 24, William Council, Polly

Graves; Dec. 23, Esquire Stovall, Elizabeth Lannan; Dec. 28, William Nash, Peggy James.

NO. OF MARRIAGES.

1816	17	1839	90	1862	118
1817	20	1840	86	1863	125
1818	42	1841	78	1864	181
1819	42	1842	92	1865	183
1820	79	1843	100	1866	237
1821	37	1844	88	1867	192
1822	34	1845	83	1868	186
1823	34	1846	96	1869	209
1824	48	1847	95	1870	193
1825	65	1848	117	1871	248
1826	52	1849	129	1872	252
1827	62	1850	115	1873	227
1828	54	1851	118	1874	133
1829	62	1852	75	1875	231
1830	79	1853	136	1876	196
1831	60	1854	135	1877	250
1832	61	1855	144	1878	307
1833	76	1856	133	1879	285
1834	66	1857	170	1880	232
1835	63	1858	150	1881	252
1836	65	1859	113	1882 to Sept. 28	170
1837	97	1860	138		
1838	88	1861	163		

THE FIRST WILL.

The following is a copy of the first will recorded in White County, ante-dating the admission of Illinois as a State into the Union by two years.

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Needham Stanley, of Illinois Territory, White County, farmer, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, calling into mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this, my last will and testament.

"And first of all, I give and recommend my body to the earth, etc., and my soul I recommend to the hand of God, etc., and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

"Item 1st. I give and bequeath to my beloved son, William Stanley, one chestnut, sorrel mare, two cows and calves, one rifle-gun, two sows and fourteen shoats, and a pen of corn, at Lucase's Prairie, receiving for my estate \$20.00 thereof.

"Item 2d. I also give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Mary Stanley, one bay mare, one feather-bed and furniture, one cow, one yearling and two calves.

"Item 3d. I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter, Matilda Stanley, one feather-bed and some furniture, one heifer yearling, three plates.

"Item 4th. I give and bequeath to my two daughters, Mary and Hica Stanley, one feather-bed and some furniture, one cow, and her increase to be equally divided between them.

"Item 5th. I desire and bequeath and will that the quarter section of land whereon I now live, be entered immediately after my decease, with the money I now have, in the name of, and for my son, Mark Stanley, and that my beloved wife and my said son Mark may use and occupy the improvement thereon for the maintenance and support of my family during the widowhood of my said wife.

"Item 6th. I further desire and will to my son, Mark Stanley, three head of horses, four head of cattle, and thirteen head of sheep, and all my stock of hogs, and all my farming utensils, and one saddle.

"Item 7th. I desire and bequeath to my said wife, one saddle, one loom, and all my household and kitchen furniture not heretofore bequeathed.

"I do hereby revoke and disannul all and every other wills or bequeaths by me in any wise before named, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged)
in the presence of Isaac Stanley, } NEEDHAM STANLEY. [SEAL.]
Stephen Stanley. }

"N. B. I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Stephen Stanley and Mary Stanley executors to this my last will and testament."

A codicil follows the above document, signed by Stephen Stanley and Daniel Boultinghouse, and also an affidavit, signed by James Ratcliff.

Following the above are wills made by Joseph Calvert, James Hobbs, Rachel Dickerson, John Nowlin, Robert Bruce, Simon Newman, John Hanna, Lock Phipps, Elizabeth Stephens, etc., the latter closing with the year 1822.

MAP OF WHITE COUNTY.

A correct and satisfactory wall map of White County was published in 1871, by J. B. Westbrook, Civil Engineer and Map Pub-

lisher. Its size is about three and a half feet by four and a half, and it gives the "voting precincts" of the county, as they existed before the present township system was adopted. These precincts are described in Chapter V.—"Organic." Its price was \$8.

POSTOFFICES.

Below is a list of all the postoffices in White County, by townships, and other named points are indicated, where there are no postoffices :

Burnt Prairie.—Burnt Prairie (at Liberty), School (at Center-ville).

Carmi.—Carmi, Trumbull, Stokes Station.

Emma.—Emma (at Concord), Marshall's Ferry (at Wabash Station). Other points—Elm Grove and Rising Sun (or "Dogtown").

Enfield.—Enfield. Other point, Parkhurstville.

Gray.—Grayville.

Hawthorne.—Hawthorn. Other point, Brownsport.

Indian Creek.—Norris City, Roland, Gossett, Middle Point, Sacramento. Other point, Shadsville.

Mill Shoals.—Mill Shoals, Springerton (or Springerville), Fraser's.

Phillips.—Crossville, Phillipstown, Calvin. Other point, Harper.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CARMI, TOWNSHIP AND CITY.

CARMI TOWNSHIP.

The township of Carmi, being almost wholly absorbed in the history of Carmi as a village, town and city, has but little left to be said here. Nearly all the earliest residents of this township have been so identified with the town of Carmi that their names appear either under that head or in the more general chapters of White County's history, as "Early Settlements" of the county, "Legal," "Political," "Eminent Dead," etc. Their names are too numerous to repeat in this place.

Among the oldest living residents of Carmi Township, as it now exists, is Ninian W. Young, who came to this county in 1822, at the age of thirteen years. He was brought here by his parents from Butler County, Ky., who settled near Liberty, in Burnt Prairie Township. Two years and a half afterward they moved to the place still occupied by the subject of this paragraph, just west of the fair-ground. Mr. Young was in the Black Hawk war, in Captain Haynes's company, and was present at the capture of the old Indian chief himself. April 12, 1833, Mr. Young married Martha Ward, a native of Virginia, who died about 1854, leaving the following children: Ellen, who married James Hardin and is now living near the old homestead west of Carmi; Thomas, who died about 1865; Lucinda, who died about 1874. Mr. Young afterward married Mrs. Alpha Newman, a native of Kentucky, and their children are Frank, Leora and Sherman. By her former husband Mrs. Young has one son living, Monroe, on the old homestead.

Mr. Young is a living monument of the very ancient past of White County, and is therefore one of those who have passed through all the experiences of pioneering. He is one of the tallest men in the county, being six feet and one inch in height. His reminiscences of early life are substantially the same as those related in the chapter on "Pioneer Life" (Chap. III.) in this work. He has killed many a deer, wild turkey, etc. One time, between Carmi and Burnt Prairie, he chased a bear to an occupied house,

into which he was about to break, when Mr. Young hastened up and knocked him down with a piece of fence rail and killed him, thus preventing him from entering the dwelling.

To Mr. Young are we indebted for many items given in Chapter I. of this work, under the head of "Zoology." Among the curiosities not elsewhere noticed in this work were a link and spike discovered by Mr. Y., in 1832, high up in a tree, which had been grown over for many years. They were evidently placed there by Indians in order to secure some article in a place of safety.

Dempsey Brashier was one of the earliest settlers of the present Carmi Township, whose name may not appear elsewhere in this volume. Descendants of his are still residents here.

Carmi Precinct, as an election district and jurisdiction of the justice of the peace and constable, existed for many years, up to 1872, with the following boundaries: On the north by Burnt Prairie Precinct, which lay altogether north of the Skillet Fork; on the east by Fox River and Prairie precincts; on the south by Herald's Prairie Precinct, which lay altogether south of Lick Creek; and on the west by Enfield. The town of Carmi was almost at the center of its precinct. On the adoption of township organization in 1872, Carmi Township was made coincident with Congressional township 5 south, 9 east, and is thus but half the size of the former Carmi Precinct, and the city of Carmi touches the east line.

The land of Carmi Township, in respect to its topographical and agricultural character, is about the average of what White County is west of the Little Wabash. No stream of water of any importance runs through it; the land at the central and southern portions is generally flat, while the western, northern and eastern portions are broken respectively by Seven-Mile Creek, the tributaries of Skillet Fork, and the Little Wabash. Seven-Mile Prairie touches the west side, and excepting this the township was originally very heavily timbered. No barrens and no sandy places were ever within the present bounds of Carmi Township.

IMPORTANCE OF FARM DRAINAGE.

Modern drainage of farms, by tilling and otherwise, has proved so beneficial that many farmers till even gravelly hills, averring that it pays. How much more important is it then to put such drains through low and flat lands! Nearly all the swamp lands which are now considered useless could in a few years, and will

ultimately, be made the best productive land in the country. This system alone will add millions annually to the wealth of White County.

Among the first systematically surveyed and excavated ditches ever made in White County for the sake of farm improvement, was surveyed and excavated in November, 1882, just as this book goes to press. It is on the Storms' estate between one and two miles south of Carmi, and extends from north to south across section 25, one-fourth of a mile west of its east line. The work is the enterprise of Mr. Sidney M. Rogers, the proprietor in trust, who employed ex-County Surveyor John Mills to lay out the ditch and draft the work on paper. This draft is on a scale of 100 feet to the inch, and shows the line of the bottom of the ditch to reach from 7.3 inches above the surface of the ground to 10.6 feet below—the latter being a high point near the river. The fall is one inch per 100 feet, and the southern terminus, or mouth, is at the river. A stake is set for the workmen every 100 feet, with the depth of excavation indicated on each. This ditch will not only drain a large portion of the farm, but also carry off that immense amount of water which collects on the bottom lands above, between the high ground next the river and the higher general level. It will also render practicable a good road-way near it, and, when the river is bridged on this line, a good road will be made through to points south much more direct than any now existing. To the first school-house south of the river here, for instance, the road will be only three miles, where now it is seven.

This ditch promises to be of so great public benefit that the Highway Commissioners, Messrs. James Renshaw and Lewis Reap. indorse it and render public assistance.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are several mineral springs within the bounds of Carmi Township. At two places have buildings been erected for the accommodation of visitors and invalids, namely, the "Logan Springs," now owned by Elias Robinson, and located about four miles southwest of Carmi, and the "Hill Springs," a half mile further from Carmi, owned by Edward Hill.

Mineral springs abound along the banks of the Little Wabash. One man avers that he was cured of an inveterate disease by drinking from a spring on section 25, near the center of the south side of the Storms estate.

SCHOOLS.

The following, compiled from the county superintendent's report, shows the progress of schools in the township since 1860, including the city:

1860.—Number of scholars, 340; average attendance, 57; number of schools, 6; number of male teachers, 5; female, 1; person in township under twenty-one, 797; average number of months school, 8; number of log school-houses, 4; frame 1; brick, 1; teachers' wages, \$12 to \$60 a month; average, \$36.33 to male teachers, and \$21 to female; township fund \$600; State fund, \$812; tax, \$3,315.26; whole amount paid teachers, \$2,137; total amount received for school purposes, \$4,580.88; expended, \$4,180.88.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 1,000; females, 1,041; total, 2,041; number of males over six years of age, 692; females, 707; number of graded schools, 2; ungraded, 7; number between twelve and twenty-one, unable to read and write, 35; total number of months of school, 53½; average number of months, 6; number of pupils enrolled, 1,008; number of male teachers, 9; female, 7; total days' attendance of pupils, 89,638; number of brick school-houses, 2; frame, 6; log, 1; number of private schools, 12; number of pupils in private schools, 184; teachers, 10. Highest monthly wages paid to male teachers, \$75; female \$40; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$22; female, \$35; amount earned by male teachers, \$2,591.36; female, \$2,290.07; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$6,125; estimated value of school property, \$22,980; amount of bonded school debt, \$9,448; income of township fund received during the year \$68.99; received from county superintendent, \$1,780.41; compensation of treasurers, \$265; amount distributed to districts reported in this county, \$1,589.65; total amount received by the township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$14,785.92; expenditures during the year, \$9,170.72.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—Orlando Burrell, 1873; Christian Cook, 1874; F. J. Foster, 1875-'6-'7-'8-'9; Christian Cook, 1880; Jacob Zeigler, 1881; Joseph Pfister, Assistant Supervisor, 1881; Elvis Stinnett, 1882; J. P. Newman, Assistant Supervisor, 1882.

Clerks.—William H. Phipps, 1873-'4-'5-'6; Richard Spicknall, Jr., 1877; John Boyer, 1878; Nathaniel Holderby, 1879; J. T. R. Bozeman, 1880-'1-'2.

Assessors.—Samuel R. Jones, 1873; James B. Allen, 1874-'5-'6; James H. Mason, 1877; James T. R. Bozeman, 1878; James B. Allen, 1879; G. R. Little, 1880; Herman F. W. Fisher, 1881; A. L. Bingman, 1882.

Collectors.—George Zeigler, 1873; Jacob Bruder 1874-'5-'6; Wm. H. Phipps, 1877-'8, 1880-'1-'2.

Commissioners of Highways.—Alfred Hadden, 1873; David Youngs, 1874; John Lamp, 1875; Christian Cook and Wm. A. St. John, 1876-'7; B. F. Howell, 1878; James B. Renshaw, 1879; Lewis Reap, 1880; Deitrich Freibergher, 1881; James B. Renshaw, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—James S. Boyd and Calvin Cushman, 1873; James S. Boyd, Richard L. Organ and Michael Anderson, 1877; Richard L. Organ, Thomas G. Parker, George Lamp and Thomas W. Hay, 1881.

Constables.—Sanford Cochran and Phineas L. Bozeman, 1873; Wm. F. Miller, Geo. St. John and Frank Mitchem, 1877; Walter Blount, 1880; Sanford Cochran, Walter Blount, Lucius D. Cushman and Frederick Williams, 1881.

School Trustees.—Robert F. Stewart, 1873-'5; George S. Staley, 1877; B. B. Graham, 1878; Jacob Lichtenberger, 1879; George S. Staley, 1880; N. D. Brockett, 1881; Jacob Lichtenberger, 1882.

Overseers of Highways.—District No. 1.—A. J. Brashier, 1874; Chris. Roser, 1875; Joseph Pfister, 1876-'7; Chris. Roser, 1880-'1; Chris. Lichtenberger, 1882.

District No. 2.—George Zeigler, 1874; Wm. Zeigler, 1875; Jacob Burkhard, 1876; Wm. Zeigler, 1877-'80; Jacob Lichtenberger, 1881; Mike Venters, 1882.

District No. 3.—Abraham Land, 1874; George Hays, 1875; Fieldon Miller, 1876-'7; Thomas Newman, 1880-'2.

District No. 4.—William A. Miller, 1874; L. D. Cushman, 1875-'6; James Pryor, 1877-'8; John Lamp, 1881-'2.

District No. 5.—John S. Cochran, 1874; B. F. Howell, 1875; E. C. Bingman, 1876-'7; John C. Sanders, 1880; A. L. Bingman, 1881; Sol. Renshaw, 1882.

District No. 6.—A. J. Sholtz, 1874; Orlando Burrell, 1875; A. J. Ratley, 1876; Chris. Barringer, 1877, 1880; Jacob Maurer, 1881-'2.

District No. 7.—Walter Hood, 1874-'7; Theodore Rhine, 1880; Walter Hood, 1881; Fielding Miller, 1882.

District No. 8.—John Gaines, 1874-'5; Charles W. Harvey, 1876-'7, 1880; Wright Hayes, 1881-'2.

District No. 9.—Milo Smith, 1874; Geo. W. Hughes, 1875; George Logan, 1876-'7; Geo. W. Hughes, 1880-'1; John Colton, 1882.

District No. 10.—John A. Duncan, 1874-'6; Ira Martin, 1877, 1880-'2.

FINANCIAL.

The amount levied by the Township Board for township purposes each year since the organization of the township is as follows: 1873, \$300; 1874, \$400; 1875, \$500; 1876, \$300; 1877, \$300; 1878, \$300; 1879, \$1,000; 1880, \$700; 1881, \$1,200; 1882, \$2,300. On the 16th of October, 1878, the township incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$3,000, the proceeds of which were to aid in the construction of the iron bridge at Carmi across the Little Wabash River. These bonds were made payable in three years, and due in five years. The large levy of \$2,300 for 1882 was made for the purpose of enabling the township to pay \$1,000 of this indebtedness, besides paying its current expenses. This is the only indebtedness of the township.

CARMI.

Y. LAND'S REMINISCENCES.

My first recollections of Carmi are, that in 1814 or the spring of 1815 I was at the mill now owned by Mr. Staley, but then by Lowry Hay and Leonard White. It was a small frame building with two run of stones, grinding only corn. It stood about where the present mill is, but a little further into the river. The dam was a sort of frame structure. Mr. Hay lived in a double cabin, on the bank northeast of the mill. Immediately around the mill there were no houses, and none where Carini now is. The town was laid out the following February, and in the spring James Graham moved to Carmi and built the house now standing on the west bank of the river, just below the bridge, and owned by Deputy-Sheriff Harsha, and established a ferry where the bridge now stands.

James Ratcliff, the first County Clerk, built a cabin on the lot where Thomas Wilson now owns, and also a store where George Steiger lives, which was kept by George Hargrave. This was the first store in Carmi. About the same time Leonard White moved up from the Saline Lick and built the house now occupied by the widow of George Patrick, and also the Ready house, now occupied

by George McHenry. James Gray came in 1816 or 1817, and lived in the rear portion of Ratcliff's store. He soon built a cabin on a lot now owned by Hester McCoy, and afterward a store near the corner of Main and Walnut. Dr. Josiah Stewart arrived soon after the war of 1812, and located near Graham's. Dr. Shannon came about 1818, and erected the building now occupied by the bank of Hay & Webb.

Simeon Smith came from Boston, Mass., in early day, and resided where F. E. Hay's mansion now stands. He was a carpenter by trade and built the old jail. He returned afterward to Boston.

CARMi—WHEN PLATTED.

Carmi was platted in 1816 and became the county seat. Around this were many good and worthy families. There were Daniel Hay, a most excellent gentleman; James Gray, the founder of Grayville; Thomas Gray, his brother, universally beloved by all who came in contact with him; Colonel Asa Ross, a plain, old-fashioned man who meant just what he said; Dr. Thomas Shannon, a very eminent physician, and a man of sterling integrity; Dr. Josiah Stewart, a good physician, and much loved by the entire community; Lowry Hay, who was well respected by his neighbors; John Storms, County Surveyor for over thirty years, and was admired and respected by the entire community for his noble qualities of head and heart; these, with many others, were the early settlers in the neighborhood of Carmi. They had a fearful contest in the battle of life. Isolated from any highway of travel, the only chance for transportation for person, produce or merchandise was the common dirt road, by wagon, or wait for the tide of the Little Wabash.

THE OLDEST HOUSES IN CARMi

are the following: The Patrick house, a frame, on the north side of Main street, near the bridge; it was built by Mr. Grant; a frame below the Damron House; a frame owned by a daughter of Albert R. Shannon, a little south of the building occupied by Hay & Webb's bank; and a log house, covered with siding, where the City Bakery now is, a little above the Storms place. The bakery building was erected in 1816 by John and Young Funkhouser, and was the first residence of Hezekiah Hargrave after his marriage. The two-story frame on the south side of Main street, next the bridge, with a stone chimney on the outside at the west end, was the first hotel in Carmi, kept by James S. Graham.

THE FIRST BIRTH IN CARMi

of a white child was probably that of Burnett Graham, brother of Richard S. Graham.

THE FIRST DEATH IN CARMi

was that of Elizabeth Graham, wife of James S., and mother of Richard S., now living; and she was likewise the first to be buried in Carmi Cemetery.

THE FIRST TAVERN

in Carmi was kept by James S. Graham, referred to above, and subsequently by Richard, his brother. The building still stands, nearest the bridge. The first ferry was also owned and run by the Grahams.

CARMi IN ITS FOURTH DECADE.

For several years previous to 1845 Southern Illinois had suffered much from the effect caused by thousands of her hardiest and noblest citizens becoming discouraged and emigrating. Some went North, some went West, and some took the Texas fever and went South. But after a time this drain upon Egypt ceased, and emigration commenced finding its way into the inviting fields of Southern Illinois. At that time Carmi was too dead to skin. Very little business was done; many of her business men were broken up and lit out for new fields. The entire population would not have numbered 300 souls all told. Grayville was recuperating and made some show of life, but her people were poor in purse. As a whole, the people in the county were showing signs of improvement. The farmers were getting out of debt, and making additions to their fields by extending their fences and taking in more land. The demand was fully up to the supply of farm laborers, and, in fine, White County was not a bad place to live in, for all was peace and good will.

INCORPORATION.

Carmi was incorporated as a town Jan. 30, 1840, with the usual franchises, if the citizens should accept such charter from the Legislature; but this they neglected to do.

Feb. 9, 1857, an act of the General Assembly was approved incorporating the town of Carmi, subject to a majority of all the

votes cast on the first Monday following, and including within the corporate limits all the ground within 800 yards of the center of the court-house. This would make the corporation a "round body;" but for this or some other reason, this act was repealed Feb. 24, 1859, and the money in the treasury ordered to be paid over to Wm. A. St. John, to be expended in the improvement of the streets and alleys of the place. Feb. 13, 1867, the town was again incorporated, this time independently of any popular vote, and declaring the jurisdiction to be "all that district of country known as the northeast quarter of section 13, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 13, the northeast fourth of the southwest quarter of section 13, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 13, all in township 5 south, of range 9 east, in the county of White."

A meeting was held May 1 to choose three judges and two clerks of election, as provided for in the act of the Legislature. George Patrick was elected Chairman of this meeting, and James B. Hinde, Clerk. Martin Vaught, James G. Stokes and John C. Slocumb were duly elected Judges, and William Phipps and Samuel Thompson were elected Clerks of said election, and all were duly sworn by James B. Hinde, Clerk of the Circuit Court of White County. The meeting then adjourned.

The election for town officers was held May 1, 1867, and resulted as follows: Trustees, John M. Crebs, William A. St. John, Michael Anderson, George S. Staley and Henry W. Cook; Police Magistrate, George Patrick; Treasurer, John G. Powell; Town Constable, Thomas Poynton.

The council met at the office of Crebs & Conger, May 14, 1867, and proceeded to organize by electing John M. Crebs, President, and J. I. McClintock, Clerk. J. C. Slocumb was chosen Supervisor of Streets, and his bond was fixed at \$5.00. The first ordinance passed was one providing for licenses for shows, circuses, museums, etc. The next ordinance passed related to licenses for hawkers, peddlers, etc. Ordinances number 3 and 4 provided no liquor should be sold without a license, and the fee for such license was fixed at \$25 per year for malt liquors, and \$100 per year for all liquors. The other ordinances passed at the first meeting of the Common Council of Carmi related to the fees of the police magistrate and constable, of witnesses and jurors, road labor, protection of fruit and ornamental trees, etc., nuisances, disturbance of the peace, care of sidewalks, and the stated meeting of the

council. The council was appointed to meet the second Wednesday of each month, an arrangement which remained in force until the adoption of a city form of government, in 1873. These ordinances were published in the *White County Advocate*.

The governmental machinery of Carmi ran smoothly along, after being thus put in motion, without change of form until 1873. The officers each year were as follows :

1867.—Trustees, John M. Crebs (President), William A. St. John, Michael Anderson, George S. Staley and Henry W. Cook ; Police Magistrate, George Patrick ; Treasurer, John G. Powell ; Constable, Thomas Poynton ; Street Supervisor, J. C. Slocumb ; Clerk, J. I. McClintock.

1868.—Trustees, Charles E. McDowell (President), Charles J. F. Wilson, George S. St. John, Peter Gill and Michael Anderson ; Police Magistrate, George Patrick ; Treasurer, John G. Powell ; Constable, William Tucker ; Clerk, J. I. McClintock ; Street Supervisor, Valentine Hoone.

1869.—Trustees, George S. Staley (President), Chauncey S. Conger, Abner Boyer, James Fackney and Nathaniel P. Graham ; Clerk, J. I. McClintock (resigned), North Storms (to succeed McClintock) ; Police Magistrate, William Thomas ; Treasurer, George Williams ; Constable, R. T. Ward ; Street Supervisor, Daniel Berry.

1870.—Trustees, F. J. Foster (President), J. M. Damron, B. L. Patrick, Jasper Partridge and J. G. Powell ; Clerk, North Storms ; Police Magistrate, J. S. Boyd ; Constable, Frederick Williams ; Street Commissioner, E. J. Conger (removed), G. S. St. John (to fill vacancy).

1871.—Trustees, G. S. Staley (President), James Fackney, James H. Shipley, William H. Cook and Frederick Becker ; Clerk, North Storms ; Treasurer, R. S. Graham ; Constable, George S. St. John ; Street Commissioner, _____

1872.—Trustees, George S. Staley (President), F. Becker, J. Bruter, C. Cook, and G. S. St. John ; Clerk, North Storms ; Treasurer, George Williams ; Constable, John Flynn ; Street Supervisor, John Flynn.

March 10, 1873, an election was held to determine whether Carmi should be organized as a city "under general law," which resulted in 135 votes being cast *for* city organization, and 105 *against* city organization—a majority of twenty-nine in favor of the change. At the same special election, the question of minority

representation in the city council was voted upon with the following result : *For* minority representation, 139; *against* minority representation, 34—a majority in favor of 105.

A census of Carmi, taken at this time by Messrs. P. A. Pearce and W. H. Phipps, in accordance with a resolution of the council, showed the population of the city to be 1,294.

The election for city officers took place April 15, 1873. The officers for that year and each year since are as follows:

1873.—Mayor, E. L. Stewart; Aldermen, B. L. Patrick, C. Cook, Jacob Bruder, David Bowling, J. D. Martin, J. Partridge; Clerk, W. H. Phipps; Treasurer, Samuel Strong; City Attorney, P. A. Pearce; Police Magistrate, T. G. Parker; Marshal, George W. Clark, Conrad Miller to succeed Clark; Superintendent of Streets, William Beck, Conrad Miller to succeed Beck.

1874.—Aldermen, Jacob Bruder, John D. Martin and Ira Reeves; Police Magistrate, Samuel H. Martin; Collector, John H. Brown.

1875.—Mayor, Ross Graham; Aldermen, Samuel Strong, G. W. Wissinger and William Beck; Clerk, W. H. Phipps; Treasurer, R. F. Stewart; Attorney, P. A. Pearce; Marshal, John W. Stricklin (resigned), J. W. Darling to fill vacancy; Superintendent of Streets, Frank Mitchem.

1876.—Aldermen, J. D. Martin, Daniel Berry and W. M. Barth; Marshal (to fill vacancy), Frank Mitchem (removed), Charles Houghtaling.

1877.—Mayor, Leroy L. Staley; Aldermen, Byrd L. Patrick, Elam L. Stewart and Samuel Strong; Clerk, William H. Phipps; Treasurer, William R. Cochran; Attorney, Richard L. Organ; Police Magistrate, Everton J. Conger, Marshal, James B. Allen.

1878.—Aldermen, Charles Houghtaling, W. Marx Barth and John C. Slocumb.

1879.—Mayor, Christian Cook; Aldermen, Ross Graham, W. H. Johnson and G. H. Phar; Clerk, William H. Phipps; Treasurer, Samuel Strong; Attorney, N. Holderby; Marshal, William F. Miller.

1880.—Aldermen, Thomas Poynton, John Parvin and Abner Boyer; Police Magistrate, James B. Allen; Attorney, Charles P. Berry; Marshal, Simon Grant; Superintendent of Streets, Holmes L. Brockett; Treasure (to fill vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Strong), William R. Cochran.

1881.—Mayor, Orlando Burrell; Aldermen, Simon Grant, John

R. Jones and William Beck; Clerk, William R. Phipps; Treasurer, William R. Cochran; Attorney, Charles P. Berry; Police Magistrate, James B. Allen; Marshal, George Gallman.

1882.—Aldermen, James Wallace, Joseph A. Maier and B. L. Patrick; Marshal, Henderson Dale; Superintendent of Streets, Holmes L. Brockett; Aldermen (to fill vacancies) Jacob Bruder and Joseph A. Maier; Attorney, Daniel H. Patrick.

CARMI'S DEBT.

The only bonded indebtedness of Carmi was incurred on the 21st of December, 1872, to the amount of \$14,000. This was in aid of the construction of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. In 1878, 1879 and 1881 portions of this indebtedness were canceled—in all \$5,600. This year (1882) provision has been made for the payment of \$2,000 more of the bonds. In a few years the debt will be entirely paid off. The city has no floating indebtedness, or outstanding warrants, but has always had money in the treasury.

PRESENT LIMITS, STREETS, ETC.

Carmi is situated mainly on section 13, of township 5 south, range east. The streets of the older portion of the city run parallel with, or perpendicular to, the river; Main street, the chief thoroughfare, being, for instance, 37 deg. 30 min. from east and west. West of the river, the streets are: south of Main—Robinson, Kerney, Webb and Ratcliff; north of Main—Cherry, Shockaw, Pleasant, Rowling, Rock and Short. Commencing at the river, and crossing Main, the first, which is about one square from the river, is Locust, then Main Cross, Walnut, Church, Jessup, Rice, Partridge, Slocumb, Grant, Olive and Plum. The newer portion of the town, sometimes called West Carmi, which has been made principally by the railroads, lies west and northwest of the older, and the streets correspond with the cardinal points of the compass, that is, they are "square with the world." The principal street here is named Stewart, and runs due east and west through the middle of section 13. South of it are Elm and Oak streets, and north are Smith, Fackney, Sycamore, Maple and Shipley. The head, or eastern extremity of Stewart street, is, at its junction with First street, in the center of town; and the streets lying parallel with, and west of, First, are numbered in order up to Seventh street.

East of the river, in East Carmi, the only street south of Main is Hay (the eastern half of this being called Sandy street), and the only street north is named White. North of the railroad, however, is Leroy street, which is a continuation of Shipley street. The street nearest the river, on the east side, is named Water, and parallel with it are First, Staley and St. Louis.

The two railroads run through Carmi on one track, which is almost parallel with Main street, crossing the river on Pleasant street, and on the west side of the town, crossing Stewart street near its junction with Sixth.

ADDITIONS.

Stickney's, made by Wm. H. Stickney, of Chicago, July 10, 1844, comprises seven or eight blocks near the railroad, on the west side of the river. *Stickney's second* addition was made Aug. 11, 1856.

Harris's, made March 28, 1858, comprises a small tract on the west side of Whiting street.

Smith's, made by Simeon Smith, June 13, 1860, lies between First and Second streets, extending from Stewart street to the railroad.

Robinson & Thompson's deeded Aug. 16, 1860, lies between Main and Robinson streets, and is the first block west of Church street.

Thomas & Smith's is bounded by Main, Kerney, Partridge and Grant streets, and was made June 24, 1861.

Fackney's First, made by James H. Fackney, Dec. 2, 1867, and *Second*, Aug. 26, 1871, and *Third*, Aug. 17, 1872, all lie in a body just west of the depot.

Hay's, bounded by Kearney, Ratcliff, Main Cross and Jessup streets, and containing eight full blocks and two half blocks, was deeded to the city of Carmi, Dec. 8, 1868.

Western, situated south of Main street, one to two squares west of Church street, was made April 13, 1871.

Stewart's First, bounded by Stewart, Main, Fourth, and on the east side by what would be Second street, if continued, made Aug. 16, 1872.

Stewart's Second, bounded by Stewart, Main, Fourth and Sixth streets, made July 10, 1880.

Staley's, east of the river and on both sides of the railroad,

made Sept. 5, 1872. The "Mill Tract" lies between this addition and the river.

Harsha's, four squares, the southeastern portion of East Carmi, deeded Dec. 4, 1872.

Partridge's, bounded by Main, Robinson, Strong alley and Oliver street, platted Feb. 7, 1873.

Whiting's, between Robinson and Kerney streets, and Church street and Harris's addition, made Aug. 13, 1877.

Graham's, west of town, on each side of Seventh street, from Stewart street north to Shipley street, made by D. H. Graham, Apr. 3, 1879.

Kerney's First, between Main, Olive and the first alley west, and extending four blocks south of Main, about to Ratcliff street, made by Thomas M. Kerney, Oct. 7, 1879.

Kerney's Second, extreme southwest portion of town, and west of the preceding, made June 11, 1880.

Schumacher's, southeast corner of Webb and Olive streets, made May 4, 1880.

Bozeman's, southwest corner of Webb and Olive streets, was made Aug. 3, 1880.

West of town are blocks A to G, surveyed into small lots by Conger & Crebs, the fair-grounds being block F and the extreme west on the north side of Main street.

BRIDGES.

An act of the Legislature was approved March 2, 1819, which read as follows:

"Whereas, the President and Directors of the Wabash Navigation Company have, by their memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, prayed for leave to build a toll bridge across the Little Wabash River at Carmi, and for other alterations in their act of incorporation; and it appearing to the General Assembly that such bridge, when erected, will be of great public utility; therefore,

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the said company to use so much of their capital stock as will be necessary in erecting a bridge across the Little Wabash River opposite the town of Carmi, at such place as the president and directors, or a majority of them, may designate.

"SEC. 2. That the said bridge shall not be less than eighteen feet wide, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner,

and be completed in two years from and after the passage of this act, so far as to permit passengers with carriages of every description to pass with safety.

"SEC. 3. That so soon as the said bridge shall be completed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said company to erect a gate at one or both ends of the said bridge, to enable them to effect the collection of the toll, which they are hereby authorized to ask and receive from the passengers crossing on the said bridge, as follows, to wit: For every four-wheeled carriage, thirty-seven and a half cents; for every two-wheeled carriage, twenty-five cents; for every person and horse, six and a fourth cents; for every loose horse, fifty cents; for every twenty head of cattle, sheep and hogs or [other] quadrupeds, twenty cents; for every foot passenger, three cents; for a sleigh or slide drawn by two horses, twenty-five cents; for the like vehicle drawn by one horse, twelve and a half cents. And it shall and may be lawful for the toll-gatherer to stop any and all persons from passing said bridge until they shall have paid him at the aforesaid rates," etc.

"SEC. 5. That the president and directors, by and with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, shall have the power to increase the price of the shares to ten dollars, on account of the expense incurred by the erection of said bridge, payable as in the act to which this is amendatory.

"SEC. 6. That the said company be and they are hereby allowed the further time of five years to complete the navigation as far up as the town of Carmi, and ten years to the base line."

For the want of funds the company failed to execute the work, and May 1, 1829, the Legislature enacted "that Allen Rudolph, of White County, or his heirs, is hereby authorized to erect a toll bridge across the Little Wabash River, opposite the main street in the town of Carmi; and shall be authorized to place a toll gate at either end of said bridge, and receive the toll for passing the same, herein allowed, for the term of thirty years, upon his complying with the provision of this act. The said Allen Rudolph, or his heirs, shall commence the building of said bridge, within one year, and shall complete the same within two years, from the passage of this act, providing that it shall not be so constructed as to obstruct the navigation of said river by flat-boats or keel-boats."

The other sections of the act prescribe the rates of toll and other routine duties. Mr. Rudolph was allowed five months' time in which to accept or refuse the contract offered by this law.

Section sixth provided that any person who should comply with the provisions of the act would be authorized to erect a toll bridge across the Skillet Fork where the Carmi and Vandalia State road crosses it.

For some reason Mr. Rudolph also failed to erect the much-needed structure, and Feb. 16, 1831, the Legislature gave \$1,000 of the Gallatin saline fund to White County, to aid in this work.

The "Carmi Bridge Company" was incorporated Feb. 6, 1835, consisting of "Josiah McKnight, George R. Logan, Charles J. Wilman, Nathaniel Blackford, Samuel D. Ready, Thomas Kerney and John Phipps and their associates." Their capital stock was to consist of \$5,000 to be divided into \$10 shares. A president and six directors were to be elected as soon as 150 shares were taken, and the officers were to be elected annually. The permanent bridge was to be so erected as to permit the passage of boats and rafts of timber of the largest size and height, at the highest stage of water in the river, with a space between two of the abutments of at least thirty feet. The president and directors were authorized to fix the rates of toll and collect them. The county was authorized to take stock in this enterprise, and be subject to the same regulations as other stockholders—the bridge to be so built as not to obstruct the ford.

During the many long years from about 1812 to 1838, many were the thoughts of a bridge at Carmi, and a movement toward building one occasionally almost inaugurated; but not until the last year mentioned was a bridge actually commenced. A stock company, under a special charter from the Legislature, began this structure with the aid only of private subscriptions, but made slow headway until appropriations were made by the Legislature, under the great internal improvement scheme, which left this county unprovided with railroads, canals, etc. White and other counties thus omitted in that scheme were denominated the "unfortunate" counties, and to them a sop was thrown from reliable funds, which eventually set such counties in a better plight than those that were promised railroads, canals, etc.

Under the appropriation referred to the company completed the bridge in 1840, Benj. M. St. John being the architect. It was a covered bridge. A toll-gate was established at the west end, but in a year or two it was removed and the bridge made free. This structure, with sundry repairs, remained until 1879, when the present iron bridge was put up by the Masillon (Ohio) Bridge Com-

pany, at a cost of \$5,317. One-half of this fund was raised by the county, one-fourth by Carmi Township, and one-fourth by Hawthorne Township. Wm. A. St. John drew up the plan and specifications.

INDUSTRIES.

Carmi Water-Mills.—This is the most ancient living industry in Carmi, a mill having been started here before the village was platted, probably about 1812. During the seventy years that have since intervened the proprietorship has of course often changed. The first proprietors were Lowry Hay and Leonard White, who also had a saw-mill, tan-yard and distillery in connection with the grist-mill. The next were David Burrell and Allen Rudolph; then Williams & Weed, Samuel Slocumb, Ahart S. Staley, finally, George S. Staley, the present proprietor. At one time the property was owned by the State of Illinois, by virtue of a navigation act. It was authorized to be sold by act approved Feb. 27, 1847. This act was amended Feb. 12, 1853, repealing the former act, "provided the purchaser shall forever maintain, keep in and attach to the mill dam a good and sufficient slope, to be not less than fifty-two feet long, to be thirty feet wide in the clear." etc.; also, "that should the State, or any company of persons acting under authority of the Legislature, wish to improve the navigation of the Little Wabash River by the erection of a lock and dam at said Carmi mill property, then the State or company shall have full power and authority to make such improvements."

In Chapter X. we give the result of the legislation concerning the navigation of the Little Wabash.

All the present improvements on this property have been made by the Staleys.

This mill now has three water-wheels, two forty-four inch and one forty-inch wheel, with seven-foot head of water, has four sets of burrs, and the latest improved machinery throughout; has a smut machine, cockle separator and also brush machine; has two middlings purifiers and seven reels; has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour and fifty barrels of meal every day. The mill is 36 x 50 feet and four stories and basement.

Carmi City Steam Mills are two separate mills, one for corn and the other for wheat. They have a very large eighty horse-power engine and it is one of the very largest in Southern Illinois. These mills are both fitted up in the most modern manner, and

the best and most complete machinery throughout. The corn-mill has two run of four-foot burrs and is a building 30 x 50 feet two stories and a basement; the flouring mill has four run of four-foot burrs, and one set of steel rollers. The capacity of these two mills is 125 barrels of flour and 250 barrels of meal a day. These three mills are owned and run by George S. Staley.

Iona Mills.—Wm. Malone and J. R. Bozeman, proprietors, built this mill last year (1881) at a cost of \$1,800. It is located on the west bank of the river, about twenty rods south of the bridge; is 30 x 40 feet in size, two stories high; has two run of stone, one for wheat and one for corn, and the mills are run by a thirty-four horse-power engine. The mills are devoted exclusively to custom work, and run night and day. They make as good flour as can be made any where in the country.

Steel, Taylor & Allen are removing their mill-works from Parkhursttown to Carmi, and placing them in a new three-story structure at the west end of the bridge, north side of Main street. This mill is 32 x 40 feet, has two run of burrs, devoted to custom work, both wheat and corn. A third pair of burrs, for wheat, will eventually be added.

S. M. Woodrow's Saw-mill and Lumber-yard.—This mill was built by Wm. Gravett, J. P. Gravett and Edward Johnson, in 1877, under the firm name of Gravett & Johnson. In February, 1881, Mr. S. M. Woodrow purchased one-fourth interest; and April 12, 1882, purchased the entire mill. This mill has two engines of 120 horse-power, and manufactures all kinds rough and dressed lumber. The mill is being fitted up in first-class order, with all latest improved machinery. The mill and yard give direct employment to forty men and eight teams. The lumber yard is the largest in the county, and one of the leading manufactures of Carmi; it does a business of \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. They deal in soft lumber, doors, sash, shingles, lath, and all kinds of building material, mixed paints, builders' hardware, etc.

Stevens & Reed are proprietors and owners of the two saw-mills and lumber yard in Carmi, one mill on each side of the river. Mr. Reed, in partnership with Parvin and Harter, purchased the east-side mill in 1878. In 1879 Mr. Reed purchased his partner's interest and took into partnership G. A. Stevens, and that same year they built the east-side mill. Each mill has a large circular saw and band saw, and they are fitted up in the most modern manner with all the latest-improved machinery.

Each mill has a forty horse-power engine. These mills give direct employment to thirty-five or forty men. They do a business of \$35,000 or \$40,000 a year. The two mills have a capacity of cutting 20,000 feet of lumber per day.

Parvins Bros'. Foundry and Machine Shop was established in May, 1878, in the brick building formerly used for a district school-house. The building is 85 x 35 feet. It is fitted up on the most modern plan with foundry and machine shops, and gives direct employment to ten men. Foundry and machines are new, and are prepared to do all kinds of work. This is the only foundry in Carmi. The Parvin brothers are natives of Illinois.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Car and Machine Shops.—These were built by the Cairo & Vincennes Railway Company in 1873. The first master mechanic was Richard Williams; the second was Edward Louaty; the third, O. H. Cory. The present master mechanic is Mr. A. Van Tuyal, who was appointed in July, 1878. The Cairo & Vincennes Road was purchased by the W. St. L. & P. Ry. in October, 1881. The Wabash shops employ 140 men in Carmi with a monthly pay roll of \$7,233.37, \$6,500 of which is spent in Carmi. The foreman of the car department is William Davis; the general foreman is William Brahm; the master mechanic, Mr. A. Van Tuyal, has charge of thirty-two freight and passenger engines as well as of the entire shops. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and learned his trade in Dayton, Ohio. He is of Dutch and Welsh descent.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot.—This depot was built by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company, and became the property of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railway. They held possession until 1880, when the Louisville & Nashville Road took possession. This depot was struck by lightning three years ago. A man standing by the stove was stunned by the shock. The building has been remodeled by the company. The present agent is Guy C. Silliman, who was appointed Aug. 14, 1882. He is a native of White County, and is a son of Robert A. Silliman, deceased. He is both telegraph operator and agent.

Storms's Warehouse and Elevator.—This is now in process of erection, and when complete will cost about \$6,000. It is located on the south side of the railroad track, about half-way between the depot and the river. Its storage capacity is 50 x 240 feet, or about 75,000 bushels. Its general architectural form is that of a pyramidal tower with porches, etc., and is the most imposing

structure of the kind in Southern Illinois. The elevator is run by steam power. Grain and produce of all kinds are received here for storage and shipment.

DAMRON HOUSE.

The original structure now forming a portion of this hotel was erected probably about 1849. In 1866 Mr. J. M. Damron came here from Evansville, with no capital, and leased this building for a hotel, contemplating its enlargement by additions, etc. He exhibited such a spirit of enterprise and honesty of purpose that he found friends and credit, and Dec. 22, 1866, he opened the hotel with a big dinner. His success as a hotel-keeper was so great that he soon paid all his first indebtedness, and then he proceeded from time to time to make other improvements, paying for them in due time from the proceeds of his business. In 1871 he was able to purchase the property outright, and since then he has maintained such a reputation as to keep all competition out of the city. The house has now thirty well-furnished rooms.

Mr. Damron was born in New Albany, Ind., in July, 1833, where he lived most of the time until about the close of the war, when he took charge of the Crescent City Springs, at Evansville, for two years, and then came to Carmi as above stated.

Hay & Webb's Bank.—This necessity to the business interests of Carmi and vicinity has been long in existence, in the old and well-known building between the bridge and the public square. Its reputation is sufficiently established with banking houses in the principal cities of the United States, so that any party can transact business through them with the same facility as in any city. The proprietors are Frank E. Hay and John R. Webb.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1855 the schools of Carmi, like those of the country generally, were provided by private subscription. There was a school fund, arising from the sale of the school lands, namely the sixteenth section of each township. The schools of Carmi in early day were therefore irregular and meagerly supported, and they were held in various places. A frame school-house was built in 1841, and a brick school-house in 1856, which was as soon as practicable after the free-school law was adopted. The latter cost \$4,000 or \$5,000, and the building stands near where the depot is now. At present it is used as a machine shop.

Carmi is waking up to the importance of popular education. There are now three brick school-houses, including the Normal, and two frame; one of the latter is for a Catholic school, and the other for a colored school. Nine teachers are employed, besides the two who are soon to be employed in the Catholic school. The two brick school-houses, for the education of children of all grades, were both erected during the Centennial year, 1876, by David Negley, contractor, and are alike in dimensions, plan and costs. They are 30 x 70 feet, having two large rooms below with a fourteen-foot hall between them, and ante-rooms.

One of these buildings is situated on the south side of Main street, and two squares west of Church street, and the other on block 4, north of the railroad, and are distinguished as the South Side and the North Side school-houses, the one being south of the railroad and the other north. The cost of these, with grounds, was about \$16,000.

The frame school-house for colored children was built in 1874, on lot 53, in East Carmi, two squares north of Main and one square east of the river, at a cost of about \$1,000. The Catholic school is described in connection with St. Polycarp's Church.

In the city there are nine departments—two primary, two first and two second intermediate, two grammar, and one ungraded, the latter the colored school. At the North Side school-house the Principal of the grammar department is M. F. Carr; the teacher in the second intermediate, A. C. Hunter; first intermediate, Fannie Hunsinger; primary, Bertha Holland. The number of pupils enrolled in Mr. Carr's school for the year ending in June, 1882, is sixty—twenty-six boys and thirty-four girls; average daily attendance, thirty; in the second intermediate, fifty-eight—twenty-five boys and thirty-three girls, with an average daily attendance of thirty-three; first intermediate, seventy-four—thirty-five males and thirty-nine females, and average daily attendance of thirty-five; primary, 118—forty-four boys and seventy-four girls, with an average daily attendance of fifty-two. In the South Side school, S. S. Henderson is Principal of the grammar department. Enrollment, sixty-three—twenty-five male and thirty-eight female; average attendance, thirty-six. Second intermediate, Lizzie Graham, teacher; enrollment, sixty-six—twenty-six boys and forty girls; average attendance, forty-seven. First intermediate, C. Belle Foster, teacher; enrollment, seventy-eight—thirty boys and forty-eight girls; daily attendance, forty-eight. Primary, Mrs. Ida M. Thomas

teacher; enrolled, 107—thirty-six boys and seventy-one girls; average daily attendance, sixty-nine.

Of the colored school, Hattie Butler is teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, seventy-two—thirty-nine boys and twenty-three girls.

There are 1,242 persons in Carmi district between four and twenty-one years of age, of whom 696 are enrolled in the schools, with an average daily attendance of 328. Thirty-one between twelve and twenty-one are unable to read and write.

On the completion of the buildings in 1876, the district owed \$16,575, of which over \$6,000 have been paid. During the last school year, 1881-'2, there were paid, for teachers' salaries, \$3,581.21; for janitors' wages, \$144; interest on bonds, \$1,080; bonds redeemed, \$300; incidental expenses, \$745; total, \$6,350.21. Schools were in session 182 days, at a cost of nearly \$35 a day. Seating capacity of the present school-houses, about 500, which is not quite half the possible enrollment. Present School Board—Geo. Williams, President; M. Hunsinger, H. E. Craver, Thomas K. Wilson, Alexander Boyer, George Ziegler; Daniel Berry, Secretary.

Carmi Academy.—An act of the Legislature was approved Jan. 16, 1836, declaring Frederick Wilmans, Thomas Shannon, William Wilson, E. B. Webb, John M. Robinson, Josiah Stewart, Daniel Hay and James Ratcliff and their successors a body corporate, to be known as the "Trustees of the Carmi Academy," whose object should be the promotion of the general interests of education, their academy to be open to all denominations of Christians. Nothing, however, was ever done toward the erection of any building, and the school was never established.

Southern Illinois Normal School and Commercial College.—This new and rising institution had its inception in the mind of Prof. S. E. Thomas, of Little York, Ind., who came to Carmi in the summer of 1879, and, in company with Profs. J. H. Magill, of Crawford County, Ill., and J. E. Payne, of South Boston, Ind., conducted a short normal in the South-Side public school building, opening with thirty-five pupils and continuing four weeks. In the autumn following they removed to Berry's Hall, and afterward into the Brocket building. Its marked success continued until the morning of the 2d of January, when the entire city was shocked with the cries of "Fire!" "Fire!" The Normal School was found to be one of the sufferers. The school was held in the second

story of a business block, and the rooms having caught below there was no chance to check the consuming terror. The destruction was a total loss to the Normal. Library, cabinet and many other valuable things were gone. "Will the school continue?" was often asked by young, earnest and anxious students. Though the condition of the school was hopeless, yet no earthly power can destroy an institution that has been built on a true normal basis. The school was reorganized with very unfavorable accommodations and it was impossible to hold its previous progress. But not a day was lost and not a moment was trifled. Other schools in the surrounding country thought they would be benefited by the failure, but they are sinking, and some have sunk "to rise no more." Though the second year was one of trial, yet over 300 pupils were enrolled, thus making a growth unequalled by any other normal school in the land.

Limited building accommodations retarded the otherwise rapid natural growth of the school, which, indeed, enrolled 200 the first year, and the teachers began to cast about for a large and commodious structure specially adapted to the wants of the school. Accordingly a joint-stock company was organized, to raise capital in \$25 shares. Aug. 12, 1880, is the date of the certificate incorporating the company, comprising John M. Crebs, James R. Williams and James I. McClintock, who were to go forward with the good cause. At a meeting of the stockholders Sept. 6, following, J. M. Crebs, B. L. Patrick, T. K. Wilson, Matthias Hunsinger, F. E. Hay, J. I. McClintock, John R. Jones, J. W. McHenry and John W. Clark were elected Directors. This being in 1880, when a Presidential campaign was on hand, progress was slow. Meanwhile the school opened its second year under similar circumstances as the first; yet as many as 100 students were in attendance.

A lot was finally obtained on the south side of Main street, at the southwestern corner of the city. The ground is 300 feet front by 486 deep. The first 268 feet of this, estimated at about a \$1,000, was donated to the institution by T. M. Kerney and his sister, Mrs. Mary J. Morris, both of Carmi.

The building contract was let to Floyd & Wheatcroft and Jacob Bruder, who completed it in the fall of 1881. It is about 40 x 80 feet, and two stories in height. A beautiful tower surmounted the front elevation, but was afterward blown off by a high wind.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Carmi is one of the oldest religious societies in Southern Illinois. It was organized Nov. 25, 1827, at the house of Richard Graham, in the town of Carmi, and was declared to be "Christ's church, under the direction and care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America." The persons present at this meeting were: Rev. Benjamin F. Spilman, the organizer of the society; Benjamin Spilman, Richard Graham, Sarah Graham, Josiah Stuart, John M. Robinson, Abner Flanders, James Ratcliff, Margaret Ratcliff, Daniel Hay, Robert H. Morris, Lucinda Ready and Robert Summers. These did not all join, and several not present at that meeting deserve the title of "first members." The following were the first members: Benjamin Spilman, Richard Graham, Sarah Graham, Josiah Stuart, Nancy Stuart, Nancy Blue, Robert H. Morris, Phoebe Morris, Joseph Pomroy, Elinor Pomroy, Mary Wilson, Margaret Wilson, Samuel T. Boyd and Eliza Ann Boyd.

Rev. Benjamin F. Spilman, who organized the church, was chosen the first pastor, and he officiated occasionally for twelve years following. Benjamin Spilman and Richard Graham were made Elders. During the first twelve years after the organization of the church, there were added twenty-eight members. During this same period Rev. B. F. Spilman often supplied the church. To fill an appointment on one occasion, he walked from Shawneetown to Carmi, thirty miles, when the roads were not passable for a horse. Arriving late, on another occasion, a dance had commenced. But the company presently seated themselves, and Mr. Spilman preached. Rev. Isaac Bennett labored here to some extent in 1829, and also in 1833-'4. Rev. William Hamilton was here in 1832. Rev. Andrew M. Hershey was supply pastor in 1840, and continued for about two years. Rev. R. H. Lilly was supply pastor in 1842-'3. Rev. John L. Hawkins commenced labor here in 1845, and continued until 1849. Of his work here he says: "When I commenced my ministerial labor in White County, the church at Carini was entirely disorganized, with few members remaining, although the name of the church was retained on the roll of the Presbytery. After some time, a Mr. Thompson was chosen Elder. The choice proved unfortunate, and in a short time the church was again without an officer. Rev. Hillery Patrick preached here occasionally, between 1849 and 1855. Rev.

John S. Howell labored here a portion of his time for eight years, or from 1854 to 1862. Rev. R. Lewis McCune was supply from June, 1862, to March 1, 1865. During this time twelve persons were added to the church. Rev. John Huston served this church from November, 1865, to May, 1868. Rev. Benjamin C. Swan commenced his labors here Aug. 1, 1868. The churches of Enfield and Sharon were united with it in one charge until March, 1871. From that time until the close of his pastorate, October, 1877, he gave his entire time to Carmi. The next pastor was Rev. William S. Wilson, who preached until June, 1881, and was followed by Mr. Frank A. Stoltz. The place of public worship, to about 1851, was the court-house, "which was somewhat better than no place at all." Sometimes, however, preaching was held at private houses. About 1851, a house of worship was erected by the Methodists. It is the building at present occupied as a store-room by Mr. George Williams. In this they were assisted by the Presbyterian church, and here the congregation met on alternate Sabbaths. The present house of worship was erected in 1866. The present pastor of the church, who succeeded Mr. Frank A. Stoltz, October, 1881, is Rev. Jonathan E. Spilman, a brother of the Mr. Spilman who founded the church fifty-five years ago.

The following is the list of Elders of the society from the beginning: Benjamin Spilman, Richard Graham, James E. Willis, William B. Thompson, Josiah Stewart, William A. St. John, John G. Powell, Chauncey S. Conger and Everton J. Conger. The present incumbents are Chauncey S. Conger, chosen April 12, 1874, and Everton J. Conger, chosen Dec. 19, 1875. During Mr. Swan's ministry fifty-five persons were added to the church, and there was a steady increase in the attendance upon public worship. From January to March, 1870, the church enjoyed an interesting revival. The benevolent enterprises were systematized, and the amounts given steadily increased. The church edifice was renovated within and without. Other revivals have been held since, of which the most successful was a series of meetings begun Jan. 28 and ended Feb. 10, 1882. These were conducted by Rev. Mr. Spilman and Rev. C. S. Armstrong, and resulted in the admission of twenty-one persons to membership.

The Sabbath-school has been steadily maintained since about 1834, though it was not thoroughly and permanently organized until March 3, 1867. On that date, which was Sunday, the members of the congregation who desired to assist in organizing a

Sabbath-school met at the church and proceeded to effect an organization by electing William A. St. John, Superintendent; James I. McClintock, Assistant Superintendent; North Storme, Librarian, and Chauncey S. Conger, Secretary. There were twelve teachers and fifty-four scholars present, making a total number present on that day of seventy. This was the first school exclusively Presbyterian in Carmi, the school previously maintained being really a union school. For many years after 1867, too, the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal schools were held at different hours, so that teachers and scholars might attend both schools. The present Superintendent is Charles P. Berry.

The Carmi Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a religious society at a house owned by A. S. Staley, on Main street, Aug. 5, 1850. The first members were A. S. Staley, R. S. Graham and wife, James M. Stewart, Mrs. Sebra Wilcox and one other. Of these Mr. Graham is the only one still living. The first Class-Leader was A. S. Staley. The preacher in charge was Rev. James A. Read, services being held at Carmi but once a month for the first three or four years. Mr. Read was followed by Rev. John H. Hill, who preached one year, and was then succeeded by Rev. Mr. Miller. The following year the pulpit was supplied by Rev. John Shepherd, who remained two years, and then came Rev. John Gillam for one year. Rev. John Leaper preached the next year. He in turn gave way to Rev. A. Ransom, who served two years, and he to Rev. R. B. Pierce, who served two or three years. The next to fill the pulpit was Rev. J. M. Green, who remained one year and then left, followed in the Carmi charge by Rev. Mr. Tilleron for two years. Mr. Tilleron was followed by Rev. Mr. Waller for one year, and he by Rev. Mr. White for two years. Rev. C. P. Wilson was next assigned to Carmi, and remained with the charge two years, when Rev. Mr. Evers, the present pastor, assumed charge of the work. Carmi was made a station in the Southern Illinois Conference during the pastorate of Mr. Pierce. The first church was built of brick in 1852, and was used until about 1870, when the present edifice on Main street was erected. The society is now in a very prosperous condition.

The Christian Church of Carmi was constituted June 4, 1851, with twelve members, as follows: Daniel Hay, Priscilla Hay, Mary B. D. Robinson, Sarah F. Kerney, Daniel G. Hay, Elizabeth Hay, Samuel R. Hay, Mary C. Hay, Mary J. Test, Susan Ward, Nancy Gamble, and Mary Ann McKnight. In July follow-

ing the organization the names of seventeen persons were added to the rolls. Up to April 21, 1857, as shown by the original roll, ninety-two names were enrolled, of whom ten were dead, thirteen had been dismissed by letter or had taken membership elsewhere, and nine had been excluded, leaving an active membership of sixty. Samuel R. Hay seems to have been the first and only Elder of the church for some time after its organization.

The church was organized in the court-house, where the gospel had been preached for some time before by Brothers Dibbell, Goodwin, Dumm and others. Soon after the organization, steps were taken toward the erection of a church building. The first church Trustees were Conrad Miller, Michael Schumacher, Thomas W. Hay, Robert H. Rice and William H. Johnson. Aug. 12, 1874, the name of the society was changed from "The Church of Jesus Christ at Carmi, Ill.," to "The Christian Church of Carmi, Ill."

The present membership of the society is 153—thirty-seven males and 116 females. The present Elders are W. H. Johnson, Israel Turner and John Lamp. The present Deacons are M. Schumacher, W. G. Tarrant and J. P. Gravett. The pastor is Rev. William Gravett. Services are held every Lord's day. Sunday-school meets at 9:30 A. M. every Lord's day. W. H. Johnson is the Superintendent. Prayer-meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

Their first meeting-house was built in 1852, and cost \$1,500. It served their purpose till 1867, when it was torn down and a better one erected in its stead, costing \$2,500. Its present value is \$2,000, and it has a seating capacity of 350 persons. The ministers who have labored for this church are Revs. E. K. Dibble, Moses Goodwin, Fenton Lumm, S. R. Hay, D. Bulkley, J. C. Ashley, Alfred Flower, S. V. Williams, Austin Council, J. C. Howell, W. H. Hardman, J. M. Berry, J. L. Thornberry, J. R. Frame, O. B. Black, J. W. Bradley, J. C. McReynolds and William Gravett.

Evangelical Association.—The first religious services in this county according to the customs of this denomination were held in 1856, by Presiding Elder Samuel Dickover, in the house of Mrs. Magdalena Miller, about four miles west of Carmi. In September of this year, Carmi and the surrounding country was taken up as a mission; in December a society was organized at Mrs. Miller's, and named "Zion Church," and in the summer of 1857 a church building was erected about two miles northwest of Carmi, a frame 32 x 54 feet, costing over \$1,200. In 1873 the

church of Carmi, a square and a half north of the depot, was erected, 34 x 56 feet in dimensions, with six feet additional for a steeple, at a total cost of \$3,424. This was dedicated July 26, 1873, by Bishop Dubs.

In 1867 the mission became self-supporting, and was therefore made a "circuit," and in 1874 the Indiana Conference was divided, and this circuit was naturally thrown into the Southern Indiana Conference. In 1876 the parsonage was built, at a cost of about \$900; it is the next building north of the church in Carmi. The present membership is ninety-two in Carmi and sixty-one in the country division. The former is divided into three "classes" and the latter into two. There is also a Sunday-school at each place, with an attendance of about 100 in town and fifty in the country. This church, in both divisions, is in a thriving condition.

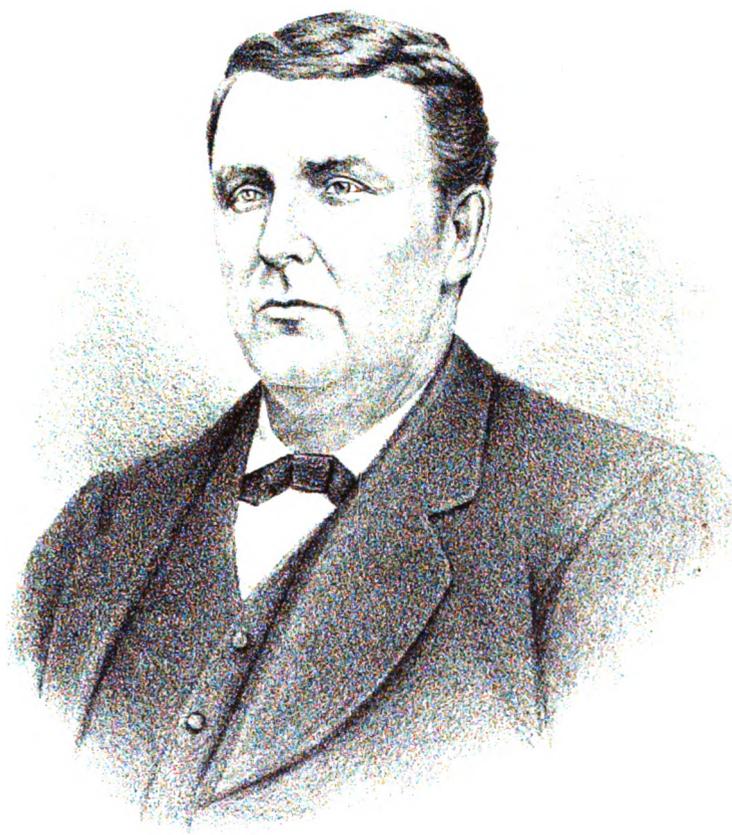
From the first to the present the preachers have been as follows, the first mentioned of each two being the "preacher-in-charge," or pastor: Joseph Fisher and Christian Wessling, 1856; John Fuchs and Conrad Kohlmeier, 1857; Christian Ude and Conrad Kohlmeier, 1858; William Wessler, 1859-'60; John Hoffmann and George Schmoll, 1861; Adolph Dassel, 1862, who died about the middle of this ecclesiastical year, then John Kaufman and Mathias Klaiber, 1863-'4; C. F. Matheis, 1865-'6; Jacob Miller, 1867; Fred. Dauner, 1868-'9; J. M. Kronmiller, 1870; Christian Wessling and Herman Sleucher, 1871-'2; Christian Wessling and C. Bohlender, 1873; J. M. Kronmiller and Jacob Mode, 1874-'5; Martin Speck and Christian Stier, 1876; Martin Speck, to March, 1878; C. F. Matheis and Fred. Dauner, 1878; M. Mayer, 1879-'80; Charles Stockhowe, 1881-'2.

The years above given are those where September begins the ecclesiastical year, up to the change in 1878, since which time March is the dividing point. Correspondingly, in the following list of presiding elders, the years are to be similarly interpreted, each one serving until his successor was appointed.

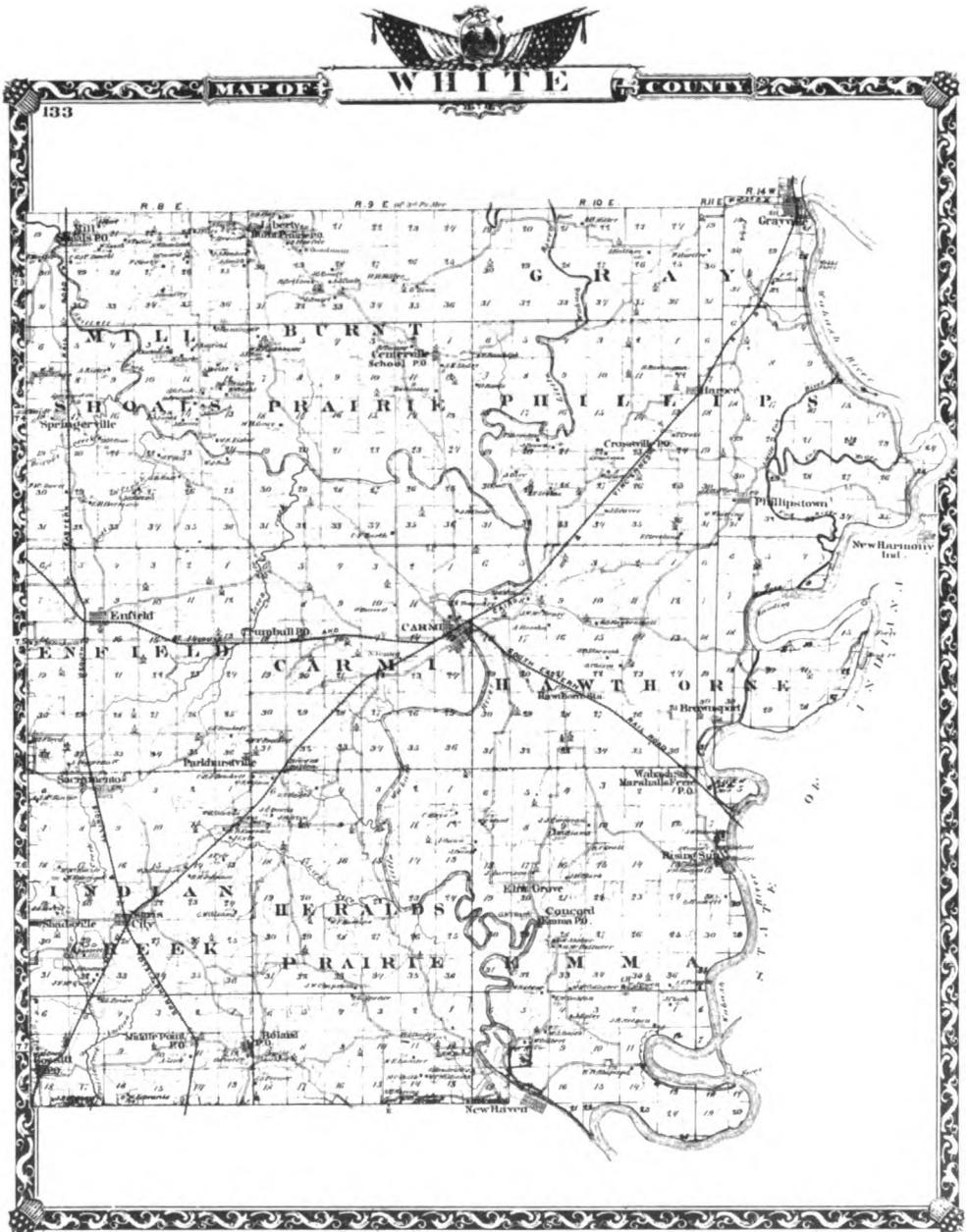
Presiding Elders, Samuel Dickover, 1856; Philip Bretsch, 185-; M. W. Steffey, 1859; Mathias Hoehn, 1863; G. G. Platz, 1867; M. Mayer, 1871; H. L. Fischer, 1875; John Fuchs, 1879.

Local preacher, J. A. Mier, in Carmi.

St. Polycarp's Church (Catholic).—The first religious services of the Catholic faith in Carmi were held in February, 1870, at the residence of Anthony Sefried, by Rev. B. Winterhalter, of Belle Prairie, now Piopolis, Hamilton County. The families then in



James H. Shipley



There were many flourishing little towns in White County 100 years ago, as shown on this map published in Atlas of Illinois in 1876 by Union Atlas Company, Chicago, Illinois.

attendance on these services numbered eight, who met about once in three weeks, until in December, when meetings of this kind in Carmi were suspended until about the first of June following. Since that time to the present the succession of pastors has been: Revs. William O'Reilly, of Enfield, about the first of June, 1870, to about November, 1872; John Neuhaus, of Piopolis, from the last date to March, 1876, at which time about ten families were members of the parish; then John N. Enzlberger, of Piopolis, to June 11, following; H. Hegemann, of Enfield, from October, 1876, to November, 1879; Adam Leufgen, of Shawneetown, from the last date to June, 1880; Jacob Rensmann, of Ridgway, Gallatin Co., Ill., to January, 1882; lastly, Father Joseph Spaeth, from that date to the present time (October, 1882), who resides here. About forty families are at present belonging to this congregation. Since 1876 religious services have been held every alternate Sunday, and preaching is in both English and German. Catechetical instruction is given Sunday afternoons to about forty-five children in average attendance.

The church building was erected under Father Hegemann's administration; was commenced about Oct. 1, 1876, and was to be completed in about two months, but really was not finished until the following spring. It is a neat frame building 28 x 50 feet, with a spire about 110 feet high. The cost, including all the finishing, was a little over \$2,000. It is located in the west part of town, on Fourth street, near Oak street.

The parsonage, a neat and capacious dwelling just south of the church, was built in the autumn of 1881, under Father Rensmann's supervision, at a cost of about \$1,400.

A school is soon to be commenced in connection with this parish, by two Sisters, in a building near the corner of Fourth and Oak streets, just completed, at a cost of about \$1,400. The structure is a frame, two-stories high, having two rooms below and four above. Instruction will be given in both the English and the German languages.

African M. E. Church.—This was organized in 1868, with a half dozen members, under the ministration of Rev. George Benson. There are now about twenty members, and Rev. W. B. Hammonds is the present pastor; Henry Williams is the Class-Leader. Preaching once a month. The church building, which is located about twenty-five rods east of the school-house in East Carmi, is 24 x 34, will seat about 100, and was built in 1881, at a cost of

§600. A Sunday-school in connection with this church has an average attendance of about twenty.

Methodist Church (Colored).—This was organized in 1878, with eight members, under the auspices of Rev. Eli Lane. There is now a membership of thirty-seven, and the present pastor is Rev. Frank Hinton, and Henry Sherman is the Class-Leader. Preaching in the school-house, in East Carmi.

Free-Will Baptist Church (Colored).—This was organized several years ago by Rev. Abraham Rice, who has since died (in March, 1881). The second minister was Bryant Smith, and the third and present one is Rev. Wm. Driver, who lives near Carmi. Religious services are held in a building near the bank of the river, in East Carmi, north of Main street, which was first built for a shop. The present Deacons are, John White, Joseph Abel, Simon Edwards and Madison Allen; Clerk, Morgan Allen; Secretary, Mr. Barker.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., received a dispensation April 6, 1858. The lodge received its charter in the October following the institution of the lodge. The following were the charter officers, installed by Brother James Watson: T. W. Hay, W. M.; George Darrah, S. W.; R. S. Graham, I. W.; A. R. Shannon, Treas.; E. L. Stewart, Sec.; James White, S. D.; J. B. Smith, J. D.; W. A. St. John, T. The present officers, chosen Dec. 20, 1881, are as follows: James I. McClintock, W. M.; David Youngs, S. W.; Michael Schumacher, J. W.; Charles P. Berry, Treas.; William P. Tuley, Sec., Thomas Logan, S. D.; David Tanquary, J. D.; Philip Higdon, T.; D. Straus, S. S.; Thomas M. Kearney, J. S. The present membership of the lodge is sixty-seven. The lodge is nearly a quarter of a century old, and has had a career of uninterrupted prosperity from its beginning. It is one of the best lodges in Southern Illinois. It meets at the hall of Mrs. Ann Talbot, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Carmi Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M., was instituted in July, 1865, by an acting Grand High Priest from Olney. The first High Priest under the dispensation was Hon. C. S. Conger, and the first King was Dr. George Darrow. A charter was received in October of the same year, at which time the membership was about fifteen. Under the charter, C. S. Conger was High Priest, and T. W. Hay was Secretary. Mr. Conger held the position of High Priest until December, 1868, when T. W. Hay was elected. The position was

held by Mr. Hay until the surrender of the charter, in 1872. This was due to lack of interest among the members, who numbered at that time over thirty. There has been no commandery of Knights Templars in White County. The nearest chapter now is at Fairfield, Wayne County, and the nearest commandery is at Olney, Richland County.

Carmi Lodge, No. 2,603, Knights of Honor, was organized at Masonic Hall in November, 1881, by District Deputy Grand Dictator A. M. Stratton, of Mt. Vernon, with a membership of nearly forty. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: J. M. Minnick, Past Dictator; Thomas W. Hay, Dictator; E. A. Land, Vice Dictator; George W. Lowrie, Assistant Dictator; Abner Boyer, Treasurer; J. R. Sample, Reporter; George W. Poston, Financial Reporter; John Gaines, Chaplain; A. C. Phillips, Guide; Morris Blasker, Guardian; David Beasley, Sentinel. The present officers are as follows: Thomas W. Hay, Dictator; George W. Lowrie, Assistant Dictator; Abner Boyer, Treasurer; George W. Poston, Reporter; Henry Hust, Financial Reporter; W. H. Thompson, Guide; S. L. Martin, Guardian; R. H. Rice, Sentinel. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having no debt, but money in the treasury. It meets every Wednesday night, at Pythian Hall. The purposes of this order are mainly insurance, the amount paid to the heirs of deceased brothers being from \$1,000 to \$2,000, as the members may select. There have been as yet no death losses to be paid in Carmi Lodge.

Knights of Pythias, Carmi Lodge, No. 82.—This society was organized May 7, 1879. The following are the names of the charter members: Will Gordon, E. A. Land, B. Vanderluis, A. C. Weidemann, H. F. W. Fisher, W. F. Miller, H. Dale, Robert Britton, John C. Gordon, J. P. Faulks, John W. Wallace, Cree Nutter, Louis Hartman, James F. Dawson, William H. Brehur, T. W. Hay, John W. Snell, G. W. Wissinger, John F. Fraser, Z. T. Boyer, R. Spicknall, Jr., J. O. Hooper, F. L. Stewart, Ira Reeves, L. L. Staley, T. L. Joy, D. H. Graham, C. H. Vernon, H. Goodman, S. G. Rush, Simon Grant, D. S. Crowder, George Andrea, E. Rhudolph, W. H. Rush, George T. St. John, Geo. Staiger. Present membership, fifty-three. Present officers: Simon Grant, P. C.; E. A. Land, C. C.; H. C. Land, V. C.; T. L. Joy, P.; C. H. Vernon, M. of S.; T. G. Bowman, M. of F.; L. Jones, K. of R. G.; C. T. Shoup, M. at A.; Z. T. Boyer, I. G.; G

W. Wissinger, O. G. The society meets Monday evenings at Zeigler Hall.

The Royal Templars of Temperance, Carmi Council, No. 63, was organized Nov. 24, 1880, at Berry's Hall, with the following charter members: C. P. Wilson, J. F. Burks, N. Holderby, Theodore M. St. John, S. E. Powell, H. Hust, John Kenney, R. H. Rice, W. A. St. John and Abner Willis. The officers elected at the first meeting were as follows: C. P. Wilson, S. C.; J. F. Burks, V. C.; N. Holderby, P. C.; T. M. St. John, R. S.; S. E. Powell, Treasurer; H. Hust, F. S.; John Kenney, Chap.; R. H. Rice, G.; W. A. St. John, Sent.; Abner Willis, H. This is a secret organization for the promotion of temperance, and is also connected with an insurance scheme, by which members are insured in amounts from \$500 to \$1,000.

The following persons have served as S. C.: C. P. Wilson, J. F. Burks, N. Holderby, C. M. App and A. Willis.

Membership of the council is nineteen. The present officers, chosen in June, 1882, are as follows: Abner Willis, S. C.; George S. Staley, V. C.; H. J. Miles, Chap.; W. A. St. John, Her.; H. L. Bozeman, R. S. and F. S.; B. A. Brooks, G.; Henry Hust, Sent.; N. Holderby and C. M. App, P. C. The council is in good condition, financially and otherwise, and the prospect is good for an increase in membership. It meets on Thursdays of alternate weeks, at Masonic Hall. Connected with this order is a juvenile department, known as the circle of safety, which was organized Nov. 25, 1880, with twenty-two of the young people of Carmi. Its membership is now seventy-five, a remarkably good showing. The members all sign a total abstinence pledge, and have certificates of membership. They meet every other Thursday evening.

Sons of Temperance.—Carmi Division of this organization was established in 1848, and flourished for about five years. It was very strong, both in membership and in interest. Among those most actively engaged in the movement were R. S. Graham, Daniel Hay, Samuel Slocumb, R. Emerson and P. P. Hunter.

Carmi Lodge, No. 121, A. O. U. W., was organized July 17, 1878, at Masonic Hall, with thirty-six charter members. The following were the first officers: E. A. Hoyt, P. M. W.; C. E. McDowell, M. W.; J. W. Snell, Foreman; P. A. Pearce, Overseer; E. H. Phar, Guide; George Sands, Rec.; Jay Hardy, Fin.; J. H. Shipley, Receiver; W. N. Robinson, I. W.; George Staiger, O. W.; W. H. Pearce, Thomas S. Bozeman, and W. H. Phipps, Trustees.

The following brethren have held the office of Master Workman: C. E. McDowell, P. A. Pearce, E. C. Rudolph, W. H. Johnson and Lewis Hass. The present membership is thirty-seven, the lodge having had a nearly uniform membership from the start. The present officers, chosen June 27, 1882, are as follows: W. H. Johnson, P. M. W.; Lewis Haas, M. W.; R. H. Rice, Foreman; J. W. Snell, Overseer; W. H. Phipps, Recorder and Receiver; G. H. Phar, Fin.; Samuel Chapman, Guide; George Sands, I. W.; George Staiger, O. W.; F. J. Foster, J. I. McClintock and C. E. McDowell, Trustees. The lodge is in excellent condition, financially, and will soon increase its membership. Five members of this lodge have died, in good standing, and their families have drawn the \$2,000 allowed by the order. The names of these five are as follows: H. W. Cook, W. H. Pearce, P. J. Finnell, J. H. Shipley and George Sands. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening at the hall of the Knights of Pythias. C. E. McDowell, of this lodge, has been Grand Master Workman of Illinois, and was representative to the Supreme Lodge, which met at Cincinnati in June, 1882.

Carmi Lodge, No. 97, I. O. M. A., was organized at Masonic Hall, Carmi, Oct. 15, 1880, with a charter membership of fifty-three. The officers elected for the first term were as follows: Past President, William M. Robinson; President, C. E. McDowell; Vice-President, Thomas Poynton; Recording Secretary, Allen Bleakly; Financial Secretary, H. E. Craver; Treasurer, A. Boyer; Medical Examiner, Dr. Minnick; Chaplain, J. M. Simpson; Conductor, Samuel Chapman; Inside Guardian, J. M. Robinson; Outside Guardian, Henry Hust; Trustees, Dr. C. Cook, George Wheatcroft and J. M. Simpson. C. E. McDowell was President of the lodge until July, 1881, when Simon Grant was chosen President. The lodge has held no meetings since Feb. 3, 1882. The majority of the members belonged to other orders, and lost interest in this. Failing to pay its assessments the lodge was suspended.

Good Templars.—There is at present no active organization of Good Templars at Carmi. Carmi Lodge was organized in the spring of 1859, with a membership of about forty. The prime movers in this organization were: T. W. Hay, W. A. Ruhe, Nellie Stewart, W. A. St. John, W. H. Cook and R. S. Stewart. The First Chief Templar was T. W. Hay. The lodge met regularly about fifteen months, once a week, at the court-house, when the interest of many died out, and the meetings were discontinued.

LITERARY, ETC.

Literary and Debating Clubs.—In 1860 a debating society was organized as a senate, for the purpose of conducting discussions on profitable questions, according to parliamentary usages. Similar societies have been in operation in Carmi ever since that period, during the winter seasons, interrupted only by the war. Essays, declamations, etc., have varied the exercises from time to time.

During the winter of 1881-'2 Judge Conger and Dr. Berry organized a club of select members for the exclusive study of old English literature, namely: The works of Chaucer, Spenser, Tyn-dale, Wickliffe, Milton and Erasmus. The method of conducting the exercises was generally by "conversations."

Among the leaders in these literary exercises we may mention Dr. Daniel Berry, Judge Chauncey S. Conger, Charles E. McDowell, Professor N. B. Hodson, Rev. B. C. Swan, Colonel W. H. Johnson, Judge E. J. Conger, and the school-teachers generally.

Lecture Association.—An association was formed in Carmi in 1879, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of the place with lectures by eminent men. The gentlemen who bore the burden of this philanthropic enterprise were Dr. Daniel Berry, W. F. Palmer, Frank E. Hay and Robert Williams, the latter of whom was President of the association. They secured the services of Rev. James Kay Applebee, of Chicago, and Eli Perkins, who came and delivered interesting discourses; but these were not as well patronized by the citizens as they should have been, and since that time nothing more in this line has been done.

Public Library, or McClure Institute.—Some time during the sixth decade of the present century Alexander McClure, of New Harmony, Ind., accumulated an immense fortune in Mexico, and in his will he bequeathed \$500 to each township in the State of Indiana that should contribute a certain number of books for the formation of a public library. The terms of the will were such that the executors of the estate allowed that the bequest was available in Illinois. Accordingly, a few philanthropic citizens of Carmi fulfilled the required conditions, drew the money, and in 1860 founded the "McClure Institute." A society was organized with the usual constitution and officers, books purchased, and a circulating library established. This library was kept in stores and other places until 1880, when it was placed in charge of the

Southern Illinois Normal School, in a business block adjoining Stewart's. Jan. 2, 1881, this block was burned down, and every volume, including the records of the institute, was consumed, since which time nothing has been done to revive the noble enterprise.

Wheatcroft's Orchestra was organized in 1870, consisting of five members. They have a good band and furnish excellent music. It is one of the best bands in Southern Illinois.

The Carmi Cornet Band was organized in January, 1875, with S. R. Dalby, of Albion, as teacher. The band consisted of twelve members, and Charles W. Whiting and James S. Boyd were the leaders. It has always been prosperous, and to-day owns a good set of instruments and a fine uniform. Their stock amounts to about \$1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL ITEMS.

A Pioneer Counterfeiter.—In 1820-'2 a nicely dressed man came and settled west of town, where he practiced the counterfeiting of silver coin. Shortly after his nefarious occupation became known, an officer with a *posse* visited the place to make arrests and seize the tools. The counterfeiter's wife sat in the middle of the floor and told the men to go on and search the house if they wished to; but she was soon suspected to be sitting upon a trap door, and was ordered up and off the spot, whereupon a trap door and counterfeiting tools underneath were immediately discovered.

Human Goats.—Like theaters, which give a "change of programme" every night, so the early residents occasionally made a change of programme in that formerly popular amusement, fighting and wrestling. For example, two citizens of Carmi agreed one day to butt one another, goat-fashion, in a public street. They aimed for each other several times, but generally, lest they mash their brains out, they missed and went sprawling upon the ground beyond. One or two square collisions, however, put an end to the sport.

"Poor Sumpter."—A quaint character was known in Carmi in early day as John Sumpter, a descendant of the Sumpter after whom the famous fort at Charleston, S. C., was named. He delighted to call himself "Poor Sumpter." He was a drunkard and very poor. One day he fell into a well which was nearly full of water, and while he was with difficulty endeavoring to get out,

he hallooed occasionally, "Save poor Sumpter, if you can, somebody!"

An Old Book.—Since Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Chicago, has recently announced his work on the life and times of Morris Birkbeck, it becomes a matter of interest to know that there exists, in the possession of Mrs. R. Stewart, at Carmi, a book more remarkable for its rarity and value, perhaps, than for its age. The title-page is as follows: "Notes of a Journey through France, from Dieppe through Paris and Lyons to the Pyrenees and back through Toulouse, in July, August and September, 1814; describing the habits of the people and the character of the country. By Morris Birkbeck. First American, from the third London edition. With an Appendix. Philadelphia. Printed and published by M. Carey, No. 121 Chestnut street." The American preface is dated October, 1815. The type is modern, very large, and the pages, which are of duodecimo size, are of amazing clearness. The body of the work comprises 143 pages, and the appendix twenty-eight pages. Birkbeck figured largely in early day in the Wabash country, Albion, Ill., being his headquarters.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. B. Allen, Police Judge of Carmi, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1820. He was a son of Henry Allen, a native of Maryland, and one of the first settlers of Fayetteville when it was in the woods. He was a natural mechanic, could make a fine pair of boots, any article of furniture, and as an architect he was unexcelled. He built many of the fine residences of that section of the country. In 1840 he moved to Arkansas and died there in 1841. J. B. remained with his father till his death; then took his mother and the younger children and went to Grenada, Miss., where he remained till the fall of 1847; then went to Memphis and worked at the carpenter's trade till February, 1850, when he became a citizen of White County, and has resided here till the present time with the exception of the years 1852 to 1855, when he was a carpenter on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad; was contractor for building bridges, depots, etc., and did many jobs for parties along the way. He had twenty hands at work for him. He built a fine church and Masonic hall at Moscow, and some fine residences at Lagrange, Tenn. In 1855 he returned to Carmi and worked at farming till the breaking out of the Rebellion, Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry,

and served his country within fourteen days of three years, being discharged at the close of the war. He never saw his family during all this time. He participated in the three days' fight at Wilson's Hill. In this engagement there were nine companies of the Eighty-seventh Illinois and ten of a Louisiana regiment that stood and fought five regiments of Texans for two hours and fifteen minutes. Mr. Allen and thirteen men he had charge of were guarding a road and fought on their own hook. They were secreted by a rail and garden-paling fence. They did some handy shooting but not one of them was hit. He then went to the engagement at Marksville, then to Alexandria; here he had charge of a squad of men and was engaged in clearing roads and building bridges in advance of the army. In a skirmish he had his horse shot from under him. After the war he returned to his farm in Carmi. In the fall of 1870 he was elected County Treasurer and Assessor. He filled his term of two years and then engaged in the lumber business. He sold his mill in about a year and resumed the carpenter's trade. After the organization of the township he was Township Assessor four years, and was then re-elected. He was City Marshal of Carmi twenty months. He bought an interest in the steamboat T. W. Stone, on the Little Wabash and was its Captain a year. In 1878 he was elected to the position of Police Judge. In 1879 he was re-elected for four years without any opposition. Mr. Allen was married Aug. 3, 1848, in Memphis, Tenn., to Sarah J., daughter of Dr. M. L. Brown. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Henry M., now thirty-one years of age and single; Mary and Mattie. Mattie is a school-teacher.

Michael Anderson was born in White County, May 20, 1832. He was a son of John Anderson, who came to this county from Kentucky in 1828 and remained till his death, which occurred Dec. 7, 1878. Mr. Anderson when nineteen years of age went to Memphis, Tenn., and learned the carpenter's and house-joiner's trade remaining about two years, when he returned to White County and engaged in the business of house-building, which he followed till Oct. 1, 1879, when he purchased the cabinet shop which he still owns, on Main street. He is the undertaker of Carmi, keeps all grades of wooden coffins and caskets. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers; served his country nearly three years; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and siege of Jackson, Miss.; then was sent to the Gulf department and mounted and accompanied General Banks on his Red

River expedition. He was one of the Government's profitable soldiers. He was never a hospital patient, nor taken prisoner, nor wounded. Mr. Anderson was married Nov. 12, 1856, to Ellen Clark, daughter of B. J. Clark. They have two children—B. F. is twenty-four, clerks for Jones; Bertha is fourteen, and makes her father's house her home. He is an Odd Fellow. Mrs. E. N. Anderson, wife of Mr. Anderson, daughter of B. J. Clark, began the millinery business in Carmi in 1873, where she is still doing business on Main street.

Thomas S. Ary, proprietor of the Boss Livery Stable, is the oldest livery man in Carmi. He started in 1860 in a log stable with two stalls, and one horse he bought for \$30. He has enlarged his stable from time to time until he now owns and runs one of the largest and most complete livery and sale stables in White County or Southern Illinois. The stable is 100 x 50 feet, besides buggy sheds, making it 250 feet deep, and built on the latest improved plan. There are 100 stalls and it is on high, dry ground, and in fact the best located stable in Carmi. Mr. Ary has from twenty to twenty-five fine buggy and carriage horses, and also keeps a full line of buggies, carriages and phaetons; also owns a nice hearse. Mr. Ary takes pains to accommodate all his patrons and is prepared to do so. Thomas L. Ary was born in Carmi, White County, Nov. 14, 1839. His parents are John and Emily (Hargraves) Ary, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. They were members of the Christian church. His father is still living in Carmi, in his seventy-fourth year. He was but ten years of age when he came with his parents to Carmi in 1819. Thomas S. is the fourth of their nine children. He resided on a farm with his parents until fifteen years of age, when they came to Carmi, and he worked in his father's cooper shop; worked at his trade until 1860, when he commenced in the livery business. Mr. Ary married Miss Juliette Keister, in January, 1867. She was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ary have two children—John and Rosa D. Mr. Ary is one of the Directors and largest stock-holders in the White County Fair Association, and also a stock-holder in the Normal School. He owns besides his livery stable, two houses and lots in Carmi, and a farm of 160 acres in Mill Shoals Township, and ten acres in Carmi Township. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln.

Mrs. Anna C. Bair was born in Germany, July 3, 1842, and came to America with her father, Joseph Schmutter, when twelve

years of age. Her mother died in Germany when she was eleven years old. She had four brothers and two sisters who grew to maturity. Her father staid near Philadelphia three years working on a farm, and she was in Philadelphia making artificial flowers and cigars. They then went to Chicago, Ill., and remained there three years, Anna keeping house for her father. Her brothers and sister remained in Philadelphia. She went to Cairo, Memphis, Paducah, St. Louis, and in 1874 came to Carmi, where she has since resided. She has had a bakery and restaurant, and the past four years an ice-house also. In March, 1882, she added family groceries to her stock, and is doing a good business. She owns two houses and lots in Carmi. She was married March 5, 1865, to Samuel Bair, a native of Holmes County, O., born Aug. 1, 1843. He died Aug. 25, 1880. They were the parents of six children—Louis H., born Jan. 25, 1866; Charles E., Jan. 15, 1868; Lillie M., Jan. 23, 1870; Rudolph S., March 16, 1872; Adolph J., Jan. 12, 1875; August F., Nov. 8, 1876. Mrs. Bair visited her brothers and sister in Philadelphia during the Centennial, and remained five weeks.

Magdalena Barth was born in Germany, July 14, 1835, and came to America, and to White County, with her father in 1845. She remained at home till her marriage to Mark Barth, April 17, 1854. He was a native of Germany, born June 22, 1832, and came to America in 1848. He died Oct. 11, 1881. They have no children. Mrs. Barth has 120 acres of good, well-improved land in White County, and six houses and lots in Carmi, in one of which, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, she resides. A niece, Christina E. Bachmann, is a member of her family. She was born in White County, June 15, 1867. Her mother, Mrs. Wender, also makes her home with her daughter. She was seventy-six years old, July 24, 1882. Her father died April 15, 1858, aged fifty-eight years. Mrs. Barth is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her husband.

William Marx Barth was born in the State of Baden, Germany, May 16, 1834, and came to America, Oct. 1, 1846, landing in New York. He went through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and down the Ohio River to Shawneetown; from Shawneetown came to Carmi and settled on a farm four miles north of Carmi, in Burnt Prairie Township. His father, Christopher Barth, left Illinois in 1850 and has never been heard of since. His mother, Dolla Barth, died in March, 1879, and his brother, Christopher, died in September, 1879. William M. was married in 1857, to Catherine

Speck, also a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1840. They have no children. Mr. Barth has ninety-two acres of good land in Phillips Township, and also good town property, north of the Wabash Railroad, consisting of eight lots and a story and a half house, where he now lives. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat. He served three years in the late war, in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Grant, and later under General Banks. He was at the siege of Vicksburg; was discharged July 4, 1865.

E. C. Beard, born in Indiana, Nov. 11, 1851, is a son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Crain) Beard, natives of Indiana, the former born in 1819, and the latter in 1829. They had three children—John C., S. C., and E. C. E. C. was reared and educated in Spencer County, Ind. He was married Dec. 16, 1873, to Mattie J., daughter of Squire William Harter, of Spencer County, Ind., born in June, 1856. They have two children—Clara E., born Oct. 1, 1874, and Myrtle, Oct. 29, 1877. Mr. Beard is a member of the Mutual Aid Society of Carmi, Ill.

William Beck was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 16, 1845, and when he was eighteen months old his father came to White County, and settled on a farm four miles north of Carmi, in Burnt Prairie Township, where they lived eighteen years. William worked on the farm with his father, and learned the carpenter's trade in Carmi. He went to Evansville, Ind., and worked eight months; afterward returned to Carmi and worked at his trade there and in Grayville, where he bought a livery stable of Tom Sheridan. In eight months he sold out and returned to Carmi, and worked at his trade till 1879. He then clerked for his brother George six months, when he bought a half interest, and at the expiration of a year bought the entire stock. He now has a nice stock of dry goods, groceries, queen's-ware, etc., on First street, between Fackney and Sycamore, Carmi. He is a member of the Evangelical German church. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

C. F. Becker was born in Germany in 1834. He was a son of John Becker, who came to this country and State in 1837, with his family of wife and three sons, C. F. Becker being the youngest. When C. F. was fourteen years of age he learned the cooper's trade, and worked at it till the year of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served his country two years and ten months when he was discharged on account of

disability caused by a wound received at Caron Crow Bridge, La., by breaking his right foot while crossing a ravine on a retreat. At the same battle they lost over half their men, captured and killed. He returned home and engaged in the hotel business at Evansville, at the Farmers' House, for his brother John, as clerk. He remained with him till 1868, when he came to Carmi and built the stave factory and formed the company known as Becker, Rinewald & Co. This firm continued six years. In 1871 Mr. Becker met with the great misfortune of the loss of his right hand in culling staves. The fall of 1871 fire swept their property worth \$8,000 clean from their hands without a cent of insurance. They at once rebuilt even more extensively than before, and to-day their factory stands as an active monument to the enterprise of Mr. Becker, and is one of the great drive-wheels to the business of Carmi. In 1874 Mr. Becker sold his interest in the factory to Mr. Geo. Siegler. During the years 1871-'72, Mr. Becker was a member of the Council and was a strong advocator of railroad enterprise and was a strong supporter of extending the funds. In 1871 he built the first boat ever built on the Little Wabash. It was called T. W. Stone. This he ran from Carmi to Scottsville three years, and acted as captain and pilot himself. This is the first and only boat that ever traversed these waters by steam. After quitting the stave factory he embarked in the saloon business, and to-day we find him the gentlemanly proprietor of a well-regulated saloon and a fine billiard parlor. Mr. Becker was married Nov. 3, 1856, it being the day after Buchanan's election. They have five children, one son and four daughters. He has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows for the past fourteen years.

Thomas E. Boor, engineer of the Wabash & St. Louis R. R., was born in Marion County, W. Va., Jan. 7, 1844, and came to Carmi in July, 1877, where he has since resided. His parents, B. F. and Margaret (Mason) Boor, were natives of West Virginia, and died there, the father when Thomas was four years old, and the mother in 1869. He has five sisters living, he being next to the youngest child. He was married June 9, 1866, to Harriet Wilson, a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born March 29, 1845. They have four children—Ida G., born April 1, 1867; Sarah Edith, Nov. 18, 1869; Benjamin F., March 6, 1877; John W., April, 1879. Mr. Boor is a member of Lodge 272, A. F. & A. M.; Lodge 121, A. O. U. W., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Carmi. He owns the house and lot where he resides, north of the Wabash Railroad, Carmi.

Frank Bowman was born in Durham, Feb. 27, 1824, and came to America in 1852, landing in New York and going to Cincinnati, where he arrived July 15, 1852. He remained in Cincinnati five years, working at the blacksmith's trade. He then went to Madison, Ind., and remained two years. In 1858 he went to Vincennes, Ind., and worked at his trade in the machine shops till 1873, when he came to Carmi, where he has since resided, working in the Wabash Railroad shops. He was married in 1848 to Jane Hudson. They have six children—Robert, Jane, Ellen, Frank, Emma and Allie. He is a member of the Church of England.

Alexander K. Boyer, was born in White County, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842. His father, John Boyer, came from Cincinnati, O., to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1804, where he lived many years. He died near Enfield in 1864. His mother, Lidney (McCoy) Boyer, was born in Kentucky and died near Enfield in 1866. They have eleven children living—Sallie, Lillie, Lizzie, Catherine, Abner, Eliza, Julia, A. K., John H., Zachariah, Madeline, Margery. Alexander K. was a farmer till he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served two years and eleven months. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and New Orleans. After his return home, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has since that time been working at it. He was married to Josephine Heberthall, Dec. 25, 1869, a native of Louisville, Ky., born in June, 1851. They have one child—Harry, born July 29, 1873. Politically, he is a Republican.

J. H. Boyer was born in White County, Ill., July 19, 1845. He was a son of John Boyer, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1804, locating in Shawneetown. When he grew to manhood he chose farming for his life's avocation. J. H. Boyer made his home with his father till his death, which occurred in 1864. After this event he remained on the farm a short time, and then went to teaching school, at which he was employed principally for six or seven years. He then engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store for B. L. Patrick, with whom he remained four or five years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the harness and saddlery business one year. At this date, March, 1880, he entered into a partnership with T. M. Kerney, and bought a new stock of groceries and located on the corner of Main and Church streets. The firm name remained as Kerney & Boyer till May 1, 1882, when Mr. Boyer bought his partner's interest; he ran it alone only a few weeks, when he sold a half interest to his present partner, G.

W. Harrison. This firm have a nice, fresh-looking store, filled with fine groceries and are doing a fine business. Mr. Boyer was married April 7, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Patrick, daughter of B. L. Patrick, of this city. They have three children—Willie, Daniel, Mary, ages twelve, seven and four, respectively. Mr. Boyer is a member of the order of United Workmen.

Z. T. Boyer was born in White County, Ill., in 1848. He was a son of Michael Boyer, a blacksmith by trade, a native of this county, who was born in 1828, and died here in 1854. His family consisted of four children, Z. T. being the oldest. He made his home at Enfield till he was twenty-eight years of age, with the exception of four years spent with his grandfather, after his father's death. Mr. Boyer began working at his trade when about ten years of age, but his time was occupied much of the time in school till he was eighteen, when he turned his whole attention to his trade. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the harness-making business in company with W. M. Goudy, of Enfield, and remained in business till 1878, when he came to Carmi and opened a shop and ran it about one year when he shipped his stock to Lafayette, Ind., and staid three years. He returned to Carmi in January, 1881, and again resumed his business. He has a fine trade of about \$8,000 yearly. Mr. Boyer was married in 1875, to Miss Fannie Dickinson, of this county. They have four children—Wesley G., Florence, John C., and Mary, the oldest being six years of age.

James R. Bozeman, of the firm of Malone & Bozeman, proprietors of Ionia Mills, was born in White County, Ill., March 27, 1853. His father was also a native of this county, born in 1826, and died in Carmi in November, 1874. James R. is the oldest of six children. He was reared and educated in Carmi. He has worked in a mill for the past sixteen years, and is now one of the proprietors of the Ionia Mills, Carmi. He was married Oct. 4, 1876, to Mary I. Graham, a native of White County, born in 1852. Her father, S. Graham, is a native of Ohio, and came to White County in an early day. He is living in Carmi Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bozeman are members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry Brandt was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 7, 1833, and came to America in 1867, landing in New York. He came to Parkersburg, Richland Co., Ill., and remained there four and a half years making wagons. In the spring of 1871 he came to

Carmi, where he has since resided. He manufactures wagons, plows, and everything in the blacksmith line. He was married Jan. 10, 1858, to Catherine Hon, a native of Holstein, Germany, born June 4, 1833. They have six children—Mary, August, Minnie, Frederick, Eliza, Louisa. Mr. Brandt is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns two houses and lots in Carmi, and also property in Parkersburg, Ill.

Gilbert M. Brown, butcher, pork-packer, and dealer in live-stock, Carmi, Ill., is a native of Edgar County, Ill., born May 18, 1854. His father, James H. Brown, born in 1819, was the first white child born in Edgar County. He is now living in Marshall, Clark Co., Ill. His mother, Catherine Bodine, was born in Kentucky in 1818. They had a family of ten children—Emeline, Alexander, Frank A., Anna, Josephine M., Maria, Gilbert M., Thomas W., James A. and Angelina. Alexander and Angelina are dead. They left Edgar County in 1861, and went to Terre Haute, Ind., and lived a year. Mr. J. H. Brown traded his farm near Terre Haute, known as the old Westbrook farm, and went to Greencastle, Ind., and engaged in the butcher and pork-packing business, which he continued eight years and then went into partnership with Wm. Jarboe, at Brazil, Ind., in the grocery, butcher and pork-packing business on a large scale, and soon after moved his family there. Four years later Mr. Jarboe bought his partner's interest, and Mr. Brown went to Knightsville, two miles east of Brazil, and engaged in the same business alone. Gilbert Brown went to Notre Dame University two years, 1872 and 1873, and then took a partnership with his father, and started a place in Brazil. He continued there three years, and then went to Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., in the fall of 1878, and went into partnership with his brother Frank, in the same business. He remained there till the winter of 1879-'80. From the spring to the fall of 1880, he acted as Marshal of the city of Marshall. In the fall of 1880 he went into business with Edward Bruce, of Terre Haute. In the winter of 1880 he came to Carmi and commenced to put up ice for the coming season, and not being able to get a suitable place, he built himself an ice-house, where he and his brother, Thomas W., are now located, the firm name being Brown & Brown. He is a member of the Catholic church. He is a descendant of Lord Baltimore. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Honor in Carmi, and is also leader of the brass band in Carmi, Ill.

Samuel Chapman was born near Herald's Prairie, White Co., Ill., March 22, 1840. His father, John Chapman, was also a native of White County. His grandparents were natives of Tennessee, and came to this country in 1810. Samuel is the only son, but has three sisters—Mary, Sarah, now Mrs. Thomas Blackerel, and Nancy, now Mrs. Thomas Keeling. His father died when he was quite small. He was married in 1864, to Mrs. Elizabeth Trousdale, a native of Tennessee. They have two children—William L., born in October, 1865, and R. A. Gertrude, born in March, 1873. He has one step-daughter, Nancy B. Trousdale, born in 1862, the daughter of Felix Trousdale, who died in 1864. Mr. Chapman is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 121, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Democrat.

William R. Cochran, was born in White County, April 28, 1842, and was a son of Capt. Sanford Cochran. Mr. Cochran upon leaving school went to New Orleans, and was there when Fort Sumter fell. He returned from New Orleans and enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, Company I, Captain O. Burrill commanding—it being the first company that was organized in White County, the enrollment taking place May 11, 1861. This regiment were captured and cut to pieces at Lexington, Mo., excepting Companies H and I, that were doing scouting duty. In fact, they were never a part of the regiment, not having reached it. These two companies served as scouts for one year, and were discharged by a special order (No. 270, dated at the headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi, July 1), July 5. Upon his coming to Carmi, he attended school and clerked it at intervals, and attended school at Bartlett's Commercial College, and graduated in May, 1864, after which he taught school in the Cushman district for two years; after this accepted the position of bookkeeper for B. L. Patrick, which he has since held. Mr. Cochran married, Dec. 1, 1872, Miss Lydia A. Parker, daughter of Jacob T. and Amelia (Tanquary) Parker. They have two children—Herman and Don.

Christian Cook was born in White County, Jan. 24, 1848, and was son of Charles and Rose (Geiger) Cook, both natives of Wurttemberg, Germany. They emigrated to White County, Illinois, 1847. Their family consisted of eight children; but four are living—Louisa (Mrs. Fred Winner), Laura (Mrs. Luther McHenry), Caroline (Mrs. Shelley Vaughn), Christian. Christian Cook commenced studying physics in 1865, at the Eclectic Medical Institute

Cincinnati, when but seventeen years of age, taking two courses, and graduated in 1869 from Humboldt Medical Institute, St. Louis. After his return from Cincinnati Mr. Cook came to Carmi, and commenced practice, which he followed until the death of his father in 1867, when he finished his studies at St. Louis and began active practice in Carmi, where he has since been located as one of the leading physicians. Mr. Cook married Mary E. Kline, May 1, 1872. Their children born—Charles, Nellie and Hattie (deceased).

H. E. Craver was born at West Salem, Edwards Co., Ill., June 23, 1841. He was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Craver, formerly of North Carolina. Mr. Craver made his home with his father at the farm till he was twenty-two years of age, attending school in the winter. At this age he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He served his country six months, when the war closed and his services were useless. After his return from the army he engaged to teach school three months, which he commenced the next day after his return. The Monday morning after his school closed, which was on Saturday, he hired with N. McDowell, of West Salem, in the mercantile business, and remained with him seven years without being discounted a day. At the expiration of that time he took a short Western trip, after which he went to Carmi and hired to Mr. Viskniskki, in the grocery business. With him he remained about five months, when he took a position in J. C. Seminnom & Co.'s dry goods house. He had been with them about five months, when the cholera broke out in Carmi, which caused a general stampede, and he, with the rest, vacated the place, returning home, where he remained but a short time, when he and J. C. Hunter engaged in the dry-goods business in Owaneco, Christian Co., Ill. Here he remained two years, when he sold out and came to Carmi. To illustrate a principle of Mr. Craver's life we will here make mention of another of his close connections. He sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Hunter, at nine o'clock in the morning and came to Carmi and purchased a large grocery store before he went to bed. In this business he had for a partner Edwin E. Crebs, which partnership existed about four years, when, by mutual consent, they dissolved, and divided the stock. Mr. Craver conducted the business alone for ten months, when he was burnt out in January, 1881. Though meeting with a heavy loss, he was pushing business on Wilson's corner in a few days. Nov. 20, 1881, he moved into his present pleasant quarter,

where we find him doing a fine business and enjoying the confidence of the people. Mr. Craver was married April 23, 1866, to Miss Martha Ann Lapp, of West Salem. They had one child—Lillie E. now fourteen years of age. Mrs. Craver died in 1867. Mr. Craver married Carrie Weirauch Sept. 29, 1875. They have two children—Harry W. and Howard H., aged seven and four, respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Craver are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a sound Republican, though his father and five brothers and five brothers-in-law were strong Democrats.

James R. Crowder was born in Edwards County, Ill., May 22, 1844. His father, John H. Crowder, was a native of North Carolina and came to Illinois in 1829, settling in Edwards County. He came to White County and made Carmi his home till his death in 1870. During his life in Carmi he was Deputy Sheriff a number of years. James R. was reared in Carmi. He enlisted in Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, in the early part of the war, and served four years. He was in the Fifteenth Army Corps. The first battle he was in was Fort Donelson. He was in thirty-eight hard-fought battles besides a great many skirmishes. He was never wounded in battle, but while out foraging one of his comrades shot at a hog, the ball hitting it in the head, and passing hit Mr. Crowder in the hip. When he came from the army he had \$1,300 which he spent in an education, finishing at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. After he finished his literary course he attended a commercial college at Evansville, Ind. He then taught in White County for about ten years. In 1879 and part of 1880 he was bookkeeper for Gravett and Johnson. He then traveled selling tobacco and cigars. Aug. 21, 1882, he commenced keeping books for Geo. S. Staley and Ivey. He was married Aug. 30, 1872, to Amelia Gaston, a native of White County, born in 1854. They have three children—Ervie G., born July 13, 1873; Cora G., August, 1875; Annie, Oct. 4, 1877. Mrs. Crowder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Crowder is a Methodist in belief. He is a member of Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., New Haven. Politically he is a Democrat.

Calvin Cushman was born in Maine, Aug. 15, 1808. He went to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Lebanon, Ill., where he remained one year. He came to Carmi in 1838, and made his home with Wilson about three years. He learned the trade of a painter in the East, and after he came here carried on that business, having

a number of hands under him; for about twenty years, at the same time was engaged in farming. In 1858 he was Deputy Sheriff, which position he held five years. Was Constable seven years, being Constable and Deputy Sheriff at the same time. Since that time has again been engaged in farming and painting. He owned at one time 320 acres, but now has only 240 acres on sections 17 and 20. The village of Trumbull is laid out on part of his land. He was married Oct. 25, 1842, to Julia A. Downs, a native of White County, born Oct. 20, 1822. They have four children—Lucius Downs, born Feb. 16, 1847; Mary A., now Mrs. F. B. Bingham, born June 18, 1850; Albert S., born Aug. 5, 1852; Vesta, A., born June 17, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he has always been a Republican. Both the boys are living at home with their parents. Lucius is engaged in farming and is also Constable of White County. Mr Cushman is engaged in raising grain of all kinds and also stock.

William Davis, born in Ohio, July 26, 1836, is a son of William and Jane (Harper) Davis, both natives of Ireland. The family moved to Indiana in 1848, where the mother died in 1855; the father died in 1874. They have six children living—James H., John, Harper, B. T., William and Sarah, the wife of Henry Martin, of Worthington, Greene Co., Ind. William is the third son. He was reared principally in Indiana. The most of his life he has been a carpenter. For the past fifteen years he has been railroad-ing; is at present foreman of the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R., the shops being in Carmi. He is a member of Lodge 323, I. O. O. F., at Spencer, Ind. He was married Aug. 16, 1855, to Nellie Giney, a native of Ohio, born June 26, 1837. They have three children—Mary, Laura and John M. Mary is now the wife of R. A. Huff, of Spencer, Ind. Mr. Davis served three years in the late war, enlisting Oct. 26, 1862, in Company H, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, Fifteenth Army Corps, and being mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 26, 1865. He was in the engagement at Jackson, Miss., and the siege of Vicksburg.

James F. Dawson was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 17, 1849. His father, James Dawson, a native of Manchester, England, and came to America in 1842. His mother, Margaret Jane (Little) Dawson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1827, and died in 1862. He has one brother and one sister. James F. served two years at wood-turning, and four years at the carpenter's trade, with William

H. Stewart, of Cincinnati. After learning his trade he contracted one year in Cincinnati. In 1872 he went to the Black Hills, and remained a year. He then started East and stopped three months in Council Bluffs, and then in Des Moines three months, and returned to Cincinnati, where he worked for Griffith till his establishment burned. Mr. Dawson lost \$250 worth of tools. He then learned the trade of sign-writing, which he followed three years, and then left Cincinnati, stopping at Louisville two weeks; then took a boat for Evansville, Ind., and remained a few days, and started for Mt. Vernon, but concluded to go further West. Running short of money he walked to Carmi, where he got work of Homer Floyle, then a contractor and builder in Carmi. He worked for him a year, and then was at the round-house three months. He then worked for Floyle two years, at the end of which time he commenced to contract from Carmi to Terre Haute, Ind., three months, and in August, 1882, came back to Carmi, where he is contracting. He is at present building a house for Thomas Bidelman. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., and K. of P., No. 82. Politically he is a Republican.

John Dietz, born in Mt. Vernon, Ind., June 7, 1852, is a son of Godfrey Dietz, a native of Germany, who was born about 1827, and came to America about 1848. He lived in Mt. Vernon a number of years and worked at the wagon-maker's trade. In 1857 he came to Carmi, where he has since lived, and is still working at his trade. He has four sons—John, William, Henry, and Frank. John is by trade a painter and is employed in the car shops of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, at Carmi. He was married Oct. 18, 1877, to Mollie Anart, a native of Louisville, Ky., born July 26, 1862. They have one child—Lulu, born July 30, 1878. Politically Mr. Dietz is a Republican.

Henry Dobbs was born near Phillipstown, White Co., Ill., May 28, 1848. He was reared and educated in this county. He has been engaged in farming and trading ever since he was large enough. In 1881 he kept what is known as the Hill Springs, near Carmi, and also had a grocery. In the fall of 1881 he closed up that business, and kept a feed stable during the winter. In May, 1882, he commenced in his present business—keeping a saloon, also deals in real-estate, or anything that will help business and earn an honest penny. He was married in August, 1872, to Laura Kirkendall, a native of White County, born in 1854. They have no children. Mrs. Susan Dobbs, the mother of Henry, was born

in White County, Aug. 21, 1831. Her maiden name was Clark. She was married to Alexander Dobbs, Aug. 1, 1847. They were the parents of four children—Henry, born May 28, 1848; Theodore, June 22, 1851; Sarah M., Dec. 7, 1865; Mary M., March 13, 1868. Mr. Dobbs died Aug. 10, 1870.

Phil. J. Felker, born Aug. 14, 1852, at Evansville, Ind., is a son of John F. and Dorathy (Mintzer) Felker. His mother is a native of New York State, and his father of Germany. His mother is living at Evansville. His father died in Evansville in November, 1865. There were seven children in his family, three sons and four daughters. Phil was raised in Evansville, where he received his education. When he was fifteen years old he engaged with his uncle in the grocery business, and was with him two years. He then went into the banking house of Archer & Co., and was with them one year. He again went into the grocery business with Parsons & Scoville; was with them eight years. In September, 1879, he opened a general mercantile store in Hazleton, Gibson Co., Ind., and was there nearly two years. May 4, 1881, he was burned out, and met with a large loss, only partly insured. In July, 1881, he came to Carmi, and opened a store of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., with A. P. Lahr, under the firm name of A. P. Lahr & Co. In March, 1862, Mr. Felker bought the interest of his partner, and has since had entire control and management of the business. He carries a stock of between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and has a fine store on the corner of Smith and First streets, nicely arranged, and doing a profitable business. He was married Jan. 14, 1879, to Lena Wessel, a native of New Orleans, La. They have two children—Estella D. and Helen L.

Albert S. Felty was born in White County, Ill., May 11, 1827. His father, Michael Felty, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky and lived a short time, and in 1817 came to this county, where he resided until his death in 1866. His mother, Mrs. Alpha Newman Felty, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Kentucky, thence to Illinois, where she married Mr. Felty. She died in 1868, leaving five children, Albert L. being the fourth. He was married in 1849 to Sarah Jane Hoscic, also a native of White County, born June 27, 1832. They have ten children—Thomas L., Alpha A., Sylvester, James S., Mary, Margaret, Albert C., George H., Clara and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Felty are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican. He owns eighty acres of fine land on section 17, Carmi Township.

J. W. Finley was born in Ohio, Jan. 1, 1841, where he lived till 1861 when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Ohio Infantry: He served all through the campaign of the Big Kanawha Valley; was in the second Battle of Bull Run, and was taken prisoner. He was paroled and remained in camp at Annapolis, Md., two months. From there he came to Indianapolis, and from there to Kokomo, Ind., where he raised a company and joined the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana, Company D. He served in that company 100 days, when he was discharged and mustered out in the spring of 1863. He engaged in the millinery and ladies' furnishing goods business from 1863 to 1866, when he went to Detroit, Mich., and worked at shoe-making six months. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the millinery business during the winter, when he went to Bloomington, Ill., and worked at shoe-making for three months, when he engaged in bleaching and pressing two months. He then collected for a book publishing house four months. He then resumed shoe-making which he continued until the fall of 1882, when he opened a saloon corner of Smith and Third streets, Carmi. He has five acres of good land just north of the city corporation and a nice little cottage. He was married in 1864 to Helen A. Brooks. She died in the spring of 1867. In March, 1868, he married Mary R. Jenkins, a native of Tennessee, born in 1847. They have five children—Ethel, Maud, Kate, Eva, and Jimmie. He is a member of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Forest City Lodge, Arkansas.

H. F. W. Fisher was born in Prussia, Feb. 14, 1844, and came to America in 1857, landing in New York. He went direct to Washington County, thirty miles north of Milwaukee, Wis., and worked at the boot and shoe-maker's trade till 1862. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and served two years and ten months, or until the war was over. He was at Perryville, Ark., Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge; after that at Sheridan's headquarters at Knoxville four months. He was taken sick and was sent to the field hospital at Chattanooga, and after a week was shipped to Nashville, where he remained till Feb. 1, in Hospital No. 1. He then reported to his regiment and served till his discharge. He was mustered out at Milwaukee. He worked at his trade nine months and then went to Milwaukee and sold patent medicines for A. Sabine & Co. seven and a half years. In 1876 he came to Carmi and kept bar for R. T. Schwaner six months. He then went into business

for himself, and is now keeping the Globe Saloon. He was married Oct. 30, 1878, to Frances Schneider, a native of Evansville, Ind., born May 16, 1854. They have two children—Louise Anna, born Oct. 25, 1879, and F. Julia, Aug. 15, 1881. He was Assessor of Carmi Township in 1881. He belongs to the Lutheran church. He is Past Chancellor of Carmi Lodge, No. 82, K. of P. In August, 1882, he joined Carmi Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F. and is holding the office of Treasurer.

Frank J. Foster, M. D., physician and druggist, Carmi, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, the son of Archie G. and Margaret (Patterson) Foster, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of the vicinity of Lexington, Ky. He was raised on a farm, attended common and high schools, and finally graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1854, when he located in Bartholomew County, Ind., and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. In 1860 he removed to Enfield, this county, and in 1862 to Carmi, where he has since resided. Since that date he has been U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon, excepting the year and a half he was in the army. He was mustered into the United States service in March, 1864, as Assistant Surgeon to the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, and mustered out in September, 1865. Most of this period he was in charge of the surgical department of the hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. In 1855 Dr. Foster married Miss Mary, daughter of Matthew and Charity Kelley, father a native of Virginia and mother of Pennsylvania. Their children are—C. Belle, who married Prof. H. L. Arnold, now a teacher of the graded school at Belmont, Wabash Co., Ill.; Louis M. and Daisy Deane. In 1856 the Doctor made a trip out into the wilds of Kansas, where he had some hair-breadth escapes from the Indians and border ruffians. Glad was he to find himself safe among civilized people once more. Dr. Foster is a useful man to the public, as he takes a lively interest in educational and other public affairs. He has been a member of the Carmi School Board, of which he was Chairman three years. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., in which he was acting Master of a lodge in Indiana for some time; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. For five consecutive years he has been a Supervisor of Carmi Township, and would have been continued in the office longer had he consented. He was Chairman of the board two or three years. His present drug store in Carmi, on the west side of Church street and a little north of Main, he opened in 1873.

Detrich Freibergen was born in the State of Baden, Germany, July 2, 1829. He came to America Jan. 15, 1855, landing in New Orleans. He was fifty-two days on the ocean, on the sailing vessel Udit. He took a steamer at New Orleans for Cairo, Ill., and went from there by rail to St. Louis, Mo. He remained in St. Louis only two weeks, when he went to St. Clair County, Ill. He worked on a farm there by the month four years, and then rented a farm and worked for himself two years. He then bought ninety acres (seventy prairie and twenty timber) in Washington County, Ill., and carried on farming there eight years, when he sold out and came to White County, and bought 400 acres of Mr. Graham, on section 3, township 5, range 9. He then went to work repairing, spent nearly \$8,000 in buildings, and has now a fine, large, two-story frame house, good barn and granary, and all the conveniences necessary to make life comfortable. He was married in St. Clair County, Jan. 15, 1858, to Christina Keim, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born May 8, 1833. They have five children—Jacob, born May 17, 1860; Philip, Feb. 20, 1864; Catherine, Feb. 27, 1866; Louisa, Oct. 12, 1869; Henry, Jan. 16, 1871. They are members of the German Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

D. W. Gardner, son of N. and Mary Gardner, was born in Ohio, May 15, 1823. His father was born in New York about 1780, and his mother was a native of Virginia. They were married in 1806, and had thirteen children, D. W. being the twelfth. He lived in Ohio about thirty-five years, and then came to Illinois; from here went to Missouri, and remained eighteen months, then came back to Illinois, then to Ohio, and in 1863 returned to Grayville, Ill., and lived four years. In 1872 he came to Carmi, where he has since resided. He was a pilot on the Ohio, Mississippi and Red rivers for about twenty-three years. Since coming to Carmi he has had a grocery, and kept a hotel most of the time. He was married April 9, 1848, to Levina Waterfield. They have two children—William, born Oct. 15, 1849, and Elizabeth, May 1, 1851, now the wife of John Stewart. Mr. Gardner is a member of Lodge No. 200, A. F. & A. M., Grayville, and Vespar Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., Neville, O. He voted for James K. Polk, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

E. W. Gaston was born in White County, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825. He was a son of Elihu Gaston, who came from Kentucky to Galatin County in 1814, and moved to White County in 1824,

where he died in 1834 at the age of thirty-six. Mr. Gaston's boyhood and most of his manhood years were spent upon a farm. In 1851 he purchased the ferry track at New Haven. This ferry Mr. Gaston established and ran five years himself. Here he made quite a start in this world's goods. In 1856 he went to try his fortune in Iowa, where he invested in lands, which afterward proved to have spurious titles. This discouragement of course made the West a dismal place for him. So the same year he sought his native land. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served his country over three and a half years; was never wounded or taken prisoner, though he had the misfortune to be a hospital patient about six weeks in all. He was on the Grearson raid from Memphis to Baton Rouge, the battles at Lagrange, Tenn., and Corinth, besides many other hard-fought engagements. He held the position of Orderly Sergeant from his enlistment to his discharge, which was in November, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. After his return from the army he pursued the avocation of farming till 1875, when he came to Carmi, where he still resides. In November, 1879, he was elected Treasurer of White County. In 1881 he engaged in the furniture business, which he is still pursuing. Mr. Gaston was married in 1847, to Jane Stewart. She died in 1855, leaving a family of three children—John L., Amelia (now Mrs. Crowder), and Barbara (now Mrs. Turner). In 1856 Mr. Gaston was married to Mrs. Ruth Slocum. By this union there are three children—Jennie, married Mr. Chas. E. Parker; Katie and Della, who reside with their father. Mrs. Gaston died in December, 1878. Mr. Gaston was again married in May, 1880, to Mrs. Samuel Dagley. Her maiden name was Lucinda Hannah. Mr. Gaston is a member of the Order of Freemasons, and is a sound Democrat.

Charles Gidcumb was born in Butler County, Ky., Dec. 13, 1848. He came to White County, Ill., in 1856, and has made this county his home to the present time. He was married March 26, 1872, to Lucinda Smith, a native of Tennessee, born May 6, 1850. They are the parents of six children—Alonzo, born January, 1873; Mary, born in 1875; Charles Josephus, born in 1877; he and Alonzo were both killed by a runaway team in September, 1877; William, born in 1878; Shuman, in 1880; and an infant, born Aug. 23, 1882. Mr. Gidcumb has forty acres of good land on section 12. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, is a Democrat.

Dan. H. Graham was born two and a half miles northwest of Carmi, on the old homestead, Oct. 15, 1848. His father, Nathaniel P. Graham, came with his parents to this county from Kentucky in 1817, when he was five years old, and resided here till his death, April 23, 1870. His mother, Susannah Fraser, was born in North Carolina, in 1817, and came to this county with her parents in 1818. They were married April 27, 1834, and to them were born four sons and five daughters, Dan being the third son. His youthful days were spent in attending the district school in winter, and tilling the soil in summer. At the age of sixteen it was decided that he should not be a mechanic as were his two older brothers, Barton and Thompson, so the next year and a half was spent in a select school taught by Rev. Hughey near Liberty. Oct. 3, 1867, he commenced teaching at the Beck district school, and the next year taught in the Cleveland district in Phillipstown. With the proceeds of these two years he embarked in the livery business in March, 1869, and continued alone till August, when he took in Theo. Parker as a partner. The firm of Parker & Graham continued till February, when Dan bought out Mr. Parker and assumed full control. His father's death made it necessary for him to keep the Central House, which he continued till 1872. Government contracting is one of his specialties, and he is one of the most extensive contractors in Southern Illinois, now having control of over forty routes, making over 3,000 miles to be traveled per week. He has also been engaged in the ice and coal trade, and more recently in agricultural implements. His sales in the latter amounted to over \$50,000 the last season. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is a liberal subscriber to it and to all benevolent institutions. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 82, K. of P., and was also a member of the Good Templars. He was married Nov. 2, 1871, to Florence, eldest daughter of John and Louisa Scott, of Scottsville, Wayne Co., Ill. They have five children—Blanche, Emma, Louise, Willie T., and Kate.

Smiley Graham was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 26, 1807, and when about eleven years of age went to Ohio. In the fall of 1838 he came to Illinois. He owns eighty-three acres of land on sections 29 and 30, Carmi Township. He was married May 14, 1840, to Emily M. Brockett, who was born in Saline County, Ill., in 1816. They have five children—Benjamin B., born June 26, 1844; Elizabeth T., Sept. 14, 1846; John M., Feb.

3, 1849; Mary Jane, May 16, 1852; Maria T., Sept. 18, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican. His son, John M., was married Oct. 4, 1876, to Emma C. Parkhurst, who was born in White County, Nov. 3, 1862. They have two children—Charlie O., born Oct. 13, 1878, and Emma C., born Dec. 23, 1881. He lives with his father, and has charge of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. John Graham are also members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Gravett was born in Sussex County, England, April 13, 1829. In the spring of 1852 he came to America, landing in New York, and came to Grayville, Ill., that same spring, where he lived till the spring of 1882. He has been farming most of the time since coming here, though for the past eighteen years he has been principally engaged in the lumber business, in which he still continues in Carmi, Ill. He was married February, 1853, to Ellen Johnson, also a native of Sussex County, England, born June 5, 1833. They have eight children—John P., born in 1854; Sada S., in 1856; Alice C., in 1860; Hugh H., in 1863; Eunice W., 1868; Allen W., 1870; Edmund J., 1873; Nellie F., 1875. He is a member of the Disciples church, and of the Grayville lodge.

John B. Grow was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1, 1845, and lived there till he was ten years old. He then went to Indianapolis and lived a year; then to Terre Haute, Ind., and lived a year; then to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained till the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company A, Third Missouri Infantry, and served three years. It was General Siegel's first regiment and was under his command till his removal to Virginia. They were then in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Sherman. His term expired after the surrender of Atlanta, and he was discharged and returned to St. Louis, and worked at the trade of painting till 1870, when he came to White County and lived at Marshall's Ferry eight years. In 1878 he came to Carmi, where he is still working at his trade. He was married Jan. 26, 1872, to Ellen Miller, who was born in Carmi in November, 1856. They have three children—William F., born Aug. 9, 1874; Myrtle A., Sept. 6, 1877; Harry G., June 25, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Grow are both members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Alfred Hadden was born in Kentucky, Oct. 28, 1811, and came to White County, Ill., in 1817, where he has made his home to the present time. He has always been a farmer, and now owns

eighty acres of good land on section 1, Carmi Township. He was married in June, 1836, to Peggie Null. She died in 1841, leaving one child—John Hadden. In 1842 he married Mrs. Lyda Williams. By this union there is one daughter—Mary, now Mrs. Leonard Ross. Mrs. Hadden died in 1847. In 1848 Mr. Hadden married Mrs. Jane Jones. They were the parents of four children—Thomas J., Susie, now Mrs. Jacob Pruther; Alfred G. and Sarah J. (twins), the latter the wife of David Barton. Mr. Hadden was again bereaved by the loss of his wife, and in January, 1875, married for the fourth time. His wife was Mrs. Rhoda Jane Hosier. They have no children. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

John Haffa, Jr., born Jan. 17, 1858, in the eastern part of Holland, is a son of John and Agnes (Plunc) Haffa. In November, 1864, his parents with their family came to the United States, and settled in White County, Ill. His father is a plasterer or brick mason, and resides in Carmi. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. John Haffa, Jr., is the youngest of the family. July 4, 1874, he went to Evansville, where he attended the commercial school. On the 8th day of July, 1875, he clerked in a grocery store, and remained there six years. In November, 1881, he returned to Carmi, and opened his present place of business, on the corner of Smith and First streets. He has a fine grocery store and carries a full and select stock of goods, giving the business his personal attention.

George W. Harrison was born in Tennessee in 1837. He was a son of Joseph Harrison, a native of South Carolina, and spent his days principally in Tennessee, where he died in 1851. G. W. Harrison became a citizen of White County in 1857, at about the age of eighteen. He began the milling business in Carmi and followed it continually till March, 1882. When Mr. Harrison quit the milling business, he went into the grocery business with his present partner, I. H. Boyer. They have a fine store and are doing indeed a pleasant business. Mr. Harrison was married in 1864 to Amanda J. White, a native of this county. They have one daughter—Ollie, now fourteen years of age. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

F. E. Hay was born in January, 1831, in White County, Ill., a son of Daniel Hay. He received his early education in this county, and in 1851-'52 attended Franklin College, near Nashville, Tenn. After leaving college he was admitted as partner with his

brother, W. S. Hay, who was at that time living in Carmi, extensively engaged in merchandising, including packing and shipping pork, handling and shipping a great deal of produce down the river, and also doing a large business in dry goods and groceries. He continued in this business till his brother's death, in January, 1856. After settling up their business and the estate of his brother (which occupied nearly three years) he engaged in the dry goods business with his brother-in-law, J. R. Webb. They continued in that business till 1872 when they disposed of their goods and opened a bank, using the old firm name. This business we find to be on a solid footing, and very successful under the judicious management of Mr. Hay, Mr. Webb spending most of his time in Louisville, Ky. Their bank is not only secured by the unshaken confidence of the people in its proprietors, but by over a thousand acres of choice lands, a great deal of town property, and plenty of cash capital alway on hand. They pay the Government a tax upon over a \$100,000 of annual deposits. Mr. Hay was married in 1854 to Miss Martha L. Webb, a daughter of E. B. Webb, a pioneer of this county, and a prominent politician, being a special friend of Lincoln and his associates. In 1871 Mr. Hay was elected by the Democratic party, without opposition, to the honored position of Legislator, it being the first Legislature under the new State Constitution.

Thomas W. Hay, insurance agent, Carmi, was born in Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., April 12, 1829, a son of James S. and Mary (Wand) Hay, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. James S. died in December, 1834, and Mrs. Hay, about 1840, married Nicholas Gautier. Then the family spent three or four years upon a farm, and returned to town, where Thomas W. attended school—a portion of the time the high school. In 1845 the family moved to Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., where the subject of this sketch followed carpentering, taught school and traveled some. Sept. 11, 1855, Mr. Hay married Miss Mary C. Coombs, who was born in Nelson County, Ky., April 12, 1831, a daughter of Eden L. and Susan (Thompson) Coombs. The following winter Mr. Hay taught school, and Aug. 7, 1856, he arrived in Carmi, where he still resides. Here he first began as a clerk in the dry-goods store of George Patrick. In May, 1858, he formed a partnership with B. L. Patrick in general merchandising, which was continued until January, 1866, when he sold out. He commenced business independently in April, 1868, in general mer-

chandising, at No. 16 Main street, East Carmi; but in August, 1872, he moved into West Carmi, where he closed business Feb. 6, 1874; and since that time he has been an insurance agent, in which capacity he gives general satisfaction. He has been Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and is the oldest resident Township School Treasurer in White County, having now held that office uninterruptedly since 1865. He has also been presiding officer of four different lodges in Carmi which he has aided in organizing—Masonic, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. In politics he is a zealous Republican.

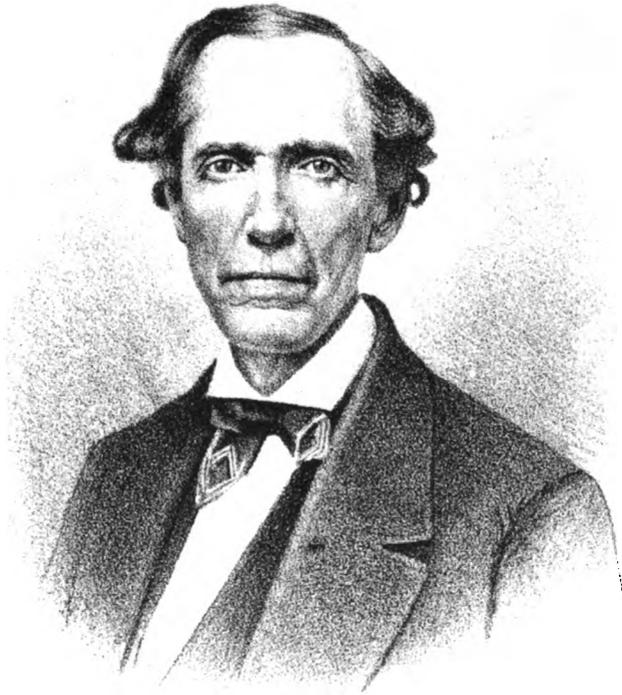
Jan. 8, 1871, Mrs. Hay died, leaving six children, one of whom died three days afterward; namely, Clarence B. The other children were—James E., Amanthis E., Charles H., Eva T. (who died Oct. 26, 1882), and Thomas W., Jr. March 30, 1873, Mr. Hay married Mrs. Frances Leeds, daughter of John A. and Aurelia (Watters) Morgan, at Mount Carmel, Ill. She is a member of the Christian church. Of the six children left of Mr. Hay's father's family only two are now living—T. W. and Mrs. Ann T. Talbutt, the latter also a resident of Carmi, whose sketch appears more in full elsewhere.

W. S. Hay, deceased, was born in Butler County, Ky., Feb. 18, 1812. He was a son of Daniel Hay, who brought his family to this county when his children were quite small. *W. S. Hay* was raised upon a farm and received a common-school education. At the age of twelve he began carrying the mail between Carmi and Shawneetown, on horseback, a distance of thirty-five miles; this position he filled as punctually as ever a boy did any work, and won for himself when a mere boy a reputation through life. After carrying the mail several years on horseback he drove the stage over the same route. He opened a dry-goods store in New Haven when he was comparatively a young man. From New Haven he came to Carmi and engaged in the dry-goods business, together with pork packing and shipping. This he was engaged in some fifteen years, till the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1856. In the year 1852 he built the Hay Block, which stands as a monument to his industry. Mr. Hay was married Aug. 21, 1851, to Mrs. Anna Gautier, wife of Ettinne Gautier, who died May 7, 1845. She married Mr. Gautier July 16, 1840. Mrs. Hay was a daughter of James S. and Mary (Wand) Hay, the father a Kentuckian by birth, the mother a native of Virginia. Mrs. Hay was born May 7, 1825, in Russellville, Ky. On the 1st

of May, 1864, Mrs. Hay married W. H. Talbutt, of Kentucky. He was by avocation a farmer, but engaged in the hardware business in Owensboro, Ky., about four years previous to his death, which occurred March 30, 1876. Mrs. Hay's son, William D. Hay, is now twenty-eight years of age. Is single and makes his home with his mother. Jessie Talbutt is sixteen years of age and is the comfort of her mother.

Philip Higdon, retired harness-maker and saddler, was born near Baltimore, Md. When he was six months old his father moved to Bullitt County, Ky., and Philip lived there till he was nineteen, when he commenced to work on a flat-boat. He learned to be a pilot and piloted flat-boats and steamboats from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans till 1834, when he had the yellow fever. After that he could not sit up nights and so had to change his business. He bound himself out to H. J. Craycroft, Mt. Washington, Ky., to learn the saddler and harness-maker's trade. After learning his trade he went to Bardstown, Ky., and worked a year for J. A. Obian. He carried on the saddler's business for Benjamin Doon & Son, of Bardstown, seven years. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and worked five years for Charles Prall. He then went to Shelby County, Ky., and carried on the saddler and general merchandising business till 1861. Being a Union man he had to leave that part of the country, and went to Louisville and remained till the war was over. He then returned to his farm in Shelby County, but remained only a year; went to Hancock, near Logansport, Ky., and bought what was known as the William Bush farm, paying \$13,500 for it, but lost the whole as the deed was invalid. He then moved to Union County, Ky., near Caseyville, where he lived two years and then came to Carmi, where he still resides.

James Bradford Hinde was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1815. When he was still very young, his father, Rev. Thos. S. Hinde, removed to Newport, Ky., where our subject's boyhood was spent. His father came to Illinois in an early day and laid out the town of Mt. Carmel. James B. finished his education at Augusta College, Ohio, graduating from the law department. He was Clerk of the Circuit at Columbus, O. He did not take up the practice of law until his removal to Mt. Carmel, about the year 1830. He afterward accepted a position as Cashier of the bank at Mt. Carmel, which he held till 1842. The bank was suspended in that year, and he then filled the position of Teller of a bank at Galena. After a year spent here he went into the commission business at



Truly Yours
J. H. Nims



**Col. Everton J. Conger, who captured Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes
Booth. See Page 317**

New Orleans. Failing in this occupation, he took the position of Deputy Clerk of Jefferson County, Ill., where he remained till 1847. In that year he enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, in Company A, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, remaining till the end of the war. His health was seriously and permanently injured from this exposure. On his return he resumed again the practice of law at Albion. In 1852 he removed to Grayville, and in 1856 was elected Circuit Clerk in White County, which office he held twelve years. Failing health compelled him to retire from public life, and Dec. 6, 1876, he died at his home in Carmi. He was a man who had many warm friends, and a large circle of acquaintances in the different communities in which he lived. He was gifted with rare powers of intellect, commanding at once the respect and attention of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Hinde was married Jan. 7, 1840, at Grayville, White County, to Miss Edith A. Weed, daughter of Hugh N. and Sarah Weed, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Major Charles Houghteling was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1819. He was a son of Isaac Houghteling, a native of New York, a miller by trade. His death occurred in Illinois in 1849. His mother is living in Lenawee County, Mich., aged eighty-four years. Charles made his home with his father till 1843, when he came to Illinois, locating first in Fulton County, where he lived till 1845, engaged in manufacturing wagons and carriages. From here he moved to Ottawa, La Salle County, where he remained till 1846, when he enlisted in Company I, First Illinois Infantry, in the Mexican war. Remained in Mexico till near the close of the war, making about two years, serving one year over time. He held the position of private soldier, and did mechanical work when needed. Participated in the battle of Buena Vista. He returned to Ottawa in 1848, where he worked at his trade till the war of the Rebellion broke out, when he caught the scent of battle, and at once organized a battery of artillery and went onto the field as their Captain in April, 1861. After the battle of Stone River, he was promoted to the honored position of Major of artillery, and during the march with Sherman to the sea he was promoted to the position of Colonel. After the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 1865, he was promoted to the position of brevet Brigadier-General. After the battle of Stone River he was placed in chief command of the battery, where he served ten months. In April, 1864, he was placed in command of artillery

brigade Fourteenth Army Corps; participated in all the battles of that corps till the end of the war, which were hot, decisive and numerous. Again he returned to Ottawa, and remained till 1866, when he came to Southern Illinois; stopped at Ashley about five years, thence to Nashville, Ill., and stopped two years; thence to Cairo and stopped only one year. In May, 1874, he became a citizen of White County, where we find him filling the honored position of Postmaster, to which position he was appointed April 15, 1882. The Major was married in 1848 to Miss Fanny Ann Forbes, who is still living. They have two sons and four daughters. The Major is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Freemasons and Knight Templars.

Benjamin F. Howell was born in Adams County, Penn., June 27, 1826, and resided there till the fall of 1861, when he came to Carmi, White Co., Ill. He lived in Carmi two years and then rented a farm for six years. Afterward bought eighty acres on section 21, and eighty on section 22. He was married in 1848 to *Mary Jacobs*, a native of Germany. They have nine children—*Mary*, *Anna*, *Alice*, *Hetta*, *Benjamin*, *Charles*, *Elmer*, *Willie* and *Franklin*. Mr. Howell votes the Democratic ticket.

John Hubele was born in White County, Ill., Aug. 26, 1855. His father, *Philip Hubele*, is a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1852. He landed at New Orleans, and came at once to Grayville, this county; from there to Carmi, where he lived a year and then bought a farm northwest of Carmi, where John was reared. He received his education in the old Graham school-house. In 1881 he came to Carmi, and clerked for his father in a grocery store, and in April, 1882, he bought his father out, and is now doing a good business in the grocery line. He keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries. He was married April 27, 1882, to *Kate Rhienwald*, daughter of John and *Sophie Rhienwald*, who came to America from Germany in 1853. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, May 14, 1860. Mr. Hubele is a Republican in his political views. He is a member of Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., Carmi, Ill. Mrs. Hubele is a member of the German Albright church in Carmi.

George W. Hughes was born in Tennessee, Nov. 27, 1829. He came with his father to Illinois, going first to Gallatin County, where they remained six months, and then came to White County, where he has since resided. His father died in 1866, and his mother in 1872. Mr. Hughes was married July 27, 1854, to Lu-

cinda Ward, a native of Ohio, born July 29, 1837. They have eight children—Francis M., born June 30, 1855; Champ S., Sept. 7, 1857; George B., Jan. 7, 1863; Emmaretta A., Nov. 25, 1865; William E., June 8, 1868; Leroy C., May 9, 1870; Howard M., May 15, 1875; Elmer T., Feb. 17, 1880. Mr. Hughes votes the Democratic ticket. He owns 179 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He resides on section 33, Carmi Township. He has been School Director six years.

William D. Hutchison was born in Posey County, Ind., Jan. 18, 1844. His father was also a native of Indiana. His mother was a native of England, and came to America when quite young. William D. was the oldest of their five children. He was married in April, 1866, to Elizabeth Tarrant, who was born in Kentucky in 1846. They have two children—Charles F., born Nov. 2, 1872, and Ada E., born Aug. 11, 1880. He owns eighty acres of good land on section 5, Carmi Township. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry H. Hust was born in White County, Ill., Feb. 8, 1851. His father, Isaac Hust, was born in Virginia in 1799, and came to White County when twelve years of age. He made this his home with the exception of three years spent in Tennessee, till his death. He died in this county Oct. 22, 1879. His mother was a native of Kentucky, born Feb. 6, 1812, and died in this county in May, 1865. They had a family of four children, Henry H. being the only one living. He lived at home till he was fifteen years of age, when he went to work as a farm hand summers and attended school in Carmi winters, paying his board by assisting a man in his store nights and mornings and Saturdays. This continued two years, and he accepted a position as salesman in a store, which he filled two years. He was then employed as salesman for James Fackney six years. He then engaged in the confectionery business alone a year, when he sold out and bought the ground and built the large livery stable where he is at the present time. He keeps heavy teams for doing heavy hauling, employing one hand. He also has feed for sale. His partner is John Griffin. He was married Dec. 4, 1873, to Susie, daughter of Nathaniel Graham, formerly of White County. They have three children—Clara, aged eight years; Maud, six years, and Viola, eleven months. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and the Knights of Honor.

D. M. Ivey was born in Russell County, Ala., Dec. 19, 1846. His father, William Ivey, was a native of Georgia. His mother,

Anna E. (McDonald) Ivey, was a native of Edgefield District, S. C. They were married in Alabama. To them were born four children, two dying in infancy. William Lafayette was born in 1849 and died in 1861, in Alabama. D. M. went to St. Louis in 1872 and remained till 1875, engaged in a general commission business. In 1875 he came to Carmi, where he has been buying and selling grain. July 1, 1882, he became a partner in the milling business with George L. Staley, under the firm name of George L. Staley & Ivey. He was married Dec. 19, 1872, to Ida Foster, a native of Alabama. She is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis. Mr. Ivey is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Martha Jarrell was born in White County, Ill., March 20, 1834. Her parents, John and Elinor (Gott) Phipps were natives of Kentucky, and came to White County in 1820, where they lived until their deaths. Mr. Phipps died Jan. 15, 1853, and Mrs. Phipps in 1868, leaving eleven children, two boys and nine girls, Martha being the sixth child. She married John C. Jarrell, Jan. 13, 1861. He was born in North Carolina, June 21, 1812, and came to Illinois in 1830. He died Nov. 9, 1878, leaving five children—George H., born Nov. 13, 1861; Eva, Nov. 9, 1863; Florence, Nov. 13, 1865; Bell, June 16, 1868; Mark, Feb. 3, 1872. Mrs. Jarrell has 196 acres of fine land on section 18, Carmi Township. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Richard Jessup, born three miles north of Fairfield, Wayne Co., Ill., July 18, 1823, was a son of James and Margaret (Young) Jessup. His father was a native of England, a woolen manufacturer and weaver by trade, who came to the United States in 1819, and worked at his trade here till his death in 1837. His mother was a native of Kentucky. She lived to care for her family of nine children several years after the death of her husband, her death occurring in 1844. Richard being the oldest child, the great burden of providing for the family fell on him. He was but fourteen years of age when his father died, but he took up the duty of assisting his mother in the care of the younger children manfully, even though it deprived him of an education. After the death of his mother the family of course scattered, but Richard kept a younger brother and sister, not only providing for them a home, but furnishing the means of an education. Mr. Jessup can well be termed one of the finest millwrights and master-mechanics in the State. He is a natural mechanic, never having served an apprenticeship. When a boy he readily acquired the use of tools,

and having a powerful mathematical and calculating mind was soon recognized as a leader among mechanics. He never takes pencil and paper to figure out the lengths, sizes and amount of timber required to construct the largest mill or building of any kind, but can readily plan it in his mind, and has never yet missed a calculation of the slightest matter. His mathematical powers are known far beyond the limits of this State, as he has been called to do work in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indiana. Although fifty-nine years of age he is as active a workman to-day as ever, and as accurate in every respect. The coming winter will find him on a special job. Mr. Jessup was married in 1847, to Mary Jane Wilcox. She died in 1856, leaving three children, two still living—James and William, residing near Springfield, Ohio, bridge-builders by trade. Zebra A. died in 1873, aged nineteen. Mr. Jessup was married in 1858 to Maria Perryman. They have four children—Edith A., John B., Richard A., and Margaret E., aged twenty-one, seventeen, thirteen and ten, respectively. Mr. Jessup is a member of the Order of Freemasons. He has always been a man of great energy, and has by his industry provided well for his declining years. Mrs. Jessup's parents were John and Elizabeth (Henderson) Perryman, natives of Tennessee and Virginia. They came from White County, Tenn., to White County, Ill., in 1824. They had a family of nine children—Mary, Martha, William, Elizabeth, Caroline, Annie, Jane, Maria and Alexander. Mrs. Jessup is the only one living. Mr. Perryman died in 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. His wife died three years later in her sixty-eighth year. They were both members of the Methodist church and died strong in the faith of her doctrines. Their farm is six miles southwest of Carmi, now known as the Sherman farm. In front of the house, which is a fine two-story building, are two yellow spruce pines, planted by Mr. Perryman in 1830, the year of Mrs. Jessup's birth. A fine chestnut grove also stands as a monument of Mr. Perryman's industry, planted the same year. The three youngest children were born on this homestead, and here the father and mother died. Mrs. Jessup is a member of the Presbyterian church, joining that church in 1863.

Samuel R. Jones was born in Posey County, Ind., Nov. 11, 1820. His father, Wilson Jones, was born in Christian County, Ky., Jan. 6, 1793, and went to Posey County, Ind., April 6, 1805, where he resided until his death (which occurred Jan. 6, 1853, it

being his sixtieth birthday), with the exception of five years spent in Wayne County, Ill. His mother was also a native of Kentucky, born in Muhlenburg County, Feb. 25, 1797. They were married March 25, 1815, in Posey County, Ind., and had a family of fifteen children, fourteen of whom lived to man and womanhood. Samuel R. was the fourth child. He was married Aug. 15, 1841, to Mary Barton, a native of Posey County, Ind., born June 10, 1819. They have four children—Mary Jane, now Mrs. John M. Brown; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lewis Shawberger; Benj. F., born Dec. 31, 1850; William R., born Sept. 15, 1853. They are members of the Baptist church. He votes the Republican ticket. He owns 160 acres of good land on section 5, town 5, range 9.

T. M. Kerney was born in Carmi, White County, Ill., Feb. 10, 1841. His father, Thomas Kerney, was a native of Buckley County, W. Va., born March 30, 1802, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1816. His mother, Sarah F. (Webb) Kerney, was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1808. They were married Nov. 24, 1834, and came to White County. When he came to Carmi he engaged in the mercantile business. At that time he was one of the first merchants in the place. He was also an extensive pork shipper, buying in Wayne, Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash and White counties. He continued in this business till 1841, a part of the time in company with Colonel Davidson. He made Carmi his home till his death, June 30, 1879. His wife died Sept. 15, 1873. They have two children living, a son and daughter. The daughter, Mary J., married J. P. Morris, of Ohio, now a resident of Denver, Col., engaged in the railroad and express business. T. W. made his home with his father till the latter's death. He commenced to work for himself when eighteen years of age by clerking, which he followed two years, teaching a term of school in the meantime. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, afterward mounted. He served three years; was discharged July 3, 1865. He was in the various engagements of the regiment. He was detached as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department part of the time, and acted as Sergeant-Major a long time. While in the army he contracted a disease of the eyes that almost resulted in the loss of his sight. They were quite an annoyance for nine years, and the left eye still shows signs of soreness. After his return home he engaged as clerk in connection with farming. This continued till March, 1880, when, in company with J. H. Boyer, he bought an entire

new stock of groceries. They carried on this business together about two years when Mr. Kerney sold out to his partner, and spent the following summer visiting in Kentucky and Denver, Col. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John H. Kronmiller was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 16, 1846, and came to America in 1870, landing in New York. He came at once to Olney, Ill.; he then went to Sumner, Ill., and remained one year, working at the blacksmith's trade. He then went to Mt. Carmel, and worked at his trade six months; then to Olney and worked three months. In 1872 he came to Carmi, where he has been carrying on the smith and wagon work till the present time. He was married June 15, 1872, to Catherine Hooverly, who was born on the ocean while her parents were crossing from Germany in 1853. They have five children—William, Charles, George, Henry and Emma. He belongs to the German Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry Martin was born in County Derry, Ireland, in the spring of 1832, and came to America in June, 1836, landing at Charleston, S. C., and going from there to Chester, S. C., where he lived till Nov. 8, 1853, when he came to White County, where he has been engaged principally in farming. He owns 112 acres of good land on section 19, Carmi Township. He was married Aug. 13, 1857, to Hattie R. Logan, who was born in White County, Jan. 26, 1832. They have six children—John G., born Oct. 5, 1858; Rachel M., March 25, 1861; Gilbert G., Aug. 2, 1863; Hettie Margaret, Feb. 26, 1868; Sarah A., Sept. 23, 1870; Francis W., Aug. 5, 1873. Mr. Martin has a silver medal that was given to his father in memory of another son, James, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in Pueblo, Mexico, on his way with General Scott to take the city of Mexico. It bears a beautiful inscription of the Palmetto State, with the name of James Martin and the Palmetto regiments. Each of the privates received a silver medal, and each officer a gold one for their bravery. Mr. Martin has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Robert D. McCracken was born in New Madrid, Mo., March 31, 1834, where he lived till he was nine years old. His father, James McCracken, was a native of Ireland, and died in New Madrid in 1842. After his father's death Robert went to Johnson County, Ind., where he lived till he was twenty-five years old. In 1859 he went to New Orleans, and remained till 1860, when he

returned to Indiana and enlisted in the First Indiana Cavalry; was Second Lieutenant of Company B. He was in ten regular engagements and forty-one skirmishes. He resigned at Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 15, 1864, having served three years and five months, and returned to Knox County, Ind. He was married Oct. 10, 1867, to Mary Mirick, a native of Gibson County, Ind., born in 1847. She died Feb. 26, 1870. Dec. 15, 1871, he married Ella Mirick, born in 1849. They have three children—Robert, Fred and Ellie. Mr. McCracken is a member of Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Honor. Politically he is a Republican, voting as he shot during the Rebellion.

George M. McHenry, M. D., born about two miles east of Carmi, White Co., Ill., April 15, 1849, is a son of M. G. and Lucinda B. (Stokes) McHenry, natives of Kentucky. His father came to this county when a child and resided here till his death in 1878. His mother is still living, aged seventy-three years. Dr. McHenry remained at home till he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and remained two years. He then returned home and studied medicine with Dr. Stewart two years; then attended a two years' course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., graduating there in 1873. He at once returned to Carmi and engaged in the practice of medicine, in which profession he is very successful. He was married Oct. 15, 1873, to Miss Lone Gile. They have two children—Pearl, aged six years, and Mataline, aged four.

Charles C. Meckel was born in Marburg, Germany, May 26, 1850, and came to America in 1867, landing in New York. He went to Philadelphia and lived six years. Sept. 1, 1873, he enlisted in the Fifth United States Cavalry and served five years. During that time he went from New York to San Francisco, Arizona, Mexico, Texas, Montana, Dakota, Kansas, Indian Territory, etc., fighting the Indians. He was discharged Sept. 1, 1878, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. He went back to Europe and remained with his parents nine months; then came back and lived in Evansville, Ind., nine months, and in 1879 came to Carmi, Ill., where he has since resided. He clerked for F. Beker eighteen months, and for G. Weideman eighteen months. He is now with John Hava. He was married Jan. 28, 1880, to M. Beker. They have no children. Mr. Meckel is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat

James A. Miller was born in White County, Ill., Sept. 23, 1834.

He was a son of Abram C. Miller who emigrated from Kentucky in 1814 with his father when he was but one year of age. Here he made his home till his death, which was in March, 1851. James Miller spent his boyhood days on the farm, and, in fact, till he was about thirty-eight or thirty-nine years of age, when he moved to Carmi and engaged in a private banking business, which avocation we find him successfully engaged in. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. At the expiration of one year he was promoted to the office of Captain. This position he held about one year when he resigned his position and returned home. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and taking of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, besides many other sharp engagements. Mr. Miller is one of the few men who started without help in life and has been eminently successful, and now, besides having an abundance of capital to run his business, he owns several of White County's finest farms, consisting of about 1,000 acres, showing his remarkable business ability as a financier. Mr. Miller was married in October, 1854, to Miss Harriet Stevens who is still living, though in poor health. They have only one child living—Laura, married to George Barns, of Gibson County, Ind.

W. A. Minick, M. D., homeopathist, was born in Blackford County, Ind., Oct. 28, 1853. He was a son of S. C. Minick, a minister in the New Light faith. He died Sept. 11, 1879. Dr. Minick commenced working for himself and supporting his father's family at about the age of seventeen by engaging in school-teaching, which avocation he pursued about nine years. At the same time carried on his medical studies. Dr. Minick studied medicine under the instructions of his brother, J. M. Minick. He attended lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated in the spring of 1881. He commenced the practice of medicine in Boonville, Ind., in the spring of 1881, where he practiced about one year, when he came to Carmi and commenced practicing. Dr. Minick was married Sept. 11, 1881, to Miss Bertha G. McKinney, a native of Newburg, Ind. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Thomas Morris was born in Maryland in 1822, where he resided till 1846, when he removed to Missouri and lived two years; then went to Posey County, Ind., and remained till 1872, when he came to White County, going first to Grayville where he lived nine years. In 1882 he bought forty acres on section 16, where he now resides.

He has always been engaged in farming. He was married Feb. 12, 1853, to Nancy E. Burrell, a native of White County, born Nov. 30, 1835. They are the parents of six children, five living—William, born Jan. 13, 1855; Mary E., May 7, 1857; Thomas and Edward, Dec. 1, 1859 (Edward died Sept. 27, 1860); Nancy, Dec. 9, 1861; Emily, Jan. 3, 1864. Their children were all born in Posey County, Ind. Mrs. Morris's father, Joseph Burrell, was born in Evansville, Vanderburg Co., Ind., March 27, 1807, and came to what is now White County, Ill., in 1811, when there were no counties here. Illinois was a Territory at that time; was not admitted to the Union as a State till six years later. He is one of the pioneers of White County, and has continued to make it his home, with the exception of one year spent in Indiana, to the present time. At the time he came here buffalo, deer, elk and Indians were plenty. He once killed five deer before breakfast. He was married in 1833 to Polly Ann Wright, a native of White County, born in 1820. She died in 1867 leaving one child—Polly, now Mrs. Thomas Morris. He then married Sarah Robinson, who died. He was married a third time to Mary Reynolds. She died, and he was married to Mary Ruford. She died, and a fifth time he was married. His wife died about ten years ago.

Cree Nutter, M. D., was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., July 20, 1847. He was a son of Christopher Nutter, a farmer by occupation, who died about the year 1855. Cree remained with his mother till 1861, when he went to Weston and engaged as clerk in a confectionery store. He was there about a year when he was called home on account of the death of his mother. In 1862 he tried to enlist in the army, but was refused on account of his small stature and tender years. He then went to West Union, W. Va., where he clerked about a year in a dry-goods and grocery store; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged as cabin watchman on a steamboat; remained about six months, and then went to Glendale and clerked for J. G. Hanmann. His employer going to Weston, he accompanied him, and after a short time went to work for his old employer, Phinston; remained with him a year. By this time he had about \$500, and in 1864 he opened a store in Glendale, W. Va., and remained about six months when he was driven away by the army, and went to Central Station, W. Va., and worked in a store. He then returned home, then went above Nashville and joined Martin's scouts and was captured by the

rebels, by his horse making a misstep and falling; was in their custody only a few hours. In 1865 he went to Janelew, W. Va., and opened a store and remained about a year when he sold out and went to Fort Ellsworth, Kas.; crossed the plains to Fort Union, N. M., in the capacity of assistant teamster. While crossing they had several encounters with the Indians; he was wounded three times by them. At Las Vegas he took charge of the train and herd and went to Fort Bascom and wintered the herd; then re-crossed the plains with a new train, and the spring of 1867 found him back at Fort Ellsworth. From there he went to Hannibal, Mo., and clerked two years. While there he commenced the study of medicine. In 1869 he went to West Virginia and studied medicine a time and then went back to Hannibal and clerked for his old employer about a year. He then engaged as partner in the grocery business in the firm of Anderson, Moore & Co. In about a year he sold out and clerked in a grocery about three months when he formed a partnership in the grocery business with Mr. Bowles under the firm name of Bowles & Nutter, with whom he remained about six months. He then purchased some town property, and soon traded it for wagons and horses, which he afterward traded for 160 acres of Missouri land; this he traded again for a drove of thirteen mules, which he sold in St. Louis and returned to Janelew, W. Va., and engaged in the study and practice of medicine about two years, when he opened a store and ran it about a year. The following year he read medicine under Dr. Hall. In 1873 he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. In 1874 he graduated from the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. From here he went to St. Louis, Mo., and opened an office on 15th street, and attended lectures in connection with his practice. In 1875 he came to White County and located at Hawthorn. He built an office and began a practice, but the freshets destroying the crops made collecting hard, and he engaged in shipping horses to St. Louis for a short time. In 1876 he came to Carmi and purchased the lot where he now resides on Second street, and practiced a year. In 1877 he bought a drug store across the railroad track. In 1878 he bought an addition to his lot and built a fine residence. The same year he bought the Fackney storehouse which he rents. He owns six lots where he lives and several lots beyond the railroad track. He has had a regular practice since coming to Carmi. He was married July 5, 1877, to Lucy M., a daughter of John R. Jones of this city. They have one child—John R., now two years

old. He is the oldest member of the Knights of Pythias in Carmi; has also been a Mason eleven years. One brother is a member of the Legislature in California, one is a farmer in West Virginia, and a sister is the wife of a farmer in the latter State.

W. A. Odell was born in West Virginia, Feb. 4, 1813. He was a son of Henry Odell, a native of Virginia, who started with his family in 1815 to move to Kentucky, but died near New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., aged about thirty-two. The family went on to Kentucky and remained there as a family about thirteen years when his mother married Edward Greene. She died in 1841, aged forty-nine years. *W. A. Odell* left home when about fifteen, and went to Bloomington, Ind., where he hired out as a farm hand in a tobacco field and barn for two years. He then procured a small piece of land, and went to work for himself; kept on till he owned 160 acres. He made Indiana his home until 1848, when he moved to Northern Illinois and remained two years. From there he went to Council Bluffs, Ia., where Mrs. Odell died, June 25, 1851. She was *Mary Ann Inglehart*, a native of Maryland. Their children are—*Frances*, born March 31, 1838, married *Irvin Summers* in 1858, a farmer of Indiana. They have seven children and three grandchildren. *Margaret Ellen* was born Sept. 17, 1840, and married in 1860 to *Robert Ruston*, a miller in Evansville; *Vashti Jane*, born Jan. 21, 1843, and married in 1863, *L. C. Pace*, a lawyer of Lincoln Neb.; *Isaac Henry*, born May 20, 1845, was married in New Orleans in 1874, to *Minnie Nugent*. She died in about a year, and in 1880 he married *Anna Inglehart*, a resident of Chicago. He is in the insurance business in Evansville. *James W.* was born Jan. 17, 1847, and is still a bachelor, a contractor of street repairs and bridge-building. After the death of his wife *Mr. Odell* returned to Evansville, Ind. He sent two of his children to the school in Newburg, and the others to the Evansville school, and then went to California and remained seven years engaged in mining and ranching. He returned to Evansville and lived about a year, and then came to White County, Ill., and bought a farm. He was married Sept. 16, 1861, to *America Anderson*. They have one son, *William H.*, born March 18, 1863. He is in pursuit of a musical education; is attending *Dana's Musical Institute* at Warren, O. *Mr. Odell* lived on his farm till 1874, and then moved into Carmi, where he still makes his home, enjoying the fruits of his labors. He has been a member of the Southern Methodist church for the past fifty years.

J. H. Parkhurst was born seven miles southwest of Carmi, White County, Ill., Nov. 7, 1844. He has always been a miller, learning the trade when quite young. He has been with Malone & Bozeman for a year. He was married in June, 1868, to Mary E. Huff, born June 17, 1845. They have four children—Flora I., born Aug. 23, 1869; Emma J., March 27, 1873; Sarah F., April 7, 1876; Ella R., March 30, 1879. Politically Mr. Parkhurst is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Pfister was born in France, March 18, 1841, and came to America in 1852, landing at New Orleans, Dec. 30. He remained there sixteen days, but being desirous of an education he went to school while there. His father then moved to Posey County, Ind., where Joseph remained till he was twenty-two years old. His father died in New Harmony, Ind., July 23, 1876; his mother near Evansville, Sept. 16, 1881. Mr. Pfister enlisted in the late war, July 18, 1862, in Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Captain Carson, Colonel Maringer. He served three years; enlisted as private and served eight months, and was then detailed as teamster, which position he held till discharged, which was at Solsburg, N. C.; was mustered out at Indianapolis. He was married Nov. 13, 1866, to Caroline Barth, a native of Germany, born March 19, 1844. They are the parents of five children—Larey, Francis, Mary, Rosa, and Iona. He has 330 acres of fine, well-improved land. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic church.

W. H. Phipps was born near Carmi, White Co., Ill., in 1840, and has resided there all his life. His father, John Phipps, emigrated from Russellville, Ky., to Illinois in 1820, and settled on a farm about eight miles southwest of Carmi. His wife's maiden name was Eleanor Gott. They were married in 1819. The subject of this sketch obtained a very scanty education previous to the advent of free schools, by attending the old-time subscription schools, not exceeding three years. He served in the war of the Rebellion for about one year, as a member of the Regimental Band of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, enlisting at Birds Point, Mo., July 15, 1861, and was honorably discharged at Savannah, Tenn., March 21, 1862, under a general order from the War Department, ordering the discharge of all regimental bands in the volunteer service. He was elected City Clerk of the city of Carmi, at the regular election in the spring of 1873, and has been re-elected to said office four times in succession, having held the

office for a period of over nine years. He has also served the public as Collector of Taxes for the town of Carmi for the last six years, and has also filled responsible positions in the offices of the county clerk and county treasurer, for the past eleven years. He was married to Priscilla A. Patrick, of Carmi, August 2, 1860. She died May 18, 1865, leaving no children. He again married, Mrs. Margaret Young, in the year 1872, who died in June, 1874. He was married to his present wife, who was Mrs. Mary E. Tilee, in November, 1874.

John G. Powell, deceased, was born in Indian Creek Township, White Co., Ill., on his father's farm. His father, Daniel Powell, was a native of Kentucky, and was engaged in farming and trading in stock. He moved to Carmi in 1871 and made it his home till his death. John G. made his home with his father. When he was twenty-one he was taken into partnership with his father in the pork and stock business. This continued five years, and then he carried on business in the same line alone. When he was twenty-three (in 1856) he was elected Sheriff of White County; served two years and then commenced trading in horses, buying them and taking them South. In 1858 he was elected Representative to the Illinois Legislature, and in 1860 was re-elected Sheriff. At the breaking out of the war he moved on to a farm east of Carmi and remained two years. He then moved back to Carmi and was elected County Clerk in 1865; served four years and was re-elected; had served only two years of his second term when he was taken sick with consumption and died Oct. 28, 1871. He was married July 23, 1861, to Sarah E., a daughter of James Hinde. Mr. Powell left a family of three children—John G., a namesake of his father; Eledith, and Bradford, ages sixteen, fourteen and eleven. Mrs. Powell's father, James Hinde, was a native of Kentucky, but moved to Carmi in an early day. He died Nov. 28, 1877.

Ferdinand Preher was born in South Germany, Grosse Umstradt, June 28, 1840; came to America in 1859, landing in New York City, Oct. 13. He spent a short time in New York in a trunk factory, when he moved to Evansville, Ind., where he worked at odd jobs till the breaking out of the war. He enlisted June 26, 1861, in the First Indiana Battery; served his country three years, two months and a half; was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862, receiving a fracture of left arm by a gun-shot; was off duty by it three months. He then returned to the army

and remained till his company was mustered out. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and the Red River Expedition. He became a citizen of Carmi, White County, April, 1869, and set up a marble shop and has been successfully running the business ever since. This trade he learned partly with his father in Germany. He has orders commanding the price of \$1,000; has in his employ the finest skilled workmen he can find. Mr. Preher was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Weiskaff. They have five children living, besides a nephew whose home is with him.

James Pryor was born Nov. 28, 1825, in Tennessee. He came to this county with his parents in 1829. His father first lived in Big Prairie seven years, then in Herald's Prairie Township twenty years, and finally with his son in Carmi Township, where he died in 1879, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Pryor was married in January, 1843, to Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Big Prairie, White County, Feb. 1, 1825. They have seven children—Tabitha, George, Thomas, Robert, John, Ellen and Charles. Religiously the family are Methodists. Mr. Pryor votes the Republican ticket. He owns eighty acres of good land on section 20, Carmi Township. He enlisted during the late war, in 1862, in Company D, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months; was discharged at Keokuk, Ia., in 1863.

William Randolph, born in White County, Ill., June 11, 1842, is a son of Thomas Randolph, who was born in Big Prairie, White County, in 1814, and is perhaps the oldest native resident of the county. His father, Thomas Randolph, was a native of Kentucky, and came to White County, where he died over sixty years ago. When he first came to this county he had to cut a tree and dig out a canoe, and paddle it up the Wabash to Vincennes to get corn to plant his first crops. Thomas, Jr., is living near Centerville, Burnt Prairie Township. William is the eldest of five children. He was educated in a little pole school-house, eight miles north of Carmi. He followed farming for about thirty years; is also a builder and contractor. For the past year he has been in the lumber and machinery business in Carmi. March 1, 1865, he was married to Sarah Williams, who was born in this county, March 10, 1844. They have one child—Suma, born Aug. 14, 1867. Mr. Randolph owns 236 acres of good land, 156 on sections 6 and 7, Phillips Township, and eighty acres on section 12, Burnt Prairie Township.

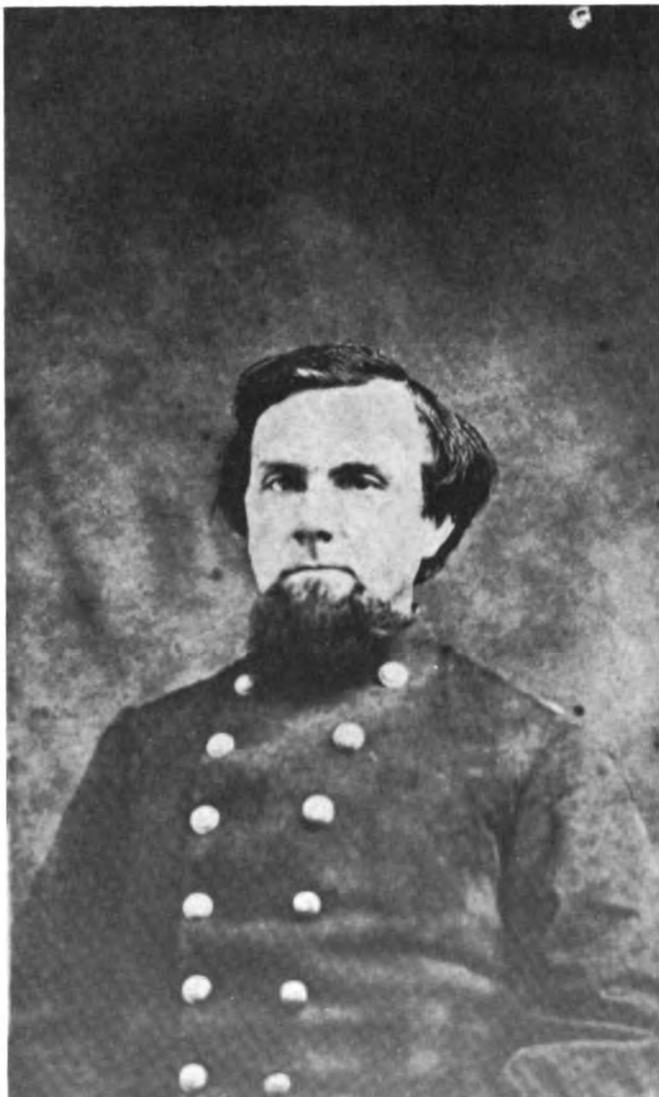
Lewis Reab was born in Germany, May 8, 1843, and is a son of Ludwick, or Louis, and Sophia (Konchman) Reab, who came to America in 1853. His mother died in 1863, and his father, Jan. 22, 1873. Both are buried in cemetery of the German Methodist church of Carmi Township. Mr. Reab was married March 18, 1872, to Celia Mour, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have four children—Mollie, born in 1874; Caroline, in 1877; Lizzie, in September, 1878; Sophia, Jan. 9, 1881. They are members of the German Methodist church. He votes the Democratic ticket. He owns 200 acres of fine, well-improved land on section 2, Carmi Township.

Henry Rettig was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 27, 1842. His father, John Rettig, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1816, and when sixteen years old came to America, and in 1842 moved to German Township, Vanderburg Co., Ind., where he is still living. His mother, Elizabeth (Flick) Rettig, was born in Hesse, Germany, and came to America when eleven years old. They have six children, Henry being the eldest. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and worked three years in a plow factory in Evansville, Ind. In the latter part of 1864 he set up a shop in German Township, where he remained till 1874, when he came to Carmi, where he has since resided, and has a shop of his own. He was married Nov. 4, 1865, to Elizabeth Berling, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born Aug. 9, 1842. They have seven children—John, Louisa, Jacob, Catherine, Malu, Anna, Matilda. Politically Mr. Rettig is a Democrat.

Will S. Rice, son of T. W. and Elizabeth (Hudson) Rice, was born in White County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1857. His father was a native of White County, Ill., and his mother of Daviess County, Ky. They have three children—Rosa, Cornelia and Will S. His father still resides in Carmi, and is engaged as traveling salesman for the Olney Marble Works, and for pianos and organs for W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill. Will S. was married Aug. 24, 1881, to Rose M. Vanter, born in Lawrence County, Ill., July 3, 1856. They have one child—Pearl, born Feb. 27, 1882. Mr. Rice is politically a Republican. Mrs. Rice's father is a native of Ohio, and her mother was of Scotch descent. Her mother died in 1879, in Sumner, Lawrence Co., Ill., where her father still resides. She has three sisters—Mary, now Mrs. Goechman; Hattie, living with her father, and Amig, wife of Hamilton Combs, a lumber merchant of Sumner.



A. Powell



Col. John M. Crebs, Civil War veteran, educator, attorney, member of Congress from 1869 to 1873. See Page 318.

D. K. Rickenbach was born in Ohio, Sept. 26, 1855, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Carmi, White Co., Ill. He was engaged in the jewelry business in Carmi for about four years. In the spring of 1880 he bought eighty acres on section 18, Carmi Township, of I. W. Boyle, paying \$40 per acre, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 10, 1878, to Emma Myers, also a native of Ohio, born June 7, 1857. They have one child—Joseph Abram, born Aug. 11, 1882. His father, Abram Rickenbach, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and died in Ohio in 1858. His mother, also a native of Pennsylvania, died in Ohio in 1861. They were the parents of three children, two girls and one boy, D. K. being the second child. In his political views Mr. Rickenbach is a Republican.

Richard W. Ruckle was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1809. He was a son of Paul Ruckle, a merchant of Baltimore, where he retired from business and died of old age in 1864, at the age of eighty-seven. There was a family of six sons and six daughters, seven of whom are still living. The youngest, Sophia, is now sixty years of age, and the oldest, Samuel, of Saline County, Mo., is ninety, and is a pensioner of the war of 1812. At about the age of twenty-two Richard Ruckle commenced to do for himself by engaging in the manufacture of furniture in Baltimore. He was engaged at this about a year, when he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn., and remained about a year, when he returned home, but in a few weeks went to Cincinnati, O. In about eight or nine months he went to Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., and staid a year and a half. From thence he went to Louisville, Ky.; in about eight months went back to Baltimore, and after a short visit went to Fredericksburg and remained six months. From thence to Jefferson County, Va., and lived one year. In 1840 he became a citizen of Carmi and engaged in the cabinet business which he followed till 1847, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., and enlisted in Company D, Second Tennessee Infantry, in the Mexican war. In one month the war closed and he was discharged. After his return from the army he returned to Carmi and resumed the furniture business, which we still find him engaged in. All his time has been spent in Carmi except when he was in the Rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry; was in the army about one year, when he was discharged on account of sore eyes, which disease he contracted by the exposures of army life. He participated in the taking of Vera Cruz and Cerro

Gordo in the Mexican war. Mr. Ruckle was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Ann Jessup. They have two children—Sophia, now the wife of Charles Miller, of Hillsboro, O.; Mary Ann is single and at home. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John C. Saunders was born in this county Dec. 10, 1846. His parents, Sterling and Eliza Jane Saunders, were from Tennessee, and John C. was an only child. He was raised a farmer, and resides on section 16, Carmi Township. He owns eighty acres, under a good state of cultivation. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Illinois Cavalry, and entered the war of the Rebellion. He participated in several battles; was with Sherman at Atlanta, at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., also at Nashville; was on the Stoneman raid through Georgia when the latter was captured by the Confederate Wheeler. He was mustered out in August, 1865. March 2, 1873, Mr. Saunders married Letitia Thomas, who died leaving one child—Johnnie T., born Nov. 8, 1876. July 31, 1882, he married Emma Orr, a native of Enfield Township.

Frank Schanzle was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in October, 1855, and came to America in June, 1881. He landed in New York, and came West to Cincinnati, O., where he remained three weeks, and then came to Carmi, where he worked at shoe-making for eight months. He now has a shop of his own. His father, Conrad Schanzle, lives in Germany. His mother, Mary (Weideman) Schanzle, died in 1878. He has one brother and sister, Joseph and Mary, still living in Germany. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Louisa Schwaner was born May 1, 1842, in Germany, and came to America in October, 1874, with her adopted parents, Joseph and Catharine Conrad. Her own father died before she was born. They came to White County, Ill., and lived on a farm near Carmi till she was fourteen years old, when her adopted father died. She and adopted mother then came to Carmi, where Louisa remained only two months and then went to Shawneetown and worked out for four years. She then returned to Carmi and lived with her mother five years, when she went to Evansville, Ind., and worked at the milliner's trade and in a shirt factory five years. She was married Oct. 13, 1867, to Robert T. Schwaner, who died Oct. 10, 1881. They lived in Evansville one year after their marriage and then came to Carmi, where she still resides. Her husband had a saloon in Carmi thirteen years. She has had

a restaurant since Oct. 10, 1881. She is a member of the Catholic church.

Harriet M. Shipley was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Aug. 9, 1838. Her father, Henry Cusic, was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Tennessee. They came to Illinois, and settled near Shawneetown in 1837. They were the parents of three children—Harriet, now Mrs. Shipley; Willis B. Cusic, now a resident of White County; Dicy Ann, married Mr. Fields, and died in 1873. Mr. Cusic was reared in the Catholic faith, but was never a very firm believer. He died in 1842. Harriet M. Cusic married William Shipley Feb. 28, 1860, living with him twenty-two years, less two days, when death separated them. He was born May 11, 1811, near Bowling Green, Ky. His father came to Illinois when he was an infant, where he died. Of their seven children six are living—Mary Alice, born Nov. 24, 1860, now Mrs. Wm. Malone; Thomas F., born June 21, 1862; Charles W., April 23, 1864; Margaret C., April 13, 1866; William B., Nov. 8, 1868; Eddie M., born May 5, 1871, died Oct. 25, 1871; Lewis O., born Oct. 23, 1873. Thomas F. was married Jan. 1, 1880, to Effie Williams, and is living at home. They have 400 acres of good, well-improved land. Mrs. Shipley is a member of the Christian church.

J. H. Shipley, deceased, was born in what is known as the Big Wabash bottoms, White County, Ill., Dec. 14, 1841. He was reared on a farm and received the advantages of a country education. After he had grown to be a young man, his father moved to Carmi, and J. H. continued his studies there until he enlisted in the army. After his return from the war he went to work for John Powell in the county clerk's office; was there five or six years and then went into the circuit clerk's office. In 1878 he was elected Treasurer of the county and held the position till the close of the term, when he was elected by the people to the position of Circuit Clerk. In 1874 he opened a grocery store in Carmi, and continued in that business something over a year. At the time of his death he was Circuit Clerk, but had served only six months of his time. Mr. Shipley was married May 28, 1873, to Mrs. Dora McCallister, widow of Edwin McCallister, who died in 1867, and to whom she was married in 1863. Mr. Shipley was a member of the Masonic order, and Mutual Aid and Workman's societies. Mr. and Mrs. Shipley's children are—Lulla and Harry, aged eight and six years, respectively. Mr. Shipley died July 22,

1881. Mrs. Shipley is a daughter of Nathan T. Shipley, known as "Squire Shipley," who came to this county in an early day.

A. J. Sholts, farmer, was born in what is now Marion County, Ind., in 1815. He resided there a number of years and then went to Franklin County, and from there to Decatur, Ind. He came to White County, Ill., in 1865, and settled on section 14, Carmi Township, paying \$10 per acre for his land. He owns 150 acres of good, well-improved land, valued now at \$75 per acre. He was married to Susan Wadkins, in Indiana, Aug. 31, 1837. There are two children—Phœbe, now Mrs. Jonas Leizure, born in Indiana, April 13, 1844; Sarah E., now Mrs. Wm. Coens, born April 14, 1847. Mrs. Sholts died Oct. 20, 1851, and Feb. 14, 1852, Mr. Sholts married Sarah Ann Suly, who was born in Martin County, Ind., Dec. 2, 1814. They have one child—Susan, now Mrs. James M. Finley, born Feb. 22, 1853. At the time he came to this township, the nearest market was Mt. Vernon or Evansville, Ind. It took two or three days to make the trip, and took a good portion of the proceeds of their grain to pay expenses. Mrs. Sholts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican. He was never known to turn a hungry man from his door; although hundreds of tramps make application they always get something to eat.

John H. Shoup was born in Franklin County, Pa., Oct. 26, 1843. He was a son of Jacob Shoup, a native of Franklin County, Pa. He moved to Seneca County, O., in 1845, where he still resides, at the age of seventy-six. His family consisted of seven children—three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except the youngest daughter, who died at the age of twelve. J. H. Shoup was the fourth child. He made his home with his father till he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company K. One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served his country thirty-four months and ten days. He participated in the battles of Perryville and Nashville, and different skirmishes; was never wounded or taken prisoner, but was a hospital patient for a time. After his return from the army, he attended and taught school. He taught a summer term in Missouri in the year of 1867. In 1868 he went to Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of fruit-boxes, at which he continued about five years with good results. In 1873 he came to Carmi, this county, and, in company with George Tromley, bought a new stock of jewelry. At the end of two years they dissolved, and

divided the stock, Tromley going to Grayville. Mr. Shoup was then in business alone till 1877, when he took his brother-in-law, D. K. Wickenbach, in as partner. They continued together two years, when Mr. Shoup bought his partner's interest. Since then Mr. Shoup has been in business alone. He carries a clean stock of about \$4,000, and does an annual business of about \$8,600. His is decidedly the finest jewelry store in the county, and is a credit to the city of Carmi. Mr. Shoup was married Dec. 22, 1868, to Margaret A. Myers, a native of Cary, O. They have no family.

Theodore R. Smock was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 20, 1846. He left his native State in 1866, and went to Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind., and remained till 1869, when he went to La Crosse, Wis., and lived one year; then went to Minnesota and lived near Minneapolis one year, and in 1871 ran on the Mississippi River as second pilot on the steamer Rock Island. In 1872 he came to Wayne County, Ill., and in 1873, to White County, where he has been engaged in farming to the present time. He was married in September, 1878, to Cornelia Cleveland, a native of Posey County, Ind., born Aug. 23, 1851. They have one child—Arthur R., born Dec. 19, 1881. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. Nov. 12, 1862, in Company K, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and served three years. He was shot through both hips, the ball passing straight through, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in an engagement with John Morgan. He was mustered out in October, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. Previous to this enlistment he had enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' call, and served four months; was captured at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1861, by Stonewall Jackson, and was paroled. There were 22,000 men under Colonel Miles. The Colonel rode out on London Heights with a small escort and put up a white flag and surrendered the whole 22,000. The Eighth Indiana Battery discovering this, and believing that he had sold them to the rebels, turned their battery of six guns on him and shot both thigh's clean off. He lived four hours, and confessed that he had sold them to the rebels for \$40,000.

Charles A. Spicknall was born in Mt. Washington, Feb. 17, 1846. His father moved to Louisville, Ky., where he lived thirteen years, and removed to Rockport, Ind., and fitted out a trading boat, which he ran two years. Charles went with his father, assisting all he could. At the breaking out of the Rebellion they were at Columbus, Ky., and were obliged to leave the boat. They then

went to Carmi, Oct. 23, 1861, where they have since resided. His father was in the dry-goods business till 1871, since then has been carrying on a tailoring establishment. Charles attended school and traded in country produce till 1871. The next two years he spent in the South, working at the carpenter's trade. While there he had pneumonia, and it was seven months before he was able to come home. He was an invalid three years. Since then he has had a market garden. He began on two and a half acres of ground, and now has twenty acres and raises fruits and vegetables. He supplies Carmi and neighboring towns at wholesale and retail. His is the only market garden in thirty-five or forty miles of Carmi. He has always been a Democrat in his political views.

John. T. Spicknall, M. D., was born in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1828. He was a son of Richard Spicknall, a native of Washington City, his avocation being the mercantile. Dr. John T. commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Stewart, of Carmi, in 1869. At the expiration of one year he began the study of dentistry under Dr. E. J. Conger; he studied with him three years when he attended three courses of lectures at the Louisville Medical College. He then returned to Carmi and resumed the practice of dentistry, which he began in the year 1870. For a couple of years he practiced medicine in connection with dentistry. This he has abandoned now and practices surgery in connection with dentistry. The Doctor was married Jan. 16, 1878, to Emma Staley. She died ten months after their marriage. Jan. 4, 1882, he married Adaline Wilson.

A. A. Staley was born in Carmi, Ill., Jan. 18, 1855. His father, *A. S. Staley*, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Tennessee in an early day, and in 1832 came to Illinois settling near Carini. He died in 1856, and *Mrs. Staley* married *Thos. S. Hicks* and went to New Haven, Gallatin County, to live. In 1868 *A. A.* left home and went to Evansville, Ind., where he remained till 1872, and then went to Rockport, Ind. While there he was engaged in the grocery business, part of the time in company with *J. H. Walker*, and part of the time alone. He sold out in 1881 and came to Carmi, and is now carrying on the milling business. He was married Feb. 24, 1881, to *Mrs. Mary M. Allen*, daughter of *Captain C. C. and Betty (Blunt) Mason*, a native of Grand View, Ind., born Oct. 3, 1855. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. *Captain Mason* was shot in Kentucky while on duty placing pickets out, and was brought home and buried in Indiana.

George S. Staley was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1828, and came to White County with his father, A. S. Staley, in the spring of 1832. His mother, Sophia E. (Funk) Staley, died in 1848. His father died in May, 1856. George is their only living child; he has one half-brother, A. A. Staley. The rest of the children died in infancy. Mr. Staley resided on a farm two miles east of Carmi till he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Grayville and engaged in merchandising four years. Most of the time since then he has been milling. He purchased a mill on the east side of the Little Wabash, at Carmi, that was started by Lowrey Hay, about 1820. It had been owned by several parties previous to Mr. Staley's purchase. It is a fine water-power; the mill is a fine one and has a capacity of 400 to 600 barrels per week. Mr. Staley has recently purchased of James Fackney what was formerly the White Mills, on the west side of the Little Wabash. He changed the name to Carmi City Mills. Mr. Staley says the first milling he ever did was to bolt the flour by hand; while one would put the flour in by hand the other would turn the same as turning a grindstone. He has frequently gone to Lowrey Hay's little horse-mill, taking four horses and working half a day to get his grinding done, paying one-fourth of his corn and doing his own grinding. He was married March 27, 1849, to S. J., daughter of John and Margaret (Loury) Noel, of Mt. Vernon, Ind. They are the parents of eight children, four living—L. L., born in 1850; George A., in 1863; Sarah C., in 1867; Mary S., in 1871. L. L. is the present Sheriff of White County. Mr. Staley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Staley's parents were both natives of Ohio. Her mother died in 1880, aged eighty-eight years, and her father is still living, aged ninety years last June.

E. L. Stewart, M. D., was born in Carmi, White County, Nov. 6, 1824. He was a son of Dr. J. Stewart, who emigrated from Livingston County, Ky., in 1816, and practiced in Carmi till his death, which occurred in April, 1865, being seventy-five years of age. Dr. E. L. Stewart seems to be a natural-born doctor. From his infancy he was raised in his father's office. Medical terms and medicines themselves were familiar to him before he grew to be a young man. When but nine years of age he dealt out prescriptions in the absence of his father, it being at the time cholera first made its appearance. The Doctor being too young to practice, turned his attention partially to farming in connection with

his medical studies. He was of great service to his father in compounding medicines, as in those days the majority of medicines came in their natural state. He well recollects the first ounce of quinine his father purchased in about the year 1831 or 1832, costing \$16. Prior to this it had sold for the enormous sum of \$20. Dr. Stewart received his medical education of his father, and graduated at Jefferson College, Ky., in 1859. He was offered the position of Surgeon of the navy, but refused, preferring to practice in Carmi, where he resumed his practice, which he had commenced ten years previous. His first patient, Mr. Samuel Y. Stokes, is still living in White County. His practice has always been successful, and for three years he was the only physician in Carmi. In August, 1862, Dr. Stewart enlisted as Surgeon in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry; was at the battle of Vicksburg; then at the taking of Jackson. Afterward was on the Red River expedition. He was mustered out in July, 1865. He was the first Mayor of Carmi, and is to-day the oldest living inhabitant born in Carmi. Is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights Templars. In 1854 he started Carmi's first drug store. This he ran about four years, practicing at the same time. In 1872 he purchased a stock of drugs of a man who was leaving for California. This stock was destroyed by fire Jan. 1, 1881. The following October he was again started in his business. His stock invoices about \$5,000. His loss by the fire was about \$4,000, he owning the building. Dr. Stewart was married Oct. 23, 1850, to Margaret Hargrave, who is still living, and the mother of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are still single and at home—Pattie W., Frank L., Charles, Nannie, Mollie and Harry. Dr. Stewart's residence is built upon land that he himself cleared when a boy, it being a corner of his father's old farm.

W. A. St. John was born in Wyoming County, Penn., Nov. 1, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin St. John, a native of New York. When *W. A.* was six years old he went to New Canaan, Conn., and attended school seven years. In 1846 he came with his father to White County, Ill., and settled on a farm near Carmi, where he remained ten years and then, in 1856, bought a farm three quarters of a mile east of the court-house, which he sold three years later. His father died in the spring of 1857, leaving a large stock of groceries in Carmi, and *W. A.* came to town and carried on the business four years. He then sold out to his brother George and went

onto his father's farm, and remained four years. Sept. 9, 1864, he came back to town and engaged with his brother in the drug business, and four years later sold out on account of his brother's poor health, and returned to the farm. He continued farming four years, and came to Carmi and bought an interest in the machine shop, where he remained three years. From Nov. 14, 1879, to March 1, 1882, he had a grist-mill. He then retired from business on account of poor health. He was married March 2, 1852, to M. S. Ary, who was born in White County in 1844. She died leaving two children—George T., born March 7, 1854, and Theodore M., Jan. 18, 1856. He married for his second wife Sarah C. Hood, a native of Tennessee, born Sept. 22, 1841. They have five children living—Estella M., born Feb. 18, 1868; Benjamin A., Jan. 1, 1870; Joseph M., July 12, 1873; Madaline Pearl, April 19, 1878. He has four children deceased—Emily A., died Sept. 22, 1864; Sallie H., Sept. 24, 1867; Mary Ida, Sept. 10, 1877; William Cary, Nov. 4, 1877. Mr. St. John is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., and Royal Templars of Temperance, Carmi Council, No. 63. He has been an Elder in the Presbyterian church twelve or fourteen years, and Sunday-school Superintendent. Politically he is a Democrat.

Hail Storms.—As this well-known citizen is the eldest of the Storms family now residing in White County, we take the liberty of placing under his name so much of their genealogy as might be interesting to the public. His father, John Storms, is sketched in Chapter XIII. On his mother's side we commence with Jarvis Pierce, of the last century, in England, who had sixteen children that grew up and were married. As soon as the youngest, also named Jarvis, was married, they had a family reunion at their old home in Derbyshire, when all the children and their consorts were systematically arranged on either side of the table, with their parents at each head. Some time after this the younger Jarvis Pierce emigrated to America, settling in Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt.; and after residing at Manchester, Mass., and Troy, N. Y., he, in 1818, emigrated with his family to the distant West, settling in Gallatin County, on what has since been known as the Pierce farm, about four miles from New Haven. For a short period he was a resident of Carmi, where he followed various mechanical occupations. His wife was Rhoda, *nee* Derby, a native of Scotland, and they had eleven children, namely: Myra, Eliza, Jarvis, Elmira, Merrick Porter, Julia Ann, Joseph Crawford, Lucy Towle, Mary Clark,

Henry Ranger and Celinda, all born between 1794 and 1818. Several of these are remembered by the old residents of White County. Lucy T. Pierce was born June 10, 1811, in Craftsbury, Vt., and in 1826, in Carmi, she married David C. Hick, of New York City, who died two years afterward. June 7, 1838, Mrs. Hick married John Storms, before mentioned, and Oct. 7, 1880, she died, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Of her six children the following five are now living: Hail, whose sketch is given more fully in this paragraph; Rosetta, who married Sidney M. Rogers and resides at Grayville Ill.; North, a well-known business man in Carmi; Laura, who married Rev. Benj. Land and is now residing temporarily in Texas; and Cuma. The two younger daughters have attended the Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and take great interest in educational matters. Cuma is an artist of considerable merit. Hail Storms was born in Carmi and has lived here all his life; was County Surveyor from 1861 to 1869, and Sheriff, 1871-'4. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is Deacon. In the fall of 1882 he changed his residence to a cottage in the western portion of the village.

North Storms, referred to above, is the leading business man of Carmi. Formerly he was in the drug business at the old "Storms Place," and in 1874 he commenced dealing in grain and agricultural implements. He is now gradually extending his operations in grain, until he finds it necessary to build a large warehouse and elevator, a description of which is given on a preceding page, among the industries of Carmi. May 7, 1874, in Mt. Carmel, Ill., North Storms was married to Miss Anna Habberton, a cousin of the celebrated John Habberton, author of the story "Helen's Babies," etc., and a relative of the famous Harper Brothers, publishers at New York City. Mrs. Storms is a native of Vincennes, Ind., and passed most of her younger days before married at Mt. Carmel. The children by this marriage are Kathrina and John, —healthy, beautiful, intelligent and interesting. Both the Messrs. Storms referred to in this sketch have made the most of their property by close attention to business, driving it ahead with a sober steadiness that ought to be an example to every young man in the country. North Storms served a year and a half in the last war, enlisting in 1863, in Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, as Orderly Sergeant, and afterward promoted First Lieutenant.

R. J. Thomas, farmer, was born in White County, Ill., July 17, 1838, where he has resided all his life except four months in 1877,

which he spent in Texas County, Mo. He has kept the county poor-farm for the last five years. He was married in 1862 to Eliza Seckers, a native of Ohio. Sept. 6, 1867, he married Mary E. Newman, born in White County in 1830. He has no children. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the regular Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat. He served three years in the war of the Rebellion, in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Lord, from near Springfield. He went to Camp Butler and from there to Kentucky. He was with the command when John Morgan was captured in Ohio. From there went to Somerset, Ky., and to Knoxville, Tenn.; was in the battle at the latter place; was with Stoneman on his famous raid through Mississippi and thence to Atlanta, Ga. He was one of the twenty who were chosen to go into the rebel works at Atlanta; was one of the first to enter. From there went to Louisville, Ky., to be mounted again and get new uniforms, as they had been cut up badly on the raid through Mississippi. From there went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was in the two days' fight and was captured the second day; was held as prisoner only one day when he was paroled, the rebels having no way of keeping prisoners, the fight being so hot for them. They were then sent to Chattanooga, and there mustered out and sent to Nashville to be discharged and draw their pay.

Walter H. Thompson was born in Maryland, Feb. 16, 1853, and came to White County, Ill., in 1877, and settled in Carmi. He opened a shop as painter and paper-hanger, at which he is still engaged. He was married Feb. 19, 1881, to Cora Cortner, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Peter Cortner, of Carmi. Mr. Thompson's mother died when he was four years old and his father in 1874, in Maryland. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Politically he is a Democrat. In religious faith he is a Methodist.

William P. Tuley, eldest son of Edward P. and Julia M. Tuley, was born in Uniontown, Union Co., Ky., Dec. 13, 1858; father and mother both born in America. His father is of Virginian descent and mother of English descent. Left Uniontown at the close of the war and moved to New Albany, Ind., where he attended the public school up to the year 1870, when he again removed to Uniontown. In the spring of 1871 his parents again removed to New Albany. On the first Monday of September in the same year he passed a successful examination and entered the Male High School, where he studied all the higher branches of mathematics

and classics. While in the third year of his course of studies, Mr. Paul F. Semonin, wholesale grocer, of Louisville, Ky., offered him the position of shipping clerk, which was accepted. After staying there a few months Mr. Semonin sent him as assistant manager in a large retail store in Slaughtersville, Ky. He resigned his position to take a course of bookkeeping at the New Albany Business College, where he graduated with high honors (getting 99.6 per cent. upon examination). In November, 1875, he left New Albany to accept a position as bookkeeper and salesman for John C. Semonin & Co., of Carmi, Ill., where he remained up to Nov. 10, 1880, when he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder under James H. Shipley. After the death of J. H. Shipley he was in charge of the clerk's office until Judge C. S. Conger appointed John D. Martin, Clerk, *pro tempore*, when he was again re-appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk.

Thomas Turner was born in Pendleton District, now Anderson County, S. C., April 7, 1808. At the age of nineteen he attended the Churchill Academy, S. C., eight months; then went to Maury County, Tenn., and attended the Little Bigbee Academy eleven months. Then went to South Carolina, and then to Lincoln County, Tenn., and privately, with two other young men, prepared for Oxford College, at Miami, Ohio. Robert H. Bishop was the President. He had previously been President of Transylvania College, near Lexington, Ky. He graduated in 1832, and went home to South Carolina and studied theology one year; then went to the A. R. Presbyterian College or Theological Seminary at Petersburg, Pa. He was licensed to preach in 1835. He preached his first sermon in Ohio. He belonged to the second Presbytery of the South Carolina Presbyterian church. He took a tour, preaching through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, thence to Tennessee, and preached at Troy, Tenn. He went through the Indian Territory to Alabama Florida and to the Gulf of Mexico; thence to Georgia, preaching all the way through. He was ordained minister of the General Reformed Presbyterian church in Newton County, Ga.; went to North Georgia. In 1858 he came to White County, where he owns 120 acres of land. He still preaches occasionally. He was married Oct. 13, 1836, to Martha B. Crane, of Greene County, Ohio. They have eight children—Harriet E., now Mrs. I. K. Butler; Martha A. R., now Mrs. W. W. Brockett; James F., born Jan. 5, 1844; John C., Nov. 14, 1846; Sarah L., Dec. 12, 1851; William

D., Dec. 16, 1854; George W. L., April 1, 1857; Alexander H. S., Feb. 9, 1861. Mrs. Turner died Sept. 20, 1879. Mr. Turner votes the Democratic Ticket.

Elizabeth Ward was born in White County, Ill., July 28, 1828, where she was reared. She was married July 28, 1847, and has six children—Mary, Electa Ann, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin and Jane. Her husband, Willis C. Ward, was born Feb. 10, 1824, and died July 19, 1882. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he lived till he was ten years old. He came to Illinois with his father, and after a few years went to Cincinnati, O., where his father died. A few years after he came back to White County, where he purchased land and went to farming, which he continued during life. The last years of his life he traded in lands. At the time of his death he had 640 acres of good land, besides mortgages on a large quantity of land. When young he was poor and had the care of a widowed mother and three sisters, but by hard work and good management he made money and was able to leave his family in good circumstances. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Politically he was a staunch Republican. He was a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M.

Jacob Weintz was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 22, 1807. He came to America Dec. 12, 1850, and lived near Blairsville, Posey Co., Ind., for two years; then in Wayne County, Ill., two years, and in 1854 came to Carmi Township. In 1860 he bought the place where he now resides—ninety-seven acres on section 6. He also owns eighty acres in Hamilton County, making in all 177 acres. He was married June 15, 1839, to Elizabeth Hileman, also a native of Hesse, Germany, born Aug. 14, 1818. They have five children—John, Conrad, Margaret (now Mrs. Henry Gibbs), Barbara C. (now Mrs. R. C. Cleveland), and Amier (now Mrs. Edward Falder). Mr. and Mrs. Weintz are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat. Their son Conrad was married Nov. 20, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents to Mary Ann Barnett, daughter of Elisha Barnett, and a native of White County, born June 4, 1849. They have no children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Weintz are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Dec. 23, 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was at Pine Bluffs, Ark., most of the time; was mustered out at Pine Bluffs in September, 1865, and returned home and lived with his

father till his marriage. He has been engaged in farming most of the time. He owns fifty acres of good land on section 7, Carmi Township.

Frederick B. Wheeler was born in Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1855, where he lived till eleven years of age, when he went to Milford, Del., and lived four years; then went to Williamstown, Mass., and lived a year, and from there to New York, and shipped on a Norwegian brig bound for Londonderry, Ireland. After a rough passage of twenty-two days landed at Londonderry, where he remained three weeks, and then went to Bristol, England. From there shipped on an American ship, and after a passage of sixty-two days landed at Mobile, Ala. From there he went to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on the American brig Elizabeth. He then went to Boston, Mass., and after five years' sailing to different parts of the world, he went to Cairo, Ill., where he procured a job as fireman on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and remained three years. He was then promoted to engineer, and ran between Cairo and Vincennes till the fall of 1881, when the road went into the hands of the Wabash Road. He is now running between Cairo and Danville, under the employ of the Wabash Road. He was married Sept. 23, 1876, to Ella E. Creo, born in North Adams, Mass., Aug. 8, 1856. They have two children—Benjamin S., born Aug. 3, 1877, and Frederick H., in May, 1879. He is a member of Lodge No. 47, K. of P., Vincennes, Ind. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Danville, Ill.

E. C. Wilcox, druggist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1854. He is a son of J. C. Wilcox, a resident of the same county, still residing there. Mr. Wilcox made his home with his father principally, till he was twenty-one years of age. In February, 1876, he came to Illinois on a visit, where he engaged as dry-goods clerk in Fairfield two years. Afterward went to Rinard and engaged in general merchandising, buying and shipping grain and stock, in company with his brother. He was engaged at this about two years. In June, 1880, he came to Carmi and purchased C. Nutter's stock of drugs, and has since been doing a successful business. He was married in May, 1880, to Miss E. C. Harper, a native and resident of Grayville, this county.

Albert Williams was born in Black Hawk County, Ia., Dec. 26, 1846. His father is a native of White County, Ill., and is living in Carmi, keeping a saloon near the depot. Albert has always

lived on a farm till the past five years, since which time he has had a saloon in Carmi. He was married March 2, 1871, to Almecia Brevard, who was born near Covington, Ky., in 1855. They have had three children, all now dead. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns three houses and lots in Carmi, his residence, his saloon and one other.

George Williams was born in New York City, March 31, 1823. He was a son of Joseph Williams, an engineer by profession, who came to Illinois in October, 1836, settling near Mt. Carmel in Wabash County. Mr. Williams's parents were both natives of Ireland—his father of Londonderry, and his mother of Belfast—and came to this country when they were children. His father died in 1860, at the age of sixty-two, and his mother two years previous, aged sixty. Their family consisted of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, George being the eldest. Of this large family six are living. George commenced for himself in 1850. When a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it while at home. In 1850 he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business in Grayville; remained there till 1855, when he came to Carmi and clerked three or four years. In March, 1864, he purchased a stock of dry goods below the court-house, and carried on business there about nine years. There were four or five other stores there at that time, but his business has been satisfactory most of the time. During Buchanan's time he had the postoffice in his building. In 1876 he moved to his present store on Main street. He has a large and complete stock of dry goods. He was married March 23, 1863, to Mary Ann Greathouse. She died in about a year. March 31, 1868, he married Fannie T. C. Crebs. They have four children—George B., born Feb. 25, 1870; John M., Oct. 10, 1872, Elam S., March 5, 1876, and Joseph F., Oct. 10, 1880. This biography was written on the birthday of his two sons, John M. and Joseph F., Oct. 10, 1882. Mr. Williams had the first contract for carrying the daily mail from Zenia, Ill. (on the O. & M. Road) to Mt. Vernon. He was employed at this two years, and sold the contract to Bird, Patric & Co. In November, 1864, he was elected County Judge.

A. Willis was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1837. He was a son of A. Willis, Sr., a farmer by avocation. Mr. Willis, the subject of this sketch, therefore, was raised a farmer's boy, where he hoed the corn in summer, and attended the school in winter, till he was about eighteen years of age, when he turned his whole attention to farming, and was his father's help till he was twenty-

one years of age, when he commenced to do for himself, working at home, however. This he continued till he was twenty-four years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, First Indiana Cavalry. He was taken sick at St. Louis with typhoid fever, and he remained there for several weeks. At Pilot Knob he received his discharge, on account of inability, being gone from home only 103 days in all. In 1875 he became a citizen of Carmi, White Co., Ill., where we find him doing a fine business as a photographer. Mr. Willis was married in 1864, to Miss Jessie Rodenberger. They have a family of five children living, and two deceased. The names of the living are—Charles, Gertrude, Rufus, Allie and Ruth, ages, seventeen, fourteen, ten, five, three, respectively. Mr. Willis is the Select Consul of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Thomas K. Wilson, farmer, Carmi, was born on the old homestead west of town, July 27, 1833, and is the son of Hon. William Wilson, so well known in the early history of Illinois. He was brought up on the farm, attended the Ayer's University at New Albany, Ind., in 1851, and then the Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Henry Co., Ky. In April, 1854, he went to California, where he followed mining one year and taught school two years, with eminent success. Sacramento was chiefly his home. On leaving he was offered \$400 a month to remain as teacher, but his father having died here and left the estate to be settled by him, he had to return, in 1857. He moved into the town of Carmi in 1864, where he still resides, on Main street, fifth house west of Jessup street. Feb. 15, 1863, Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Lucinda R. Boyd, a native of Carmi and a daughter of Solomon and Jane Vories. By her former husband she had one son—James S. Boyd, Jr., one of the proprietors of the White County *Democrat*. She died March 16, 1865, and March 18, 1875, Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary O. Nevitt, a daughter of Richard Spicknall, and born in Salem, Ind. When quite young she moved to Louisville, Ky., where she remained until grown; then the family removed to Rockport, Ind. She first married Mr. Nevitt, and in 1869, about four weeks after his death, she came to Carmi, whither her parents had come during the war. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By her former husband she had one daughter—Nellie E., born at Rockport, Ind., June 7, 1866. Mr. Wilson's children are—Hal King, born Dec. 23, 1874; Anna Lillian, born April 69, 1877, and died March 20, 1881, and Mary Ozora

born March 4, 1878. Since moving into town Mr. Wilson has dealt in grain and tobacco, and attended to the farm at the old homestead. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Clerk, and served a term of four years. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has been a Freemason for about twenty years. He takes great interest in educational affairs, and is now a member of the Board of Education of Carmi, and a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal School and Commercial College.

George Wohlhueter was born in Germany, June 27, 1846, and came to America with his parents, George and Catherine (Rinkle) Wohlhueter, in August, 1855, landing in New York. They immediately proceeded to Evansville, Ind., and remained two weeks, and then went to New Harmony, Ind., and lived till 1871, engaged in farming, when they came to White County, Ill., and lived on a farm two years. Mr. Wohlhueter then came to Carmi, and learned the trade of an engineer, with H. McKintise, who was considered one of the best engineers of the country, and has been engineering to the present time. He ran an engine for the water supply of the railroad company a year. He has worked for William Smith and James Fackney, and is at present employed as engineer in the flouring mill of Malone & Bozeman. He was married Feb. 17, 1870, to Louisa Roser, who was born in Germany, in 1850. They are the parents of five children, one deceased—Katie, Frederick W., Charles E., George D. Mary E. died in 1878. His father died Sept. 10, 1872, and his mother Jan. 17, 1873. Politically Mr. Wohlhueter is a Republican. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. He had four sisters—Catherine, wife of Frank Pfeister, died September, 1881; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Barth, died in 1880; Caroline, wife of Leonard Miller, was born in 1848; Sallie, wife of Martin Beck, was born in 1850.

George C. Ziegler was born in Baden, Germany, May 1, 1848, and came to America in 1852. He landed in New Orleans and came directly to White County. He lived on a farm three and one half miles northwest of Carmi until 1875. He then came to Carmi and commenced the manufacture of flour, barrels, staves and heads. He now employs about sixty hands. He owns 120 acres of good land on section 4, Carmi Township. Politically he is a Republican. He served as Township Collector in 1874 and 1875. He was married in January, 1875, to Magdalena Miller, a native of White County. They have four children—William C., Jacob B., George E., and Samuel Arthur.

BURNT PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises one and a half Congressional townships, and consists of the south half of township 3 south, range 9 east, and the whole of 4 south, 9 east. It is situated directly north of Carmi, and lies between Phillips and Gray on the east, and Mill Shoals on the west. The surface is undulating, and in some parts quite hilly. The soil is rich and good for fruit, wheat and other farm products. Skillet Fork is a large creek, once navigable, running through the southern portion of the entire township, commencing on section 19 and making its exit on section 25. There was formerly considerable prairie land in the center and northern part, which, having been thoroughly burned over at a certain time, gave rise to the name "Burnt Prairie."

A settlement was formed in this township before Carmi was laid out in town lots. The early settlers embrace the Wilmans, Weeds, Funkhousers, Vaughns, Hunsingers, Files, Vaughts, Stewarts, Frederick Williams, James M. Pomroy, Joseph Patton, Benjamin Reeves, Jehiel H. Reeves, Captain E. Merritt and George Bain, whose father came in 1806, and was probably the first settler in White County. Jacob Hunsinger came in 1818, and Adam Hunsinger in 1819. He cast his first vote in the county on a log at Mill Shoals. Abraham Vaught came the same year. Alexander Hamilton settled here about 1816. Rev. Harris preached the first sermon in the township at the house of Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Ary and Young Funkhouser came in 1818. Ninian W. Young came to this county in 1822, at the age of thirteen years. He was brought by his parents from Kentucky, who settled near Liberty. He afterward moved to the vicinity of Carmi where he still resides.

An Englishman, named John Hefford, is said to have taught the first school in the township. First Baptist religious services were held in 1822 or 1823. The first Baptist church organized was in the house of Fulkard Fulkerson, on the farm now owned by Widow Dorrin in Liberty; the Mount Hope church has sprung from this. After several years a church was erected, three quarters of a mile north of Liberty, of logs. It was subsequently consolidated with the Mount Pleasant church to build the church

southeast of Liberty. Stephen Williams was the first regular preacher.

The first Sunday-school in the township was established by Dr. Alexander Stewart. First election in Burnt Prairie Precinct was in 1818, in the house of Jacob Hunsinger, Sr., one mile south of Liberty.

About 1818 or 1819 Ezekiel Hunsinger's father, in moving from Kentucky to this State, brought a large number of hogs with him, which were afterward attacked frequently by bears, and some of them came home at times badly mutilated. About fifty of the hogs finally made up their minds to migrate back to old Kentucky, just as human beings often did when molested by Indians or otherwise. They went in a direct line toward their old home, swimming the Ohio River. Mr. H. followed them into the "Corncracker" State, but lost track of them.

John Stewart, son of Dr. Alexander Stewart, while in the forest Dec. 15, 1829, hunting for a cow, was mistaken for a wild turkey and was shot.

In 1821, Rev. Stephen Williams and Robert Rawls, came from Kentucky with their families and settled about three miles southwest of where Liberty has since existed. Williams was the first preacher in this township, and was of the Regular Pedestrian Baptist denomination. Here he entered land and opened up a farm in the wilderness. Both he and his wife died many years ago. Their son, Thomas Williams, married Susan Rawls, and had six daughters and one son; the latter is J. R. Williams, an attorney in Carmi, and a further sketch of him is given in Chapter V. Thomas Williams resided on a farm near where his father settled until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Carmi.

John F. Haynes was one of the old settlers of Burnt Prairie. He was born in Hamilton County, Ill., near McLeansboro, July 9, 1818. His parents were Captain John Haynes and Mary Ann (Green) Haynes. They were also old settlers of White County, having come as early as 1819, from Tennessee. The Captain was in the Black Hawk war; he raised the "Haynes Company," and was elected their Captain; was present at the capture of Black-Hawk. After this war he settled in Burnt Prairie Township, section 34, where he died in 1839, aged fifty-two years. His wife died in 1850, aged sixty-two. John was the sixth of eleven children. His early life was spent on a timbered farm. He attended school in a log cabin on a farm now owned by Leonard Miller, on

section 35. He was twenty-one years of age at the time of his father's death. He then went to Cado Parish, near Shreveport, La., where he taught school a portion of the time; was overseer on a cotton plantation two years. He afterward returned to Illinois and married Miss Harriet M. Johnson. She was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of John Johnson.

After his marriage Mr. Haynes returned to Louisiana, and remained thirteen months. While there he worked at hewing, putting up buildings, etc., then came back to the old homestead where he still resides. They have had nine children, four living—Albert; Henrietta, now wife of Joseph Harrison, and lives in this township on a farm; Virginia, wife of Robert Rawls, and residing on a farm in this township, and Charles C. Mr. Haynes owns forty acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He is not only one of the oldest settlers of White County, but is one of her most enterprising citizens. He has lived to see the county change from a wild, uncultivated state where wild animals roamed at will, to its present prosperous condition. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote in 1839. His father was quite a hunter; he killed seventy-nine bears in this and Hamilton counties.

The first school-house built in this township was of round logs and very small. As there was no floor, the fire was made on the ground in the middle, the smoke going through a hole in the roof. The first window was made by a log being left out; afterward waste paper greased was pasted on slats and placed in the aperture. A common method of punishment for boys was by making them sit outside of a joist in the smoke over the fire.

Robert A. Fraser came at an early day, and is at present an enterprising farmer in the township.

Of the old settlers now living there are: Adam Hunsinger, Jr., Jacob Hunsinger, Jr., William Vaught, Ezekiel Hunsinger, Isaac Majors, George Bain, J. T. Funkhouser, Daniel Stewart, Virgil Funkhouser, Melvin Funkhouser, James Puntney, Thomas Randolph, H. C. Fulkerson, John Doshu, D. R. Downer, and Noah Staley.

CHURCHES.

Mount Pleasant Church.—This church was first organized in the house of Fulkard Fulkerson, near Liberty, July 24, 1830, with Stephen Williams and Elias Roberts as Elders, and the following

members : William Morgan, Fulkard Fulkerson, Daniel Hunsinger, Samuel Robertson, John Hunsinger, Jacob Matthews, Adam Hunsinger, George C. Pope, Adam C. Hunsinger, Isaac Williams, J. Calkin, Elias Roberts, Josiah Daniels, George Hunsinger, Jane Robertson, Polly Fulkerson, Margaret Puntney, Elizabeth Hunsinger, Polly Hunsinger, Polly Bailey, Elmira Crowder, Sallie Williams, Eliza Vaught, Charlotta Crowder, Margaret Rawls, Anna Roberts, Pernelia Coleman, Nancy Calkin and Margaret Hunsinger. These brothers and sisters were constituted a church on the articles of faith of the Little Wabash Association. The present membership is 169, with William Defer and Winfield S. Cleveland, as Elders; Stephen Williams also officiates. James Puntney and Jeremiah Hunsinger are Deacons.

The church edifice is worth \$1,500. They have a cemetery of ten acres. The first man buried here was Elder Elias Roberts, in April, 1833.

Salem Church (United Baptist) was organized in September, 1858, with a membership of thirty. The first pastor was D. C. Walker, who was born in White County. He was succeeded by C. J. Kelly, J. B. Smith, S. C. Pendleton, B. S. Meeks, William Funkhouser and Allen Emerson. The latter is the present pastor, and there are 112 members.

Bethel Church, an organization of the Missionary Baptists, in Burnt Prairie Township, three miles southeast of Liberty, has a small membership. It was built about twenty years since. It is a log structure. Services are held only once a month.

BURNT PRAIRIE MANUAL LABOR SEMINARY.

This was instituted Jan. 15, 1836, by the creation of George Borah Woods, M. Hamilton, James Miller, Morgan Wallace, Abisha Goodrich, Joseph Campbell and Anthony L. Hamilton a body politic, by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," the building to be located on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 24, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 3 south, range 8 east, in the district of lands offered for sale at Shawneetown. The powers and duties of this corporation were the same as those of similar institutions elsewhere in the State. They were to fix the amounts and rates of labor, prescribe the course of study, etc., the institution to be open to all denominations of Christians.

LIBERTY.

This nice little village was started into existence as early as 1818, and named by Jehiel H. Reeves. Frederick Williams opened the first farm at this point, built the first house, and opened the first store. He and his brother Jeremiah were natives of Scotland, were carpenters and millwrights, and built the first mill at Liberty, the first in the township.

The first wagon shop was started by Jack Russell; the first blacksmith shop, by Andrew Smith, Sr. He also built the first horse-mill in the township. The first shoemaker was Wm. Allison. The first physician was Dr. Alex. Stewart. Dr. Cutler was another physician here in early day. The first school-teacher was Philena Cook.

The first marriage near Liberty was that of Adam Files and Dicey Williams, who indulged in the romance of an "elopement." While attending a party one evening, she mounted a horse behind him, and away they went. Her father threatened to shoot her lover, but failed to find him.

James, son of Dr. Alex. Stewart, was the first white child born in Liberty.

The present status of Liberty is as follows:

Liberty Mills.—This is the first steam-mill built in the place. It is three stories high and basement, has the latest-improved machinery, and is complete in every part. The engine is of forty-five horse-power, has an iron tank and doctor for feed-water, and all the latest improvements belonging to a modern engine and boiler for flouring mill. There are two sets of thirty-six-inch burrs for wheat and one thirty-six-inch under-runner for corn; also a pony stone and steel rollers for new-process flour, a purifier of five sixteen-inch bolt reels and extra fine bolt chests, containing six reels, covered with the finest bolting cloth. The proprietors, Holmes & Young, manufacture three fine grades of flour, classed as "A," "B" and "C," all branded with crossed flags and the name "Liberty" underneath.

Stores.—The leading merchants are B. F. Davis, James Morrison and John Haeefe, all of whom keep a general store.

Mr. Davis was but one year old when he was brought by his parents to this county; was left an orphan, and is a self-made man. He established his present store in 1858. He started with small

capital, but by close application to business and honest dealing he has been successful.

Mr. Morrison is from Scotland; first taught school in this county a number of terms. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Mr. Campbell, who died in 1864, since which time Mr. Morrison has conducted the business alone.

Mr. Haefele came from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1852, and was the first cigar-manufacturer in town. There were then but three houses in the place. He began with a capital of only \$5 and an honest face, but has made his way up to the top of success. He was Postmaster here 1871-'5, and since 1880 has been serving in the same capacity. His present store he started in 1859.

Paul R. Boyce is a rising young merchant of considerable merit. He has taken great interest in education, notwithstanding his early poverty. When young he used to go to school barefoot, even in winter. He has taught school, and done much to educate himself. He has the only exclusive grocery store in Liberty.

R. H. Puckett keeps a furniture manufactory and store. The hotel is kept by Mrs. Mary P. Vaught, a native of Wayne County, Ill., who married Wm. M. Vaught, deceased, an old settler. In 1866 they bought the present hotel, which has recently been refitted and furnished. It is pleasantly situated.

Physicians.—Dr. Wesley Phillips was born in Ohio County, Ky., came to White County in 1858, taught school, read medicine, attended various institutions in Kentucky and Illinois, and finally graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the last war.

Dr. Pleasant J. Puckett came here from Tennessee in 1866. He is a graduate of the Physicians Medical School of Cincinnati. Has been a member of the Christian church forty-four years, and Elder twenty-four years.

Both these gentlemen are good physicians.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1820. David W. McLin was the first minister, and Wood Hamilton the second. The first funeral services in Liberty, were held in the church of this society, and were conducted by Rev. McLin.

Burnt Prairie Lodge, No. 668, A. F. & A. M., was organized Oct. 3, 1871, with the names of twelve members on the charter. The officers were: Dewitt C. Cregier, G. M.; James A. Hawley D. G. M.; George E. Lounsbury, S. G. W.; James C. Luckey,

J. G. W.; Orlin H. Miner, G. Secretary. The present membership is thirty-three, all in peace and harmony. Officers are: J. R. Ennis, W. M.; R. H. Wheeler, S. W.; Wesley Phillips, J. W.; John Haeefe, Treasurer; Isaac Cravens, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

To show the progress of schools in this township since 1860, we compile the following from the county superintendent's report:

1860.—Number of schools, eight; male teachers, nine; school-houses, eight, all log; number of pupils, 394; male pupils, 220; female, 174; number of persons under twenty-one years of age, 682; average number of months of school, six and one-half; highest monthly wages paid to teachers, \$35; lowest, \$25; township fund, \$1,207.21; State fund, \$466.80; tax, \$831.98.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 569; females, 533; total, 1,102; number of males over six years of age, 371; females, 357; number between twelve and twenty-one that can neither read nor write, two; number of ungraded schools, seven; graded, one; total number of months of school, seventy; average number of months, thirteen and three-fourths; number of pupils enrolled, 567; number of male teachers, ten; female, five; total days' attendance of pupils, 41,541; number frame school-houses, five; log, three; highest monthly wages paid male teacher, \$50; female, \$30; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$17.50; female, \$20; amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$2,025; female, \$705; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$2,765; estimated value of school property, \$5,670; amount of bonded school debt, \$1,300; income of township fund received during the year, \$78.59; received from county superintendent, \$532.65; incidental expenses of treasurer and trustee, \$2.90; paid for publishing annual statement, \$5.45; compensation of treasurers, \$50; amount distributed to districts reported in this county, \$504.29; total amount received by township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$5,309.80; total expenditures for the year, \$4,463.05.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—Ezekiel Hunsinger, 1873; George Randolph, 1874; George W. Staley, 1875; Thomas Randolph, 1877; William M. Funkhouser, 1878-'9; Joseph Hunsinger, 1880-'1; B. F. Reeves, 1882.

Clerks.—Martin V. Hunsinger, 1873-4-'5; Ira Funkhouser, 1877; James E. Stuart, 1878; Adam M. Ward, 1879-'80; Philip Rebstock, 1881; A. M. Ward, 1882.

Assessors.—Alfred W. Harlan, 1873; James Jones, 1874-'5-'6-'7; George Reeves, 1878-'9-'80; Lewis Hunsinger, 1881; William Funkhouser, 1882.

Collectors.—George Reeves, 1873; Francis Beck, 1874; Matthias Calkin, 1875; Augustus Vaught, 1877; Charles H. Wheeler, 1878-'9-'80; Preston Funkhouser, 1881-'2.

Commissioners of Highways.—Harden Hadden, 1873; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1874; Adam C. Hunsinger, 1875; I. F. Funkhouser, 1877; James Jones, 1878; A. R. Richman, 1879; Frederick Stein, 1880; Martin C. Beck, 1881; John Fulkerson, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—William Vaught, 1873, 1877; Hugh Lucas, 1877; George Reeves and Mathias Calkin, 1881.

Constables.—Jonas J. Hon, 1873; Thomas Malone and Thomas Vaught, 1877; George T. Hunsinger and Samuel K. Staley, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John G. Adams was born in Cluster District, S. C., Jan. 1, 1840. His parents were John and Mary (Brown) Adams, natives of South Carolina, and members of the Old School Presbyterian church. J. G. was the youngest of their four children. His parents died when he was between four and five years of age. He then lived with John Marlin, and when ten years of age, in 1850, came with him to White County, Ill. Mr. Adams lived with Mr. Marlin until twenty-two, when, in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Was in the battle of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and all other engagements of his company. He returned home to White County at the close of the war. He married Rachael Adams Aug. 24, 1866. She was born in South Carolina and was a daughter of John and Nancy (Marlin) Adams. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Adams had five children, four living—Robert, Thomas, Lee, and Archie. The mother died Feb. 8, 1875. Mr. Adams married Mrs. Mary Jane (Malone) Ballard in May, 1876. She was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Malone. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Adams owns a fine farm of 150 acres, 115 of which is under a high state of cultivation. In politics a Democrat.

John Appel was born in the city of Ulrichstun, Frankfort-on-the Main, Hesse, Germany, Feb. 11, 1843. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Repp) Appel. His ancestors have been blacksmiths for several generations back. John was the youngest of seven children. He attended school until fourteen, when he learned the blacksmith's trade. When twenty he began to travel, working at his trade; he traveled in Switzerland and France five years, then returned home one year; then came alone to America, landing in New York City; was thirty-five days at sea. He remained in New York some six months, then shipped as blacksmith on a whaling ship, and went to the West Indies; thence to Greenland, and remained eighteen months on this ship; then returned to New York City. In the spring of 1871 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked three months; then went to La Crescent, Minn., and worked one year; then to La Fayette, Ind., and remained five or six months; then to Mt. Carmel, Ill., and thence to Carmi; remained here until April, 1875, when he came to Centerville and opened a shop and worked here until the fall of 1877, when he made a trip to the old country and visited the home of his boyhood, and in the spring of 1878 returned to Centerville. Sept. 26, 1878, he married Lucy E. Randolph, who was born Sept. 18, 1859, and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pace) Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Appel have one son—Randolph, born Nov. 1, 1880. Mr. Appel is the only blacksmith in Centerville. He also owns a farm of 214 acres in Burnt Prairie and Phillips townships. Mrs. Appel is teaching the McKinney School. Politically Mr. Appel is a Democrat.

Geo. W. Bain was born in Phillips Township, White Co., Ill., July 6, 1828. His parents were Daniel and Susannah (Dozier-Ary) Bain. His father was born in Virginia, of Scotch descent. When a boy of fourteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary war and served four years—until close of that war; was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian church and died in 1838, aged 78. His mother was born in Virginia and was of German descent. She and her husband had both been married and had families of their own when they married; he had twelve and she six children, all living when they were married. They had a family of two sons and four daughters. Geo. W. was the second son and fifth child by this union. His father came to White County before Carmi was settled, in 1806. Geo. W. was about a year old when his father moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and

remained nine years on a farm; then returned to Franklin County, Ill., where the father died. He then lived there until 1844, when his mother died. George then came to White County to his half brother's, John Ary, and followed farming with him one year, when he settled on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township, and two of his sisters kept house for him until his marriage to Adeline Madden, Jan. 5, 1851. She was born in Edwards County, Ill., Dec. 20, 1831, and was a daughter of Robert and Barbara (Thompson) Madden. Mr. Bain still resides on his farm in Burnt Prairie, where he owns sixty acres, forty-five in Burnt Prairie and fifteen in Mill Shoals Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bain have had seven children, four living—Mary E., born Sept. 3, 1851, died Dec. 25, 1876; Robert, born July 25, 1854, was drowned in the Skillet Fork River Aug. 6, 1877; Armita, born Jan. 2, 1858, died Jan. 23, 1858; Geo. W., born Sept. 7, 1859; John G., born Aug. 29, 1862; Clementine born Jan. 1, 1865; Charles T., born Sept. 15, 1869. They reside on the old homestead with their parents. Politically Mr. Bain is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Jacob Barth was born in Baden, Germany, near Karlsruhe, capital of Baden, July 17, 1838. His parents were Marks and Anna E. (Zutavern) Barth. They were members of the Evangelical church. Jacob was the second son and fourth child of their seven children. He attended school until nine years of age, when, in 1848, he came with his parents to America. They were forty-four days at sea, and landed in New Orleans, and came to Shawneetown up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and a few days after came to White County, and settled on the farm in Burnt Prairie Township where the father died Feb. 21, 1872. He was born in Baden, Germany, city of Heildelsheim, March 8, 1798. His wife died here Dec. 31, 1867. She was born Dec. 31, 1802, dying the same day of the month she was born. Jacob Barth is now living on a part of the old homestead. He was married to Mary Appel, Feb. 22, 1866. She was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 25, 1843, and was a daughter of George and Sophia (Frank) Appel. After Mr. and Mrs. Barth were married they settled on their present farm on sections 34 and 35, where he still resides, and where he owns a fine farm of 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 95 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are members of the Evangelical church and have had nine children—George J., born Jan. 13, 1867; Anna E., born Sept. 13, 1868; Maria Sophia, born Sept. 18, 1870; Magdalena,

born July 10, 1872; Katherine C., born July 1, 1874; Karl, born Dec. 5, 1876, died Dec. 26, 1878; Wilhelmena, born Dec. 10, 1878, died Dec. 24, 1878; Marks, born Feb. 25, 1880, died March 14, 1880; Louisa P., born April 15, 1881. Mr. Barth is one of the Township Trustees of his township and in politics is a Democrat.

Karl F. Barth was born near Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, May 2, 1841. His parents were Marks and Anna (Zutavern) Barth. They were members of the Evangelical church. Karl F. was the youngest son and sixth child of seven children. He was but seven years of age when he came with his parents to America, and a few days after his parents came to White County, Ill., where he is now living on a part of the same farm and in the same house that his father lived. Karl F. married Mrs. Elizabeth Wohlhueter April 23, 1867. She was born in Alsace, France, and was a daughter of George and Catherine (Reugel) Wohlhueter. After his marriage Mr. Barth settled on the same farm where he now resides and where he owns a farm of 160 acres, 100 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are both members of the Evangelical church. They had a family of six children—Catherine E., born Jan. 23, 1868; Caroline, born Aug. 12, 1869; Marks F., born Jan. 7, 1874; Wilhelm C., born Sept. 3, 1873; Louise M., born July 31, 1875; Wilhelmena B., born Sept. 11, 1876. Mr. Barth has held the office of School Director in his township. In politics he is a Democrat.

Francis Beck, farmer, section 1, Carmi Township, was born in Dayton O., Dec. 16, 1841. His parents were Martin and Margaret (Ditter) Beck, who came to America and landed in New York and went to Ohio, and in 1847 came to White County, Ill., and settled in Burnt Prairie Township. Francis was the eldest of a family of eight children. He was but six years of age when he came to White County. He lived on the farm with his father until his marriage to Miss Mary Harpster, Nov. 10, 1860. She died soon after. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when he returned to White County. He then bought a farm of 110 acres on sections 35 and 36, Burnt Prairie Township, which he still owns, and where he resided until the spring of 1882, when he moved on his farm on section 1, Carmi Township, where he has a farm of 100 acres. He also owns 240 acres in Hawthorne Township, making a fine farm of 450 acres, 280 under cultivation, and all of the 450 fenced. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are both members

of the Evangelical church. They have nine children—Frank D. William; Ella, Edward, Anna, George, Oscar, Julia and Lucy. Mr. Beck has held various local offices of trust in his township, and was Corporal in the army. He was Collector in Burnt Prairie Township two years. In politics he is a regular Old Hickory Democrat.

Martin C. Beck was born on the farm where he still resides, on sections 35 and 36, Burnt Prairie Township, April 26, 1856. His parents were Martin and Margaret (Detter) Beck. They were natives of Germany. They came to America, landing in New York, and soon after came to White County, Ill., at an early day. They were members of the Evangelical church. Martin is the youngest of their eight children. He was married to Miss Sally Wohlhueter, Oct. 5, 1876. She was born in Germany, and was a daughter of George and Catherine Wohlhueter. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Beck are both members of the Evangelical church. They have two children—Amelia and Noah W. Mr. Beck owns a farm of 200 acres, 140 under cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Democrat. He was elected Commissioner of Highways in April, 1881, and still holds that office.

William T. Bennett was born near New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., Nov. 13, 1836. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Bennett) Bennett, natives of South Carolina. They had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, William T. being the youngest. His father died when William was an infant, and his mother married William Wilkinson. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he married Martha E. Carter, Nov. 24, 1857. She was born in Posey County, Ind., and was a daughter of Rane and Madalena (Chasteen) Carter. After his marriage Mr. Bennett moved to Lawrence County, where he farmed until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He returned home and then moved to Gibson County, Ind., and followed farming until 1872, when he came to White County, Ill., and purchased his present farm in Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since resided and where he owns a farm of eighty acres, sixty under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have had a family of four children—Mary E., born Aug. 21, 1858, died Jan. 15, 1873; Magdalena, born Jan. 24, 1860; Austin H., Feb. 16, 1862; William R., born March 22, 1869. They are members of the Christian church.

Christopher Boehringer was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1837. His parents were Christopher and Julia (Wagenick) Boehringer. They were members of the Lutheran church. Christian was the second of three children. He attended school until fourteen. He then worked at farming and at the linen-weaver's trade. When twenty years of age, in 1857, he came with his mother and sisters to America, landed in New York City after forty-two days at sea, and soon after came to White County, and joined his uncles in Burnt Prairie Township; followed farming and working at the cooper's trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry Volunteers, and remained in the service till the close of the war. He then came back to Burnt Prairie. In 1865 he bought a farm in this township. He was married here to Sophia Reap, Oct. 23, 1865. She was born in Baden, Germany, and they were children together in the old country. She was a daughter of Louis and Sophia (Kauzman) Reap. About five years after Mr. Boehringer's marriage, he sold his farm and moved into Carmi, and opened a store of general merchandise; engaged in this business until 1875, when he sold out and bought a farm in Carmi Township, and farmed here until 1881, when he sold out and bought his present farm on section 36, Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 104 acres, seventy acres under cultivation and well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Boehringer are members of the Evangelical Association. They have a family of six children—Caroline, born Sept. 7, 1866; Katy, born Dec. 13, 1870; Lottie, born July 25, 1874; Christopher, born Aug. 7, 1876; Johnnie, born Sept. 29, 1879; William, born Jan. 26, 1882. In politics Mr. Boehringer is rather independent, and votes rather for the man than the party. He has held various local offices of trust in White County, where he has been identified for the past twenty-five years, since 1857.

David Bohlever was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., March 12, 1853. His parents were John and Barbara Bohlever, natives of Germany, and first settled in Ohio, then Indiana. They had twelve children, David being the sixth son. He married Anna Uhde, Feb. 26, 1877. She was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., and was a daughter of Andrew and Wilhelmena Uhde. After his marriage in 1877, Mr. Bohlever came to White County and bought his present farm of 120 acres in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, where he still resides. He and wife are members of the

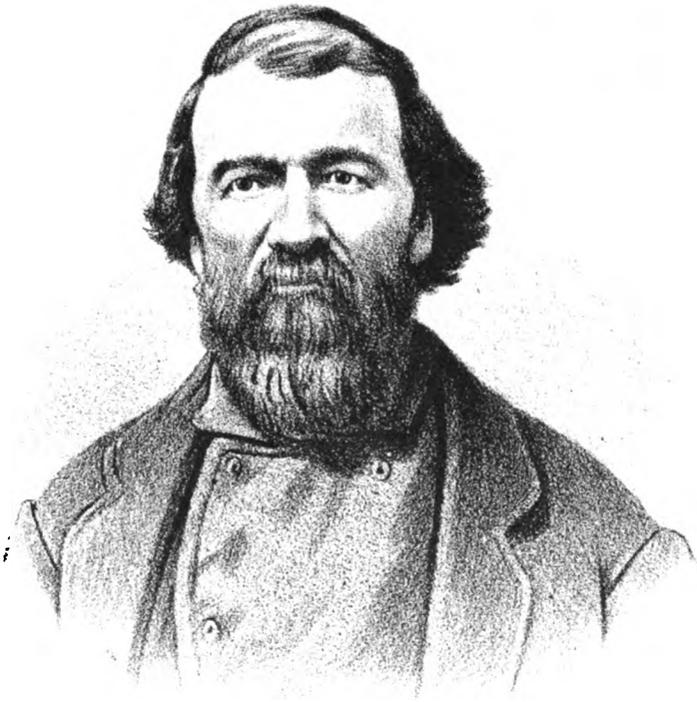
Presbyterian church. They have two children—Edward H. and William G. Mr. Bohlever is a Republican.

P. R. Boyce was born in Mill Shoals Township, White County, Aug. 11, 1858. His parents were James M. and Malissa (Haynes) Boyce. His father was born in Kentucky, and came to White County when a young man. His mother was born in Tennessee. She is residing in Wayne County now, the wife of Newton Wilson. Mr. Boyce died in 1865. He enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was lost on board a ship off Cape Hatteras, after being mustered out of the service. He and wife had a family of three children. P. R. was the second son and is the only child living. He was reared on a farm and attended school winters until nineteen, when he began teaching school in Indian Prairie Township, Wayne Co., Ill.; taught here one winter, then one winter at Liberty, then in Wayne County, one winter, and in June, 1880, opened a furniture store in Liberty, and that fall opened a grocery store. In May, 1881, sold his furniture store and established his present business. This is the only exclusive grocery store in Liberty. Mr. Boyce is a practical, energetic young man, and deserves much credit for his success in life. He married Emma Morrison Nov. 28, 1879. She was born in Liberty, May 19, 1861, and was a daughter of Peter and Mary (Smith) Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They have one son—James G., born Jan. 7, 1881. Mr. Boyce owns two lots and a residence in the south part of Liberty.

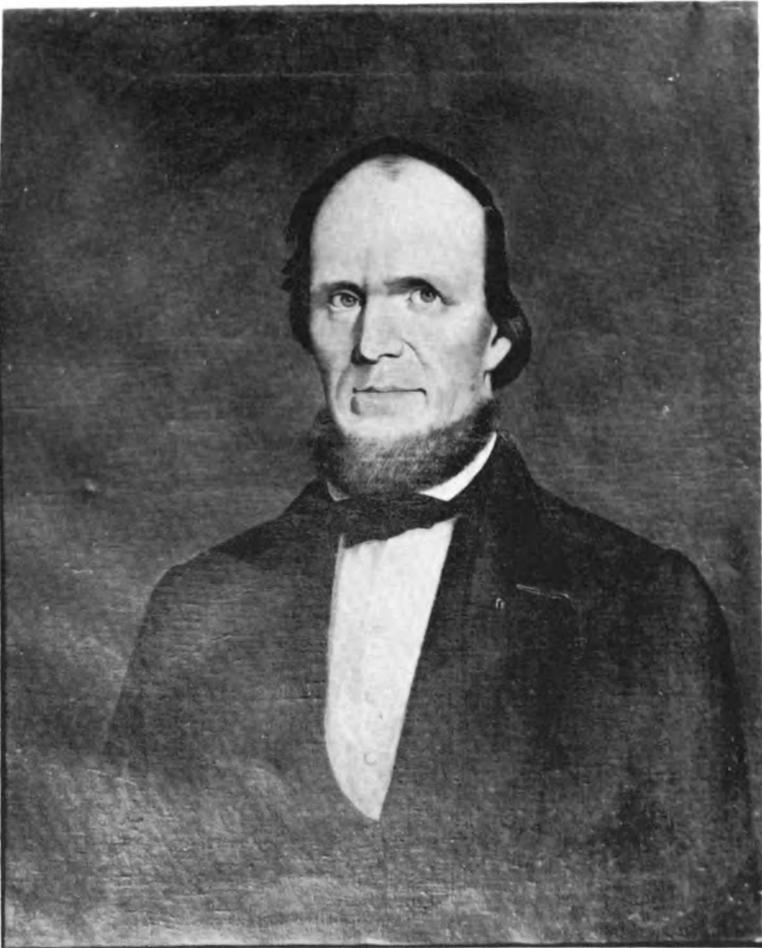
Robert S. Coale was born in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 2, 1822. His parents were Philip and Eliza A. (Walmsley) Coale, natives of Maryland. Robert was the oldest of six children, and lived on a farm with his father until sixteen, when he volunteered in the Florida war and served eight months, fighting the Indians under General Percival F. Smith. He crossed the Gulf twice. He was shot at night while he, with his company, was sitting around their camp-fire while out on a scout. Two men were killed and two or three wounded. Mr. Coale was shot with a bullet through the right ankle. He was taken care of in his company. At the close of the war he returned to New Orleans and clerked in a clothing store six months, then worked on the river; worked first as cabin-boy, then second steward, and then promoted to second clerk; remained on the river two years, then returned home and worked on the farm until his marriage to Susannah Holsapple, July 15, 1845. She was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., and was a daugh-

ter of John Holsapple. Mr. and Mrs. Coale had three children, one living—William H. H., who married Martha Harris, and resides on a farm in Wayne County. Mrs. Coale died in Pittsburg, Pa., July 1, 1850, with cholera. Mr. Coale went to Ohio in 1850, and was married in Wellsville, Ohio, to Hannah Martin, October, 1852. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of George and Naomi (Taylor) Martin, the latter a niece of Zachariah Taylor. In October, 1852, Mr. Coale came to Grayville, White Co., Ill., where he purchased a farm. He farmed here, and worked at his trade of brick-layer and stone-mason. Mr. Coale lived at Grayville until 1857, when he sold out and went to Phillipstown, and had a grocery and provision store for six months; then rented a farm in Phillips Township for three years; then in August, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served three years, and was promoted to Sergeant; was in the siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, in the Red River raid, and in the three days' battle at Pleasant Hill, La., and all the engagements of the regiment. At the close of the war he returned home and farmed in Phillips Township until 1867, when he came to Burnt Prairie Township and rented land four years; then bought his present farm on sections 34 and 35, where he owns 105 acres, all under cultivation except five or six acres timber land. Mr. Coale is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and she a member of the Christian church. Mr. and Mrs. Coale have had four children, one living—George W., born April 14, 1855, residing with his parents. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Clay for President of the United States. He is of English and Welsh descent. His grandfather, Samuel Coale, came from England and made cannon and arms for the Government during the Revolutionary war. The English burnt up his foundry and shop and took him prisoner.

B. F. Davis was born in the city of Augusta, Georgia, December, 1822. His parents were Hezekiah and Martha Davis, natives of South Carolina, where they were married. They afterward moved to Georgia, and in 1823 came to White County, Ill. They were members of the Old School Presbyterian church. B. F. was the youngest of their four sons and is the only one living. He was but a year old when he came with his parents to White County. They settled on a farm on the Skillet Fork, Burnt Prairie Township, where the father died three months after. Mrs. Davis afterward married Josiah Fulford and B. F. remained on a farm



Willis C. Ward



Col. John E. Whiting. See Page 512

with them until seventeen, then he struck out to hew his own way in the world. He first worked five months on the old national wagon road in Effingham County, Ill. Then he returned to Burnt Prairie and worked for different parties until he purchased a farm of his own in this township. Was married to Mary J. Graham April 8, 1854. She was born in Carmi Township March 14, 1838, and was a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Susannah (Frazier) Graham. In 1858 he came to Liberty and opened his present store of general merchandise, where he carries a full and complete stock. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had a family of five children; one died, an infant, four are living—Nathaniel P., born Nov. 28, 1857; Mary E., born Sept. 29, 1859; Victoria A., born Jan. 10, 1865; Susie C., born Aug. 19, 1867. Mr. Davis owns 1,000 acres of land in Burnt Prairie and Mill Shoals townships. He started in life with a small capital and a strong will and iron constitution. By hard work and good management and honest dealing he has accumulated a fine property. The first piece of land he owned he purchased by chopping cord wood. His early education was obtained in the log-cabin schools of that day. He is a self-made man. He was first a Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party became one of its strong supporters.

Charles Dewiers was born in Belgium, Feb. 7, 1833. His parents were Gregory J. and Agnes M. (Seuacq) Dewiers. They were members of the Catholic church. Charles is their youngest son, and the only one in America. He attended school until sixteen, and when seventeen he came alone to America, in 1850; came to San Francisco, Cal., to try his fortune in the gold mines, and mined and prospected thirteen years; traveled all over the Territory; remained in California until 1862. During this time was in Oregon, and in the Volunteer Frontier Corps, and fought the Indians of Oregon. In the summer of 1862 he went to Nevada and prospected and mined until the spring of 1865, when he had to leave his farm and everything in Hamburg town, where he had thirty-two acres of land. The Pinte Indians drove the people out. He then went to Idaho to the gold mines and had to fight Indians all the way. Three of his companions were killed. He remained in Idaho gold mines six or seven months, then went to the Montana gold mines and engaged in the mercantile trade until October, 1868, when he came to White County, Ill., and bought his present farm in Burnt Prairie Township, section 29, where he has a

farm of eighty acres. He also owns fifty acres in Carmi Township. He was married in Burnt Prairie Township to Agnes Downen, July 4, 1869. She was born in Indiana. After his marriage Mr. Dewiers settled on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township where he now resides. He and wife had a family of six children—Flora, born May 9, 1870; Mary A., born Dec. 23, 1873; Agnes E., born Jan. 22, 1875, died Oct. 1, 1875; Nellie R., born Sept. 14, 1877; Albert G. and Edwin Lewis (twins), born Jan. 22, 1880, died, Albert, Jan. 22, 1880, and Edwin L., Jan. 26, 1880. Mrs. Dewiers died Jan. 31, 1880. She was a member of the Methodist church and was buried in the Shipley Cemetery. Mr. Dewiers is a member of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Pierce for President.

John Doshier was born in Messer County, Va., in 1809. When nine years of age, in 1818, he came with his mother and grandfather to White County, Ill., and settled on a farm in the woods. They first lived in a tent until they built a cabin. John was the eldest of a family of four children. He lived on the farm with his grandfather, and helped clear a farm, until his marriage to Christina Barbara in 1829. She was born in Warren County, Ky., and was a daughter of John and Sally Barbara. They came in the same company with young Doshier and his grandfather, to White County. Mr. and Mrs. Doshier had twelve children, only one living—Charles, who married Anna Smith, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township. Mrs. John Doshier died on the old homestead. Mr. Doshier then married Mrs. Mary (Grimes) Bell, and the fruits of this marriage were five children, three living—George, who married Margaret Redman, and resides on the old homestead; Edward W. and Elijah L. Doshier, who reside on the old homestead with their father; their mother died in 1879. Mr. Doshier then married Lila Hopson in December, 1880. They had one child—Lila, died, aged three months. Mrs. Doshier died April 2, 1882. Mr. Doshier owns 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. Mr. Doshier is one of the few old settlers now living in White County. He has lived to see many changes in this county, and, although an old man now, is hale and hearty. In politics a Republican; cast his first vote for old A. Jackson, and his grandfather an old-line Whig.

David R. Downen was born in Todd County, Ky., April 29, 1813. His parents were Job and Mary (Robinson) Downen, natives of North Carolina, and members of the old Regular Baptist church. David R. was the youngest of their nine children, and when ten

years of age he removed with his parents to Posey County, Ind., where he lived until his marriage to Mary J. South, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Archibald and Agnes (Rutter) South. After his marriage Mr. Downen settled on a farm in Posey County, Ind., until April, 1851, when he came to White County and settled on his present farm on section 31, Burnt Prairie Township. He and wife had eleven children, six living—William, married Angeline Moore, who died, and he then married Minerva Dickson; Mary, married Frederic Layman; Job, married Hannah Hutchison; Sarah A., wife of Robert F. Dickson; Frank M., married Elizabeth Cooper; and Rachel. The mother died in 1873. Mr. Downen married Mrs. Martha (Drake) Blakeslee, a native of Posey County, Ind., and a daughter of Joel Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Downen have two children—Martha F. and John T. Mr. Downen owns a farm of 220 acres, 120 under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he has always been a Democrat, until the past few years, since which time he has been a supporter of the Greenback party. He cast his first vote for Old Hickory Jackson. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Burnt Prairie Township, and held that office thirteen years. One son, Job Downen, was in the late war, and in Andersonville prison sixteen months.

Cyrus Elliott was born in Phillips Township, White County July 20, 1829. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Hickason) Elliott. Cyrus was the elder of their seven children. He remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Miss Mary Hanks, May 4, 1861. She was born in Gray Township, White County, and was a daughter of Andrew J. and Frances (Ham) Hanks. After his marriage Mr. Elliott lived in Phillips Township two years, then settled on his present farm in Burnt Prairie Township. He owns a large farm in Gray, Burnt Prairie, and Phillips townships. He and wife have had a family of eight children, seven living—Sarah E. F., born Feb. 27, 1862, died July 6, 1864; Mary A., born Aug. 31, 1862 wife of William Carter; Andrew J., born Sept. 4, 1865; Martha E., born March 28, 1868; Nancy J., born Sept. 19, 1870; Rebecca, born May 18, 1873; Benjamin F., born Dec. 29, 1875; George W., born Oct. 18, 1877; Lucinda, born March 18, 1881. Mr. Elliott has held various local offices of trust in his township. In politics he is a Democrat.

Elijah S. Fulkerson was born in Mercer County, Ind., April 20, 1839. His parents were Fulkard and Polly (Coleman) Fulkerson. They settled in White County in 1819, and he was one of the first to build a horse-mill. He and wife were members of the Baptist church, and it was in his house that the first Baptist services and church in Burnt Prairie Township were organized. He and wife had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Elijah S. was the youngest. His father, after remaining in White County some years, removed to Indiana and thence to Kentucky, and when Elijah was eighteen, in 1857, returned to White County and settled in Burnt Prairie. He lived on the farm with his father until his marriage to Emeline Hunsinger, Oct. 5, 1858. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, and was a daughter of Mathias and Eliza A. (Funkhouser) Hunsinger. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township, and has resided in this township ever since. He and wife had a family of four children—Mary E., born Aug. 5, 1859, died Nov. 4, 1864; William H., born Feb. 3, 1861; Mathias D., born Jan. 8, 1863; Charles E., born Jan. 7, 1865. Mrs. Fulkerson died Jan. 28, 1865. Mr. Fulkerson then married, June 20, 1865, Emma Vaught, who was born on the same farm where she and family now reside, May 23, 1846. She was a daughter of Willis and Eliza A. (Funkhouser) Vaught. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had a family of nine children—Eliza A., born June 23, 1867; Mary C., born March 20, 1870; Augustus O., born Dec. 5, 1872; Geo. P., born Nov. 7, 1875; Martin W., born April 28, 1878; Mattie E., born Feb. 19, 1881. Mr. Fulkerson owns a fine farm of 200 acres, 180 under cultivation. At the out-breaking of the late Rebellion he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company C, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until January, 1862, when he was discharged on account of sickness. Politically he is a Conservative Democrat; cast his first vote for Douglas.

Henry C. Fulkerson was born in Olive County, Ky., Feb. 4, 1819. His parents were Fulkard and Polly (Coleman) Fulkerson. Henry C. was their eldest child, and was four or five years of age when his parents came to White County, Ill. The family settled in Burnt Prairie Township, near Liberty. When Henry C. was sixteen or seventeen he removed with his parents to Clark County, Ind., where he married Polly Williams, Oct. 25, 1841. She was born in Scott County, Ind., Feb. 26, 1824, and was a daughter of

Julia and Susan (Kimberlan) Williams. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson moved to Burnt Prairie Township, White County, Ill., and settled on the farm where he still resides, on sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, where he owns 480 acres of land, 380 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had a family of nine children—Mary J., born Aug. 18, 1842, married William Majors; William J., born Aug. 27, 1843, married Alice Vaught; John, born July 11, 1847, married Caroline Funkhouser; Percilla A., born July 25, 1851, married Thomas Vaught; George W., born Oct. 25, 1853, died in April, 1856; Martin T., born May 17, 1856, married Evaline Hood; Emeline, born Oct. 25, 1859; Adeline, born Nov. 15, 1861; Kate, born Feb. 18, 1865. Politically Mr. Fulkerson is a Democrat.

William J. Fulkerson was born in Scott County, Ind., Aug. 27, 1843. His parents were Henry C. and Mary (Williams) Fulkerson. His father was born in Kentucky, and when four or five years of age came with his parents to White County, Ill., and when eighteen years of age his parents removed to Scott County, where he was married. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had a family of nine children. William J. was the second child and oldest son. When seven years of age he came with his parents to Burnt Prairie Township, White County, and settled on a farm within a mile of where he now lives. He remained on this old farm until his marriage with Alice Vaught, Oct. 9, 1864. She was born in Mill Shoals Township, April 8, 1846, and was a daughter of William and Margaret (George) Vaught. After his marriage Mr. Fulkerson settled on section 9, Burnt Prairie Township, where he owns a fine farm of 180 acres, ninety acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had a family of seven children—George F., born Sept 16, 1865; John T., born Sept. 27, 1867; Minnie D., born Feb. 27, 1870; Clara B., born March 24, 1872; Charles E., born April 14, 1874; Samuel W., born Sept. 15, 1876, and William H., born Oct. 19, 1880. Politically Mr. Fulkerson is a Democrat.

James T. Funkhouser was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., Aug. 14, 1825. His parents were Young and Mary (Cross) Funkhouser, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. In 1819 they came to White County, Ill., and settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township. It was while they were in Kentucky on a visit that

James T. was born. Six weeks after his birth he returned with his parents to their farm in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, where James lived until his marriage to Mary Hunsinger, Nov. 23, 1845. She was born in Phillipstown, White Co., Ill., Aug. 16, 1827, and was a daughter of Samuel and Polly (Ellis) Hunsinger, among the first settlers of Phillipstown and Burnt Prairie Township. After his marriage Mr. Funkhouser rented land one year and then bought his present farm on section 7, Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since resided. He and wife and family are all members of the United Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Funkhouser have had four sons and seven daughters—Sarah, born Aug. 26, 1846, married Henry Hunsinger; Henry and William (twins) were born Sept. 28, 1848, and William died July 28, 1852; Henry married Miss Eliza Graves; Amanda, born Jan. 5, 1851, married Ezekiel Graves; Wesley, born Aug. 15, 1852, married Amanda Hunsinger; Ira, born Oct. 22, 1854, married Anna Holland; Adelina, born Dec. 22, 1856, married Noah Robinson; Esther, born Feb. 26, 1859, married John Jones, of Mill Shoals Township; Rose, born Sept. 7, 1861, married Frank White, of Mill Shoals Township; Emma, born Sept. 13, 1864, and Josie, born March 12, 1867, reside at home with their parents. James T. Funkhouser owns eighty acres of the old homestead having divided his farm with his children. Politically he was first, a Whig and afterward a Democrat. His first vote was for Harrison for President. He has held various local offices in his township: Township Treasurer, Commissioner of Highways and School Director.

Virgil Funkhouser was born one mile west of Carni on a farm now owned by Ninian Young, Sept. 9, 1819. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Young) Funkhouser, natives of Kentucky. Virgil was the youngest son and sixth child of their nine children. His early life was spent on a timbered farm. He first attended school in Burnt Prairie Township, in a log school-house, that stood in a clearing near where the Mount Pleasant church now is. Mr. Funkhouser remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Miss Mary Hunsinger, Dec. 23, 1840. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, March 11, 1824. They have had a family of thirteen children—The eldest died, an infant; Mariah, born Aug. 25, 1844, died Feb. 26, 1855; Benjamin, born Feb. 4, 1846, died Sept. 19, 1848; Mary born April 26, 1849, married Andrew J. Lee and resides on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township;

Caleb, born Dec. 5, 1851, died Aug. 13, 1855; Simon, born Dec. 15, 1852, married Mary Johnson, and again married Mary E. Cale, and resides in Indiana; Preston, born July 20, 1855, married Mary E. Jordan, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township; David C., born Oct. 22, 1857, married Miss Frances M. B. Rawls, Jan. 9, 1879, who was born Nov. 31, 1860, in Burnt Prairie Township; Emeline, born Jan. 10, 1860, married Henry Wetlaw, March 1, 1881, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township; Amanda, born Jan. 15, 1862, married Jacob Majors May 10, 1880, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township; Sarah E., born March 9, 1864; Alice, born Dec. 27, 1866; Julia A., born Aug. 22, 1869. Mr. Virgil Funkhouser owns a farm of 300 acres in Burnt Prairie Township, 240 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President for James R. Polk. Mr. and Mrs. Funkhouser are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

William Gray was born in Wayne County, near Liberty, White County, Jan. 2, 1834. His parents were William and Rutha (Hardin) Gray, natives of Virginia. When six years of age he moved with his parents to Burnt Prairie Township, White County, where the father died some two years after. William then lived with his mother on the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when he returned home. In January, 1866, he married Susan Watkins, a native of Burnt Prairie Township and a daughter of Elias and Matilda (Williams) Watkins. After his marriage Mr. Gray settled on his present farm on sections 18 and 17, Burnt Prairie Township, where he and family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have seven children—Alonzo L., born Jan. 17, 1867; Wesley W., born Aug. 20, 1868; Sarah H., born Feb. 17, 1870; Martha A., born April 20, 1873; Rutha W., born Dec. 25, 1876; Mary P., born Sept. 8, 1878; Thomas I., born June 5, 1881. Mr. Gray owns a fine farm of eighty acres, fifty under cultivation. In politics he is a Republican.

John L. Hadden was born in Carmi Township, White Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1852. His parents were Hardin and Clementine (Maddon) Hadden. His mother was a native of Tennessee. His father came to White County with his parents when a child. He was married here. He and his wife settled first in Carmi Township on a farm, where they lived until 1864, when he moved on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township, where he died May, 1876. His wife still resides on the old homestead. They were members of the Christian

church. John L. was their second son. He still resides on the old homestead with his mother. He owns forty acres of the old homestead. In politics he is a Republican. His father was one of the pioneers, and a shoemaker by trade.

John Haeefe, merchant of Liberty, came here in January, 1852, and was the first cigar-maker here. He was just 21 years of age. He followed this until 1855, when he began to clerk in the store of Preston L. Funkhouser, and clerked with him until 1859, when he opened a store of his own and established his present business. He began with a capital of \$7.50 and an honest face; he carries a full and complete stock of guns and merchandise, and owns 1,100 acres of farming lands in White and Wayne counties in the vicinity of Liberty. Mr. Haeefe was born in the city of Goepingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 15, 1831. His parents were John J. and Fredericka (Euchner) Haeefe. His father was a broadcloth manufacturer. He and wife had a family of two sons—John J., Jr., residing in Germany, and John, 2d, subject of this sketch; he attended school until fourteen, when he learned book-keeping and merchandising. When seventeen years old he emigrated alone to New York; was thirty-three days at sea in a sailing vessel; landed in New York City and followed the cigar manufacturer's trade two years; then went to Babytown, Posey Co., Ind., and worked at his trade until 1852, when he came to White County, Ill., locating in Liberty, where he has since resided. Sept. 18, 1854, Mr. Haeefe married Elizabeth Gray, who was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Dec. 6, 1830, and was a daughter of William Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Haeefe had six children, five living—Sarah F., born June 5, 1857, married William H. Garrett of Mill Shoals Township; Elizabeth, born Feb. 22, 1859, married Adam Johnson, and resides a mile north of Liberty, in Wayne County, Ill.; Mary A., born Aug. 31, 1861, married David K. Felix, Jr., of Barn Hill Township, Wayne Co., Ill.; Martha M., born June 11, 1864; John J., born July 1, 1866. Mrs. Haeefe died June 15, 1868. Mr. Haeefe then married Prudence Reeves, Dec. 2, 1868. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Dec. 2, 1834, and was a daughter of Jeremiah and Julia (Horton) Reeves, old settlers of White County. Mr. and Mrs. Haeefe had two children—Christian B., born Oct. 27, 1872, died Jan. 4, 1877; Charles E., born Aug. 27, 1875. Mrs. Haeefe is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Haeefe is a Mason, and treasurer of Burnt Prairie Lodge, No. 668, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Repub-

lican, and one of the original Fremont supporters of 1856. In 1871 he was appointed Postmaster of Liberty and held that office until 1875. Reappointed in February, 1880, and still retains that office.

John Hawk was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 19, 1843. His parents were Frederic and Sabina (Kanzman) Hawk. They had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom John was the oldest. He attended school until fifteen, and then learned the stone-mason's trade, and when twenty-one he came with his sister (now the wife of Phillip Stoke, residing in Burnt Prairie Township) to America, landing in New York, and came to St. Louis and worked at his trade three months; then came to White County and worked in Carmi five years. He built himself a house and built the first house in Stumptown. In 1871 he traded his house and lot for a farm of eighty acres in Burnt Prairie Township, where he still resides. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, 130 under cultivation. Mr. Hawk married Phillepena Appel Sept. 16, 1869. She was born in Baden, Germany, and was a daughter of George and Sophia Appel. They have four children—Phillepena, Caroline, Elizabeth and George. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Evangelical church. In politics Mr. Hawk is a Republican.

John B. Holmes, one of the proprietors of the Liberty grist-mill, was born in Barn Hill Township, three miles south of Fairfield, Wayne County, July 8, 1827. His parents were Zephaniah and Mary A. (Harland) Holmes. His father was a native of Maine, and when a young man emigrated to Kentucky, where he married. He moved to Wayne County, Ill., in 1824 or 1825, and settled in Barn Hill Township. He had a family of two sons and two daughters. J. B. was the second son and third child. When he was two years old his father died. His mother married Anthony Cox, and they had two sons and two daughters. J. B. remained with his mother until thirteen, when he went to work for David W. Wright on a farm, and took his first lessons in milling. In June, 1846, Mr. Holmes enlisted in Captain Campbell's company, Second Illinois Infantry, and served one year in the Mexican war. He then returned to Wayne County, and soon after came to White County. June 13, 1847, he married Clesen Johnston, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Adam Johnston, a farmer who came to White County, Ill., at an early day, settling in Burnt Prairie Township. After his marriage he and his brother traded their

land warrants for land in Wayne County; remained there until 1852, when he sold his farm and returned to Burnt Prairie Township, and leased the Jessup's Ferry on the Skillet Fork, where the Sumpter bridge now is, and remained until the spring of 1854. He then went to Enfield and bought ten acres of land joining the village on the south. This ten acres is now in the best part of the town. Mr. Holmes followed carpentering here; built the first house in Enfield. In 1856 he went to Scottsville and followed carpentering until 1858, when he moved to Grayville and worked in a furniture factory. In the meantime he had learned to run an engine, and in 1860 was employed as engineer in the Eagle Mill in Grayville at \$1 a day and the privilege of running a turning lathe. He made some of the first wooden sorghum crushers; remained in this mill with Mr. William Michels until 1862, when he was employed at Empire Mill as exchange agent, where he soon after became miller; remained here until 1866, and then he took charge of a new mill at Enfield, owned by the Orr Brothers; remained in charge of this mill until 1870, when he went to Grayville and opened the Grayville hotel. From March to July, 1871, he ran the water-mill for Scott & Pulleyblank. He was then employed to run the Empire Mills for Kerry, Stuart & Lanterman, at \$1,000 per year for ten years. He then left the mill in charge of his son Frank, who still runs it. Mr. Holmes returned to Enfield and went into partnership with his old employers, the Orr Brothers, and bought out the Veach Brothers' mill, and Orr Brothers & Holmes ran these mills until Sept. 26, 1881, when he dissolved partnership with Orr Brothers, and brought one mill to Liberty, the first steam mill in this place. It is a three-story and basement building, and complete in every particular. This mill has a forty-five horse-power engine, iron tank and doctor for feed water, rubber hose for water, and all latest improvements belonging to engine and boiler for flouring mill. Two sets of 36-inch burrs for wheat, one 30-inch under runner for corn, pony stone and steel rollers for new-process flour purifier, and 516-inch bolt reels, and two fine bolt chests containing six reels, covered with the finest bolting cloth used in flouring mills. He manufactures three fine grades of flour, A, B and C, all flour branded with the cross flags, with the name of Liberty underneath. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had nine children—Zephaniah, born March 16, 1848, (married Sarah Westfall), died Dec. 8, 1879; John S., born Feb. 5,

1850, married Miss Augusta Newman; Olive A., born May 13, 1852, married James R. Ennis; Francis M., born May 19, 1854, married Lizzie Standring; Louisa M., born Aug. 11, 1857; Otis M., born April 10, 1860, married Mary Holmes; Altavarde, born Oct. 29, 1864; Anna, born Oct. 11, 1866, died in 1867; Harry, born Jan. 23, 1870. Mrs. Holmes died May 16, 1877. Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Cynthia A. De Motte, March 29, 1878. She was born May 2, 1835, in Hocking County, O., and was a daughter of William and Nancy (Collins) Young. Mrs. Holmes married Sol. H. Gupton. He died July 4, 1864, and she married Luther M. De Motte. They have two children—William Young, born May 20, 1871, and Cynthia, born March 13, 1873, died, aged three weeks. Mr. De Motte died Nov. 18, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican.

Ezekiel Hunsinger was born in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, within five miles of where he now resides, June 28, 1826. His parents were Adam and Mary (Vaught) Hunsinger, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania. They were members of the Old School Baptist church in their younger days, but afterward joined the Missionary Baptist church. They had a family of eleven children. Ezekiel was the fifth child and oldest son, and remained on the farm with his father until his marriage, Feb. 16, 1851, to Charlotta Hunsinger, his second cousin, who was born in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, and was a daughter of John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger. After his marriage he settled on the same farm where he has since resided. He and wife had a family of eleven children, four living—Julia, born April 30, 1852, married Prof. Winfield F. Scott, and resides at Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill.; Esther, born Aug. 17, 1857, married John P. Moore, and resides in Wayne County, Ill.; William F., born March 11, 1861, is traveling in Oregon; John D., born March 22, 1863; Ellen, born Oct. 19, 1853, died Sept. 29, 1854; Martha E., born Aug. 30, 1855, died Sept. 19, 1861; Mary, born Oct. 23, 1859, died April 4, 1873; four died in infancy. The mother died Sept. 11, 1871. Mr. Hunsinger then married Mrs. Emily A. White, a native of Edwards County, Ill., and a daughter of Caleb and Lucy (Payne) Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsinger have one son—Martin D., born March 5, 1876. Mrs. Hunsinger is a member of the Old School Baptist church, and he of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Hunsinger owns a fine farm of 1,200 acres of land in Burnt Prairie Township, and

has built on his farm one of the finest residences in the county, where he and family reside. Mr. Hunsinger started in life with small capital and a common-school education, but by hard work and close application to business he has accumulated a fine property. In politics Mr. E. Hunsinger is a Democrat. He has held various local offices of trust, and was appointed one of the Commissioners in 1872 that districted the county into townships.

George T. Hunsinger, one of the pioneer children of White County, was born on his father's farm in Burnt Prairie Township, April 3, 1847. His parents were John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger; he was born in Kentucky, she in North Carolina. He was one of the earliest settlers of White County, and one of the very first to settle Burnt Prairie Township. He and wife were members of the Regular Baptist church, and was one of the members of the organization in that township. They had a family of thirteen children, nine living. George T. was the youngest child by this marriage. The mother died Feb. 22, 1866, and his father married Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, *nee* Murphy. They had one child that died in infancy. Mrs. Hunsinger died Oct. 15, 1867, and he married Christina Travis, who still survives her husband. George T. remained on his father's farm attending school winters until twenty, when he married Nancy E. Odell, Oct. 25, 1866. She was born in Wayne County, Ill., and was a daughter of Balus and Elizabeth (Carter) Odell, early settlers of Wayne County. After his marriage Mr. Hunsinger settled on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township, where he still resides. Mrs. Hunsinger is a member of the Regular Baptist church. They have five daughters—Nancy E. Lou., Etta, Hattie P., Mary Mertie. Mr. Hunsinger owns a farm of 200 acres, 160 acres under cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the enterprising, representative farmers of White County, where he has been identified all his life. He has held various local offices of trust in his township, and is at present Constable of Burnt Prairie Township. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President in 1868.

Jeremiah Hunsinger was born in Burnt Prairie Township, within three miles of where he now lives, Sept. 10, 1839. His parents were Peter and Emeline (Greathouse) Hunsinger. They had two sons—Jeremiah, and Caleb, who married Susan Hunsinger, and died in 1879. Jeremiah lived on the farm with his father until his marriage to Mary E. Williams, Sept. 19, 1858. She was born Sept. 5, 1839, within a half a mile of where she now lives. Her

father was born here and her grandfather settled this farm. She was a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Rawls) Williams. After his marriage Mr. Hunsinger settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township, and has lived here ever since, except six years spent in Marshall County, Iowa. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist church. They have had four children—Emma, born Feb. 23, 1860, wife of Lawrence Blue, resides on their farm near Carmi, and has one child—Harry Blue; Susie, born Dec. 12, 1862; Alves, born Sept. 29, 1865; Thomas, born Feb. 29, 1869. Mr. Hunsinger is politically a Democrat, and a strong supporter of that party.

Joseph Hunsinger was born in Burnt Prairie Township, within a mile of where he now resides, Nov. 29, 1833. His parents were John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. His father was born Aug. 14, 1806, and came to White County when a young man. They were married in Burnt Prairie Township, Sept. 17, 1828, and had twelve children. Joseph was the second son. He resided on the old homestead with his father until his marriage to Emily Kuykendall, Feb. 12, 1857. She was born in Big Prairie, Hawthorne Township, March 3, 1837. She was a daughter of Henry and Karenhappuch (Great-hcuse) Kuykendall. After his marriage Mr. Hunsinger settled on his present farm on section 28, Burnt Prairie Township. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist church. They have had seven children—Alvaretta, born Nov. 12, 1857, married Geo. W. Odell; Charles, born Jan. 12, 1860, died May 14, 1865; Angie, born May 25, 1862, married Anderson A. Puckett; Monroe, born Aug. 6, 1864; Mollie, born Aug. 18, 1867; Clara, born Aug. 24, 1870, and Laura M., born March 14, 1873. Mr. Hunsinger owns a farm of 210 acres, 170 under cultivation. He has held the office of County Supervisor two years, and various other local offices of trust. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mitchell Hunsinger was born on the old homestead within a mile of where he now resides, Oct. 22, 1839. His parents were Adam C. and Massa (Crowder) Hunsinger, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, and came to White County in 1819. Mitchell was the seventh of their sixteen children. He remained on the old homestead with his parents until his marriage to Susan E. Miller, Nov. 20, 1861. She was born in Enfield Township, White Co., Ill., Jan. 11, 1840, and was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Mays) Miller, natives of Georgia. They came to White County, Ill., at an early day and settled among the Indians. After his

marriage Mr. Hunsinger and wife settled on their farm in Enfield Township, and remained here two and a half years when he purchased his present farm in Burnt Prairie Township, sections 27, 34, 35 and 26, where he owns 290 acres, 250 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsinger are members of the Regular Baptist church. They have had two children—Ida, born in Enfield Township Aug. 23, 1862; Charles W., born in Burnt Prairie, Oct. 26, 1864. Mr. Hunsinger's parents and grandparents were among the very first settlers of White County in 1819. They were the first settlers in Burnt Prairie Township. Mitchell Hunsinger is of the third generation of that Hunsinger family that has lived in White County. He has held various local offices of trust in his township. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always voted that ticket.

James Jones was born in Wayne County, Ill., March 20, 1826. His parents were James and Nancy (Stanley) Jones, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively. James was their only child, and his father died eight months before his (James's) birth. When he was some six weeks old his mother came to White County, Ill., and lived with her father. When James was two years old his mother married Joel S. Calkins, a widower with two children. They have eight children. Mr. Calkins died in 1846, and Mrs. Calkins in 1876. James remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Randolph, Sept. 17, 1847. She was born near Crossville, in Phillips Township, White County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had six children, two living—William, who married Martha J. Baird, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township, and Nancy. Mrs. Jones died April 26, 1858. She was a member of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Jones then married Mrs. Margaret (Chism) Blue, April 14, 1859. She was born in Carmi Township, White County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Regular Baptist church. They have had a family of nine children, seven living—Stephen E., John, Louis, Martha, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret E.; James and Henry died in infancy. Mr. Jones owns a fine farm of 252 acres on sections 12 and 1, Burnt Prairie Township, and eighty acres in Phillips Township, 185 acres under a good state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Taylor; has never missed but one election in that time.

Isaac Kello was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., June 16, 1861. His parents were Nehemiah and Susannah (Bryant) Kello, natives of

North Carolina. He was in the war of 1812. He was a chair and wheel-maker by trade. They had a family of seven children. Isaac was the sixth child. When some four years of age he removed with his parents to Claiborne County, Tenn., where he remained on a farm until nineteen, when he came with his brothers and sisters to White County, Ill., and settled in Herald's Prairie, and was joined by his parents some four years after. His parents both died here, his father about 1840, and his mother in 1856. Mr. Kello was married here to Mary Clark, Feb. 26, 1836. She was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of John and Sarah (Moore) Clark, early settlers of White County. After his marriage Mr. Kello remained in Herald's Prairie until 1832, when he settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kello are the parents of twelve children, five living—Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin F. Allen, residing in Kansas; Susannah, wife of Benjamin Austin, resides in Enfield Township; Nehemiah, married Mary E. Tarrant; Isaac, married Mary Gregg, and Barton S., married Mary Austin. The sons all reside on the old homestead. John M. enlisted in Company G, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and died in New Orleans hospital; Isaac, born June 26, 1853, on section 31, Burnt Prairie Township, married Mary E. Gregg, May 3, 1876. She was born in Shawneetown, and was a daughter of John and Malinda (Friar) Gregg. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kello have two children—William H., born Feb. 20, 1877, Charles H., born March 20, 1882. Mr. Isaac Kello, Jr., owns thirty-one acres. Nehemiah Kello was born in Gallatin County, Ill., July, 1848. When some two years of age he returned with his parents to White County. He married Mary Tarrant, Oct. 29, 1874. She was born in White County, Ill., Sept. 24, 1853. Her parents were James and Mahala (Lankford) Tarrant. Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Kello have had three children, two living—Minnie M., born Dec. 29, 1879; Harry G., born Nov. 14, 1880. He owns a farm of thirty acres, all under cultivation. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kello, Sr., and family are members of the Christian church.

Theodore C. King was born in Burnt Prairie Township, March 6, 1849. His parents were John H. and Matilda (Hunsinger) King. They had a family of one son and one daughter. Theodore was the youngest. When eighteen months of age his father died. Theodore remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage to Margaret Haynes, Jan. 16, 1870. She was born in Tennessee,

Jan. 7, 1847, and was a daughter of James S. and Mary (Love) Haynes. After Mr. and Mrs. King were married they settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township, and remained here until 1871, when he moved to Moultrie County, Ill., returning to Burnt Prairie Township in 1877, where he still resides. They are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had five children—John H., born Oct. 17, 1870; Florence, born Sept. 21, 1872; Emma, born Feb. 17, 1874; Charley, born Aug. 19, 1876; Oscar, born Jan. 1, 1879. Mrs. King came with her parents from Tennessee to Wayne County, Ill., when she was but twelve months old, and remained there until her marriage in 1870. Mr. Theodore King owns a fine farm of 225 acres. In politics he is a Democrat.

Samuel Lamont was born near Ballymoney, Antrim County, Ireland, in November, 1827. His parents were Samuel and Nancy (Gammel) Lamont. They had a family of fourteen sons and one daughter. Samuel was the fourth son. He came with his cousin, John Lamont, to America in 1851; they were eleven weeks and three days at sea in a sailing vessel. They landed in New Orleans, then came up the Mississippi to Mt. Vernon, Ind.; then came to Grayville, White Co., Ill., and went to Liberty, Burnt Prairie Township, and worked six weeks clearing ground for Dr. Samuel Stuart for his board; he then worked for different parties in Burnt Prairie Township, until his marriage to Mary Williams, March 6, 1856. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township July 16, 1836, and was a daughter of John and Catherine (Hunsinger) Williams. After his marriage Mr. Lamont settled on his farm near Liberty, Burnt Prairie Township, where he resided until 1859, when he moved on the farm now owned by Elijah Randolph on section 35, where he remained until 1876, when he settled on his present farm on sections 35 and 36, Burnt Prairie Township, where he owns 160 acres of land. He also owns forty acres in Grayville Township. He and wife are members of the Old Regular Baptist church. They have had a family of twelve children, six living—John T., born Dec. 10, 1856, married Sarah M. Files, March 6, 1877, and resides in Grayville Township; Jacob, born Dec. 13, 1859; William J., born Sept. 13, 1864; Nancy Catherine, born May 27, 1868; George, born Aug. 27, 1870, and Mary E., born Oct. 27, 1874; all residing at home. Mr. Lamont is a self-made man; he came to America a poor Irish boy, and when he landed in Liberty, White Co., had 12½ cents in his pocket; he was not discouraged, but went bravely to work, and by hard work and good management has accumulated

as fine a farm as there is in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He had three brothers in the late war.

Isaac Majors was born in Giles County, Tenn., in October, 1815. His parents were William and Rachel (McGee) Majors, natives of Powell's Valley, East Tennessee. They had a family of ten children. Isaac was but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to White County, Ill., and settled in Grayville Township. When eighteen years of age Isaac struck out for himself and followed working at farming for different parties until his marriage to Martha Lay, May 1, 1836, who was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Jesse Lay. Mr. and Mrs. Majors had five children—Samuel, born April 14, 1837, married Anna Upton, and resides in Kansas; William, born March 30, 1839, married Mary J. Fulker-son, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township; Rebecca A., born July 5, 1841, married Edward Hill, and resides at Hill Springs, Carmi Township; Mary A., born June 17, 1843, married Jeremiah Sullivan, and died in September, 1879; Martha A., born Aug. 14, 1845, died Oct. 11, 1846; the mother died Oct. 1, 1846. Mr. Majors then married Martha Harris, Oct. 10, 1847, a native of Wayne County, Ill., and a daughter of Samuel and Tabitha Lock. Mr. and Mrs. Majors have had a family of two sons—James, born April 27, 1850, died Dec. 20, 1852; Jacob W., born Feb. 26, 1859, married Amanda Funkhouser, May 10, 1880, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township. Mr. Isaac Majors owns a fine farm of 170 acres, 150 under cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

James A. McClure, deceased, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1830. His parents were William and Martha (Hayden) McClure. James was the third child of a family of six children. He came with his parents to White County, Ill., when a boy. He first married Rebecca Bramlet, June 27, 1852. They had three children—Margaret, wife of William Cook; Mary, wife of John Scriber, and Wallace, unmarried. The mother died March 3, 1863. Mr. McClure married Mrs. Susan A. Young, Oct. 1, 1869. She was born in Warren County, Ky., Feb. 14, 1842, and was a daughter of Leonard and Martha (Otey) Tarrant. Mrs. McClure first married Albert Doshier, Jan. 3, 1861, and they had two children, one living—Christina, wife of William Gudgel, married Jan. 23, 1881. Mr. Albert Doshier died Jan. 23, 1864. Mrs. McClure then married Thomas Young, Jan. 13, 1867. He died Oct. 10,

1867. Mrs. McClure then married James A. McClure. They have four children—Silas E., born Aug. 7, 1870; Rosa B., born Feb. 15, 1872; Anna L., born April 15, 1874; Dora, born Feb. 23, 1876. Mr. McClure died March 24, 1878. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. McClure. She owns a fine farm of eighty acres, where she and family reside. Mrs. McClure's father came to White County from Kentucky, when she was but nine years of age, and she has resided in the county ever since.

James Morrison was born in Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, December, 1831. In 1853 he came with his mother and brother Robert and wife to America. They landed in New York City; were six weeks at sea in a sailing vessel. They came direct to White County, locating in Liberty, Burnt Prairie Township. A son and brother, Peter Morrison, who was long and favorably known as a mechanic and neighbor, preceded them to this county some years before. James had taught school in Scotland previous to coming to America, and soon after his arrival in Burnt Prairie began teaching here; taught for two years, then clerked in a store of general merchandise with D. G. Hay & Bro. for two years, when he formed a partnership with Duncan Campbell, a native of Scotland, and old settler of White County. They opened a store of general merchandise in 1857, and continued partners until the death of Mr. Campbell in 1864. Mr. Campbell was a fair-minded, honorable man and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Morrison succeeded Mr. Campbell and has enlarged his stock and trade from time to time, until he now has the largest store in Liberty and one of the leading stores of White County. He carries a stock of \$8,000 or \$10,000; occupies a building 24 x 50. Mr. Morrison married Catherine Hallam, Dec. 13, 1860. She was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have had six children—Margaret, born Oct. 7, 1861; James R., born Oct. 13, 1863; Hannah, born June 8, 1866; Mary L., born June 12, 1869; Eugene, born March 5, 1871; Bessie H., born July 16, 1878. Mr. Morrison is a self-made man.

William R. Myers, Postmaster at Centerville, Burnt Prairie Township, was born in Burnt Prairie Township, May 10, 1842. His parents were Lennan and Dicie (Strong) Myers, natives of New York and Tennessee respectively. They were members of the Christian church. William R. was the second son and third child of their ten children. He remained on his father's farm attending school until nineteen, when he enlisted in Company H,

Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Sept. 10, 1861; remained in the service until the close of the war; was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Missionary Ridge, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Burnt Prairie Township and began farming. He was married to Miss Rachel Staley, Oct. 30, 1865; she was born in Burnt Prairie Township and was a daughter of Noah and Louisa (Majors) Staley, old settlers of Burnt Prairie Township, White County. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have five children—William A., Noah S., Lillian, Charles O. and Louisa. Mr. Myers followed farming until November, 1880, when his father died. His father was Postmaster, and William took charge of the postoffice, and in May, 1881, was himself appointed Postmaster and still holds that office. He has held various local offices of trust in his township. In politics he is a Republican. He first attended school in a log school-house near Centerville, and very near where the present school-house now is.

John R. Odell was born in Wayne County, within two miles of Liberty, White Co., Ill., April 26, 1837. His parents were Balus and Elizabeth (Carter) Odell, natives of Kentucky and members of the Regular Baptist church. John R. was the oldest of their ten children. He remained on the old homestead in Wayne County until his marriage to Frances M. Kelly, March 5, 1860. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, White Co., Ill., Dec. 29, 1841, and was a daughter of Landon C. and Delila (Carter) Kelly. Mr. Kelly was born in 1799, and his wife in 1805. They had a family of nine children. After his marriage Mr. Odell settled on his farm in Wayne County, Ill., where he remained until February, 1873, when he bought his present farm in Burnt Prairie Township. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have had a family of eight children, six living—Charles W., born July 1, 1861; Delila E., born July 18, 1864; Remis C., born March 30, 1867; S. Kelly, born May 20, 1870; Mertie, born March 20, 1873, died Oct. 9, 1878; J. Franklin, born Nov. 20, 1876, died July 26, 1876; James A., born Dec. 9, 1877; Bertie E., born July 29, 1880. Mr. Odell owns a farm of 120 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. Politically he is a Republican; cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President. His father was born July 18, 1813, and in 1834 moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he still resides.

Wesley Phillips, M. D., was born in Ohio County, Ky., Nov. 29, 1832. His parents were Stephen and Nancy M. (Kelly) Phillips, natives of Culpepper County, Va., where they were married. His father was a millwright and also farmer. They afterward moved to Kentucky. They had eleven children, two sons and one daughter living. Wesley was the youngest son and tenth child. His father died in 1851. Wesley remained with his mother until the spring of 1854. He then attended college at Mount Albani and Hardinsburg, Ky., until 1856. He then traveled in Missouri and Arkansas until 1857; then returned to Claversport, Ky., and attended college until September, 1858, when he came to White County, Ill., and taught school and read medicine until September, 1860. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and remained until March, 1861, when he returned to White County; taught school and read medicine until October, 1862. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and attended the Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1863. He was commissioned (Jan. 13, 1863) Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry by the old War Governor Richard Yates. He remained in the service until the close of the war; was mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., and discharged at Chicago in July, 1865. He then returned to Phillipstown, White County, and practiced medicine until December, 1866, when he located in Liberty, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Phillips married Josephine Cross, April 10, 1864. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Oct. 7, 1844, and was a daughter of Robert F. and Elizabeth (Hunsinger) Cross. They have had seven children—Omar, born April 9, 1866; Jennie, born Nov. 26, 1867; Cicero, born March 5, 1870, died April 13, 1870; John, born May 11, 1871, died June 20, 1871; Martha H., born Aug. 9, 1872; Oscar S., born Nov. 12, 1875, died March 25, 1879; Karah B., born Oct. 1, 1880. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Dr. Phillips' father was born March 3, 1790, died Nov. 13, 1851. His mother was born Oct. 22, 1792, died Jan. 17, 1859. Dr. Phillips is a Mason and Junior Warden of Burnt Prairie Lodge, No. 668, A. F. & A. M. He is also Notary Public of Liberty. In politics was first a Whig, but at present rather independent, and inclined to vote rather for the man than the party.

Martin Plock was born in Hessendstadt, Germany, June 7, 1856. His parents were Henry and Margareta (Schneider) Plock. His father was a miller and also owned a farm. He and wife were

members of the Lutheran church. They had eight children, six living—Mary, wife of Geo. Killion, resides on the old homestead farm in Germany; Kate, married Geo. T. Williams, and resides in Burnt Prairie Township; Elizabeth, married John Fisher, and resides near Wadesville, Posey Co., Ind.; Henry, married Margareta Weber, and resides in St. Phillips, White Co., Ill., where he owns a wagon shop; Caroline and Martin, unmarried. Mr. Martin Plock in 1873 came to America alone; lauded in New York City and came to White County. He soon went to Evansville, where he clerked in the Hotel Karne five years. He then came to White County and bought his present farm of forty acres. He is a shoemaker by trade, and learned his trade in Germany. In politics he is a Republican.

Pleasant J. Puckett, M. D., was born in Maury County, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1816. His parents were Edward and Rebecca (Westmoreland) Puckett, natives of Virginia. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and she of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They had a family of ten children; five sons and two daughters lived to be men and women. Pleasant J. was the seventh son. He remained on the farm with his father attending school and reading medicine until his marriage to Catherine Vaughan, Nov. 13, 1835. She was born in Maury County, Tenn., and was a daughter of Hartwell and Elizabeth (Walker) Vaughan. After his marriage Dr. Puckett farmed in Tennessee two years, then came to Turney's Prairie, Barn Hill Township, Wayne Co., Ill., and farmed and read medicine until 1852, when he began the practice of medicine. In 1855 he attended the medical college at Cincinnati, O., one term, and received a diploma in 1872. In 1866 Dr. Puckett located in Liberty, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; also in farming. He was Elder in the Christian church for twenty-four years, and was ordained minister of this church; has been a member for the past forty-four years. Dr. Puckett is a self-made man, and is thoroughly practical and liberal in his views. He and wife have nine children—B. F., born March 22, 1837, is a farmer and carpenter. He married Margie Haynes, who died, and he then married Julia Scudder. Elijah H., was born July 26, 1839; enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and died from the effects of exposure during the war; Moses G., born July 15, 1841, married Christina Cates, who died, and he afterward married Lucretia Richards; John T., born Jan. 29, 1843, married Jane Felix; Mary L., born June 2, 1846.

married William S. Boze, of Texas; Martin L., born April 9, 1848, married Sarah Palmer; Martha J., born March 9, 1850, died, aged four months; Alva C., born Sept. 25, 1852, married Lucinda F. Stuart, and practices medicine with his father; Edward N., born Jan. 30, 1855, married Mary Upton. All the children except Mary and Alva are residents of Barn Hill Township, Ill. Mrs. Puckett died April, 1857. Dr. Puckett in the fall of 1857, married Mrs. Boze, whose maiden name was Eliza J. Hare. She was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Courtney Hare, and Dr. Puckett and wife have had three children—Anderson A., born March 22, 1860; he married Angie Hunsinger; Joseph O., born Jan. 19, 1863, Charley E., born Dec. 10, 1866. Mrs. Puckett is a member of the Christian church. Dr. Puckett owns a farm of 258 acres in Barn Hill Township, Wayne County. He also owns eighty acres in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, and ten lots and two dwellings and office in Liberty. Politically he is a Republican. He is of Scotch, English, Irish and Welsh descent. His mother's father, Robert Westmoreland, was an early settler of East Virginia, for whom the county of Westmoreland was named.

James A. Puntney, one of the oldest settlers of Burnt Prairie Township, and in fact one of the very oldest in the county, was born in Byron County, Ky., June 3, 1826. His parents were Mitchell M. and Margaret (Ewing) Puntney; he was born in Kentucky and she in Virginia. They were members of the Regular Baptist church, and had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters; all lived to be men and women and had families. James A. was the third son and fourth child. When some eight months of age he came with his parents to the then wild country of White County. Wolves and deer were plenty, and his boyhood days were spent on a timbered farm. Neighbors were few and far between. He began school in a log school-house, about five miles from his home. Young Puntney remained with his father on the farm and helped clear 100 acres of heavy timber land, and was married here to Elizabeth Hunsinger, Dec. 30, 1847. She was born on her father's farm, Aug. 24, 1830. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger, he a native of Kentucky and she of North Carolina. After his marriage Mr. Puntney settled on his farm in Burnt Prairie Township. He now owns 120 acres on section 28, where he and family reside. He and wife are members of the Old School Baptist church. Mr. Puntney is of the old Kentucky and Virginia and of Dutch and Irish descent. His

great-grandmother lived to be 107 and his great-grandfather 109; his father lived to be eighty-one. He is not only one of the oldest settlers, but one of the enterprising, representative men of the county, where he has been identified for the past fifty-six years. He has seen this country change from its wild state to its present prosperous condition.

Elijah W. Randolph was born in Burnt Prairie Township within a mile of where he now lives, March 7, 1847. His parents were Thomas and Mary A. (Pace) Randolph. He lived on his father's farm until twenty-two, when he began to farm for himself in Burnt Prairie Township. He was married to Catherine Williams Nov. 18, 1877. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, and was a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hunsinger) Williams. After his marriage Mr. Randolph settled on his present farm on sections 35 and 36, Burnt Prairie Township. Mrs. Hunsinger is a member of the Old School Baptist church. They have two children—Charles T., born Dec. 13, 1879, and a daughter. Mr. Randolph owns a farm of 260 acres, 160 under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

Richard Randolph was born in Burnt Prairie Township, within a mile or two of where he now resides, Oct. 14, 1845. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Pace) Randolph. Richard was the second son and child. He remained on the old homestead with his parents, until his marriage to Margaret Taylor, Jan. 10, 1869. She was born in Tennessee, and came with her parents to White County in 1860. She was a daughter of James and Katherine (May) Taylor. After his marriage, Mr. Randolph settled on his present farm on sections 1 and 2. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, eighty acres under cultivation. He and wife have had six children—James, born Nov. 20, 1870, and died in December, 1870; Thomas W., born Jan. 10, 1872; George, born March 24, 1874; Luke, born Sept. 25, 1875; Willie, born Aug. 1, 1879; Mary A., born June 7, 1882. In politics Mr. Randolph is a Democrat.

Thomas Randolph was born in Big Prairie, Hawthorne Township, White Co., Ill., Jan. 27, 1814. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Bland) Randolph, natives of Virginia, where they were married. They moved to Kentucky, and in 1808 or 1809 came to White County, Ill. He first settled in Bowman's Bend, on the Big Wabash, two and a half miles southwest of Harmony, and afterward in Big Prairie, Hawthorne Township, where he died in 1816. He brought the first seed corn to Big Prairie. He had a

family of nine children—Elijah, Katy, Prudence, Isaac, William B., Robert, John, Lucinda and Thomas. Thomas was only two years old when his father died. He then lived with his mother and brothers and sisters until eight years of age, when his mother died. He then lived with his brothers and sisters until sixteen or seventeen, when he struck out for himself. He worked for different parties until eighteen, when he hired out to a man named John Brown for \$7.00 a month, to take a load of cattle down the river to New Orleans on a flat-boat. Owing to ice in the river he was two months making the trip. His brother loaned him \$30, and in five weeks he made \$90 trading in chickens, and returned to Mt. Vernon, Ind., and from there to New Harmony. He then hired on a farm, and making rails at 37½ cents a hundred, until his marriage to Mary Pace, Jan. 18, 1837. She was born in Virginia, June 12, 1816, and was a daughter of William and Philadelphia (De Fodge) Pace, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are now living within a half mile of where they were married. They reside on a part of the old homestead on section 1, Burnt Prairie Township. He and wife are members of the Old School Baptist church. They have had six children; all lived to be men and women—William, born June 11, 1840, married Sarah Williams, and resides in Carmi, engaged in the lumber, coal, wagon, carriage and machinery trade; Richard, born Oct. 14, 1843, married Margaret Taylor; Elijah W., born March 7, 1847, married Katherine Williams; Susannah, born Aug. 12, 1850, died Oct. 14, 1868; Thomas W., born March 28, 1854, married Hattie Du Mond; Lucy S., married John Appel. Politically Mr. Randolph is a Democrat; cast his first vote for Old Hickory Jackson.

Thomas W. Randolph was born in Burnt Prairie Township, on section 1, in the same house where he now resides, March 28, 1854. He attended school and worked on the farm with his father until twenty-five years of age, when he went to Moultrie County, Ill., and was married here to Hattie Du Mond, Oct. 12, 1879. She was born in Moultrie County, Sept. 5, 1860, and was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kerns) Du Mond. After his marriage Mr. Randolph came back to White County and settled on his farm where he now resides and where he owns a farm of 240 acres, 190 under cultivation. Mrs. Randolph is a member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

John Rebstock was born in Baden, Germany, January, 1828. His parents were John and Catherine (Siefried) Rebstock. They

were members of the Catholic church. John was the youngest of their five children. He attended school until fourteen when he farmed with his father until eighteen. He then came with his parents to America; was twenty-eight days at sea; landed in New York and came to White County, Ill., and settled in Burnt Prairie Township. John remained on his father's farm until his marriage to Sallie Short, Dec. 25, 1851. She was born in Phillips Township, White County, and was a daughter of R. Short. After his marriage he resided on his father's farm one year, then built a house on his own farm, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock have had three children—Catherine, born Dec. 25, 1852; Louisa, born in 1853, and Mary, born in 1854, died at the same time with cholera. Mrs. Rebstock died in 1860. Mr. Rebstock married Elizabeth Siefried. She was born in Baden, Germany, and was a daughter of John and Rosalia Siefried. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock had four children—Caroline, Frank (died, aged ten years), Elizabeth and Edward. Mrs. Rebstock died in 1873. In December, 1874, Mr. Rebstock married Mrs. Mary Fechtic, *nee* Beckel, a native of Byron, Germany. They have three children—Joseph, Willie and Margaret. Mrs. Rebstock is a member of the Lutheran church, and he of the Catholic church. Mr. Rebstock owns a farm of 130 acres in Burnt Prairie Township, and 120 acres in Phillips Township, most all under cultivation. He has held various local offices of trust in his township, where he has been identified for the past thirty-five years.

A. B. Redman, born in Gibson County, Ind., July 17, 1835, is a son of Wesley Redman, a native of Adair County, Ky., born in 1810, who, upon becoming of age, went to Indiana and settled fourteen miles south of Princeton. He returned to Kentucky, and married Susan Harris, a native of Warren County, Ky. She died in 1844, leaving three children—W. L., A. R., and James A. W. L. was Deputy Clerk of Wabash County in 1881. A. R. came to White County in 1874, and settled on section 31, Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since lived. He was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Sarah E. Gudgel, of Gibson County, Ind. They have ten children—Nancy I., Lucy E., Susan M., W. W., H. A., Caroline F., George M., James O., Thomas E. and Ida B. Mr. Redman's family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shiloh, Enfield circuit. He is a Steward and Class-Leader and exhorter in that church. Politically he is a Republican. He served three years in the late war, in Company A, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry,

Twenty-first Army Corps, enlisting in October, 1861, and served till 1864. He was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was wounded on the second day of the battle of Mission Ridge; was shot through the right arm, above the elbow, making his arm stiff, for which the Government pays him a pension of \$8 a month.

David Emmanuel Rhein, one of the old settlers and leading farmers of Burnt Prairie Township, was born in Alsoz, France, (now a part of Germany), Jan. 26, 1809. His parents were Lawrence and Magdalena (Heintz) Rhein. He was a merchant, and also followed farming. They had a family of eight sons and three daughters, David being the fifth son. He attended school until fourteen, and when fifteen learned the cooper's trade, which he followed. He was married in Germany to Henrietta Fisher, Sept. 15, 1831. She was born in Alsoz, France, and was a daughter of Frederick and Louisa Fisher. He was a 'Squire. In 1833 Mr. Rhein, with his wife and one child came to America; was fifty days at sea; landed in New York and went from there to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained one month; then went to Lancaster and worked at the cooper's trade one year; then to Myerstown, Lebanon County, where, three months after, his wife died, in the fall of 1834. She was the mother of two children, one living—Harriet, wife of Adam Schmidt, residing in New Orleans, La. Mr. Rhein married Catherine Burkhart in September, 1835, at Lancaster, Pa. He remained in Pennsylvania, working at his trade until 1839, when he went to Indiana and worked at his trade until 1858, when he came to White County, Ill., and bought his present farm, on section 35, Burnt Prairie Township. Of Mr. and Mrs. Rhein's ten children, seven are living—Theodore, who married Elizabeth Miller, and resides on a farm in Carmi Township; Mary, wife of Henry Stein, and resides in Indiana; Margaret, wife of Conrad Young; David Emmanuel, Jr., who married Julia Teller, and resides in Carmi; Sarah, wife of William Kimball, and resides at Grayville, White County, Ill.; Susan, wife of Philip Downer, and resides at Grayville, also; Charlie, unmarried, residing with his father on the old homestead. Mr. Rhein owns a fine farm of 120 acres, ninety acres under cultivation. Mr. Rhein is one the old settlers and representative men of White County, where he has been identified since 1858. In politics he is a Democrat. He has lived to see this county change to its present prosperity. Is a member of the Evangelischen Gemenschaft church.

Francis Rosselot, retired farmer, of Burnt Prairie Township, was born in Belfore, France, May 4, 1800. His parents were James and Susan (White) Rosselot. They had a family of fourteen. Francis, when twenty-six years of age, came to America, landed in New York, and went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned the hair-dresser's trade, and he afterward opened a large store. He was married here to Miss Lucy A. Anderson, June 15, 1831. She was born in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Rosselot have two children—Annastasia, now the wife of Alexander Faulkner, and resides in Carmi; Leopole L., who married Jennie Hutton, and resides in Shawneetown. The mother died in March, 1839, in Cincinnati, Ohio. From Philadelphia Mr. Rosselot moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the hair-maker's trade. Afterward moved to Boston, Ohio. He married Miss Nancy P. South, in Cincinnati, Oct. 5, 1843. She was born in Ohio, March 11, 1820, and was a daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Rutter) South. They were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, and members of the Methodist church. After Mr. and Mrs. Rosselot were married, he farmed near Boston, Ohio, four years; then moved to Jamestown, Ky., and opened a hotel, where they remained five years; then, in 1855, they came to Illinois, and bought their present farm in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, where they own a fine farm of 200 acres, 160 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Rosselot are both church members, he of the Catholic and she of the Christian church. They have had a family of ten children, nine living—Frederick L., born July 13, 1844, married Sarah Redrow, and resides in Cincinnati, Ohio (he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh); Frances E., born Dec. 18, 1845, married Ome Hardin, and resides on the old homestead with his parents (he also enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and remained until _____ of war); Emma L., born April 13, 1848, and died Oct. 2, 184____, Mary B., born Jan. 31, 1850, married Gordon La Rue (they reside in Carmi); Washington L., born Feb. 22, 1852, married Laura Berry, and resides on their farm in Jackson County, Ark.; William L., born Dec. 16, 1854, married Lizzie Lewis, and resides on the old homestead with their parents; John A., born Dec. 16, 1856, resides on the old homestead; Jennie S., born Aug. 12, 1858; Alpharetta, born Sept. 29, 1860; Amanda A., born Nov. 12, 1863, all reside with their parents. Mr. Rosselot is now in his eighty-third year and enjoys good

health. Jennie Rosselot is a member of the Methodist church, and Alpharetta and Amanda are members of the Christian church.

Hugh Smith was born on the farm where he now resides Feb. 5, 1844. His parents were Andrew and Martha (Stuart) Smith. His father was born in Perthshire, Scotland, April 14, 1796. He came with his parents to Delmont County, Ohio. He came to White County in 1818, and settled in Carmi and opened a blacksmith shop; remained a year, then returned to Ohio. He built a mill in Pittsburg, Penn.; was flooded out, and then returned to White County and settled on a farm on section 24 in Mill Shoals Township, where he died Sept. 10, 1876. He was married to Martha Stuart, April 30, 1833. She was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in October, 1812. She came to America in 1827, her father, mother and brother having come to White County in 1817, and settled in Burnt Prairie. Mrs. Smith came with her sisters and joined their parents and brothers. Mrs. Smith is still living in Liberty. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had eleven children, seven now living in this vicinity—Andrew, married Anna Curtis; Joseph, who married Maria Curd; Mary, wife of Peter Morrison, who died in 1877; Hugh, subject of this sketch; Margaret, wife of Benjamin Reeves; Isabell, wife of John Hutchens; Charott D., married George R. Williams. Hugh Smith remained on the old homestead with his parents until eighteen, when he enlisted, August, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was in all the battles of the regiment, first at the surrender of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Miss., Sabine Cross Roads, La., etc.; was taken prisoner at Williamsport, La., in the fall of 1864, along with thirty-four others of his company, including the Captain, and remained in the rebel prison at Tyler, Tex., undergoing many hardships, at one time living five days on raw pumpkins; remained in the prison at Tyler until the close of the war, when he returned home to his present farm in Mill Shoals Township. He was married to Sumia Musgrave, Feb. 5, 1866. She was born four miles northwest of Liberty, in Wayne County, Ill., Dec. 17, 1840, and was a daughter of Moses and Margaret (Simpson) Musgrave. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They have had seven children—Henrietta, born Dec. 31, 1866; Charles, born Aug. 17, 1868, died in 1868; Mary B., born Nov. 12, 1869; Joseph A., born April 19, 1872; Margaret M., born Aug. 17, 1875; Hugh C., born May 1, 1878, and Walter G., born Jan. 22, 1882. Mr. Smith owns 196 acres of good land. Politically he is a Republican.

George W. Staley, proprietor of the Centerville Mills, is one of the pioneer children of White County, and was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Oct. 11, 1833. His parents, Noah and Louise (Majors) Staley, are still living on their old homestead farm in Burnt Prairie Township, where they have resided for the past fifty-four or fifty-five years. George is their oldest child. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Miss Hannah P. Calkin, Oct. 22, 1852. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, Oct. 15, 1831, and was a daughter of Joel S. and Nancy (Stanley) Calkin, natives of New York and North Carolina respectively. They had a family of eleven children. After his marriage Mr. Staley settled in the woods and cleared a farm where he remained until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; served four years, then returned home and re-enlisted in the same company, and remained in the service until July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, being pronounced by surgeons unfit for service; he at the same time received a commission as First Lieutenant of his company, but was not able to be mustered in; came home but was unable to work for some three years; as soon as able he began farming, which he continued until 1879, when he rented his farm and went to Carmi, and some three months later rented a mill at New Haven, sixteen miles below Carmi, on the Little Wabash, where he remained twelve months, and then returned to his farm, and soon after purchased his present mill at Centerville, which he still owns and runs. This mill has two sets of burrs, and complete machinery throughout, as he has re-fitted it since his purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Staley have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty years. He is a Steward of the church. They have had a family of eight children—Noah, born Feb. 7, 1854; Sarah, born March 15, 1856; George W., born April 24, 1858, died July 26, 1860; Susan M., born July 7, 1860; Samuel S., born Nov. 30, 1866; Nancy, born Oct. 16, 1868; Clinton, born Jan. 1, 1871; Mathias, born Jan. 16, 1873. Mr. Staley has held various local offices of trust in his township. He is at present School Director. Politically he is a Republican and has been since the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Noah Staley, one of the pioneers of White County, and also an old Black Hawk soldier, and at the capture of old Black Hawk himself, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Montgomery County, Jan. 27, 1811. His parents were Frederick and Mary (Kirk)

Staley. His father was with Jackson in the war of 1812, and after the battle of New Orleans was taken down with the fever. He was bled by a physician and left in care of a soldier who neglected to watch him, and being very crazy with the fever he tore open the orifice in his arm and bled to death. He and wife were natives of Virginia and they emigrated to Tennessee in 1811. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of eight children, Noah being third son and seventh child. In the fall of 1827 his mother came to White County, and Noah remained in Tennessee until the spring of 1828 to take care of a tobacco crop. In the spring of 1828 he joined his mother and brothers in White County, where he has remained ever since. He was married here to Miss Louisa Majors, Jan. 11, 1833. She was born in East Tennessee in December, 1804, and was a daughter of William and Rachel (McGee) Majors. They had eleven children. He afterward married Miss Susan Wolf. Mrs. Staley is a member of the Missionary Baptist and Mr. Staley of the Methodist Episcopal church. She has been a member fourteen years and he has been a member for the past fifty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Staley are the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters—George, who married Miss Anna Pines Calkin and resides in Centerville, where he owns a grist-mill; Mary A., who married Sam Burrell (died in April, 1877); Emeline, who married Elijah Hutchcraft (died in January, 1879); Margaret, the wife of Charles Barker, and resides on their farm in Wayne County, Ill.; Rachel, wife of William Myers, a merchant in Centerville, Burnt Prairie Township; David, who married Miss Martha Williams, and resides on their farm in Burnt Prairie Township; Samuel, married Miss Susan Hunsinger, who died in April, 1878, and he married Mrs. Jane Burrows, *nee* Cherry; Harriet, married John Stein, and resides on their farm in Burnt Prairie Township. Mr. Noah Staley and wife still live on the old homestead where they own 153 acres, 113 acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Republican, and one of the strong supporters of that party. When he began life he built a cabin on his farm in the timber. It was well made, a little better than common in those days, and it had a plank floor made by a whip-saw.

Frederick Stein was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 25, 1834. His parents were Bernhardt and Catherine (Schmidt) Stein. They were members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of fourteen children, four sons living. Frederick attended school

in Germany until twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to America. They were a month at sea; landed in New York City, and came from there to White County, Ill., and settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township. He worked on the farm with his father until his marriage to Silomea Barth, in April, 1856. She was born in Baden, Germany, and was a daughter of Christopher and Dorothy (Schmidt) Barth. After his marriage Mr. Stein settled on a farm in Burnt Prairie Township, and has farmed here ever since except four years, when he was in Wayne County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Stein had seven children, five living. Marks, born Dec. 30, 1856; Sally, born Feb. 8, 1860; Frederick, born July 23, 1861, died an infant; John, born Jan. 29, 1863; Christopher, born Sept. 26, 1864, and Joseph, born Nov. 8, 1866. Mrs. Stein died in October, 1867. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was buried at that church in Carmi Township. Mr. Stein married March 11, 1878, Gertrude Miller, *nee* Noll. Mr. and Mrs. Stein are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, 109 acres under fine cultivation, and well stocked; he raises grain and stock for the market. In politics he is a Democrat. When Mr. Stein came to White County game was abundant and settlements were few and far between.

Casper Stine, farmer, of Burnt Prairie Township, was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 18, 1842. His parents were Bernhardt and Cathrine (Schmidt) Stine. Casper is the third oldest child now living. He was but four years old when he came to America with his parents, and soon after came to White County; Ill., and settled on a farm with his parents in Burnt Prairie Township, where he has since resided. He married Miss Susan Burkhart, Jan. 30, 1866. She was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 22, 1840, and was a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Ziegler) Burkhart. After Mr. and Mrs. Stine were married he settled on his farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Stine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had a family of ten children—Margaret, born Nov. 24, 1866; John, born Jan. 13, 1868, died July 24, 1868; George, born July 27, 1869, died Oct. 15, 1869; George 2d, was born Nov. 7, 1870, died, July 2, 1871; William, born June 12, 1872, died March 2, 1876; Katy, born Sept. 3, 1873, died Sept. 17, 1873; Charley, born Oct. 27, 1874; John, 2d, was born Jan. 2, 1875, died March 9, 1875; Mary, born Oct. 13, 1877; Jacob, born Oct. 14, 1881. Mr. Stine enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and one year after the regiment was changed to

mounted infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war when he returned home to his farm in Burnt Prairie Township. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, sixty-five under cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Democrat.

Alexander Stewart was born in Liberty, Sept. 13, 1845. His parents were Henry and Mary (Johnston) Stewart. His father was born in Scotland, and came to America six weeks after, and to White County, Ill. This was in 1818. His father was one of the first settlers in Burnt Prairie Township and Liberty, and made a farm where the town of Liberty now is. He was married here in 1841. He and wife had a family of three children, Alexander, who was but three or four years of age when his mother died, being the only one living. His mother was born in Christian County, Ky. After her death his father married Margaret A. Wright, and they had a family of three children, one son and daughter living. When Alexander was ten years old his father died, and soon after his step-mother died. He then went to Albion, Edwards Co., Ill., and lived with his Uncle Alexander Stewart until eighteen, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Feb. 11, 1864, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in all the engagements of the regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Albion, Edwards County, for one year, when he returned to his boyhood home at Liberty, and has followed farming ever since. He now owns a farm of forty acres, all under cultivation, in Burnt Prairie and Mill Shoals townships. Mr. Stewart married Tommie A. Hunter, Oct. 8, 1871. She was born in Grayville, White Co., Ill., and was a daughter of James and Mary (Covington) Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Presbyterian church. They have had a family of four children—Mary E., born Aug. 22, 1872; Henry J., born Aug. 15, 1874; Raymond, born Aug. 17, 1877; Augusta, born Feb. 26, 1880, died Aug. 3, 1880. Alexander Stewart was in the Black Hawk war, and was one of the very first settlers of White County. Mrs. Henry Stewart died July 31, 1881.

Emmanuel Sumpter, deceased, was born on the old homestead on section 28, Burnt Prairie, July 28, 1824. His parents were Henry and Polly Sumpter. They came to White County, Ill., at a very early day. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, Emmanuel being the second son, and one of the pioneer children of White County. He was married here to Nancy Calvin, and settled down on the old homestead, where he

remained with his father until his father's death, and where he lived until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sumpter had a family of eight children—Elizabeth Emma (wife of Louis L. Trammel, resides in Carmi), Thomas, Ella (wife of Gilbert White, a resident of Carmi), Mary, Margaret (died at the age of fourteen), Henry and Charles. Thomas Sumpter was born Oct. 15, 1860. He was married Nov. 18, 1880, to Elmira Smith, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Andrew and Eliza A. (Eaton) Smith. They have one son, Delos E., born Aug. 5, 1881. Mr. Thomas Sumpter is residing on the farm where his father and grandfather lived and died. It consists of eighty acres of good land, seventy under cultivation. Henry and Charles also reside on the farm with their brother.

Martin Vaught was born in Burnt Prairie Township, July 30, 1835. His parents are William and Margaret (George) Vaught, both living on the old homestead in Burnt Prairie Township. His father came to White County in 1817, with his parents, from Kentucky. Martin remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Cerralda Kuykendall, Sept. 5, 1858. She was born in Phillips Township, White County, June 2, 1840, and was a daughter of Henry and Karenhappuch (Greathouse) Kuykendall. After Mr. and Mrs. Vaught were married he settled on a farm in Phillips Township, and farmed until 1860, when he sold his farm and engaged in the mercantile trade at Phillipstown until 1862. He then raised Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Miss.; then went to Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, Western Louisiana, and in the spring of 1864 received an honorable discharge on account of disability. He returned home to Phillipstown and helped build a mill; engaged in milling and merchandising here until June, 1867, when he sold out and went to Carmi, where he opened a grocery and provision store; eighteen months later returned to Phillipstown and purchased the grist-mill and ran it eighteen months; sold out and came to Burnt Prairie Township and followed farming until 1872, when he moved to Liberty, and has since been engaged in the sale of machinery and agricultural implements. Mr. and Mrs. Vaught are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They have had four children, one living—Charles C., born Sept. 22, 1865, is the youngest; Emily E., born Aug. 22, 1859, married R. M. Funkhouser, and died May 20, 1880; Eugene, born Jan. 13, 1861, died Jan. 18, 1861; Herschel, born May 15, 1863.

died Jan. 22, 1868. Mr. Vaught owns five lots and his residence where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Mary P. Vaught, proprietress of the Vaught Hotel at Liberty, was born just across the line of White County in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 9, 1839. She was a daughter of R. F. and Elizabeth M. (Hunsinger) Cross, early settlers of Wayne County, Ill., and natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Vaught was the eldest of their four children, and when five or six years of age her parents moved to Burnt Prairie Township, White County. They were members of the United Baptist church. Mrs. Vaught married William M. Vaught, Dec. 18, 1859. He was born in Kentucky Nov. 10, 1830. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Graves) Vaught. William was the third child of four children. When seventeen he went to New Orleans on a flat-boat with his uncle, and he worked with his uncle in a feed and provision store here for two or three years; then went to St. Louis and opened a grocery store, and remained there until 1854, when he came to Burnt Prairie Township, visiting his relatives, and married. He and wife began farming in Burnt Prairie Township. They first moved into a little log cabin with a stick chimney that had but one window and but one room. They resided in this cabin room eleven months, then bought a new place and built a larger house. They lived here on the farm until July 1866, when they came to Liberty and bought the present hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Vaught were members first of the Baptist and afterward joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They had seven children—Frances, born July 11, 1861, died June 6, 1862; Emily A., born June 18, 1862, married Leander Goudy, and resides in Enfield, where he is engaged in business; Josie A., born Feb. 7, 1865; Elizabeth, born Aug. 13, 1867, died Nov. 9, 1868; Molly, born Sept. 12, 1869; Robert E., born June 22, 1872; Johnnie, born Aug. 14, 1875. Mr. Vaught died Feb. 23, 1878. Mrs. Vaught owns eight acres in Liberty in addition to her hotel.

James W. Whetstone, one of the pioneer children and representative farmers of White County, was born in Gray Township, near the Little Wabash River, Dec. 22, 1837. His parents were John and Nancy (McCarty) Whetstone. He was a farmer and was born in Pennsylvania, and she in Kentucky. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. James W. was the oldest son and second child of four children. When about four years of age he went with his parents to Evansville, Ind., where the father died, and some

two years after mother and family returned to White County, Ill., and settled with her parents in Burnt Prairie Township, where she died about 1831. James W. remained on the farm with his grandfather, attending school winters, until seventeen, when he began to work for himself. He farmed in Burnt Prairie Township with Noah Staley, one of the oldest settlers of Burnt Prairie; worked with him one season, and then went with a friend, Stephen Williams, to Iowa. Mr. Whetstone hired out here on a farm and in a lime kiln two years, when he went to Pike County, Ill., and remained about four years; then returned to White County and hired to a farmer in Phillips Township one season; then returned to Burnt Prairie Township and bought a farm, and has resided in this township ever since. Was married here to Abigail Hunsinger, Dec. 23, 1863. She was born in White County, and was a daughter of John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger, early settlers of White County. Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone are members of the Regular Baptist church. They have a family of ten children—George, born Dec. 4, 1864; John, born Oct. 12, 1866; William, born May 10, 1868; Charley, born Oct. 3, 1869; Elizabeth, born July 2, 1871; Susan M., born April 1, 1873; Louis D., born March 23, 1875; Laura E., born Jan. 27, 1877; Ida, born Feb. 4, 1879, and James H., born Dec. 4, 1880. Mr. Whetstone owns a fine farm of 285 acres, 175 under cultivation and well stocked. In politics Mr. Whetstone is a Democrat. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising, representative men of the county. He started in life a poor, homeless boy, but by hard work and fair dealing has earned a fine property where he and family reside. He has seen White County change from its wild, uncultivated state, to its present prosperous condition.

John Winter, Sr., was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 24, 1822. He came to America when a young man. He came to White County and settled on the same farm where he now resides, in Burnt Prairie Township. He was married here to Hannah Specht. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have a family of five sons and two daughters—John, married Lottie Reed and resides on their farm in Burnt Prairie Township; Christopher, born Dec. 11, 1855, resides on the old homestead, as does Martin, who was born Aug. 8, 1858; George, born Nov. 25, 1866; William; Mary, wife of John Cast, resides in California; Caroline, unmarried resides on the old homestead.

Joseph W. Young, of Holmes & Young, proprietors of Liberty Grist-Mills, was born near Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1833. His parents were William and Nancy (Collins) Young, natives of Ohio. They had a family of three sons and two daughters. Joseph was the oldest son. His father was a blacksmith and farmer. Joseph remained on the farm until fourteen when he came with his parents to Grayville, where his father opened a blacksmith shop. Joseph, at the age of sixteen, began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1867 when he bought a farm in Herald's Prairie and farmed and followed carpentering until 1881 when he rented his farm and formed his present partnership with Mr. Holmes and built the Liberty Mills. In September, 1881, Mr. Young and family moved to their present home in Liberty. Mr. Young married Emily Gann, Feb. 9, 1865. She was born in Emma Township, White Co., Ill., and was a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Chastin) Gann, old settlers of White County. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had seven children, four living—Nancy E., born Sept. 8, 1866; Joseph W., born June 2, 1873; Cyntha S., born Dec. 7, 1877; Emily E., born Sept. 2, 1882. In politics he is rather independent.



EMMA TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces a fine farming district, and is situated in the southeastern corner of White County. It comprises fifty-eight square miles, and consists of township 6 south, range 10 east, and the north half of township 7 south, range 10 east. It is mostly timbered land, with some prairie land near the center. The Great Wabash River bounds it on the east, while the Little Wabash runs through the western portion. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad crosses the Big Wabash in the northeastern corner of the township.

The first settler was probably Robert Land, who moved here with his wife and four children in 1809, a more extended account of whom is given in Chapter II. Among the early settlers may be mentioned James Dorsey, Miles W. Burris, Joseph Garrison, Charles Mobley, George, Alexander and Thomas Logan.

Aaron Franks, now a resident of Wabash Station, came to this county in 1832. He was born in West Virginia, about fifty miles below Wheeling; after living in Ohio about thirteen years, he came to this county, settling about half a mile southeast of where Wabash Station now is, during the Black Hawk war. His nearest neighbors at that time were Thomas Stephens, about a quarter of a mile west of him, in the little prairie; Mr. Goodin and his son Joseph, about a quarter of a mile distant; John Holderby, also in the little prairie; and Joel Abshier. All these are now deceased. Mr. Franks is still living, his residence being on the bank of the Big Wabash, 200 or 300 yards from the saw-mill. To him we are indebted for some of the facts of history in this volume, especially those relating to improvement of navigation in the Wabash.

John Marshall, of Marshall's Ferry, is also an old resident, and one of the most prominent men of the township. He has in his possession a sword, which is one of those ordered by the State of Illinois and presented to the officers of the Mexican war. It has this inscription: "Presented to Major Samuel D. Marshall for services in the Mexican war." The sword is beautifully engraved, the

battle of Cerro Gordo being represented on one side. It is very heavily plated with gold, as is also the scabbard, the whole being encased in satin in a fine rosewood case. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was in the Legislature with him one term, and was with him on the Harrison electoral ticket in 1840. John Marshall has in his possession a letter from Mr. Lincoln written in February, 1849, to Major Samuel D. Marshall, Shawneetown, Ill.

There are also many relics of antiquity found in this township. Two skeletons were recently found on Colonel Crebs's land at the Little Chain, supposed to be those of Indians; how they came there no one knows.

VILLAGES.

Concord, Emma P. O.—At the first settlement of Southern Illinois, Concord was the garden spot of Egypt. She had her Logans, Lands, Slocumbs, Hannas, Nevitts. Shipleys, Pomeroy's, McCoys, and other families of great worth. Rev. Charles Slocumb was one of the grandest men in the whole community. George Logan was one of the ablest men in Southern Illinois. He represented White County in the Legislature with great ability. These are the men, with many others, that felled the forest and reared the first houses in what to-day is known as Emma Township.

It was laid out Sept. 23, 1869, by Hail Storms, County Surveyor, for Matilda Shelby, John G. Robinson, James M. Jackson and Medora M. Jackson, and is located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, town 6 south, range 10 east. The village had existed long before this survey, and had been a point of considerable note. It is stated that Charles and Stephen Slocumb settled here as early as 1815, and that a thriving village existed; but after their death the property changed hands a number of times, and now J. McCallister owns a greater part of the village. There are two general stores, one owned by Mr. McCallister and the other by William H. Gray; one blacksmith shop, a wagon repair shop, also a warehouse on the banks of the Wabash, where considerable grain is purchased. An office has been built here for the use of the township. Wm. R. McDonald owns the north half of the village, and has lots for sale. It was named by Rev. Charles Slocumb, as of peaceful or religious significance.

Wabash Station, Marshall's Ferry P. O., is a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. No village is laid out here,

although there are two stores, a postoffice, blacksmith shop, and a portable saw-mill. The station was located about twelve years ago, and there are now about a dozen houses, of no very pretentious appearance.

Elm Grove.—In 1844 Elm Grove first appeared as a place of business. William L. Garrison erected a storehouse, 12 x 14, under an elm-tree that stood by the roadside, and from which the place was named. He opened up a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and from this miniature establishment sprang the village of Elm Grove. It is located on the Garrison farm, sections 20 and 17, and was laid out by measurement, and lots sold, in 1849; subsequently it was laid out by County Surveyor John Storms. From 1861 to 1865 this place was the center of a large territory, the inhabitants of which came here to trade. Business was very lively. There were three stores and two saloons; it was also a sporting location, especially that of the turf. There is scarcely anything now except a few dilapidated buildings,—all is silent as the grave. There is a Methodist church in the village, the only one in the township, and there is preaching every Sunday; all else seems dead. Even the old elm-tree is dead and returning to its original dust.

Among the first settlers may be mentioned Charles Mabley, James Garrison, George, Alexander and Thomas Logan.

Rising Sun.—This village is located on the west bank of the Big Wabash River, just north of Marshall's Ferry. It is situated on the southeast quarter of section 18, and was platted by Hail Storms for Maxfield Huston, who sold most of the lots at auction. Mr. H. died in August, 1873. There is a blacksmith shop, shingle machine, and a school-house, used also for church purposes. There are the ruins of an old saw and flouring mill, built in 1858 by John Marshall and run for several years; the machinery has been taken out and moved to Kansas. The village is surrounded by good farming land and good timber.

Marshall's Ferry.—This was the first ferry across the Great Wabash in White County, and was first called Codd's Ferry. Mr. Codd sold his claim to John Marshall, and the latter took out his patent for the south half of section 18, and the whole of fractional section 17. This is John Marshall's home. A store and postoffice were opened here in an early day, and were the first in White County. This ferry is about midway between the Grand Chain and the Little Chain, and about two miles east of Clear Lake, where hundreds go every year to hunt and fish.

Mr. Marshall built the first house in the village. The first blacksmith was James M. Kroh; he is said to have made the first sorghum molasses in the State of Illinois, and was one of the first to distribute the sorghum seed throughout the United States and Canada.

The first school in this vicinity was a subscription school, taught by Mrs. Rowe and Adam Goodwin. The first district school was taught by Miss Mary Aldrich, of Posey County, Ind., now Mrs. Solomon Nesler, of Emua Township. John Field is the present teacher.

There is an old graveyard at or very near Marshall's Ferry. The date when this spot was first used as a burying place is unknown. The earliest date known is marked by a plain sandstone slab, on which is engraved: "sacred to the memory of *Groombright Bailey*; born in Baltimore, Md., May 1, A. D. 1732,—Died , A. D. 1817." This and nothing more is known of this man's life or death, or how he ever came here at this early day, or who buried the body and erected the slab. Another broken sand slab, lying close beside the wagon track—daily travel passing over the grave—bears the name, "*Robert Boss*, born in Northwick, England; Departed this life Feb. 8, 1820." On the top of this stone is cut a square and compass. There is the appearance of some forty or fifty graves scattered among the large timber within ten to fifty feet of the banks of the Wabash River, on a high ridge above the overflow of this stream. The place has not been used as a burial spot for over thirty years, and is entirely neglected. In the winter of 1809-'10, near Thomas Miller's, an Indian shot and killed a fine deer at a distance of eighty yards, with a bow and arrow, the latter having a flint point.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in August, 1866, by Revs. Sutton Sellers and Stephen B. Slocumb. The first officers were: James C. Huston, Class-Leader and Steward. Rev. Sellers was pastor, and served there three years; was succeeded by C. W. Sabin two years; Rev. Elam, one year; Marcus L. King, three years; Rev. R. H. Monierse, three years; Rev. Baird, two years; Rev. Mr. Field, two years; the latter is the present pastor. Services are held in the school-house. John W. Devers is the present Steward and Class Leader, also Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in which there are about forty scholars.

Old Christian or New Light Church was organized in 1879. James Schemmerhorn is the present pastor, and George W. Williams, Clerk. There is a membership of eleven persons.

In the summer of 1872 a Christian church was organized, but owing to various causes it is now defunct.

Near Marshall's Ferry there is a circle of earth thrown up about two feet high, and about sixty feet across, with a mound in the center two feet high. This is unmistakably the work of human hands. On the circle there is an old black oak-tree about four feet in diameter. There are many mounds within a mile of the river, and gives an appearance of an old burying ground for people to history unknown.

The cholera of 1832 carried off two or three persons in the vicinity of Williams' Ferry, among them the wife of the elder Mr. Stephens. There may have been other cases in the township.

SCHOOLS.

The County Superintendent's report gives the following, showing the progress schools have made in this township during the past twenty-two years:

1860.—Number of schools taught, 7; number of male pupils, 187; females, 166; total, 353; number under six years of age, 48; average number of pupils to each teacher, $49\frac{1}{2}$; number of persons in the township under twenty-one, 523; average number of months of school, 7; number frame school-houses, 5; log, 2; teachers' wages per month, \$25 to \$35; State fund, \$737.76; amount expended for building new school-houses, \$1,587.50.

1882.—Number of males over twenty-one, 428; females, 297; total, 725; total number over six years of age, 464; number of ungraded schools, 8; total number of months of school, 48; average number of months of school, 18; total number of pupils enrolled, 67; number between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write, 16; number of male teachers, 9; female, 2; total number of days' attendance of pupils, 16,674; number of frame school-houses, 7; log, 1; highest monthly wages paid to male teachers, \$40; female, \$30; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$25; female, \$30; amount of district tax levied for support of schools, \$1,344; estimated value of school property, \$3,075; income of township fund received during the year, \$436.59; incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$32.25; paid for publishing annual statement, \$7.30; compensation of treasurers,

\$180.18; total amount received by township treasurers during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$3,080.53; total expenditures during the year, \$2,486.00.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors—Alexander Williams, 1873-'4-'5; Wm. John Smith, 1876; Alex. Williams, 1877-'8; James M. Jackson, 1879; Alexander Williams, 1880; Wesley McCallister, 1881; John Epley, 1882.

Clerks—R. A. Mayhew, 1873; Geo. W. Gaddy, 1874; James A. Clark, 1875; Charles Whittlesey, 1876; 'B. B. York, 1877-'8; Jarrett McCallister, 1879; Wm. H. Gray, 1880-'1; William C. Absher, 1882.

Assessors—A. L. Garrison, 1873; John B. Graw, 1874; Daniel M. Absher, 1875; Joseph Garrison, 1876-'7-'8-'9-'80; Wyatt Williams, Jr., 1881; Joseph Garrison, 1882.

Collectors—James A. Miller, 1873; John S. Brunblay, 1874; Alex. S. Garrison, 1875; James M. Jackson, 1876-'7; G. W. Clark, 1878-'9; Joseph Ward, 1880; Wm. P. McMurtry, 1881; Robert R. Logan, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways—William Hall and Charles N. Skinner, 1873; James O'Neal, 1874; Wm. Hall, 1875; Martin Richter and J. B. Bennett, 1876; Samuel Chastain and Solomon Bryant, 1877; R. E. Seals and J. F. McHenry, 1878; G. W. Chastain, 1879; Joseph Tugle and George W. Clark, 1880; J. W. Gilbert, 1881; Joel M. Absher, 1882.

Justices of the Peace—Wesley McCallister and J. M. Campbell, 1873; Wesley McCallister and Daniel M. Absher, 1877; James M. Absher and James Edwards, 1881; James O'Neal, 1882.

Constables—R. W. Munsey and Jarrett McCallister, 1873; James M. Williams and James Edwards, 1875; James Edwards and Wyatt Williams, 1877; James Edwards and Barney B. York, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Daniel Absher was born Sept. 5, 1841, in Emma Township, about a mile from where he still resides. He is a son of John and Sarah (Lowe) Absher, natives of Kentucky. He remained on his father's farm till he was nineteen years of age, when he married and went to farming for himself. He now owns 240 acres of land in this township; part of it is the old homestead. His wife,

Mrs. Sarah Absher, is a native of Posey County, Ind., and a daughter of Jesse Wells. They have four children—Elmer R., Anna C., John and a baby boy not named. Politically he was brought up a Democrat, but since the war has voted the Republican ticket. He was Assessor in 1875, and was appointed Commissioner of Highways to fill vacancy; served eight months. He has been Justice of the Peace since April, 1877. He enlisted in February, 1862, in Company D, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry. In the course of a year the company was disbanded on account of sickness and he was transferred to Company K; he served through the war and returned home in August, 1865. He was in the siege and battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, under General Sherman and several small skirmishes. He went through the war without a wound.

Henry F. Absher was born Jan. 20, 1850, near Concord, Emma Township, White Co., Ill. He is a son of John and Maria (Douthart) Absher. He lived with his father till he was twenty-one years of age, and then began life for himself. He was married Aug. 31, 1876, to Lucy E. Wilson, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Wilson, both natives of this county, who died when their daughter Lucy was about five years old. They have one daughter—Emma Prudence, born March 17, 1878. Mr. Absher has 160 acres that he rents under a good state of cultivation; fifty of it is in corn and seventy-five wheat. Politically he is a Democrat, though not always strictly adhering to the principles of that party.

Joel M. Abshier, born April 7, 1838, on the place where he now lives, is a son of Joel and Margaret (Miller) Abshier, both natives of Kentucky. His father was born in March, 1801, and came to this county when a boy. He entered eighty acres on section 1, in 1838. He died in December, 1852. His mother was born in 1806, and came to this county when young. She died in February, 1853. Joel M. was brought up on the farm, and after his parents' death purchased it. He subsequently purchased more land adjoining, and now has 160 acres in a square, the most of it finely cultivated. He was married March 12, 1857, to Hannah J. Stevens, born in this township Jan. 6, 1841. They have had eleven children, six living—Harriet A., Thomas F., Emma J., Charles M., Rosella and Lillie R., all living at home. Politically Mr. Abshier is a Republican; cast his first vote for Fillmore in 1856. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served three years; was afterward mounted. He was

with his regiment all through the Southern States; skirmished and scouted a great deal; was in some very close places; was in the battle of Sabin Cross-roads under General Banks.

John Absher was born in Allen County, Ky., Jan. 16, 1806, and came to White County about 1835. June 30, 1831, he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Lowe, natives of Kentucky, but residents of White County. Mrs. Absher was born May 14, 1808. She died Oct. 10, 1844. Mr. Absher married, Oct. 13, 1846, Ann Maria (Douthart) Goodwin. She was born Feb. 7, 1817, and died March 20, 1852. June 13, 1852, he married Mahala Hood, who was born Aug. 24, 1817. She died Sept. 12, 1870. Jan. 19, 1872, he married Elizabeth Kittle. Mr. Absher died Feb. 6, 1876. Mrs. Absher died in 1879.

Hieronimus Aman, son of Adolphus and Sarah (Rupert) Aman, was born in Herald Prairie, White County, Ill., Feb. 18, 1828. His father was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1818, and shortly after located in this county, where he died in 1841. His mother was a native of Kentucky. They were married in 1821, and were the parents of seven children, five of whom lived to man and womanhood. Three are still living. Mrs. Aman died in 1839. Mr. Aman lived on the farm with his parents till their death. He was married in 1858 to Mrs. Malinda (Thompson) Culbreth, a native of Indiana. They have six children—John D., Nancy Ann, William S., Ellen Elizabeth, Sarah Jane and Ida Bell, all living at home. Mr. Aman settled on his present home of 120 acres in 1867. He also has forty acres two miles southeast of home. He is a good farmer, and has 100 acres under a good state of cultivation. Politically he was a Whig, but since the war has voted the Democratic ticket.

Robert W. Boyd, born near Bellefontaine, Logan County, O., Nov. 20, 1833, is a son of Archibald and Mary (Wilson) Boyd. His father was a native of Mason County, Ky., and his mother of Fayette County, O. His mother died leaving two sons—Thompson and Robert W. His father married a second wife, Miss Mofatt, and the family moved to Coles County, Ill., where they resided till his father's death in 1847. Robert W. then came to Gallatin County to live with his uncle, John W. With the exception of six years, spent in Ohio, he has been a resident of Illinois since first coming to the State. He married Mary, daughter of Georg and Martha Bailey. They have had seven children—Erskin, Ida, May Lulu, Florence, Geo. L., Martha L. and Thomp-

son Archibald. Mr. Boyd's paternal grandmother's maiden name was Margaret Thompson. He has been a citizen of White County twenty-three years. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry; was in the Army of the Cumberland. His was the first company in the capture of Morgan. His company did scouting, patrolling and raiding work. They were surrounded by the rebels several times, and had to cut their way out to avoid being captured. Mr. Boyd has captured many rebels himself; captured one man who was armed to the teeth. He was discharged at Pulaski, Tenn., and paid off at Nashville.

John S. Brumblay, born in Dearborn County, Ind., Dec. 18, 1844, is a son of John and Andesiah (Truit) Brumblay, natives of Maryland, who both removed to Dearborn County, Ind., when they were young, and remained there. His mother died in Indiana in 1865. Soon after his father went to Cincinnati, where he still resides. They reared nine children out of a family of twelve. John S. is their fifth child. He was brought up on his father's farm, and had the advantage of a good education; attended the Morris Hill College. April 6, 1868, he came to this county, locating on his present farm, on section 18, town 6, Emma Township, where he owns fifty-six acres. When he came here there was scarcely a tree cut on his place, but by his own labor he now has it under a good state of cultivation. He was married Oct. 30, 1868, to Sarah E., daughter of Maxfield and Electa Huston, who was born in Ohio County, Ind., Dec. 31, 1847. They have one son, Walter W., born Sept. 26, 1870. Politically Mr. Brumblay has always been a Democrat, although he cast his first Presidential vote in 1865 for Abraham Lincoln. In 1864 he was Township Collector. He stands high in this community. Mrs. Brumblay's father, Maxfield Huston, was a native of Rising Sun, Ind., and lived there till December, 1865, when he came to this county, and purchased a large tract of land. He laid out a town, which he named after his native place; it is now a village of a dozen houses. Mr. Huston took an active interest in the building of his native town, contributing as much as any other citizen, and leaving many houses as monuments of his enterprise, among them the chapel of the Christian church in the construction of which he took an active part. He united with the Christian church in 1834. He was a quiet, unassuming, charitable man, and will be pleasantly remembered by all who knew him. He died Aug. 1, 1873, aged seventy years. His wife was a native of Canada, and died Feb. 9, 1865, aged sixty-three years.

Solomon Bryant was born in Knox County, Tenn., May 1, 1810. His parents came to this county in 1818. His father died in Missouri, in 1863, and his mother in Effingham County, in 1872. He was married in 1830 to Nancy Lanford, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1836, leaving four children—Alvira, Margaret, Mary and Benjamin. In 1840 he married Martha, widow of Benjamin Stephens. Of their eight children, only six are living—Thomas, Martha, James, John, Lucinda and Susan. Benjamin and Peter both enlisted in Company II, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. Benjamin died at Camp Butler, and Peter was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Politically Mr. Bryant was a Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He was School Director one term.

George W. Clark, born Nov. 24, 1845, in Emma Township, White Co., Ill.; son of Joseph M. and Caroline L. (Taylor) Clark, natives of Kentucky and Virginia. His father came to this county with his parents when he was a small boy. His mother came shortly after with her parents. They were married in this township. His mother died March 7, 1866; his father is still living in Carmi Township. George W. learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and worked with him till after he was of age. He was married in 1866 to Margaret A. Walker, a native of Posey County, Ind. He then ran a blacksmith shop for three years, when he sold out and went to farming, and has been farming since. He bought 173½ acres on section 21. He lives on section 17, where he rents 130 acres. He is farming as extensively as any man in the township. His father and mother had nine children, three sons and six daughters. He is the oldest one living. There are four daughters dead out of his father's family. He has always voted the Republican ticket. Has been Collector of this township two years, and is now serving his third year as Commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one daughter—Cornelia, residing at home.

James A. Clark, son of Joseph M. and Louisa C. (Taylor) Clark, was born Jan. 19, 1848, near the place where he now resides. He was brought up on the old homestead till he was twenty-one years of age, when he married and rented a farm just east of his home. He was married Aug. 5, 1869, to Sarah J. Miller, a native of this county, born June 30, 1849. She died Jan. 13, 1871, leaving one daughter, now dead. June 22, 1871, he married Mary Kellow, a native of this county, born Feb. 21, 1851. She died Jan. 7, 1874, leaving two children. The daughter died soon after her mother

The son, Edward O., was born June 16, 1872. Dec. 7, 1876, he married his present wife, Martha A. Rudolph, also a native of this county, and a daughter of Andrew J. Rudolph, born Dec. 31, 1847. They have two children—Bertha A., born Dec. 30, 1878, and Lucy P., born Nov. 22, 1880. In December, 1881, he bought the homestead farm and moved on it about the 10th of the month. It is a fine farm, being well under cultivation. In 1868 Mr. Clark united with the Methodist church, and is very much devoted to the church of his choice. Mrs. Clark has been a member of the same church since she was fourteen years old.

Joel Clark was born about five miles south of where he now resides, July 5, 1832. His father, Parson Clark, was a native of New York City, and moved to Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Ind., with his parents when eleven years old. His mother was a native of Tennessee and moved to Indiana with her parents when quite small. They were married in Posey County in 1831. They had a family of three sons and one daughter. They came to White County in 1832, and located in Emma Township. His mother died in the spring of 1838, aged twenty-eight years. His father died in 1868, aged sixty-seven years. Joel remained on the homestead till he was twenty-two years old. During this time he worked two years at the saddler's trade but it did not agree with him, so he returned home. In 1856-'7 he kept a livery stable in Carmi. In January, 1856, he married Mary Shipley, a native of this county and a daughter of John Shipley. She died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Affir, born in 1858, and now the wife of William Dietz, residing at Carmi. In the spring of 1870 he married Harriet Aldridge, a daughter of Russel Aldridge, born in this county, Dec. 15, 1849. They have four children—John, born Nov. 11, 1873; George, Nov. 19, 1875; Henry, Nov. 26, 1878; Elmer, Sept. 14, 1882. Mr. Clark enlisted in the late war in 1862, in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry; was with the regiment in all its numerous battles, skirmishes, etc.; was at Vicksburg, under Grant; from there to Natchez; was on the Red River expedition under Banks; went through the war without a wound. He drove an ambulance awhile and then was Forage-Master; was Wagon-Master three months previous to his discharge. He was mustered out July 3, 1865. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1874 he was Commissioner of Highways of this Township.

James J. Corcoran was born in 1836 in Monneygall, King's County, Ireland; was a son of Patrick and Mary (Kingshella) Cor-

coran. In 1846 his father came to America, settling in Montreal, Canada, where his family followed soon after. He died in 1847. His mother died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1869. Mr. Corcoran has earned his own living since he was thirteen years of age. He went to Cincinnati in 1857, and remained till the commencement of the war, when he enlisted in Company E, Third Virginia Cavalry, and served two years; was then appointed Brigade Wagon-Master in Hunter's raid to Lynchburg, and served till the close of the war; was under different commanders while serving as Wagon-Master; was at the first battle of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Laurel Hill and Greenbriar. After the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati and remained till June, 1868, when he came to White County, Ill., and bought 160 acres, but now owns 180 acres of fine land, well cultivated. He was married in 1866 to Kate Liston, a native of Ireland. Of their seven children, six are living—Thomas, John, Maggie, Mollie, Edward, and Kate. One died in infancy. Politically Mr. Corcoran is a Democrat. His farm shows that it has the oversight of an intelligent, efficient farmer, one who has made his occupation a study with the purpose of excelling.

James Dawsey, born in 1814, in Emma, where Major Williams's property now is, is a son of Halyard and Polly (Kiger) Dawsey, both natives of Franklin County, N. C. They came here with their parents at the same time, at a very early date. His father died when he was five years old, and his mother when he was fifteen, when he was left to care for himself. When he was twenty-five years old he went to work on a flat-boat on the Mississippi, and ten years after went as second pilot on a steamboat, and was afterward first pilot. He remained on this boat ten years. He was married in 1843 to Mary Van Winkle, a native of this county, and went to housekeeping on the place where he still resides. His wife died in 1847, leaving four children, all now dead. He was married in 1849 to Mary Miers, a native of this county. They have four children—Andrew, Abraham, Halyard and Eli. Mr. Dawsey enlisted in 1861, in Company D, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served two years, lacking three days. He was in General Grant's Division. He was wounded at Corinth, and was taken to Grant's headquarters, where he remained nearly eight weeks, and was then sent to the hospital at Louisville. He did not receive proper treatment there, and was sent to Mound City; was there only a week or two, when he was taken to the hospital in

St. Louis, where he stayed nearly eleven months, and was then sent home on crutches. He has never recovered from his injuries, and receives a pension of \$14 a month. He has never been able to do a day's work. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been School Director of his township, and takes a great interest in educational matters.

John Eply was born Nov. 12, 1859, about four miles southeast of where he now resides. His father, George W. Eply, was born in Shawneetown, Ill., Nov. 29, 1826. His mother, Nancy (McCallister) Eply, was born in this county, Feb. 27, 1827. They were married April 27, 1846, in McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill. In 1852 Mr. Eply, Sr., purchased 160 acres on section 4, and located his family on their own home. Oct. 5, 1866, he bought 200 acres adjoining; Nov. 25, 1856, he entered 200 acres on section 3, and Sept. 5, 1860, bought 160 acres in the bottoms on section 15, having in all, at the time of his death, 720 acres. In October, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served fourteen months; was discharged at Corinth, in December, 1862, on account of dropsy. He died Oct. 14, 1867, aged forty-one years. Mrs. Eply was a daughter of James and Sarah McCallister, who came to this county in 1811, with other members of the McCallister family. She died in 1876. They had a family of seven children, three living. John has 240 acres of the homestead, lying on sections 3 and 4. It is a fine farm, well cultivated. He was married Jan. 1, 1871, to Eveline Tuggle, daughter of Joseph Tuggle, born Oct. 9, 1854. They have had three children; two died in infancy. George was born July 30, 1875. Politically he is a Democrat. In the spring of 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Emma Township.

Joseph Garrison was born March 21, 1819, on the place where Geo. W. Clark now lives, near Elm Grove. His father, James Garrison, was married in North Carolina to Rachel Luper. They were both natives of Wilford County, N. C. They came here in 1809 and settled in Emma Township, on the place where Geo. W. Clark now lives, section 17, town 6, range 10. When he first came he got a pre-emption on eighty acres, and at his death he had 800 acres. He died March 22, 1845. His mother died when he was ten months old, in 1819. There were seven children in his father's family, five sons and two daughters, three sons and one daughter now living. Mr. Garrison is the youngest of the family. At his

father's death Mr. G. got eighty acres of the homestead, and by hard work and toil has increased his farm to 150 acres. He spent all his time at farming and received what little education the country afforded in those early days. He was married May 3, 1843, to Mary Jane Harvey, a native of Carmi Township. She died Oct. 29, 1847, leaving one son—James W. Mr. Garrison was married again June 6, 1849, to Sarah Seal, who died Dec. 22, 1874, leaving seven children—Rachel, John, Joel, Robert, Catharine, Solomon and Hettie. Politically he was a Whig; cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President. Since the organization of the Greenback party he has been one of its ardent supporters. He was Justice of the Peace for Emma twelve years, being elected three successive terms. He has acted as Assessor for the past seven years. When his father first came here he found two families of white people from Vincennes to Jonestown, the only two white families to be found in this country.

William Hill was born in East Tennessee, Feb. 28, 1821. At the age of ten he went to Posey County, Ind., and remained until he was twenty-one, when he came to White County. He resided on a farm in Little Prairie for about ten years, and in 1852 bought the place where he now lives on section 6, Emma Township. He has eighty-three acres in this and twenty in Carmi Township. He had 303 acres, but has divided it between the children, reserving only the 108 for himself. He was married Sept. 17, 1851, to Mary Bryant, a native of White County, born Jan. 17, 1835. She died May 18, 1864, leaving five children—Solomon, born Sept. 24, 1852; John, Oct. 26, 1854; Abram, Jan. 29, 1857; Laura, now Mrs. Enoch Sams, born Nov. 15, 1860; Margaret, now Mrs. John W. Harvey, born Jan. 21, 1862. In October, 1864, Mr. Hall married Malinda Miller, but she lived only thirty days. March 31, 1865, he married Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, a native of White County. They have two children—Enoch, born Oct. 15, 1867, and Charlotte, born Oct. 28, 1872. He is a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Hall was the widow of John Anderson and had five children when she married Mr. Hall. They are all married. Politically Mr. Hall is a Republican.

Benjamin Land was born Nov. 8, 1839, in what is now Hawthorne Township, White Co., Ill. His father was Lemuel Land and his mother was Mary Dockery, who were early settlers in the county; their sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was raised on the farm and attended the district schools of his neigh

borhood. His father went to California in spring, 1851, and died on the way back in fall, 1852. He remained on the farm with his widowed mother until he married and started life for himself. He was married April 1, 1861, to Frances I. Phipps, a native of Carmi, who died Dec. 2, 1876. They had six children, four of whom are dead. The children living are—Mary Ellen, wife of J. J. Talbott, born Feb. 8, 1862, residing in the county; and William M., born Oct. 19, 1867, residing at home. His wife, Frances I. Land, daughter of John and Eleanor Phipps, was born June 18, 1842. Mr. Land was married again Oct. 22, 1878, to Lizzie Welch, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Welch, was born June 6, 1851. She died June 4, 1879. He married for his third wife Laura Storms, July 20, 1880; she is a daughter of John and Lucy T. Storms, born June 7, 1850. When the war broke out, Mr. Land enlisted, September, 1861, in Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served six months, when he was discharged on account of his health being broken down. He never recovered his health again and has always been more or less affected with disease of the lungs. To try and regain his lost health, Mr. Land is about leaving for the Southwest part of Texas or Southern California, where he will locate with his wife and family. Mr. Land owns about 600 acres of land, lying in Emma and Hawthorne townships. He has been an extensive farmer in this part of the county, and has reaped the benefit of careful management and constant attention to his business. He has always been a devoted Christian, and member of the Methodist church, and for several years has been an ordained minister of that denomination. On account of his poor health he has not been able to fill the pulpit for some time.

S. L. Logan was born in White County, Ill., March 28, 1847. He has always been a farmer, living principally on the old homestead. For the last thirteen years he has worked for himself. His father, William R. Logan, was also born in White County and died in 1861, and the homestead on section 18, Emma Township, being divided, S. L. has the deed of eighty acres. He is the third of six children. He was married Feb. 24, 1869, to Eliza J. McClain, a native of Posey County, Ind., born May 10, 1849. They have six children—George W., Emma Olive, Mary H., Melton S., Nora, and Elmer. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Marshall, postoffice Marshall's Ferry, is the son of John and Amira (Leech) Marshall, natives of County Armagh, Ireland,

and Jefferson County, Ky., respectively. His mother was reared in Knox County, Ind. Her husband came to the United States in 1801, and located in Knox County, Ind., where he followed farming some years, marrying Oct. 21, 1806. He began mercantile life at Shawneetown, making frequent horseback trips to Philadelphia for goods coming by water or flat-boats. He was Judge of Court of Common Pleas in 1814, appointed by Territorial Governor Edwards; also represented the county of Gallatin in the first State Legislature; was Postmaster at Shawneetown—a distributing office for many years—appointed by Monroe, and resigned during Van Buren's administration. He was President of the Bank of Illinois for many years, and died at Shawneetown, May 23, 1858. His wife died Aug. 17, 1874, at the residence of her son, in White County, Ill. There were seven children in this family, two of whom are now living—John, and Sarah L., wife of Judge John J. Hayden, of Washington, D. C. John was born at Shawneetown, Ill., May 15, 1820. He was educated here, and before twenty years of age he went into full partnership with his father in the mercantile business, and remained in this trade till the spring of 1852, when he moved to White County and located on his present farm on the bank of the Wabash, on section 18, where he owns over 200 acres of land; he also owns about 1,300 acres of adjoining lands. April 20, 1843, in Shawneetown, Ill., he married Joanna G., daughter of William and Sarah (Ruddick) Stevenson, of Ireland, where they died. Joanna G. was born in Ireland, Parish Kilmore, County Armagh, Aug. 10, 1823. She was reared by her uncle, Thomas Ruddick, Esq., where she was married, in Shawneetown, April 20, 1843. By this union there were ten children, four living—Elizabeth, Genevieve, May and Daniel. John, Jr., Georgianna, Francis L., Samuel D., Jr., William S., and Amy, or Amira, are dead. Mrs. Marshall died Jan. 4, 1871. Mr. Marshall votes the Democratic ticket, having voted ten times for the Democratic candidate for President, but was himself never a candidate for any office. His Grandfather Marshal died in Ireland; his grandmother came to the United States with her son Daniel, and died at the house of her son John, at Shawneetown. His grandfather, George Leech, came to the United States in 1776, and settled at Bordentown, N. J., where he married Achsah Applegate. George Leech died at Shawneetown, Ill., and Achsah died at Fairfield, Ill.

Jarret McCallister, born in Emma Township, White Co., Ill., April 26, 1840, is a son of Edward and Martha (Bradbury) McCallister, and a grandson of Edward McCallister, a native of Ireland, who came to this country over a century ago. He served in the Revolutionary war. He came to White County in 1801. His father was a native of this county and his mother of Kentucky. His father died in 1856 and his mother in 1848. When fourteen years of age Mr. McCallister went to Knox County, Ill., and remained one year. When he was twenty years old he commenced for himself; engaged in farming two years. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company G, Seventh Illinois Independent Cavalry, and served three years and one month. Participated in the battle of Corinth, and followed the regiment in all its campaigns to within three months of the time he was mustered out of service. He came home and bought land on section 34, and other parts of Emma Township, amounting to 600 acres. He now owns 120 acres on section 7, and the block in Concord where he is doing business. He was married May 14, 1864, to Henrietta Burrell, daughter of William and Rebecca Burrell, old settlers of this county. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Emma S., Lenora, Gilbert and Wesley. Anna Rebecca died in 1868; Enola and Warren (an infant) died in 1872. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been Constable of this township two years; was elected for four years but resigned at the expiration of two; was Town Clerk one year. He is Postmaster of Concord, for a second time. He has a good trade in his business; is also engaged quite extensively in buying wheat, as an agent for Staley & Ivey, of Carini. Mr. McCallister draws a pension on account of a disease contracted in the army.

Wesley McCullister, born Sept. 25, 1845, in Emma Township, White County, a son of Edward and Martha (Bradbury) McCallister, was raised on the homestead, which has been in the family since 1815. When he was seventeen years old he enlisted, in September, 1863, in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served two years and three months, and was mustered out in November, 1865. Was in the battles of Franklin, Columbia, Nashville and also several smaller skirmishes; entered as a private and was promoted to Corporal, and from that to a Sergeant. Followed the regiment all through its campaigns. He was married Aug. 12, 1868, to Exaline Tuggle, daughter of Lawson O. Tuggle, resident of Georgia. They have four children—Everett, Ira,

Ionia and Adam, all living at home. His wife died Aug. 17, 1878. Mr. McCallister has 240 acres in his place, which he has under a good state of cultivation. Politically he has been a Democrat. Has served nine years as Justice of the Peace for this township, and one year as Supervisor.

Henry H. McMullen, born June 21, 1847, in Emma Township, White Co., Ill., is a son of Wilkison and Martinia McMullen, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. His father came to this county at an early day, when he was twenty-one years of age. He died in 1858, aged fifty-seven. His mother died in 1863, aged forty-three. He lived at home with his mother till he was thirteen years of age, and then commenced to take care of himself. Oct. 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry. The regiment was at Collierville, Tenn., when he joined it; he served with it during the different campaigns till the close of the war; was in seventy-three different engagements, but never got a scratch; was in several hard-fought battles where men were shot down all around him. He was mustered out Nov. 17, 1865. The next summer he commenced farming. He was married in July, 1866, to Sarah F. Stewart, a native of Posey County, Ind. His wife died Feb. 17, 1869, leaving five children; two of them have since died. Those living are—Alice, Lulu and Ima. Oct. 13, 1875, he married Ann Smith, who was born on the farm where they now live. They have three children—Cora, May and Bella. Mr. McMullen has 120 acres on the Carmi and New Haven Road, section 5, town 7, range 10 east. Mrs. McMullen has eighty acres where they live, and twenty acres on the bottoms. Politically he has always adhered strictly to the principles of the Democratic party.

Nathaniel McMullen, born in Emma Township, Jan. 19, 1836, is a son of Wilkison and Sarah (Vorns) McMullen, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of this county. His father came to this county with his father, Samuel McMullen, when he was seven years of age. Nathaniel was brought up on the homestead, near the James Dawsey place, till he was seventeen years old, when his father bought a farm on the New Haven and Carmi road about two miles from New Haven, where they resided till the death of his father. His mother died when he was seven years of age; his father in 1857, aged fifty-four years. He was married in April, 1859, to Parmelia Aldridge, a native of this township. She died in the spring of 1876. In December, 1876, he married Mrs.

Lina Nelson. She died eleven months later. In the spring of 1878 he married Mary Hargrave. They were the parents of two children, both deceased. Mrs. McMullen died in the fall of 1880. In March, 1881, he married Mrs. Julia (Epley) Jordan. They have one child—Ella, born in April, 1882. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He has held the offices of School Director and Trustee of his township. He owns 131 acres on section 2, township 7. Mrs. McMullen has 140 acres on section 4. He enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; was ordered to Springfield, where the troops were drilled for nearly three months; then went to Bird's Point, Mo.; was in several small skirmishes, but was discharged in the summer of 1862 on account of ill health.

William P. McMurtry, M. D., born June 5, 1837, in White County, Ill., son of Henry and Polly Harrell. His father was a native of Tennessee, and mother of North Carolina. They came to Illinois about 1821, and settled in White County; took up land both in this and Gallatin County, on the line. His father put up the first grist-mill in this part of the county. He followed this and farming till his death, in 1848. His mother died in 1855. The Doctor and Roby E. are the only children living out of eleven. Dr. McMurtry lived on the homestead till he was fifteen years old. At the death of his mother he went to Equality; remained there two years; moved from there to Shawncetown and lived four years. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, and remained until Sept. 15, 1865. Entered as a private; was promoted to Sergeant-Major Dec. 6, 1862. In 1863 he was promoted to Adjutant, and acted as such during the Vicksburg campaign; was in battle of Gun Town, Miss., and at Ripley, Miss. Before the surrender of Vicksburg he was at the battle of Mulligan's Bend; though not a large battle was a very bloody affray for a short time. After he came home from the war he took up the study of medicine, which he had commenced before he entered the service, and soon after began the practice of medicine in Emma Township. He then, a short time after, removed to New Haven, and from there to Carmi, where he remained some time, when he again took up his practice in Emma. He bought his farm of 160 acres in 1880, buying out the several heirs of his wife's father. He was married Feb. 24, 1870, to Virginia A. Campbell, daughter of Robert D. Campbell, a former old settler of this county. They have two children—Lucy D., and John L.

Henry McMurtry, father of the Doctor, was born Dec. 6, 1781, in Sumner County, Tenn.; died April 28, 1849. Polly Harrell, mother of the Doctor, was born March 4, 1793, in North Carolina; died March 9, 1855. Mrs. McMurtry, wife of the Doctor, is a daughter of Robert D. Campbell, born July 25, 1816, at Ashley, Washington Co., Ill., and died April 5, 1864. Her mother, Mary J. Campbell, born Feb. 22, 1821, died Nov. 22, 1875. Dr. McMurtry has a good general practice, which extends over a good share of the county. He is also a successful farmer.

Josiah L. Nelson was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in November, 1827. He came with his father to Illinois when only two years old, going to Gallatin County, where he has since resided. His father, James Nelson, was born in North Carolina, February, 1799, and died in December, 1852, in White County, Ill. His mother is living with him. He was married Nov. 10, 1857, to Lucretia M. Hodge. She died in 1865, leaving three children—Samuel H., Mary B. and Eliza L., all living at home. Mr. Nelson married Mrs. Mary J. (Jones) Bradshaw, March 10, 1869. They have no children. He owns eighty acres of land in Emma Township, White County, and 248 acres in Gallatin County. Politically he is a Republican.

William Newton, son of Robert and Sarah (Milan) Newton, was born near Longsutton, Lincolnshire, England, April 7, 1824. His father died when he was about six years old. He was reared on a farm, and when twenty-four years old came to America, landing at Mobile, Ala. He went to Mt. Vernon, Ind., and then located near Owensville, Gibson Co., Ind. He worked at different kinds of manual labor for two years, and then went to farming for himself. He remained in Indiana till 1859, when he came to White County, and bought 120 acres, where he still resides; seven years later he bought 120 acres more. When he first came here the place was in rather a wild state, but by hard work he has brought it to its present fine condition. He was married July 10, 1845, to Elizabeth Rigall. He left his family in England, and sent for them as soon as he could earn the money. His wife died in 1878, leaving two children—Frank, and Sarah E., wife of Geo. Carroll, both residents of this county. Sept. 4, 1881, he married Mrs. Martha A. Duggan. Politically he has always been a Democrat. March 15, 1859, he met with a severe loss by fire, losing his house and household goods, to the amount of \$1,500.

James O'Neill, son of Henry and Mary (Farron) O'Neill, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 11, 1820. His parents came to America in 1829, with nine children; landed in Quebec, Canada, but settled in Paterson, N. J. His mother died in Paterson, and eighteen months later his father also died of cholera. James went to work in a cotton factory when he was a boy, and remained there seven years. His early advantages for an education were limited, as he was obliged to work all day. He attended a night school, paying two cents a night and taking his own candle. In 1840 he went to Dover, N. J., to learn the blacksmith's trade; he remained there eleven months, and then went to Sussex County, N. J., and finished. At that time his brother Edward had a store in Paterson, and he went back there and took charge of the store three years. His brother William left Paterson with \$6.25 in his pocket, but by stopping often to earn money to complete his journey, he finally reached Perry County, Ind., where he had a married sister. In ten months he sent back after his family. In 1849 James O'Neill went to Perry County, Ind., and remained seven years. In September, 1855, he removed to Galatin County, Ill., and located at New Haven; carried on mercantile pursuits till 1858; was also engaged in buying produce and running down the river to Louisiana; this he continued till 1861. During one trip he was fired into by the rebels as he was passing Memphis, and compelled to run in port; the cargo of provisions, etc., were taken from him, and he was allowed to proceed on his journey. He then went by rail to Humboldt, Tenn., and from there home. In June, 1861, he came to Emma Township, White County, and settled on section 7, town 7, where he still resides and owns 325 acres of fine land. He was married in 1846, in Paterson, N. J., to Elizabeth Born, a native of Paterson. She was born May 16, 1827, and was a daughter of James and Catharine (Van Houten) Born. Her father was a native of England, and came to this country when a young man, settling in New Jersey. Her mother was a native of Paterson. Mrs. O'Neill is the youngest of their five children. Her father died when she was fourteen years old. He was a poor man, and his family were obliged to take care of themselves. Elizabeth went into the cotton factory when only nine years old, and remained till she was eighteen, when she married Mr. O'Neill. She contributed largely toward her own support the first years she was in the factory, and later assisted the other children in caring for her

mother. Her mother died in 1864, past eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have had a family of six children, but only two are living—Joseph E. and William, James B., John B., Annie and Cilla. James was born in Paterson, N. J., Joseph in Perry County, Ind.; William in Gallatin County, Ill., and the rest in this county. Politically he has always been a Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. He is now serving his third year as Township Treasurer, and is also Justice of the Peace.

James Madison Pumroy was born May 19, 1810, in what is now Equality, Gallatin County, Ill. His father, Joseph Pumroy, was the seventh son of a large family. His grandfather was John Pumroy. His mother, Ellen Falkner, was a native of Hagerstown, Md. His father came from Jefferson County, Penn., to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1807. In 1814 came to this county and settled on the farm where James now lives. He died in October, 1837, aged sixty-three. His wife died in 1842, aged sixty-three. James M. was married Feb. 14, 1833, to Harriet Logan, a native of Equality. She died in November, 1838, leaving two children—Mary Ellen, married Samuel Jones, and Frances, married Mathew Land. Both these daughters died in November, 1854, and one child died in infancy. In 1840 he married Bathsheba Logan, daughter of Geo. R. Logan, born in White County, Dec. 9, 1822. They have five children—George R., Alice (wife of George Phar, residing in Carmi), Oliver C., Edwin W., and Frank E., all residents of this county. He also has two grandchildren, the children of his two daughters that are deceased. Mr. Pumroy and his sons have 320 acres on his homestead, and he has 240 acres in this and Carmi Township. Politically he was a Whig and subsequently a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for John Q. Adams. He has been a member of the Methodist church fifty years and his wife has been a member forty-two years, and they have brought their family up in this faith. They are devoted to the religious principles of that church.

Frederick Roser, born Oct. 18, 1839, in Baden, Germany, is a son of Frederick and Mary (Smith) Roser, who came to America, with a family of six children, in 1852, and settled in Carmi, White Co., Ill., where his father still resides. Frederick commenced for himself by driving the stage from Carmi to Fairfield, and two years later drove the stage from Carmi to Mt. Vernon. In May, 1861, he left the stage one night and entered the army the next

morning, enlisting in Company B, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Butler and from there went to Cairo and spent the summer, and in the fall started South. He was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Spanish Fort and Blakely. He was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Miss.; was in the rebels' hands six months. He was all through the Southern States, and was mustered out of service Dec. 20, 1865. He was wounded at Shiloh, and was in the hospital at Jackson, Tenn., nine months. He was stricken with temporary blindness which lasted seven months, caused probably by constant exposure. After he came home he kept a grocery store at Mt. Vernon, Ind., five years, and in Henderson County, Ky., three years. He then went to farming in the latter county, which he continued till 1878. He then came to White County and went to farming in Emma Township. In 1880 he bought 100 acres where he now lives, on section 12, which he has under a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1868 to Catharina Rapp, a native of Mt. Vernon, Ind. She died in Henderson County, Ky., leaving two children—Charles and Emina. In 1875 he married Mary Rapp, a sister of his former wife. They have had three children—Edward, Frederick and Catharina. Edward died in 1880, aged four years. Politically Mr. Roser has always been a Republican.

Clifford Rudd, born near Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Ill., is a son of George and Louisa Rudd, natives of Tennessee. His father came to Gallatin County at an early day and died in 1863, sixty years of age. His mother came with her parents to Gallatin County when she was small and died in 1861. They had a family of nine children, eight now living. Mr. Rudd lived in Gallatin County with his parents till nineteen years of age. He was married July 3, 1864, to Margaret Biggs, a native of Shawneetown. Her mother was an Indian woman of the Choctaw tribe, and when her daughter was five or six years old left her and went back to her tribe, and has never since been heard from. Margaret was thus left to the charity of the world, and was cared for by friendly people of Shawneetown. When she was fourteen she married Jackson McCoy and moved to Hamilton County. Her husband died in 1857, and she returned to Shawneetown, where she remained till her marriage with Mr. Rudd. They then moved on a farm and remained one season, then returned to Shawneetown. Nov. 21, 1868, they moved to Posey County, Ind., and engaged in farming there fourteen years. In August, 1881, they came to White County, settling in Emma Township, on the Hinch farm, where

they still reside. During their early married life they were unfortunate, being burned out at one time, and losing their crops by a flood at another, but late years they have been very successful, and by hard work have gained for themselves a good living.

R. Coleman Seals was born Feb. 28, 1844, on the place where he now lives, in Emma Township. His parents, John and Catherine (Campbell) Seals, were both natives of Tennessee, and came to White County with a family of three children. His father died in 1864, in his sixty-third year, and his mother in 1872, in her sixty-third year. There were twelve children in this family, and Mr. Seals is the only one now living. He owns 260 acres of fine land. He was married in 1867 to Rebecca Morgan, a native of Tennessee. She died Aug. 11, 1872. They had five children, only one, the oldest, now living—John, fifteen years old. The children deceased are—Robert C., died September, 1872, aged six months; Wm. P., died Aug. 1, 1872, in his third year; two others, a pair of twms, died in infancy. Mr. Seals was married again Nov. 12, 1873, to Sophronia Campbell, a native of White County. They have two children living—Mary E., born Sept. 12, 1874, and Edwin C., born Nov. 24, 1880. They have lost two children—Claude Irvin, born April 21, 1878, died in August, 1882; another died in infancy. Mr. Seals has always voted the Democratic ticket.

Thomas Stephens, one of the early pioneers of White County, was born in Ohio in 1801, and emigrated to Illinois with his parents in 1820. He was married to Rebecca Long in 1832, who was born in Bledso County, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1813. After their marriage the young married couple, like all the first settlers of White County, had but little, but soon thereafter they managed to buy a homestead from the United States Government, in what is known as the little prairie, near the Grand Chain in the Great Wabash River, and by industry and economy accumulated considerable property. They had several children born to them, three still living. The oldest, Harriet A., now the wife of Jas. A. Miller, of Carmi. Hannah J., the second child, married Joel Abshier, who now resides near the old homestead. Thomas Wesley Stephens lives also near the little prairie in the same neighborhood. Alex. L. Garrison, of Carmi, married the youngest child, who died in 1881. The memory of Thomas Stephens is still held by the few old settlers of White County of his day in high esteem, for he was a grand, jolly good fellow in the early days on the Wabash.

George W. Taylor was born Sept. 3, 1825, in Williamson County, Tenn., near Nashville, son of Pierson and Margaret (Carl) Taylor

His father was a native of England, and came to this country when he was a young man and settled in Tennessee. His mother was a native of North Carolina, of German descent. They came to Illinois and settled in White County about 1830. His father died here when he was sixty-one years old. His mother died at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Taylor was brought up on a farm. When he was twenty years old he started for himself. He ran an engine in a grist and saw mill for three years. He was married Aug. 29 1849, to Millbry Seals, daughter of James B. Seals, a resident of White County. She died in 1854, leaving two children—Margaret and Candis P. Candis, the oldest, died in 1878, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was married again in 1854, to Mary Seals, a sister to his first wife. They have had nine children, seven are living—Ellen, wife of John W. Barr, residing in the county; Emma, wife of A. R. Logan, resides in the county; James, Anna, George, Charles and May. Thomas A. died in 1879, in his twentieth year. Jennie died in 1880, in her fourteenth year. Mr. Taylor settled on his present homestead in 1852. He has 121 acres west of it under a good state of cultivation. Politically he has been a Republican; in an early day was a Whig. Cast his first Presidential vote for Zach. Taylor.

Joseph Tuggle, born Sept. 11, 1834, in Jasper County, Ga., is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Holland) Tuggle, natives of Virginia. They both died in Smithland, Ky., in 1864, Mrs. Tuggle preceding her husband by only eleven days. Mr. Tuggle was reared on a farm in Georgia, remaining with his parents till he was nineteen, when, in 1854, he married Adaline Harrison, a native of Georgia, and went to Shelby County, Tenn., and lived on a farm one year. He then went to Phillips County, Ark., and remained a year; then to Independence County and remained two years. At the breaking out of the war he went to Memphis, Tenn., and ran a ferry-boat across the Mississippi River six months. In March, 1863, he came to White County, Ill., and settled on the banks of the Wabash River, now known as the McCallister farm. He lived there three years, and then moved down the river about a mile and staid two years. In 1869 he settled on his farm on section 33, where he still resides. He owns eighty acres on sections 32 and 33, 120 acres on section 28, in a good state of cultivation, and 250 acres on the bottom lands of this township. His wife died Feb. 9, 1869. They were the parents of nine children, three living—Eveline, wife of John Epley; Isabella and Lawson. James, Georgie Ann Benjamin

Mahalie and two not named are deceased. Mr. Tuggle was married Sept. 29, 1869, to Mrs. Ellen Gaston, daughter of William Stephens. They have three children—Charles, James and Clara. One died not named. Mrs. Tuggle died Jan. 3, 1882. Mr. Tuggle has always been a Democrat. He has served as Road Commissioner one term.

Joseph Ward, son of Willis C. and Elizabeth (Myers) Ward, was born in Enma Township, White Co., Ill., March 18, 1856. He resided with his parents till his marriage. He was married Feb. 21, 1878, to Sarah J. Williams, daughter of Wyatt and Rosanna Williams, old settlers of Hawthorne. They have two children—Grace May, born March 3, 1879, and Harry R., born Aug. 23, 1880. They lost one daughter, Rosa, when she was twenty months old. Mr. Ward has 340 acres of fine land, 280 of it under a good state of cultivation.

William Willis Chauncey Ward, deceased, was born Feb. 10, 1824, in Pennsylvania. His parents were William Manley Ward, and Electa (Ames) Ward, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father's occupation was that of a carpenter. In 1834 the family removed to White County, settling in what is now Emma Township, where they remained continuously, with the exception of one year passed in Kentucky. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm, attending school in the winter time. At the age of eighteen he left school, and worked steadily on the farm until he was twenty-one. July 28, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth Myers, a daughter of John and Jane (Austin) Myers, both of whom died while Miss Myers was quite young. After their death she lived with her grandfather, Elisha Austin, a farmer of Emma Township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ward commenced farming in the northwestern part of the township, where they resided until Mr. Ward's death, which occurred July 19, 1882. Mr. Ward was an earnest Republican in politics. Religiously, he and his wife were faithful and consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church. They had nine children, of whom six are now living—Mary, now Mrs. Greer, living in Emma Township; Electa Ann, now Mrs. Walter Parks, living about four miles south of Carmi; Joseph Warren, farmer in Emma Township; Thomas, farmer in Emma Township; Benjamin and Jane, now living with Mrs. Ward in Carmi, whither she removed Aug. 1, 1882. Mr. Ward was highly thought of by all who knew him, and was a man of integrity and ability. In his death the community suffered a great loss.

ENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Mill Shoals, on the east by Carmi, on the south by Indian Creek, and on the west by Hamilton County. It is a full Congressional township, and is officially known as township 5 south, and range 4 west of the third principal meridian. The surface is undulating, but not hilly. It is principally timbered land and in an agricultural point ranks among the finest in the county. It contains a class of agriculturists who have made the best improvements throughout the township. There is a large creek, called Seven-Mile Creek, in the eastern part of the township, running in a northeasterly direction, and emptying its waters into the Skillet Fork. In an early day this stream was called Big Creek by the pioneers. It was changed to Seven-Mile Creek by old settlers living some distance from it, from the fact that it ran across a tract of land known as the Seven-Mile Prairie, which is seven miles long, and about two and a half miles wide.

The Shawneetown branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad intersects the Louisville & Nashville Road at this point, a full account of which is given in Chapter X., entitled "Progress."

The first pioneers who came to this township were Thomas Rutledge and the Miller family. The first named came from Kentucky and settled on section 21, in 1813. William and James Rutledge came soon after and settled on section 27. The Miller family came from Henderson County, Ky., in 1813. Samuel D. Miller settled on section 22, near his brother James. He was among Indians, but worked very hard, having learned the brick and stone mason's and plasterer's trade. He married Margaret A. Thompson, of Kentucky; his children were Samuel B., Roxana N., Joseph M. and George F.; Mary A. died at the age of eighteen years. Robert Miller first located in Indian Creek Township, but soon after came to this township and settled on section 21. John Miller settled on section 21 in 1823, but came to the county in 1813. James Miller helped to raise the first mill in Carmi. He used often to lie behind logs in the edge of the woods at night to watch for the Indians, as they

were very troublesome. Wm. J. Veatch was also an early comer. He was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1813, and came to this county with his family in 1815. His father died in Oregon in 1880, aged 93 years. Oct. 26, 1837, William J. married Galitha Wallace, and they had thirteen children; ten were raised to adult life. One son, Jesse H., was lost at the burning of the U. S. steamer General Lyons, on his way home from the war, where he had served over three years.

The early settlement made at Seven-Mile Prairie was of emigrants from Tennessee, a very moral and intellectual community of people, comprising the Gowdys, Orrs, Millers, Fields, Johnsons, Trousdals and Andersons. These old fathers laid the foundation, and to-day are found the good fruits of their labor—an upright community of citizens, unsurpassed in religion, morals and intelligence, anywhere in Southern Illinois. John C. Gowdy, a former Representative of White County in the State Legislature, was a man of fine attainments, and one of the best reasoners that ever represented the county.

The privations of the pioneer families in this township were in some respects very great, cut off as they were from all social, religious, educational and commercial advantages. Of course they enjoyed these in a limited degree. The first settlers were those who greatly valued such privileges, and though they were for many years without school-houses and churches, managed to find some facilities for enjoying themselves both socially and religiously. The greatest privation arose from the want of the means of communication with the outside world. The absence of railroads, or even good wagon-roads, rendered the locality almost inaccessible to postal and commercial facilities, and traveling for other than business purposes was out of the question.

The first settlers were all farmers, after a fashion now unknown. They raised corn and a few vegetables, and, like their red neighbors, depended largely upon their rifle for subsistence. They used the hominy block for grinding corn, which consisted of a hole dug out in one end of a block of wood in which the corn was pounded with a maul or iron wedge; some used a sweep, similar to a well-sweep, to assist in raising the maul. The citizens raised their own flax; carded, spun, and wove it into cloth, which constituted their Sunday clothes as well as their every day clothes. In preparing for camp-meetings, which were very common in those

days, they all strove to have their linsey clothes finished for the occasion.

Their houses were but little superior to those of the Indians, being merely little cabins, erected only with the help of the ax and perhaps an auger. No locks, nails or any other articles of iron entered into their construction, but such devices as could be wrought out on the ground by the use of the tools named, and of such material as the locality afforded. The only boards used for any purpose were such as could be hewed out of logs. Many interesting events occurred, some that were very sad, and others the extreme opposite. A man named Morgan was shot and scalped by an Indian in the spring of 1815, while he was grubbing near where the junction of the railroads now is, at Enfield. The Indian was going northward. He was pursued some distance, but not overtaken. Morgan was buried in the grave-yard at Enfield, on the hill, by a persimmon tree.

Mrs. Gowdy wakened one morning and found her father's house full of women and children that had been brought there by the men who had become terribly frightened at something, they knew not what. It was soon ascertained, however, that the cause of the scare was occasioned by a neighbor pounding on a log to frighten wolves away from a newly-born calf.

The first school in the township was probably taught by Thomas Rutledge, on section 21, in 1818; it was a subscription school. Matthew Parks and Mr. Bostwich taught in 1819, and Enos T. Allen, who was also an early surveyor here, taught in 1820. Peter Miller commenced teaching in 1827 and taught several terms. Martin Johnson, Mr. Guinn, Renben McCasor, John J. Miller, Rev. James Alexander also taught in an early day. Thomas Rutledge was a Justice of the Peace for about eight years; afterward went to McLean County, Ill., where he died several years ago. Mr. Bostwich left soon after he finished his teaching, and has never been heard from; Enos E. Allen taught many years in this county; afterward moved to Hamilton County, where he died about 1850. Peter Miller came in 1813, from Georgia; taught two terms, then engaged in farming until his death in 1843.

An Interesting Relic.—Captain Thomas Sheridan, proprietor of the Sheridan House, Enfield, was one of the finest school-teachers in early day; and he still has in his possession a book in which he kept a careful record of the pupils' attendance, an abstract of a grammar, arithmetic, system of bookkeeping, etc., diary, accounts

specimens of penmanship, etc. The school schedule commences with the year 1831, and continues a number of years. From the department of memoranda we obtain a number of items for this history of White County, especially the prices of the most common commodities of that early day.

CHURCHES.

Bethel M. E. Church, situated on the west one-fourth of section 12, was organized in 1852 in the house of Robert Hawthorn, Sr., by Rev. John Prince, with the following named members: James Sweaton and wife, John Proctor, Robert Hawthorn, Sr., and wife, Robert Hawthorn, Jr., and wife, Christopher Sallee, John Moody and wife, Mrs. Jane Sallee, Alexander Cane, and Mary E. Hawthorn. The first pastor was John Gilham, and he now lives at Mount Vernon, Ill. Meetings were held in private houses for two years during the winter, and in the summer they worshiped in an open shed built for that purpose on the farm of John Hawthorn. They built a hewed log house in 1854, 36 x 26 feet, and in 1881 it was replaced by the present frame edifice. It is 40 x 24 feet and cost \$800. Rev. John Prince was a local preacher, and was a resident of Hamilton County, Ill., where he died in the pulpit while attempting to exhort in the village of Logansport.

The society now has sixty communicants. Services every three weeks by Rev. R. Oliver, of Carmi; prayer-meeting every Tuesday and Sabbath evenings; Sabbath-school every Sunday morning; Robert Hawthorn has been Class-Leader for twenty-five years; Nathan Caley is Superintendent of Sabbath-school. The following are the pastors who have served: Revs. John Gilham, J. W. Johnson, James Johnson, John Sheppard, Morrison, Williamson, John Deeper, Albert Ransom, Benjamin Pearce, Walker, C. S. Lingenfelter, R. M. Carter, Wilson, Baldrige, Flesher, M. Scothern, William Murir, James W. Morris, R. Oliver.

Wesley Chapel was organized on section 28, in a frame house, in 1866. There are now seventy-five members. Services are held every alternate Sabbath; Sabbath-school every Sunday; prayer-meeting and class-meeting each alternate Sabbath. The present pastor is Rev. Silas Greene.

MILLS.

The first horse mill was built in 1814 by James Rutledge on section 22, which consisted of a shed built on posts in the ground,

under which was the mill for grinding or cracking corn. In 1827 it was moved to section 1, and owned by Sidney Smith.

A horse mill was built on section 8 by John Upton as early as 1826. One was also built on section 16, in 1843, by Mark A. Miller, to which he added some modern improvements, such as French burrs, and a hand bolt; and later he attached a belt from the wheel to the bolt, so that the team both pounded and bolted the flour at the same time. He ran it almost constantly, day and night, until 1858, when he rented it out and moved to Enfield.

The first steam flouring mill in the township was built by the Orr brothers in 1865, an account of which is given in the history of the village of Enfield.

TANNERIES.

The early settlers tanned their own leather and made shoes for their own families. They put their hides in a small hod of water in the creek, which they removed in from seven to nine days, then lay the hides on a bench and scraped the hair off. They then put it into a trough of ooze made of oak bark, where it was kept till tanned, or partly so; then made into shoes by sewing; no pegs were used then.

The first tannery was built on section 7, by James Nelson, about 1830. The vats were holes dug in the ground, 4 x 6 feet, and walled with oak puncheons. The bark was ground on a wooden crusher, similar to the old wooden cane-mill. This tannery was carried on about fifteen years.

A tannery was built in Enfield in 1860 by John Dennison, which was an improvement on the former, having a cast-iron bark crusher, and other modern improvements. Mr. Dennison sold to William Henn in about 1863, and it afterward came into the hands of Wilson Story. It was discontinued in 1866.

FACTORIES.

Charles Parkhurst built cotton gins on section 25, about the year 1827, and ran it three or four years. He afterward operated a carding machine for three years; then his son John built a carding machine in 1840, where West Union now stands, and ran it until 1865.

Samuel Abbott built a wool-carding machine on section 1, as early as 1824, which he ran for several years; it was propelled by

horse-tread power. In 1855 the machine burned down. Mr. Abbott was born in Vermont in 1790, and died Oct. 8, 1867.

SCHOOLS.

The progress made by schools in this township is shown by the following, which is taken from the county superintendent's report:

1860.—Six schools taught by eight male teachers and two female; 372 pupils, fifteen of whom were under six years of age; sixty-two to seventy-five scholars to each school; 291 scholars were males, and 171 females; 744 persons in the township were under twenty-one; six districts and six school-houses; of the latter, four were log and two frame; length of school, six months; there was one private school in the township; teachers' wages, \$25 to \$35 a month; amount paid teachers, \$1,140; township fund, \$1,241.38; State fund, \$667.54; raised by tax, \$755.80; paid township officers, \$25; total amount received, \$1,550; expended, \$1,430.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 489; females, 539; total, 1,028. Of these, 706 are over six years of age; there were 9 ungraded schools and 1 graded; total number of months of school, 59; average number of months, 5 9-10; pupils enrolled, 548; number of male teachers, 8; female teachers, 5; total days' attendance of pupils, 40,701. There are 9 frame school-houses and 1 log; number of private schools, 2; number of pupils in private schools, 243; number of teachers, 8. Highest monthly wages paid male teachers, \$42.50; female, \$30; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$22; female, \$20; amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$1,800; female teachers, \$450; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$1,083; estimated value of school property, \$3,240; value of school apparatus, \$40; amount of bonded school debt, \$4,200; number of those between twelve and twenty-one, unable to read and write, 15; income of township fund received during the year, \$108.58; received from county superintendent, \$894.48; compensation of treasurers, \$71.96; distributed to districts reported in this county, \$931.1; total amount received during the year by township treasurer, \$7,888.46; total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1882, \$4,765.42.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—Jonah Morlan, 1873; S. J. Foster, 1875; Mark A. Miller, 1876-'7-'80-'1-'2

Clerks.—J. D. Pearce, 1873; A. M. Miller, 1874; John N. Wilson, 1875; John W. Caley, 1876-'7; C. A. Oldham, 1878-'9-'80; A. E. Welch, 1881; John N. Wilson, 1882.

Assessors.—Allen P. Veatch, 1873; G. H. Brockett, 1874; A. H. Trousdale, 1875; John C. Wilson, 1876; A. M. Miller, 1877; Nathan Caley, 1878; Alex. F. Trousdale, 1879; A. H. Trousdale, 1880; Henry P. Sneed, 1881; George Long, 1882.

Collectors.—Frederick Kirk, 1873; W. A. Jordan, 1874; J. D. Pearce, 1875; John N. Wilson, 1876; William H. Baird, 1877; D. M. Orr, 1878-'9; John N. Wilson, 1880; William Long, 1881-'2.

Commissioners of Highways.—George C. Gentry, 1873; P. M. Orr, 1874; Jonah Morlan, 1875; George C. Gentry, 1876; John N. Anderson, 1877; G. W. Lough, 1878; Byrd L. Fulford, 1879; John N. Anderson, 1880; George W. Lough and John S. Walker, 1881; Thomas Long, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—James H. Gowdy and Nathan Caley, 1873, 1877, 1881.

Constables.—M. T. Jordan and A. G. Foster, 1873; A. G. Foster and William R. Miller, 1877, 1881; William Kirk, 1881.

ENFIELD.

Although but very few years have passed since the town of Enfield was founded, it is difficult to realize the changes that have taken place in its appearance and surroundings since then, or that so much has been accomplished in so brief a period. Where now stand stately public buildings, school-houses and churches, spacious stores and business houses, busy mills and work-shops, elegant residences, surrounded with evidences of refinement and culture, tasteful cottages, the homes of a thrifty and contented people, miles of sidewalks, filled with all the busy life of an energetic and prosperous town, but a generation ago was an unpeopled waste, the beauty of its site unknown, save to an occasional hunter or the Indian mound. Many are still living in the town in the enjoyment of a hale old age, who aided in the foundation of the new town, and erected some of its first rude buildings. They have lived to see the log cabins replaced by large and substantial buildings, have seen the little town spread out until its well-built streets extend in all directions, and the little village has become an important business mart.

Enfield was laid out in the fall of 1853 by Dr. Martin Johnson. The County Surveyor was John Storms. The first houses were

built by Nance and Wallace; each built a house the same day. They were log cabins, and the one Wallace built now stands near the M. E. church, is weather-boarded and occupied by Robert Johnson. The first frame house was built by the Orr Brothers, in 1854, in which they kept the first store. "Uncle Robert Orr" hauled their first stock of goods from Shawneetown in a two-horse wagon. The first blacksmith shop was built by Nance & Wallace, in 1854. The first saddle and harness shop was built by Wm. M. Gowdy, in 1855. The first mill, built in 1859 by J. H. Jameson, was a small grist and saw-mill, and run by steam-power; it changed hands a few times, and was burned in 1871. The same year it was rebuilt as a saw-mill by Stewart Benham, who also built grist-mill on the opposite side of the L. & N. R. R., near the depot; the grist-mill was removed to Burnt Prairie in 1881. In 1878 Harry Wood had a flouring mill added. John Orr built a carding-mill in 1860. It was soon afterward converted into a shingle-mill by Thomas Orr and Whitfield Gowdy.

March 9, 1815, one Mr. Morgan was killed by the Indians, on the spot where a small scrub-oak now stands, about twenty rods east of the Sheridan House. The Indians were pursued by Thomas Fields and others; the former discovered the place on the murdered man's head that had been scalped; it was lower down and farther back than was their custom of scalping.

Organization.—Enfield was incorporated as a town in 1868. F. H. Willis was the first President, and James H. Gowdy was the first Clerk. Since then the following officers have served: Presidents—A. L. Johnson, M. A. Miller (three terms), Jonah Morlan, W. H. Johnson, T. Rice, J. E. Willis (two terms), William May, J. H. Miller, and J. P. Campbell (two terms). Clerks—W. H. Johnson (two terms), J. E. Willis, Martin W. Field, E. N. Miller, James H. Gowdy (two terms), C. A. Oldham (two terms), J. B. Odell, W. H. Hollinger, T. C. Ross, and J. T. Vaught. A town council was elected in 1869.

There is now a population of 800. There are three general stores, four grocery stores, one restaurant, four blacksmith shops, two of which have wagon shops connected, one shoe shop, a saddle and harness shop, three millinery stores, one barber shop, two steam flouring mills, five physicians, and one hotel, the Sheridan House.

Mills.—The City Mills were erected in 1865, by P. A. Orr & Co. They ran three sets of burrs, forty-two inches in diameter, and a

capacity of thirty barrels. They make patent flour, and do custom and merchant work.

Harry Woodruff's Mill was first built as a saw-mill. It was bought by Mr. Wood in 1872, who built a flouring mill in addition. There are three sets of burrs and the latest style of machinery. The capacity is forty barrels a day, and do custom work entirely. Mr. Wood has a new boiler engine, forty horse-power.

EDUCATIONAL.

Southern Illinois College.—In March, 1873, at the meeting of the Ewing Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of building up a high school at some point in the Presbytery, with power to select location and appoint a Board of Trustees for said school. This committee met at Enfield, and appointed R. M. Davis, Chairman, and J. M. Miller, Secretary. A public meeting of the citizens of Enfield and vicinity was called, which decided that Enfield should be the site for the school. The citizens pledged themselves to help build up and support it, and the house was built and named "Enfield High School." The building was sold in 1878 under a mechanic's lien.

In 1879 the second Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church took hold of the work and appointed a committee to re-purchase the property, finish the building, have it chartered as a synodical school, and get the school started. The property was purchased for \$1,500, and a Board of Trustees was appointed by the committee to carry out the plans. The school was named Southern Illinois Academy. R. W. Purdue was appointed an agent to raise the necessary funds for the purchase and for furnishing the building. This sum, \$2,500, was raised in a very short time. The Board of Trustees consisted of one member from each Presbytery and three resident members, namely: Rev. William Davis, of Ewing; Rev. J. M. Wyckoff, of Illinois; James Morrison, of Albion; S. S. Chance, of McLin; J. H. Gowdy, of William, Mary and J. E. Willis, of Enfield. This board met Aug. 4, 1880, and employed Prof. M. A. Montgomery, a graduate of Lincoln University, Ill., as Principal. The building was completed, the debts liquidated as fast as they became due, and the school opened in September, 1880.

Prof. Montgomery is still in charge of the school, which is steadily growing in numbers and interest. By authority of the Synod, the Board of Trustees decided to re-charter the institution

as a college, and change the name to Southern Illinois College; this will soon be done. They expect soon to have an endowment fund of \$20,000.

At the beginning of the fall term in 1881 there were sixty-three students in the college and at the close of the spring term in 1882, there were 120 students.

Public Schools.—Prior to the establishment of the public school system in Enfield, schools were supported partly by subscription and partly from a State fund; the latter arose from interest on money from sale of land, section 16. Originally, the schools were supported entirely by subscription. The first frame school-house built in the village was in 1860. It was a one-story building 22 x 36 feet. The first teacher was Rev. J. M. Miller, who taught in the vicinity from 1837 to 1864; he taught every term except one from the time of the establishment of the school till 1864. Among his successors have been G. N. Johnson, George Robinson, Milton Brockett, Mr. Hammel, Dr. Asher, Rev. Mr. Crow, Martin W. Fields, J. Odell, and Mr. Locke. The school was graded in 1866, with Dr. D. C. Asher as Principal. The building is of brick, two stories high, and cost \$5,000; it was built in 1882. The present Principal is Prof. I. W. Howarth. There are 180 pupils and three teachers.

CHURCHES.

Enfield Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. B. C. Swan and Elder C. S. Conger, in the Cumberland house of worship, May 2, 1865, with the following members: Felix H. Willis, Mary J. Willis, Gustavus A. Willis, Eliza J. Willis, James E. Willis, Jennet Willis, Robert C. Willis, Benjamin L. Willis, Rufus A. Willis, John Campbell, Sr., Clara Campbell, Angus Campbell, Andrew King, Clara King, Franklin Miller, Almon Miller, R. W. Storey, Mrs. R. W. Storey, Anna Wasson, Mary Miller, J. R. Dales, Susan Dales, Margaret Connery. Elders: Felix H. White, James R. Dales, Andrew King were the first. Since appointed: James E. Willis, S. B. F. Miller, A. R. Tate. Whole number of members, 140. Ministers: George K. Perkins, March 14, 1869, to fall of the same year; B. C. Swan, from October, 1869, to March, 1871; Thomas Smith, from March 13, 1871, to March, 1876. Pastor: Mr. Swan again since March, 1876. Mr. Swan resides in Enfield, and divides one half his time equally with Sharon and McLeansboro

churches. There is a good house of worship, dedicated Feb. 13, 1871, cost \$2,000. Repairs in 1873 cost \$100. The records of this church are correctly and beautifully kept, and it is one of the model churches. Its members believe that God is a God of order and not of confusion, and that good taste, neatness, common sense and perfect correctness should be conspicuous in everything pertaining to God's house and God's worship.

Rev. B. C. Swan is the present pastor. Regular services every second and fourth Sabbaths at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sabbath-school every Sabbath at 9:30 A. M.; prayer and teachers' meeting every Wednesday night.

Enfield Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in June, 1819, by Rev. David W. McLin, only nine years after the organization of the C. P. church in the "old log house," Dixon County, Tenn. It was the first organization of the C. P. church in the State. The name of this organization was Hope-well, a name it retained until 1866, when, by consent of the Presbytery, it was changed to Enfield. The early records of the congregation are incomplete, but it is probable that the organization was made at the house of Rev. James Miller, who then lived where John M. Jordan now resides. The meetings were held at the house of the minister for some years, and Mr. Miller was pastor of this church for about thirty years.

The number of deaths in the society from 1819 to 1864 was thirty-six; number of marriages from 1819 to 1857 was forty-eight; number of baptisms from 1819 to 1868 was 225.

The first church was probably built in 1823, and was made of logs. The spot where it stood is about one mile southeast of Enfield, and is still visible. The building was small, not more than 20 x 24 feet. It had a door in the north end, a window in the south end, and a fireplace in the east side. In this humble place the congregation worshiped until 1831-'2; it was destroyed by fire. A new one was soon built of logs like the preceding. The location was changed, and the new house built a mile and a half southwest of Enfield, near where Patrick Dolan now lives. In 1849 this was torn down, and the location again changed. This time the house was erected one-half mile southeast of Enfield. This was principally the old one moved and repaired. In 1866, ten years after Enfield was laid out, the congregation decided to move to town, whereupon the present church edifice was erected.

Since the organization of the church, nearly sixty-three years ago, there have been fifteen ruling elders, 589 members, 386 baptisms. The present Pastor is Rev. E. T. Bowers; Elders, M. A. Miller, John Miller, P. A. Orr; Deacons, W. M. Gowdy, W. N. Jordan; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Prof. M. A. Montgomery; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Harriet P. Miller. Mrs. W. M. Gowdy is President of the Woman's Missionary Society, and Miss Nettie Gowdy, Secretary. The present membership of the congregation is 247. Regular services are held every first and third Sabbaths at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sabbath-school every Sabbath at 9:30 A. M.; prayer and teachers' meeting every Thursday night; woman's missionary meeting Monday night after the first Sabbath in each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1859, in the yard of Samuel Kirk, about one mile northwest of Enfield, by A. Ransom, preacher in charge. The following were among the members: Samuel Kirk and wife, Frederick Kirk and wife, William Garrison and wife. Preaching continued for some time at the residence of Samuel Kirk, and then at the residence of William Fields. In 1865 the present edifice was built, and was dedicated the same year. A. Ransom was the first Pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. J. Leeper, C. D. Lingenfelter, B. K. Pierce, — Nesbit, S. C. Walker, — Baldrige, G. W. Wilson, William Whitaker, — Thrapp, G. W. Scothorn, J. J. Boyer, — Manier, J. T. Pender, and S. Green. The last named is the present pastor. Number of communicants, 175. Regular services every alternate Sabbath; Sunday-school every Sabbath morning, at 9:30 o'clock; prayer-meeting every Wednesday night; teachers' meeting Tuesday night.

General Baptist Church was organized Feb. 1, 1882, by Elder J. E. Cox, with thirty members. Since the organization twenty members have been added. Present officers: Elder J. E. Cox, Pastor; Thomas Wood and Hiram Smith, Deacons; W. I. Smith, Clerk. A house of worship will soon be erected. The following are the names of the charter members: Elizabeth O'Neal, Sarah L. Mayberry, Clayton McFaddin, Malinda Cummins, W. I. Smith, Malinda Upton, Margaret Parmeter, Alice O'Neal, George Nation, Fannie Wood, Robert Mayberry, Martha Murdick, Mrs. — Emerson, Mary J. Melton, H. T. Smith, Mary A. Smith, William I. Smith, Elder J. E. Cox, Mary E. Cox, Dan Hargett, Katie Hargett, Malcolm McLean, Rebecca McLean, Elder William Wood, George W. Coombs, J. E. Langford, E. D. Wood, Henry Caldwell, Thomas

Wood, Sylvester Watson, Thomas Mayberry, Aurilla Emerson, and Ollie Emerson.

Enfield Christian Church was organized in 1868, with the following named members: Jacob Flick, Elder; Elinor Flick, William Steele, Susanna Steele, Jesse Rose, Sarah Rose, Mary Rose, George Owen, Josiah Williams, Martha J. Williams, Alphonso Hodge, George R. Frymire, Susan Frymire, Hartsell Harriff, Celestia Harriff, David Harman, George W. Akers, Indiana Akers, James B. Nations, John B. Holmes, Samuel V. Williams, Mary A. Williams, Martha J. Williams, Elizabeth A. Williams, John R. Williams, Sarah A. Taylor, S. Frances Underwood, Adeline Poff, Jacob Morlan, Martha J. Johnson, Almira Goodrich, Jerusha Underwood, Armilda C. Hosick, Rebecca J. Underwood, Martha A. Underwood, Margaret A. Garrison, Mary F. Baker, Naomi S. Morlan, Rebecca Courtney, Isora I. Morlan, Genetta Hodge, Eleanor Hollister, Thomas Akers and Tolliver Rice. The church edifice was built under the ministration of William H. Crow, who headed the subscription list with \$200. Sabbath-school every Sabbath morning at 9:30; prayer-meeting every Wednesday night.

ENFIELD LODGE, NO. 313, I. O. O. F.

This society was established March 4, 1865, by R. S. Graham, a Past Grand of Carmi. The charter members were: Geo. N. Johnson, J. D. Underwood, Mark A. Miller. Dr. Thomas Long was the first Noble Grand; he was Past Grand when he came from England in 1840. The first Secretary was George N. Johnson. The lodge meets every Saturday night. Present membership, forty-seven. Present officers: Felix Long, Noble Grand, William M. Kirk, Vice Grand; J. T. Vaught, Recording Secretary; Thomas Long, Permanent Secretary; William M. Gowdy, Treasurer; A. C. Mitchell, Sitting Past Grand.

ENCAMPMENT NO. 58,

organized Oct. 10, 1865. The following were the charter members: Jonah Morlan, Thomas Long, Mark A. Miller, Wm. M. Gowdy, G. A. Willis, T. H. Willis and Thomas Marcus.

ENFIELD POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in the township was in 1833, on Seven Mile Prairie, about three miles east of where Enfield now

stands, and named Seven Mile Prairie. The first Postmaster was Edmond Hawthorn, and he was succeeded by Leander W. McKnight. In 1853 the office was changed to Enfield, Dr. Martin Johnson, Postmaster. He was succeeded by Felix H. Willis, Captain John M. Wilson and M. Orr. J. B. Odell is the present incumbent.

WEST UNION.

This town was laid out in 1863 by John Parkhurst and Benjamin F. Brockett, who built a saw-mill and corn-cracker, and, in 1865, added a grist-mill. The mills are now owned by Steele, Taylor & Allen, who make custom and merchant flour. Mr. Brockett is in Kansas. Mr. Parkhurst still lives in the village. He was born in Smith County, Tenn., March 29, 1814, and came to this county in 1821, where he has since resided. In 1838 he married Martha King, and they have three living children—Emily F., William and John. Charles Monroe died at Vicksburg, while in the late war; Mary died in 1873, aged 26 years. Mr. Parkhurst has been a machinist all his life; is also a carpenter.

Six families now reside at West Union. There is one saw and flour mill, one store and a blacksmith shop. The town is frequently called Parkhurstville.

For the newspapers of Enfield, see Chapter XI., entitled "The Press."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John N. Anderson, section 7, Enfield Township, was born on this section Nov. 4, 1834. He is a son of Henry P. Anderson, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., who came to this county in an early day and settled where his son now lives. He was a blacksmith, and died here Jan. 15, 1849. John N. received his education in the early log-cabin schools. He was married Nov. 8, 1857, to Pauline E., daughter of Samuel Kirk (deceased). They are the parents of three children, two living—Samuel J. and Fannie J. James N. died Feb. 8, 1882, aged twenty-two years. Mr. Anderson has served as Highway Commissioner two terms. All the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin Austin, born in Warren County, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1816, is a son of Elisha Austin, a native of North Carolina. When a small boy his parents moved to Kentucky. In March, 1830, he came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1831 to Shelby County and in

March, 1833, to White County. He saw the stars fall that year, when returning from a corn shucking. He was raised on a farm, and received a very limited education, always being obliged to work hard. He was married in February, 1837, to Lucinda, daughter of William Emerson, deceased. To them have been born nine children, only two now living—Benjamin F. and Sarah J. One son, Alex, was shot by accident in Kansas, in January, 1877, and left a family. A son, Jesse, and a daughter, Mary E. (Mrs. Matsel), both died with small-pox in the same house in March, 1877. Mrs. Austin died in 1856, and he married Susanna Kello. They are the parents of eleven children, ten living—Emily A., Elisha, Mary E., Isaac, Elijah, Angeline, Minnie, Josephine, Dolly and William. Mr. Austin is a member of the Christian church. He owns 400 acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He acquired his property by his own labor, as a two-year heifer and a two-year old billy was all he had to begin life with.

William H. Baird was born in DeKalb County, Ind., April 3, 1851. His father, Lorenzo Baird, was a native of Castleton, Vt., and came to Ohio when sixteen, and in 1850 to Indiana. When William H. was sixteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and has worked at that and contracting almost constantly to the present time. He came to this county in 1870, and worked at his trade till 1878, when he established a lumber yard and does a large business there in connection with the other. He built the first and only brick business house in Enfield, in 1882, the property of P. C. Kuykendall. He was married in the fall of 1872 to Mary J., daughter of James Hawthorn, of this township. They are the parents of three children, only one living—Bertha. Harry and Bessie are deceased. He was a member of the Town Council two terms and Township Collector one year. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Belongs to the Masonic Fraternity.

Alfred Baker, M. D., born in Owen County, Ind., July 10, 1826, is a son of William Baker, a native of Mason County, Ky., who moved to Indiana in an early day and was Captain of a company of rangers for protection from Indians. Both parents died when small, and Alfred went to Kentucky and was educated there. He started with a company for Texas in 1846, by boat via New Orleans; thence up Red River to Shreveport, La., where the citizens were dying at the rate of seven or eight a day, of measles, and they returned. Alfred took the measles on the way back and was left in the St. Louis hospital five weeks; then went to Jefferson

County, Ill., part of the way on foot. He ran out of money, his feet were sore and bleeding, and wrapped in his old shirts he lay down to die at the house of one Welch, who saw him writing, and at once proposed to get him a school, which he did. He had a subscription school and was paid \$2.50 a pupil for three months, half cash and half in produce or young cattle. He taught in that county about two years, and then went to Marion, Ill., and read medicine with Dr. Thos. M. Sams. He attended medical college at Evansville, Ind., and in 1851 came to Enfield, where he has built up a large practice. He was married in July, 1851, to Sarah J., daughter of Dr. M. Johnson. Of their four children, only one is living—E. Alice, now Mrs. Goddard. One daughter, Mary F. (Mrs. Oldham), died at about the age of twenty-three. She was an intelligent and able writer; wrote for the *Christian Monitor* of Indianapolis. Dr. Baker belongs to the Christian church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Stewart Benham was born in Harrison County, Ind., April 25, 1820. His father, Joseph Benham, of Massachusetts, settled in Indiana in 1819, and died in 1832. Stewart was educated in the log-cabin subscription school. He came to this county in 1854 and settled in Enfield Township, where he has been engaged in farming. He also had a flour and saw mill at Enfield a few years. He owns 240 acres of fine land. He was married Aug. 8, 1847, to Mary Jenkins. They have had eight children, six living—Luther, Julius, Anna B., Reuben, Mark and George. One daughter, Joanna, died at the age of nineteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1882 he visited the scenes of his childhood and drank from the same old spring. He brought home three apples from a tree (the only one living) that he helped his father plant in about the year 1825; he helped by holding the tree while his father did the work.

William H. Berry was born in Enfield Township, Dec. 14, 1841. His father, Joel Berry, was an early settler in this county. He enlisted in the late war in Company C, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and served four years. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Mission Ridge, siege of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea. He was wounded at Mission Ridge. He was married Nov. 25, 1865, to Mary Underwood. They are the parents of five children, three living—Minnie L., Georgia D., and Anna E. One daughter, Laura, died at the age of ten years. He is a member of the Christian church at Enfield.

Rev. Erastus T. Bowers, pastor of Enfield Cumberland Presbyterian church, Enfield, was born in Clifton, Madison Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1847. His father, E. Marion Bowers, was a native of Tennessee, and came with his parents to White County when twelve years old, and settled in Enfield Township, then known as the seven mile prairie. When sixteen he left home and cut wood on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1849 he went to California, and Erastus and his mother went to Hamilton County, to his grandfather's, and remained till his return in 1851. In the fall of 1851 the family moved to Champaign County, Ill., and in 1852 returned to Hamilton County, his mother having died that year. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served two years. He was the youngest in the regiment, not being seventeen years old when he enlisted. He was in the battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, second Resaca, Salkehatchie, siege of Savannah, etc. He was educated by private instruction, and at Hoodville, Ill. He was married Sept. 12, 1867, to Nancy Boyd. Of their seven children but three are living—Charles A., Lulu and George McAllan. One son, Willy M., died at the age of nine years. He joined the Methodist church, South, in Hamilton County, in 1868, and began preaching in 1872, as a local preacher. In the spring of 1877 he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and continued preaching for them. In April, 1881, he located in Enfield, where he is pastor of the latter denomination. He has taught school twelve years during the winter, and part of the time by private instruction during the summer.

Michael S. Brockett, son of William B. Brockett (deceased), a native of Louisiana, who moved to this county with his parents in 1828, and afterward to Effingham County, Ill., was born in the latter county, March 31, 1839. He came with his parents to this county in 1846, and spent his boyhood on a farm. He enlisted in the late war in Company F, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served nearly four years. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Black River Hill, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. March 28, 1865, 404 of the regiment took shipping on the United States steamer, General Lyon, at Wilmington, N. C. March 31 a cask of kerosene on the upper deck was broken during a tornado, and the fluid drenched every deck, and finally reached the furnace, when everything took fire. Of the entire 404 Mr. Brockett and two others—George Williams and Jasper Fitzgerald—were the only ones to escape. The former is supposed to be

dead, and the latter is living in Saline County, Ill. Mr. Brockett jumped overboard with the expectation of drowning, but after swimming around for five hours, was picked up by another vessel. He was married Sept. 27, 1865, to Elizabeth E. Draper. They have seven children—Lola M., Laura E., Estella, Lizzie A., Jonah, Willard, and Mollie. Mr. Brockett was Assessor and Treasurer of this county four years, from 1865-'69, before the township organization. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Enfield.

William W. Brockett was born in Equality, Saline Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1817. His father, Benjamin Brockett, was a native of South Carolina, and came to Illinois in a very early day, and to this county with his family in 1822. William W. was educated in the early subscription schools of this county. He was married March 9, 1841, to Matilda M. Bailey. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living—George F., Martha, Oliver, Bowdoin and William M. Mrs. Brockett died in 1861. Mr. Brockett married Martha R. A. Turner. They have two children—Luella and Harry L. Mr. Brockett owns 280 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He resides on section 36, Enfield Township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church. George F. was in the late war, in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, under Captain Benj. F. Brockett.

Marcus L. Brown, M. D., was born in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1838. His father, Dr. Marcus L. Brown, Sr., brought his family to this county in 1850, and settled where Brown's Station now is. He practiced medicine here about fifteen years. Marcus L., Jr., read medicine under his father, and was educated at Moore's Hill Academy, Ind. He enlisted in the late war in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was immediately detailed to the hospital of the regiment, where he was soon after appointed Warden, and was also acting Steward a greater part of the time. Here he had superior advantages for learning surgery. He also spent a few months in the McPherson Hospital, St. Louis, and a short time at the marine hospital, New Orleans. He was frequently sent with detachments of sick to different localities. Fourteen months of 1867-'68 he spent with his brother, Samuel A. Brown, a prominent physician of Sharp County, Ark., where he commenced his first regular practice. In 1868 he came back to this county, and has built up a large practice, which he has a firm hold of. He was taught to nurse and doctor the sick from his boyhood. In the

last fourteen years he has only been out of the county once, except as practice called him. He was married Oct. 24, 1861, to Belinda, daughter of William Draper. They are the parents of eight children—Alice J., Mary E., Georgia E., William M., Robert J., Martha J., Samuel C., and Joseph O. Dr. Brown belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Prof. Jacob M. Chance, son of Samuel S. Chance, Clerk of the County Court of Marion County, was born in Salem, Marion Co., Ill., March 9, 1858, where he was reared and educated, graduating from the Salem High School in June, 1878. In 1881 he graduated from the Conservatory of Music, in Lincoln (Ill.) University, receiving the degree of "Musical Bachelor." In August, 1881, he became connected with the Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield, as musical professor. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Adelphi Musical Society at Jacksonville, Ill. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Salem.

Hon. Patrick Dolan, son of Michael Dolan (deceased), was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1815, and came to America in 1834, and lived in the States of New York and Connecticut three years. He was engineer in Niles's foundry, Cincinnati, two years, and in 1839 came to Shawneetown and was engineer in John Crenshaw's mill, on the Shawneetown & Equality Railroad, about six months; then went onto his farm in Enfield Township. In 1841 he returned to Cincinnati and engineered in the same foundry for three years, where he was crippled in the left hand, and returned to this county in 1844. In 1848 he went to Evansville, Ind., and built a large business block and engaged in the mercantile business a few years. He was a member of the City Council there three years. In 1851 he returned to Enfield, where he has since resided. He kept a general store on his farm, two miles southwest of Enfield, for twelve years, and also carried on his farm. Mr. Dolan made the eulogizing speech for the coming town of Enfield at the sale of lots of said village in 1853. He was elected to represent White County in the Illinois General Assembly in 1868, and again in 1872. Corron, from La Salle County, was speaker during his first term, and Governor Cullom during the second. He was the first Irishman and first Catholic to settle in this locality, and services were held in his house several years. He was married in 1835 to Maria Cunnelly. Of their ten children but four are living—Julia, Mary A.,

Mark and Hugh P. One son, John, died in 1863, at the age of twenty-five years. Mrs. Dolan died in March, 1876.

Milton I. Emerson was born in White County, April 4, 1839. His father, William H. Emerson, is a native of Carmi, White County, and also resides here. His grandfather, Reuben Emerson, was a pioneer of this county. Milton I. is the eldest of four sons. He established a general store in West Union in October, 1882, buying the old stock of J. K. Montgomery, and adding a large supply of new goods. He has a fine store and competes with Carmi and Enfield prices in everything.

Christopher Fields, born in Enfield Township, Sept. 15, 1830, is a son of Thomas Fields, a native of Tennessee, who came to this county in 1814 or 1815, and was one of the company that followed the Indians when they murdered Mr. Morgan, in 1815. He was the one that found the place on Morgan's head where he was scalped. He died in 1842. Christopher was educated in the early log-cabin school of this township. He was married in 1850 to Nancy J. Hobson. To them have been born ten children, nine living—James T., William L., Sarah, Ellen, Mary, Rilda, Meoma, Rady and Hale. Mr. Fields is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also of the Black Hawk war.

William M. Fields, son of Jeremiah Fields, a native of Tennessee and an early settler of this county, was born in Enfield Township, Jan. 2, 1828, where he was reared and educated. He has always been a farmer and owns 175 acres of good land, on section 28. He was married in January, 1847, to Eliza J., daughter of William Groves. Of their eleven children but five are living—Jeremiah, Newton, Robert, Martha J. and Hattie. Mrs. Fields died and he married Hattie J. Orr. They have four children—Luella, Sallie May, Joanna and John. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hiram S. Floyd, born in Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1830, is a son of Isaac Floyd, a native of North Carolina, who brought his family to this county in 1845, where Hiram S. has since lived. He was married April 30, 1857, to Rebecca J. Deboard. To them have been born six children, four of whom are living—Susan L., William F., Minnie M. and Rola L. Mr. Floyd owns 220 acres of good land, 120 of which is in Hamilton County, the county line passing through his farm, and is engaged in farming and stock-

raising. He resides on section 31, Enfield Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Haven Chapel.

Archie G. Foster, born in Butler County, O., June 2, 1839, is a son of Archie Foster, a native of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in an early day. Archie G. was educated in the common schools of Decatur County, Ind., where his parents moved in 1848. He came to this county in 1863 and located in Enfield Township, and was engaged in farming till 1878, when he moved into Enfield, where he has since sold farm machinery and has a livery stable. He was married in 1860 to Louisa Talkington. They are the parents of nine children, only six living—Andrew J., Joseph, John, Frank, Chauncy and Anna. He was Coroner of White County two years, Constable of Enfield Township eight years, and Deputy Sheriff four years.

Captain Samuel J. Foster, section 15, Enfield Township, was born in Butler County, O., March 8, 1833, and is a son of Archie Foster (deceased), a native of Virginia. He was reared and educated in Decatur County, Ind. He taught school several years when a young man. He came to this township in 1860. He enlisted in the late war, in Company I, First Illinois Cavalry, and served fifteen months, and was then appointed Captain of Company G, Eighty-seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served nearly three years. He was in the battles of Belmont, Island No. 10, New Madrid, Vicksburg, Pleasant Hill, and others. He was married in 1865 to Julia A. Boyer. They are the parents of seven children, six living—Minnie M., Rosa E., John C., Julia A., Mary and Margaret. Captain Foster has been Associate Judge of White County four years, and Supervisor of Enfield Township two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in good standing.

John M. Garrett was born in Limestone County, Ala., Sept. 20, 1832. His father, John Garrett, moved with the family to Tennessee when they were small, and two years later to Kentucky. In 1844 they moved to Pope County, Ill. When John M. was sixteen years old he went to work on the Ohio River, and remained there till 1854, when he married Shaba Johnson, and went to farming near Paducah, Ky. They had three children, only one living—James M. Mrs. Garrett died in April, 1861. In September, 1861, Mr. Garrett enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry; was discharged in April, 1862, and the following December enlisted in Company A, Sixth Illinois Cavalry. He was on Greerson's raid when he rode 1,700 miles in sixteen days and nights, and had to

swim all the streams ; was in the siege of Fort Hudson forty-eight days and nights. Dec. 4, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and held till the close of the war ; was at Catawba prison four months, and then taken to Andersonville. While there he was vaccinated and poisoned by it, and the maggots got into his side by large quantities. He was so nearly starved that he had to crawl to the cars when leaving, as he could not walk. September, 1864, he was removed to Charleston, S. C. In September, 1865, he came to this county, and in April, 1866, he married Mrs. Jane Moreland, daughter of Abel Burger. They are the parents of four children, two living—Edwin and Perry. In 1879 he established a grocery in Enfield ; also keeps tin, glass and queen's ware. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a radical temperance man. He is a member of the Andersonville Survivors' Association.

James H. Gowdy (formerly spelled Goudy) was born in this township Sept. 11, 1830. His father, William F. Gowdy, came here from Tennessee about 1820. James H. was reared on a farm and his educational advantages were limited. His father died when he was small, and he had very little schooling. He was obliged to work hard, and did most of his studying at home. He was married June 8, 1860, to Parthena Henson. Of their two children but one is living—Allie May. Mr. Gowdy has been Township School Treasurer most of the time for the past twenty years, and is the present incumbent. He was elected County Assessor and Treasurer in November, 1857, and held the office two years. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1869, and a Notary Public for several years. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has been Trustee and acting Secretary of Southern Illinois Academy, at Enfield, ever since its organization in 1873.

John H. Gowdy was born in Tennessee, June 18, 1803, and was a son of John C. He was reared and educated in his native State. He married, Sept. 9, 1827, Louisa, daughter of James Miller. They had nine children, seven still living—Mary A., Sarah A., William M., John M., James E., George G., and Isaline. Their daughter Caroline died at the age of twenty-six. Mr. J. H. Gowdy died Nov. 18, 1869. Mrs. Gowdy still resides in Enfield.

William M. Gowdy, born near the old union camp-ground of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, this township, Sept. 3, 1833, is a son of John H. Gowdy, a native of Tennessee, who came to this country as early as 1818, and while the Indians were yet here died. William M. was educated in the early subscription schools. When

he was nineteen he learned the saddler and harness maker's trade, and in the spring of 1855 he went to work for himself where Enfield now stands, only one family living here then (J. B. Holmes's). When he began he had three saddles, a few scraps of leather, some tools, and fifty cents in money. The first time he bought leather he went with a neighbor to Shawneetown in an ox wagon, and bought one side of leather, from which he made three saddles, and sold them all on credit: one to Mark A. Willis, one to Wm. Fields, and the other to John A. Nation. He now has a large business, and carries a full stock of everything usually kept in a first-class harness-shop. He was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Adeline Hunsinger. Of their six children but four are living—Leora E., George C., J. Frank and Carrie A. One son, Charles N., died at the age of eight years, and another, Wm. Oscar, died Oct. 5, 1881, aged seventeen. He was a fine scholar and musician, and penman. He was loved by all, and his death was a sad bereavement. Mr. Gowdy has been an Odd Fellow for twenty years, and has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church thirty years.

Joseph R. Grant, born in Posey County, Ind., Dec. 25, 1825, is a son of Rowlet Grant, who died when his son was nine years old. Joseph R. was reared on a farm, and received a very limited education in the early subscription schools. He came to this county in 1854, and settled in the same house where he now resides, on section 12, Enfield Township. He was married in 1850 to Sarah Noles. His wife died, leaving one child—Betsey A. He married a second time, Frances Ramsey. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Martha J., Cynthia S., Rachel, Joseph R. and James R. He is a member of the general Baptist church.

James Hawthorn, born in Enfield Township, Jan. 3, 1826, is a son of Robert Hawthorn, a native of the South, who came to this county in 1815. His grandfather and granduncle, Robert and Joseph Hawthorn, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were among the pioneers of this county, where they died. His father was in the war of 1812; was in the battle of New Orleans. He died in 1852. James was educated at hard work in the woods and field. He was married Feb. 24, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas Fields. They are the parents of eight children, six living—William, Mollie, Madaline, Jasper N., Celestia and Edward F. One son, John W., died in April, 1882, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Hawthorn owns 220 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a life-long farmer. He is a

member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

William D. Hunsinger was born in Burnt Prairie Township, White County, April 20, 1830. His father, Adam Hunsinger, was a native of North Carolina, but was brought by his parents when a small boy to Kentucky, on horse-back behind his mother. In 1819 he came to this county. William D. was educated in the early schools of this county. He was married in November, 1859, to Jane Ward, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of six children, only three living—Mary, Josie and Fannie. Mrs. Hunsinger died May 4, 1873. Mr. Hunsinger spent the seasons of 1873 and 1874 in Colorado for his health. In 1875 he came to Enfield, and in 1876 built a fine residence adjoining the college grounds, and is educating his children. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Elias Jordan, born in Pope County, Ill., June 15, 1812, is a son of William Jordan, a native of Tennessee, who settled in Pope County in an early day, and in the spring of 1813 came to this county, and located near Union City with his father-in-law, Walter McCoy. They were the first settlers in Indian Creek Township. His father was one of the rangers for protection against the Indians. During the time General Harrison had his headquarters at Equality, Gallatin County, his mother would cover the fire at night and take him (then two or three years old) and sleep in the woods by a log. She was alone with him and an infant when Brown was killed by an Indian at Enfield in 1815. His father cleared a farm, he was always a hard worker. He was also a good hunter and made considerable money by hunting. They lived in a three-cornered round-log cabin, shed roof, one side of the lower part open and warmed by a fire on the outside, in front of the opening. Elias was reared in the woods and only went to school a short time, and that of the most primitive sort. He was married March 29, 1832, to Lucinda C., daughter of James Miller (deceased). They celebrated their golden wedding March 29, 1882, on the same ground where they were married. Three generations of their children were represented, one child and one grandchild being the only ones absent. They are the parents of ten children, eight living—R. Wesley, Mark T., William A., James N., Narcis S., Esther, John M. and Eliza E. Thomas M. and Samantha J. are deceased. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty-one years.

Mark T. Jordan, commonly called Doc. Jordan, was born in Enfield Township March 1, 1835, and is a son of Elias Jordan. He was reared on a farm and educated in the log-cabin school house. He has always been a farmer till the last three years. He was married March 23, 1853, to Lucinda M., daughter of Pettillo Anderson. They have seven children—Mary M., Nancy F., Adda J., James C., Lora May, Lizzie and Dilla. Mr. Jordan was Constable five years. In 1879 he moved into Enfield and engaged in the livery business. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

R. W. Jordan was born in Enfield Township, White County, March 1, 1833. His parents were Elias and Lucinda (Miller) Jordan, old settlers of White County and residents in Enfield. They are both members of the church, he a Methodist and she a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. R. W. was the oldest. He remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Mary Hunsinger, March 20, 1856. She was born in Burnt Prairie Township, July 12, 1832, and was a daughter of Adam and Mary (Vaught) Hunsinger. After Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were married they settled on a farm in Enfield Township, where they remained until 1869, when they purchased a farm of 240 acres, 100 lying in Hamilton County, and 140 in Enfield Township, White County. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. They have had a family of nine children, seven now living—William M., born March 4, 1857, married Madaline Hawthorn (they reside on their farm in Enfield Township); Martha, born Dec. 3, 1859, married Edward Fields, and resides in Bell City, Hamilton Co., Ill., where he owns a mill; Edward F., born Nov. 2, 1861; Alexander, born Nov. 8, 1863; Lizzie, born Nov. 14, 1865; Esther, born March 6, 1870; and Ezekiel, born Oct. 20, 1873. One son, Martin W., died in 1874, aged sixteen years. In politics Mr. Jordan is a supporter of the Greenback party.

Frederick Kirk was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., June 19, 1831. His father, Samuel Kirk, came to this county with his family in 1848, where he resided till his death in 1882. Frederick was mostly self-educated, his only school advantages being the early schools of this county. He has served as Tax Collector one year, Constable ten or twelve years, and Deputy Sheriff two terms. He was married in January, 1852, to Sarah J., daughter of Henry P. Anderson, deceased. They are the parents of five children, four

living—William M., Susan A., James H. and Sarah J. Mr. Kirk owns ninety-six acres of good land on section 8, Enfield Township, and is engaged in farming. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Perry C. Kuykendall, son of Jacob Kuykendall (deceased), was born in Knox County, Ind., Nov. 15, 1840. He was educated in the common schools of Edwards County, Ill., where the family moved in 1848. He enlisted in the late war, in the Second Kansas Artillery, and served three years and four months. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Honey Spring and others. He was Bugler one year and Sergeant one year. In 1866 he had a grocery store in Clay City, Ill., and in 1867 had a drug store, which he carried on three years. The next three years he dealt in fruit trees. In the spring of 1873 he came to Enfield and opened a grocery, at which he is still engaged. He keeps a full line of groceries, also boots and shoes, tin and wooden ware, etc. In 1882 he built a brick block 80 x 22 and two stories high, at a cost of \$3,500; the first and only brick business block in Enfield. He was married Jan. 28, 1866, to Livonia Brock. She died in December, 1866. They had one child—Charles D. (deceased). In the fall of 1868 he married Nancy A. Traverse. They had one child—Perry B. Mrs. Kuykendall died Dec. 28, 1874. In 1876 he married Miranda Hall. They have had two children—Susie, and Clinton (deceased). Mr. Kuykendall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel C. Latham, M. D., born in Johnson County, Ill., Sept. 21, 1833, is a son of Carter Latham (deceased), of Tennessee, who emigrated to Illinois in 1815. He was educated in Vienna, Ill., and read medicine in Williamson County for two years, under Dr. S. H. Bundy, of Marion. In 1859 he located in El Dorado, and practiced till 1863; then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, one term. He practiced three years longer in El Dorado, and then moved to Gallatin County and practiced till the fall of 1869, when he returned to the college in Keokuk, and graduated with high honors in the spring of 1870. He continued practicing in Gallatin County till the fall of 1874 and then came to Enfield, where he has built up a good practice. He was married Jan. 21, 1855, to Augusta J., daughter of E. J. Cash, of Williamson County. His second wife was Parthena Tarpley, daughter of Sampson M. Cowan, of Williamson County, to whom he was married Aug. 27, 1857. He married his third wife, Malinda, daughter of Bennet

Hammons, of Saline County, Dec. 29, 1864, and Sept. 18, 1873, he married his fourth wife, Mrs. Amanda Thomas, of Chicago, daughter of Wylie Hammers. He is the father of nine children, only five living—Augusta E. J., Lorenzo D., Malinda R. A., Ella B. and Dora May. One son, Samuel C., died Jan. 24, 1875, aged fifteen years. He was the eldest son, and a very promising and intelligent boy, and bade fair to make a wise and useful man. The others died in infancy. Dr. Latham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

William P. Males was born in Gibson County, Ind., Nov. 25, 1835. His father, Solomon Males, was born in Knox County in 1792. William P. received a common-school education, and when twenty-five years of age learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked twelve years. He enlisted in the late war in Company F, Eightieth Indiana Infantry; was in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Tenn., and others. He came to Enfield in 1870, and worked at his trade till September, 1879, when he went into the furniture and undertaking business with S. F. Tyner. They are doing a good business, and carry a full assortment in their line. He was married in 1860 to Louisa Whiting. Of their two children but one is living—Jesse. Mrs. Males died Oct. 14, 1864, and in 1867 he married Cecelia Davis. They are the parents of seven children, only four are living—Nancy, Laura, Martha and Mary. Mr. Males is serving his fifth year as Village Trustee. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Miller was born in Enfield Township, Aug. 13, 1819. His father was a pioneer of White County, and settled here when the Indians were still here. George W. was educated in the primitive log-cabin schools. He has always lived here with the exception of five years spent in Hamilton County, Ill. He was married March 2, 1854, to Mary Sterling. Of their three children but one is living—Sarah A. Mrs. Miller died April 17, 1859, and Nov. 20, 1861, he married Sophronia Byram. They have had six children, four living—Margery B., Harriet, Olive and Bessie. Mr. Miller owns 253 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 33, Enfield Township.

Rev. John M. Miller was born in Enfield Township, Feb. 16, 1818; was a son of James Miller, a pioneer of this county. He was reared on a farm and educated in the Hillsboro (Ill.) Academy. He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Enfield, Sept. 24, 1842; was licensed to preach March 29, 1844, and ordained March

28, 1846, and was pastor of the Enfield church till his death Feb. 28, 1881, aged sixty-three years and eleven days. He was a very useful and energetic man, and the church prospered greatly under his administration. He was a very enthusiastic temperance worker. He was beloved by all, not only of his own church denomination, but by others, and also those outside of any church. He was married April 15, 1846, to Ellen, daughter of Adam and Mary Hunsinger, born in Kentucky in 1821, but brought here by her parents the same year. Of their six children but four are living—John H., resides in McLeansboro, Ill.; Ella, now Mrs. Watkins, resides in Enfield; Adda, now Mrs. Wilcox, resides in Huron, D. T.; and Anna M., resides with her mother. One son, Charles, died at the age of six years. All the family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

John M. Miller was born March 27, 1823, in Hamilton County, Ill., and is a son of Robert Miller (deceased), a native of Georgia, who moved to Henderson County, Ky., when a boy, and to this county in 1816, having lived in Gallatin County one year near the fort. John M. was brought to this county when only two weeks old, and has always resided here. He was reared on a farm and educated in the early subscription schools. He was married Feb. 23, 1848, to Tabitha, daughter of Morgan Wallace (deceased). They are the parents of eleven children, only five of whom are living—Melissa, now Mrs. Rice; Mary, now Mrs. Jordan; Robert C., Olive and Emma. Alvin M. died June 2, 1877, aged twenty-eight years; Charles W. died Sept. 14, 1874, in his twenty-first year; Alfred W. died Dec. 25, 1874, and John N., Dec. 26, 1874. Mr. Miller owns 280 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He resides on section 16, Enfield Township. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mark A. Miller, born in Enfield Township, Feb. 21, 1820, is a son of James Miller, a native of Georgia, who came to this county in 1813 and settled among the Indians in the woods with his brother Peter and brother-in-law, James Mayes, on section 15, where he made a good farm. He worked very hard for a number of years. He married, Oct. 7, 1807, Jane Rutledge. Mark A. is the sixth of their eight children, but three of whom are living, he and two sisters, Mrs. Eliza A. Gowdy and Mrs. Lucinda C. Jordan, all are residents of Enfield. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan celebrated their golden wedding March 29, 1882. The eldest son, Robert O. Miller, was drowned Jan. 15, 1837, in the Little Wabash River, at

Leech's old mill, when attempting to cross on the ice. The second son, J. M. Miller, was a preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Enfield thirty-eight years. It was the first church of that denomination in Illinois, and he joined when a boy. He died Feb. 27, 1881. The youngest son died in 1850, aged twenty-four years. The father died Feb. 18, 1849, and the mother, March 10, 1846. Mark A. was married Dec. 27, 1838, to Harriet L., daughter of Joel Rice (deceased), and a native of Murray County, Tenn., born Oct. 2, 1822. She came with her parents to this county in the spring of 1827 or 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of ten children, seven living—Mary E. (Mrs. Gowdy), William R., Elias N., Julia A. (Mrs. Pearce), Lucy C. (Mrs. Calley), Maria A. (Mrs. Lilliman), Harriet P. (Mrs. Newman). One son, Joseph A., was killed in the late war, in the battle of Vicksburg, while defending his country. Mr. Miller has been an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church over forty years. He is a Republican in his political views, but although his township is largely Democratic, he is always elected when he runs for office. He has been Supervisor of Enfield Township seven years.

Petilla W. Miller, born in this township April 30, 1834, is a son of Robert M. and a brother of John M. Miller. He was educated in the old Hickory school-house of this township on section 21. He was married in the spring of 1855 to Susie J. Land. They are the parents of ten children, eight living—M. Anna B., Samuel M., Rutha E., Martin, Mary A., Edgar, Daniel, and Ida J. Mr. Miller owns 160 acres of fine land and resides on section 20, Enfield Township, where he is engaged in farming. He has been Township Trustee for the past six years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel B. Miller, son of Samuel D. Miller, was born in Indian Creek Township, this county, Oct. 24, 1843. He was educated in the common schools. He owns 120 acres on section 35, Enfield Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has worked at the mason and plasterer's trade for the past ten years, farming during the summer. He was married March 7, 1872, to Matilda, daughter of Robert B. Orr. They are the parents of five children, four living—Annie, Thomas B., Mary and Edward Sankey. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Sharon.

Samuel B. F. Miller, born in this township Jan. 30, 1826, is a son of Robert Miller (deceased), a native of Georgia, who came to this county when a boy, in 1813, before Illinois was admitted

into the Union. He was raised on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited. He was married Nov. 2, 1848, to Sarah L. Groves. To them were born eight children, seven now living—James A., Francis H., Alice A., Tolitha, Luther K., Douglas and George. March 17, 1866, Mrs. Miller died. He was married to Rebecca J., daughter of S. P. Story, Sept. 10, 1868. They have had four children, three now living—Perkins, Paul and Malachi. Mr. Miller is an Elder in the Presbyterian church. His mother lived to be seventy-five years old, and had about 300 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Her maiden name was Mary Mays. She came to this county with her uncle, Thomas Mays, when a girl, prior to 1815, when Illinois was still a Territory.

William R. Miller, son of Mark A. Miller, was born Sept. 14, 1841, in this township. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of this district. He was married Feb. 14, 1862, to Esther, daughter of Adam Hunsinger (deceased), an early settler of Burnt Prairie Township, where his daughter was born. They are the parents of six children, five living—Luella, Emma, Jessie, Bertha, and Charles N. One daughter, Mary E., died at the age of eight years. Mr. Miller was School Trustee four years; has been Constable since the spring of 1877. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Rev. Andrew S. Montgomery was born in Newberry County, S. C., June 16, 1822. His father, Robert Montgomery, a native of Ireland, was brought to America by his parents when a child. Andrew S. was raised in Tennessee, and educated at Viney Grove Academy, of Lincoln County, Tenn., and Erskine Theological Seminary, at Due West, Abbeville Co., S. C. He preached a short time in North Alabama, and then in Southern Indiana three years. He then went to Marshall County, Tenn., and worked in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church four years. In December, 1864, he came to White County, where he has ever since resided on his present farm, and has been pastor of the United Presbyterian church. He was married March 28, 1849, to Lavinia J., daughter of Samuel Tate. Of their five children but two are living—Euphemia J. and John K. One daughter, Mary Etta, died in 1876, aged twenty-one years, and a son, Sylvester A., died in 1880, aged twenty-nine. He was a graduate of Indiana State University of Bloomington, Ind., and had been connected with the Grayville school four years; had been Principal two years.

He was a very successful and prominent teacher of White County, and was beloved by all who knew him. Mrs. Montgomery died March 3, 1874. Mr. Montgomery married Mary M., daughter of Henry Taylor (deceased).

Prof. Mark A. Montgomery was born Aug. 24, 1854, in Dade County, Mo., and is a son of George W. Montgomery, now a resident of Oakland, Ill. He spent most of his boyhood days on a farm. He was educated in Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill., where he graduated with high honors, in 1877. He taught in an academy in Central Illinois three years. The last year of his course he taught in the university. In July, 1880, he came to Enfield and took charge of the Southern Illinois Academy. The whole curriculum of a college is taught here, consisting of a regular classical course. There are five teachers besides himself.

Albert A. Newman was born in Carmi Township, Dec. 11, 1843. His father, Thomas Newman, was a native of Virginia, and came to this county while the Indians were yet here, when a boy, and died on the old homestead in 1879. Albert A. was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was in the siege of Knoxville, Bean Station, Cumberland Gap, etc.; on the way to Atlanta with Sherman; was on Stoneman's raid in Georgia, and was captured at Mulberry Creek, Ga., and taken to Andersonville, and kept four months, then taken to Charleston, S. C., and two weeks later to Florence, S. C., and kept three months; was then paroled on special exchange of sick. He weighed seventy-eight pounds when he got home. His brother, George W., was in the same company, and taken prisoner at the same time. He starved to death in prison. Mr. Newman was married in March, 1866, to Sarah J. Secrest. They have two children—Joseph P. and Estella J. Mr. Newman located in Enfield in 1873. He belongs to the I.O.O.F.

Joseph B. Odell was born in Wayne County, Ill., Jan. 6, 1852. His father, Joseph Odell, was a native of Spencer County, Ky., and came to Illinois in 1834, when he had to ride horseback twenty-one miles to mill. Joseph B. attended the Southern Illinois Academy, at Enfield. He taught falls and winters for seven years, four terms of which he taught in Enfield. In 1879 he engaged in the grocery business; two years later he was appointed Postmaster. In February, 1876, he married Louisa A. Morlan. They are the parents of three children, two living—Delbert C. and Alice. He is a member of the I.O.M.A.

Robert B. Orr, born in Davidson County, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1816, is a son of Robert Orr (deceased), a native of Carolina, who drove cattle through the wilderness 600 miles into Tennessee, when a boy, with his brother-in-law, his parents having died when he was small. His grandfather was born in Ireland, and went to learn the weaver's trade, but fell out with his employer and ran away. His father whipped him and sent him back, but instead of going he went to the port and took shipping for America, and settled in the Carolinas, where his son Robert was born, about 1769. He had thirteen children, the only one now living being Robert B. He moved with his family to this county in 1821. Robert B. was reared on a farm, and educated in a log-cabin school-house, which was erected for use during the annual camp-meetings. He was married in February, 1841, to Tabitha A. Thomas. They were the parents of eight children, only five of whom are living—Priscilla J., Matilda M., Emma, Harriet E., and Margery C. Mrs. Orr died July 1, 1859. In February, 1860, Mr. Orr married Elizabeth A. Bolerjack, sister of James A. Bolerjack, of Indian Creek Township. They have one child—Florence E. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Robert Franklin Orr, born in Enfield Township, May 12, 1830, is a son of William Orr (deceased), and a nephew of Robert B. Orr. His father came to this county in 1819, and in 1821 brought his family. Robert F. was educated in the early log-cabin subscription school of this township. He was married April 6, 1854, to Nancy Matsel. They are the parents of six children, four living—Martin L., Edna A., Olive J. and Mattie E. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

James M. Pearce was born near Roland, Indian Creek Township, Aug. 27, 1847. His father, Moses J. Pearce (deceased), came to this county from South Carolina in an early day. James M. was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. In 1861 he went to Gallatin County, and in 1869 to Shawneetown, where he was salesman and bookkeeper for George A. Ridgeway till 1873. He then went to Ridgway and remained a year. In 1874 he came to Enfield; was engaged in farming two years, and has been bookkeeper for William May. He was married Dec. 18, 1873, to Julia, daughter of Mark A. Miller. They are the parents of four children—Effie, Maggie, Edith, and Ruthella (deceased). Mr. Pearce is Treasurer of the village of Enfield. He belongs to

the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Toliver Rice was born in Enfield Township, May 31, 1838. His father, Joel Rice (deceased), was a native of Vermont, and came to this county with his parents when a boy. Toliver was educated in the subscription schools, and at the age of seventeen learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked till Sept. 13, 1882. He still owns the shop which is run by his partner, J. P. O'Neel. May 8, 1857, he married Eleanor Steele. They had fourteen children, seven of whom are living—William S., M. Viola, Julia I., Rozilla, Cornelia O., Charles B. and Toliver G. Mr. Rice was President of the Village Council one year, and has been a member of the board five or six terms. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Christian church of Enfield. Mr. Rice and his son, William S., are in partnership in the restaurant and grocery and confectionery store, and all doing well.

Mark M. Robinson, born in Enfield Township, July 31, 1853, is a son of Harrison Robinson (deceased), who was born in Shawneetown, and was an old settler of this county. Mark M. resided on a farm till fifteen years of age, since which time he has been attending school and teaching. He began teaching in his sixteenth year, and is now a very prominent teacher of this township. He has learned three professions, viz.: penmanship, teaching and medicine. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville with highest honors in June, 1882; was awarded the honorary diplomas, one in microscopy and the other in chemistry. He is now practicing medicine, and also teaching at No. 6, or Smith's school-house, but it is his last term. He intends leaving for Jackson, Miss., in the spring of 1883. He has bright prospects before him. He was a student of Dr. McLean for three years.

Captain Thomas Sheridan was born in Phillips Township, White Co. Ill., Aug. 15, 1837. He received his education of his father, who was a teacher. His parents moved to Northwest Missouri in 1840, and back to this county in 1848. He enlisted in the late war and served about four years. From 1861-'62 he was in the United States Commissary department, and then joined Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He went out as First Lieutenant and in 1864 was promoted to Captain. Sept. 16, 1864, he was captured near the mouth of the Red River, and was kept a prisoner at Tyler till the close of the war. He was married Nov. 6, 1862, to Mary Butler of Phillips Township. They

had three daughters, two living—Florence and Clara. Mrs. Sheridan died July 6, 1870. April 7, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary Moore, widow of Lieutenant Robert Moore, by whom she had five children—Mary A., Edgar M., Flora, William S. and Robert J. Captain Sheridan came to Enfield in July, 1876, where he has since been proprietor of the Sheridan House. He is Police Magistrate, and has been Justice of the Peace many years, and has held other offices of trust. He is now Captain of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, I. N. G. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T.; is a very strong prohibition man. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. His father, James Sheridan, was born in County West Meath, Province of Leinster, Ireland, Nov. 6, 1802, and was a son of John Sheridan, of the same place. He came to America in 1821 and located in Edwards County, Ill. He was educated in London, England, and in 1827 began to teach. He taught in Illinois, Missouri and Indiana about thirty years. Some of the persons now living in the county, who attended his school are: James Fraser, Elisha Graham, Samue Stokes, and Slade Smith; others have moved from here, and many others are dead.

Rev. Benjamin C. Swan, son of Benjamin Swan (deceased), a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Preble County, O., Nov. 27, 1823. He graduated from Miami University, Oxford, O., in 1845; and from the New Albany Theological Seminary, Ind. (which has since been removed to Chicago), in 1849. He labored two years in Preble County, and in November, 1852, he moved to Carthage, Ill., where he preached for some time in an upper room, in which he organized the first Presbyterian church of Carthage, with eleven members, Jan. 1, 1853. He was installed pastor of the church in 1855, and remained there till 1860, when he went to Shawneetown and supplied the church there till 1862. He was then appointed Chaplain of the One-hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served till 1864. In 1864 he returned to Shawneetown, and was installed over the church there. In 1868 he came to the churches of Carmi, Sharon and Enfield, preaching at each place in one day, traveling on horseback. After two and a half years of this work he spent all his time in Carmi, where he had been installed pastor in August, 1870. In 1877 he came to Enfield and began supplying Enfield, Sharon and McLeansboro, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Swan is an energetic worker, and his labors have been crowned with success. He has labored

very successfully outside of his congregations, especially in Shawneetown. He was married Nov. 19, 1850, to Mary C., daughter of John and Eliza (Young) Woolf. Their living children are—Mary C., now Mrs. Willis; Walter S., a young physician, and Augusta D.

William C. Watkins was born in Perry County, Ill., Dec. 17, 1850. He was the youngest of four children of Samuel Watkins, a native of White County, who was killed in the battle of Fort Donelson in the late war. He spent his early boyhood days on a farm. In 1863 he went to Wayne County and ran a huckster wagon till 1870. Then clerked in a dry-goods store in Pin Oak till 1874, when he went to Johnsonville and clerked till 1876. He then traveled one year in the Northwestern States and Territories, and returned to Johnsonville. In 1879 he came to Enfield and established a hardware store. He carries a general stock from nails to wagons, stoves, tinware, etc., and farm implements. He was married in 1878 to Ellen Miller. They have one child—Nellie. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

James D. Welsh, son of William W. Welsh, was born in Decatur County, Ind., June 17, 1853. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When a boy he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked on railroad work seven years. He is now engaged in farming on section 11, Enfield Township. April 6, 1871, he married Nancy C., daughter of George W. Jamerson. They are the parents of three children, two living—William M. and Pleasant W. Their daughter, Annie May, died at the age of two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel.

Felix H. Willis, born near Golconda, Pope Co., Ill., is a son of James E. (deceased), who moved into Kentucky when Felix H. was small, and a few years after came to this county. He was reared on a farm, but early learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked more or less for several years. He commenced selling goods on his farm in Enfield Township in 1856, and in 1862 he removed to Enfield, where he kept a general store till 1874, when he sold to his sons, J. E. and R. C. Willis. He married Mary J. Miller, and has five children, four living—Gustavus A., James E., Robert C. and Benjamin L. Mrs. Willis died in 1874. Mr. Willis has been a member of the Presbyterian church for forty years. He was Postmaster ten years.

Gustavus A. Willis, son of Felix H. Willis, was born in this county, Sept. 9, 1839, where he was reared and received a common-school education. He was married in September, 1858, to Eliza J. Nation. They are the parents of seven children, five living—Samuel H., Edward E., Minnie A., Ollie A. and Lizzie G. Mr. Willis is a farmer and has also worked at the carpenter's trade most of his life. He is Township School Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are both members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Willis belongs to the I. O. O. F. and also the Encampment.

James E. Willis, son of Felix H. Willis, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Oct. 3, 1841, and came to this county with his parents. He was educated at the State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, First Illinois Cavalry, and served a year, and in 1862 enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He enlisted as a private and was promoted early in 1863 to First Lieutenant of Company C, and soon after, for gallant service, to Captain of the same company, which position he filled to the close of the war. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business in Richview, Ill., and in 1868 came to Enfield, and went into partnership with his father and brother. In 1874 the brothers bought out their father, and still carry on the business. In 1869 Mr. Willis married Jennie, daughter of John Campbell, now of this township. They are the parents of four children, three living—Mary E., Clara A. and Felix H. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Captain John N. Wilson was born in Hamilton County, Ill., March 10, 1837. His father, James M. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, came to Hamilton County in 1818, with his father, John B. Wilson. John N.'s early life was spent on a farm, and was educated in the primitive subscription schools. He enlisted as private in the late war, in Company H, Sixth Illinois Cavalry. He was promoted to Second and then to First Lieutenant, and commanded the company three months. He came to Enfield in 1865. He taught school several years, and was Postmaster, and kept a book and stationery store seven years. Nov. 18, 1860, he married Margery A., daughter of John Boyer. They are the parents of eight children, only four living—Annie C., John H., Charles and Frank. Captain Wilson is serving his third term as Township Clerk. His grandfather, John B. Wilson, died in 1850, while on his way to Salt Lake City.

GRAY TOWNSHIP AND GRAYVILLE.

GRAY TOWNSHIP.

Since 1872, the date of township organization in this county, Gray Township has comprised the south half of Congressional townships 3 south, 10 and 11 east, and 14 west, being a strip three miles wide by about ten miles long, in the northeastern corner of White County. The soil is a clayey loam, well adapted to all agricultural purposes, and the swamp lands therein contained are easily drained and converted into the most fertile fields. The township was originally covered with timber, most of which has been cleared away to give place to fine farms. The portion next to the Big Wabash is broken, and characterized by the most interesting geological deposits.

Prior to 1872 Grayville Precinct comprised a piece of territory almost square, in the northeastern part of White County, including a part of what is now Phillips Township, but extending no farther west than the Little Wabash.

The earliest residents of the township first settled in or near what was afterward Grayville, and their names appear mostly under a subsequent head. We will name here, in addition to those, George Webb, who lived at Bonpas, a point named after the creek; Joseph Spencer, Charles Naylor from England, Samuel Hallam, William Hallam (deceased), Zach Boultinghouse and James Frazier.

There are two small churches in the township—Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal—outside of Grayville. The latter is four miles west of town. R. E. Mathis is the present pastor.

Liberty Church (Cumberland Presbyterian).—This society used to meet at Union School-house, and is hence often called "Union Church." It was first organized Jan. 25, 1855, under the ministration of Rev. William Finley, with only six members, of whom T. F. Crawford, of Crossville, is the only one now living. Of the 140 who have since joined this society, twenty-one have died, eighteen have been expelled, eight dismissed by letter, and others have moved away without letters, leaving now about sixty members.

The pastors of this church, with the number of years they have respectively served, have been as follows: William Finley, 1; Will-

iam M. Finley, 3; J. H. Morgan, 2; J. H. Hughey,²; Wiley Hooper, 3; W. P. Baker, 2; W. M. Murray, 5; J. N. Hogg, the present pastor, but a few months yet.

The Ruling Elders, with the dates of their election, have been: Samuel Lay and T. F. Crawford, 1855; George Huggins, 1862; James Potter and Milton Howell, 1864; Hosea Phelps, 1868; James Frazier, 1870; Thomas Curtis, 1873; R. W. Robinson, 1877; D. E. Lewis, 1881; and O. L. Baker, 1882. Of the above Messrs. Phelps and Potter have died, and Huggins, Howell, Robinson and Lewis have moved away. The present Elders are Messrs. Crawford, Frazier, Curtis and Baker.

Preaching the third Sunday of each month; Sunday-school kept up almost constantly, with an average attendance of about forty scholars. T. F. Crawford, Superintendent.

The church building was erected near the old school-house in 1872, when Mr. Morgan was minister. Its size is 26 x 40 feet; cost, \$500.

SCHOOLS.

We compile the following from the county superintendent's report to show the progress made by schools in this township, including Grayville, during the past twenty-two years.

1860.—Number of schools, 3; male teachers, 2; female, 1; attendance, 90; persons under twenty-one, 169; over five, 112; average months of school, 6; teachers' monthly wages, \$20 to \$26.33; State fund, \$187.12; tax, \$299.83; paid teachers, \$504.55; total received for school purposes, \$521.70; total expended, \$512.79.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 427; females, 430; total, 857; number over six years of age, 707; number between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write, 3; number of ungraded schools, 5; graded, 1; total number of months of school, 34; average number of months, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; number of pupils enrolled, 563; number of male teachers, 7; female, 7; total days attendance of pupils, 42,995; number frame school-houses, 3; log, 3; brick, 2; highest monthly wages paid male teachers, \$100; female \$50; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$30; female, \$25; amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$1,421.67; female, \$1,630; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$4,105.06; estimated value of school property, \$9,350; amount received by the township treasurer during the year, \$4,751.58; expenditures during the year, \$4,444.92.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—William W. Gray, 1873-'4; Horace A. Woodward 1875; G. W. Webb, 1876-'7-'8-'9; Wm. H. Gilbert, 1880-'1-'2.

Clerks.—F. M. J. Boord, 1873-'4; Charles R. Hall, 1875; W. L. Payne, 1876; C. L. Rees, 1878; T. J. Matthews, 1879-'80; Wm. W. Coulter, 1881-'2.

Assessors.—John W. Coulter, 1873; Robert Stanley, 1874; Francis M. Charles, 1875; G. H. Dunlap, 1876-'7-'8-'9; Francis M. Charles, 1880; Robert Puntney, 1881; J. L. Rinchart, 1882.

Collectors.—Hugh A. Blair, 1873-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8-'9-'80-'1-'2.

Commissioners of Highways.—Biral Crawford, 1873 Francis Fearn, 1874; J. A. Casebier, 1875; W. W. Davis, 1876; Wm. Shaw 1878; Benj. Batson, 1879; Geo. S. Casebier, 1880; W. W. Davis 1881; Francis Fearn, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—Joseph Puntney and Carlton R. Smith, 1873; John M. Johnson and Thomas P. Butler, 1881.

Constables.—John W. Diddle and John Williams, 1873; Charles F. Gilbert and Samuel E. Hamilton, 1881.

GRAYVILLE.

Here, on the beautiful hills, whence one can behold miles of the winding Wabash, and peer into two States and five counties; here on the hills where once a battle was fought in the obscure past between the whites and savages, and the soil made sacred by the blood spilt for the advance of civilization, is the beautiful and enterprising town of Grayville situated.

This place is named after James Gray, one of the earliest settlers, who was born in Virginia, but came from Kentucky and platted the town about 1826 or 1828. Subsequently a plat adjoining was named Florence, but by the act of the Legislature approved March 2. 1839, the plat was added to the original town of Grayville, to be called the "River addition." Mr. Gray, whose name occurs several times elsewhere in this volume, owned a large tract of land in this vicinity, extending up into Wabash County. His brother, Thomas Gray, settled in Bonpas (pronounced *bumpaw*), called so after a creek which empties into the Wabash River, at the foot of Mill street, in Grayville. His settlement here was the first in this part of the country, his brother James then living at Carmi, where he had settled in 1816. Afterward the latter came and purchased a large tract of land about the mouth of the Bonpas,

where was a better boat landing than any point on Thomas' land. Thus, James was more fortunate than his brother in starting a town and he was the first to erect a log cabin on the premises. The men who assisted him in building this house were James Thresh, Laban Payne, Noah Davis and Mr. Hensley. The oldest point settled in Grayville was Oxford, a half mile below the railroad depot.

William Walden Gray, now a banker in Grayville, is a son of James Gray, and was born in Carmi and educated in Kentucky.

Jesse Coulter is another of the oldest living settlers of Grayville. He was born in Delaware, Sept. 28, 1797. In 1828 he came here and entered 160 acres of land on the west side of what has since been Grayville. He was a carpenter the earlier part of his life and subsequently a farmer. He has been Assessor and member of the Town Council several terms. Before coming West he married Mary Hopkins, a native of Delaware; four of their seven children are now living—John, Lydia (widow of Green B. Lindsay), James S. and David.

Thomas Mathews, born in Ireland in 1814, is one of the oldest and most respected residents of Grayville. He came to White County in 1819, and ever since then has been prominently identified with the county's interests. He owns considerable property, and is enjoying a hale old age.

Those dilapidated buildings near the depot are not the most ancient in Grayville. Among the oldest houses here are these: One on the north side of North street, the second from Main, now used as a bakery. It is made of logs and weatherboarded. It was built by James Gray in 1835. Another, built by the same man about the same time, now stands next to Boord's drug store, on the west, and is now used as a saddler's shop. It is also made of logs, and was first used as a place for packing hogs. It has been moved from its original site. The oldest dwelling house is now Dr. Milliron's residence, corner of Main and Mill streets.

For many other interesting particulars concerning Grayville in early days, see *Reminiscences* by Hon. S. H. Martin, page 279.

ORGANIC.

Jan. 26, 1839, a popular meeting was held at the residence of Dr. L. M. Wilson, when James Gray was elected President of the assembly, and Robert D. Walden, Clerk. After deliberation, a vote was taken, resulting in an unanimous declaration by seventeen

citizens in favor of the incorporation of Grayville as a village, to be controlled by a Board of Trustees. Those seventeen voters were the following: Daniel Ganoung, John White, Robert Oliver, Thomas King, Alexander Clark, Samuel Lincon, Willian Rearden, James Fackney, Abel Vaughn, Eldridge Hussey, Caleb Butler, L. M. Wilson, Silas Smith, William Walker, Elliott Kerney, James Gray and R. D. Walden.

The first Trustees were elected in February, 1839, namely: James Gray, Elliott Kerney, John B. Blackford, Alexander Clark and L. M. Wilson. James Gray was chosen the first President, George W. Hoke the first Clerk, and Robert D. Walden, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Following are the Trustees, by years, with the dates of their election:

Feb. 1, 1840.—John D. Blackford, T. J. Malone, Elliott Kerney, Alexander Clark and William L. Williams. Mr. Kerney was appointed President, Mr. Walden, Treasurer, and Dudley Fuller, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1841.—James Gray, President; John White, John A. Tate, Thomas J. Malone and William Rearden. W. W. Gray, Clerk. At this date the meetings of the council were ordered to be held in the house of Gray & Walden, the first Saturday of each month.

Feb. 18, 1842.—J. B. Blackford, President; T. S. Bunten, Caleb Butler, George Woodham and Elliott Kerney. Francis Fuller, Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1843.—James Gray, President; Silas Smith, T. J. Malone, John Butler and W. L. Lemmons. W. W. Gray, Clerk.

Feb. 7, 1844.—Silas Smith, John Butler, Thomas J. Malone, William Rearden and James Gray. Malone resigned subsequently, and Samuel C. Mills was appointed in his place.

1845, missing. May 8 of this year the following were found to be Trustees by the record: James Gray, President; John Butler, William Rearden, Samuel C. Mills and Silas Smith. During the year Daniel Bulkley was appointed in the place of Smith.

1846, missing.

Feb. 1, 1847.—John Butler, Thomas Matthews, Samuel C. Mills, Josiah McKnight and John Williams.

April 9, 1849.—Daniel Bulkley, President; I. H. Hamilton, John Butler, James Hall and Henry Hardin. J. B. Jolly, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1849.—S. C. Mills, President; D. G. Hay, Henry Hardin, S. H. Martin and Daniel Bulkley. P. C. Bulkley, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1850.—Jeremiah Routh, President; Hugh Ronalds, D. G. Hay, John Williams and James B. Brown. W. W. Gray, Clerk.

Jan. 6, 1851.—C. T. Hall, John Williams, Samuel R. Hall, John Butler and Gibson W. Harris.

Feb. 1, 1851.—James Hunter, Thomas Matthews, John P. Williams, Gibson W. Harris and Abner Carey.

1852.—John P. Williams, President. Before the close of the year George Williams was made President. A. A. White, Clerk.

1853.—George Williams, John Butler, W. H. Ladd and J. B. Jolly. G. W. Harris, Clerk.

1854.—George Williams, President; J. P. McIntire, J. B. Jolly and J. B. Williams. The last mentioned was appointed Clerk.

1855.—George Williams, James Stephenson, J. B. Jolly, J. B. Williams and James P. McIntire.

TOWN COUNCIL.

By act of the Legislature of 1851 Grayville was to become an incorporated town May 5, that year, if the citizens on that day should vote for it; but it seems that they did not vote for it at that time; and March 4, 1855, an act was approved, incorporating the "town of Grayville, in the counties of White and Edwards," and granting the usual powers, duties and franchises of incorporated towns in this State. The act, if quoted in full, would cover twelve or fifteen pages of this work. According to the records of Grayville, however, it was chartered as a town Feb. 15, 1855. This charter was amended March 18, 1865, by the addition of several special provisions. It provided for the election of a president and six members of the council, who should appoint a treasurer and a constable, the election to take place on the first Monday of June each year.

June 11, 1855, occurred the first meeting of the Town Council, consisting of James Stephenson, President; John L. Webster, George Gilbert, Abner Carey, John B. Jolly, John M. Caldwell and Samuel Annable; J. B. Hinde, Clerk, and H. A. Woodward, Treasurer.

The present officers, elected in 1882, are: W. W. Gray, President; Wm. Carothers, J. C. Lindsay, W. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bulkley, Pat. Ward and D. Negley. F. M. J. Boord, Clerk, and H. A. Blair, Treasurer.

THE STREETS OF GRAYVILLE

are about "square with the world," are neat and well kept, and, the earth being sandy and rolling, they are never muddy. Some of them are graveled. Their names, commencing at the wharf, are in order as follows: Water, Washington, Main, Middle, Court; and still proceeding west, south of North street, are Walnut, College, Hunting; north of North street are, after Court, First, Second, Third, etc. North street is the main business thoroughfare, and runs westward from the mouth of Bonpas Creek. North of this street, and parallel with it, are Mill, South (being the southernmost street in Edwards County), Spring, Walnut and Plum, Sycamore, Vine and Martin. Walnut and Plum we name together, as they are almost in line with each other; so with Vine and Martin. South of North street, and parallel with it, are Elizabeth, Commerce and Pulaski, Butler. Next the river, and south of Pulaski, are Hamilton, High, Walnut, Sycamore, Bishop; and east of Water, in the extreme southeast portion of town, are Warren and Oxford, almost in line.

The Wabash Railroad track runs mainly on Washington street, while the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville track is two to three rods east of this, opposite the business portion of town.

The county line between White and Edwards is on South street, the second north of North street.

INDUSTRIES.

Empire Mills.—These mills were first erected in 1855, by Abner Carey and Alexander Stewart, and were started into operation in September of that year, when Mr. F. M. Lanterman became a partner. The firm name was then Carey, Stewart & Lanterman until 1876, since which time it has been Lanterman & Stewart. The mill first started with four-run of stones, with a capacity of about 120 barrels of flour per day. Additions have been made of twenty feet on each side, making it now 84 x 50 feet; it is four stories high. There are at present five run of stones—three for wheat, one for middlings, and one for corn; two purifiers (Lacroix and Smith patents); two receiving scale hoppers with elevators and fans; apparatus for "patent-process" flour, and all the latest improvements necessary to the perfection of a flouring mill.

The well-known superior flour manufactured by the Empire Mills is found in almost every market in the country, mostly in

New York City, under the brands "Magnificent," "People's Favorite," "Rosedale," "Shakspeare," etc. These mills are the largest in this section of the State, and have a wider and better reputation than any other. For custom work, for example, farmers thirty to sixty miles distant often leave the mills in their own vicinity and drive by others to come to Grayville and patronize the "Empire." These mills run night and day, and business is constantly, steadily and permanently increasing on the hands of the proprietors.

The first saw-mill in Grayville was built by Elliott Kerney, on the spot now occupied by the Empire Mills.

The "City (flouring) Mills," owned by J. T. Hill, used to do a flourishing business in Grayville, but they are discontinued. They had three run of burrs, and were chiefly devoted to the custom trade.

Blood & Vaughn's Saw and Planing Mill.—This mill was first erected in 1878, by S. H. Blood and S. D. Blair, and it is situated at the foot of Elizabeth street. In 1880 Mr. Blair sold his interest to J. S. Vaughn, and Mr. Blood disposed of his share to his son, John M. The saw-mill has been enlarged, the engine now used being fifty horse-power, and it averages about 10,000 feet per day. The saw is a double circular, and the mill is furnished with all the equipments for manufacturing molding, lath, pickets, etc. Fifteen hands are employed in this mill. The planing-mill has also a fifty horse-power engine; was built in 1881, and its size is 80 x 44 feet. This mill employs five hands besides the umber haulers. Cost of this structure, about \$2,000. The company ships to Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Peoria, etc. They have the largest lumber yard in Grayville, it being in two sections, one about the mill, and one on the hill, south of Carey & Son's. The mills run eleven hours a day, and average five days a week.

In 1880 a fine, large photograph was taken of the saw-mill and the nine men employed therein, sitting in front for the artist.

In the place of the saw-mill there formerly was a warehouse, owned by Agniel Bros., for the storage of grain and tobacco, preparatory to shipment on the river; and in place of the planing-mill there was a grist-mill, owned by Jeremiah Routh, then by Clark & Orange, and finally by Hill & Orange. It was burned down in 1880, with no insurance.

Martin, Brissenden & Co.'s Saw and Planing Mill, at the foot of North street, was erected in 1874, by Wm. Gravett, now a resident of Carmi. These mills are as extensive as those just described, and the manufacturers ship to points as distant as Wisconsin, Iowa, etc. Their material comprises both hard and soft wood, which they obtain mainly from Indiana. S. J. Orange is the third party in this firm.

A. Carey & Son, manufacturers of staves, heading, and all kinds of hard wood lumber, have their mill and factory at the junction of the railroads in the southeastern corner of the town. The manufactory was erected in 1876. There are two engines, twenty and thirty horse-power, and the boilers are seventy-five to eighty horse-power. About fifty hands are employed. The saw-mill is in the upper story, and the stave and heading factory in the lower. There are also two large warehouses, steam dry-kilns, etc. The company have also recently purchased the large furniture manufactory across the way from their office, and built by Coulter & Negley. The mills run usually about eleven hours a day, ten months in a year; and their capacity is about 4,000,000 staves a year, with heading to match. The wood used is elm, hackberry, cotton-wood, sweet gum, soft maple and sycamore; and in the lumber business the company deal also in ash, poplar, oak and walnut. Shipments are made principally to St. Louis, Mo.

A. Carey was formerly of the firm of Carey, Stewart & Lanterman, millers, for twenty-two years.

The building in which Carey & Son's office now is was originally a tobacco factory, belonging to J. W. Lawrence; and William Records operated it also a part of the time. Prior to its occupation by the present company it had been unoccupied for a period.

Empire Stave and Heading Factory.—This is located on the banks of the Bonpas, about the foot of South street, on the county line; and hence their buildings and yards are scattered over a portion of three counties. It is owned and operated by Robert Glover, who manufactures staves, heading, wagon material, plow beams, hard and soft lumber, etc. The first building was erected by Mr. Glover in 1866, in which he employed eight hands, with a fourteen horse-power engine. In September, 1863, the mill was entirely destroyed by fire, with no insurance. Six weeks afterward Mr. Glover had rebuilt and was running again, and he has kept the mill running ever since. There are now two engines, of forty-eight horse-power each, and forty to seventy hands are employed. There

are dry-kilns, sheds, and additional buildings. Capacity of the mills in hard lumber, about 10,000 feet a day. They run day and night, making about 30,000 staves a day, with heading to match. Patronage at points all over the country.

Mr. Glover has left the management of the business mostly with his two sons, George and William, and is commencing the manufacture of hand-made brick on a large scale.

W. W. Gray's pork-packing establishment and warehouse is a large, composite structure in the southwestern corner of the village, on the bank of the river, standing as a huge monument of past business, when shipments were made by the river. It was erected in 1858 or 1859, and continued in use until three or four years ago. The size of the main building is 50 x 200 feet, two and three stories high, and the L is 50 x 50, two stories high. Hogs were slaughtered here, 8,000 to 10,000 a year, and lard rendered. In the summer and fall the building was used as a warehouse for grain.

W. W. Gray's Bank, on Mill street and at the northern extremity of Court street, was established in February, 1882, and is doing a prosperous business in all the usual channels of private banking. Harry Gray, Cashier.

In 1855 or 1856 the "Bank of Grayville" was started in this village by St. Louis parties, for whom Mr. Clark was Cashier. It was a bank of issue, but on the arrival of the great panic of 1857 it was honorably wound up. Mr. Clark, who, by the way, was a highly esteemed citizen, was also Cashier of the "Southern Illinois," kept about the same time and at the same place. It was also a bank of issue, and was closed in the autumn of 1857. Grayville remembers these banks with considerable grace, as the corporation got \$2,600 or \$2,800 tax out of them, which was used for building school-houses.

The "Grayville Banking Company," recently started by William Gravett and John Pickering, has just closed, its business being assigned to J. B. Jolly. It was first kept where March's clothing store now is, and subsequently removed a few doors from that place. At first Mr. Gravett was President and Pickering, Cashier; but afterward it fell into the hands of Horace A. Woodward, who assigned to Mr. Jolly, Feb. 23, 1882.

R. H. Cooke's Opera House was built and opened in 1881, with a seating capacity of about 500. Messrs. March & Kries are the lessees.

Grayville Hotel, kept by M. P. Mitchell, is the principal stopping place for travelers. It is situated on Elizabeth street, east of Main, and southeast of the business center of the village, and was purchased by the present proprietor in February, 1882, who opened it in March following and has kept it running ever since. Transient rates, \$2 a day, but permanent boarders are welcomed. It has twenty-five rooms, and its locality is as eligible as any point in the place, overlooking the Wabash for many miles.

Butler House.—This house was built many years ago, and has been occupied by various parties and for various purposes, among them Wood, Caves and Listenberger. Mr. H. O. Butler conducted it as a hotel from 1872 to the time of his death, Oct. 25, 1881, since which time his widow continues at the place, employing John Fertman as presiding landlord. The hotel can accommodate forty guests. It is located near the corner of North and Main streets.

Rigall Hotel, Mrs. Mary B. Rigall, proprietress. The building was first erected for a furniture house and other business prior to 1843 by James Hall, who is now in Albion. John Rigall kept a store in connection with the building from 1866 to the time of his death, about 1871, since which time his widow has kept the hotel. During the war Mrs. R. kept the Butler House. About forty guests can be entertained at this hotel. It is situated at the corner of Main and Mill streets.

The Stokes Infirmary is a medical institute on the north side of Elizabeth street, between Main and Middle. Patients are received here to be treated and boarded scientifically.

Navigation.—Steamboats have ascended the Wabash River to Grayville and points above from the first settlement of the country until 1880, when the P., D. & E. R. R. Co. built their bridge across the river two miles below.

Railroads.—Grayville is blest with two railroads, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville. For the history of the former, see Chapter X. The latter was commenced in February, 1881, and after a pause, was recommenced about the middle of April and rushed on to completion, without local aid. A branch runs to New Harmony.

Plank Road.—A plank road was commenced about 1850, leading from Grayville to Albion, a distance of ten miles; but it was completed for a distance of only seven miles. This road did great service as long as it was kept in repair, but in about fifteen years it was suffered to go down. A toll-gate was established on

it about a mile from Grayville. Alvin Kenner, Simon Johnson, Charles Aguiel and others, of Grayville, were members of the plank-road company.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

Scientific Club.—This was organized in November, 1880, with a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers: E. A. Bryon, President; J. P. Davis, Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary. There were about a dozen members, and their object was original and comprehensive research in science, philosophy, literature and art. They sustained a free course of popular lectures during the two succeeding winters, securing the services of such men as Dr. O. A. Burgess, President of Butler University; Robert Allyn, Professor in the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale; Dr. E. C. Hewitt, President of the Normal at Bloomington; Dr. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University; President Phillips, of McKendree College at Lebanon; Dr. H. C. DeMott, of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill.; Prof. Atwater, of the Indiana State University, and others. At the regular meetings of the association, papers and essays were read, and discussions engaged in by the members upon all the topics within the scope of their studies.

There are now ten active members, four associate members, and no honorary members. Some of these have very fine private collections in archæology, geology, paleontology, entomology, etc.; we may mention Dr. R. N. G. Carter, T. J. Mathews, J. E. O. Clarke, as having collections in these departments of science.

Grayville Literary Society.—This was organized in 1872-'3, under Prof. James H. Brownlee, who is now professor of elocution in the Southern Illinois Normal, at Carbondale. Prof. Brownlee was President, W. H. Hall, Vice-President, and G. A. Staley, Secretary. The club comprised about twenty-five or thirty members, who met in the basement of the Christian church, and listened to readings, recitations, essays, discussions, etc. This club met two years, and was then discontinued, the last President being Mr. Staley, and Secretary, Ross M. Lanterman.

Grayville Literary Society (Popular).—This was organized in November, 1875, with a constitution and by-laws, and upon a more popular basis than the preceding. F. M. Lanterman was elected President, and Leslie Durley, Secretary. Their meetings were held in the basement of the Christian church, to which there was an

admission fee of ten cents. The attendance was large, and great enthusiasm was manifested. This organization, however, existed but one season.

Bryant Literary Society.—A number of young people assembled at Band Hall, Dec. 11, 1877, for the purpose of organizing a literary society. Thos. J. Mathews called to the chair, and W. W. Coulter appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and constitution, and on the evening of Dec. 18, 1877, a permanent organization was effected and the following officers were chosen for a term of six weeks: Prof. S. A. Montgomery, Pres.; Miss Fannie E. Lanterman, Vice-Pres.; Ross M. Lanterman, Sec.; Chas. S. Carey, Treas.; Miss Laura Ellis, Chorister; J. L. O. Whitson, Sergt. at Arms. The exercises were orations, essays, declamations, readings, and debates. On Tuesday evening, June 25, 1878, the society held a memorial meeting in honor of William Cullen Bryant. This society had an average membership of about thirty-six members, and was characterized by the high order of its programmes, and frequently gave open meetings and entertainments, which were always well attended. The last meeting of the society was held Feb. 23, 1880, when it was discontinued, after having made a good record, and prepared the way for a society calling for more original work and deeper study—the Grayville Scientific Club—which shortly afterward took its place.

Philharmonic Club.—This was organized in November, 1880, by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers: J. W. Elder, President; Dr. R. N. G. Carter, Musical Director; and Mrs. Hallam, Pianist. W. W. Coulter was the principal active party in the organization of this club. The membership at first was fifteen, which afterward grew until it reached forty. The club is still active, with a membership of over twenty. At first they met in private houses, but for the past six months in the Opera House; meetings twice a month. During the last year they gave three public entertainments, one of which was rendering of the Cantata of Queen Esther. Present officers are: J. L. Streever, Pres.; Miss Ida Morey, Vice-Pres.; R. N. Lanterman, Sec.; Mrs. R. H. Cook, Treas.; Dr. R. N. G. Carter, Musical Director, and Mrs. Hallam, Pianist. Miss Northrock has served as piano accompanist for a period. The society is now in a prosperous condition.

Ninth Regiment Band, Grayville, was organized November, 1879, by G. G. Morey and H. P. Bulkley, none of the members,

excepting Morey and Bulkley, having any knowledge of music. Was known as "Our Boys' Band" until August, 1882, when Colonel Louis Krughoff, of Nashville, Ill., selected it as the Regimental Band of the Ninth Regiment Illinois National Guard. Name was then changed to "Ninth Regiment Band." Went to the Annual Encampment of the Second Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, at Springfield, Ill., in September, 1882, and received many flattering notices from the Springfield press. Have a fine uniform of dark blue, trimmed with buff and gold, helmet of United States new regulation, with falling plume; cost about \$700.

Members—G. G. Morey, Leader, Eb Cornet; H. P. Bulkley, Assistant Leader, Eb Clarinet; J. F. Mathews, Bb Clarinet; Frank E. Clarke, 1st Bb Cornet; Wm. H. Weed, Bb Cornet; Lou Ronalds, 2d Bb Cornet; Wm. H. Glover, Solo Alto; Wm. E. Pruett, 1st Alto; Rienzi Jennings, 2d Alto; W. W. Coulter, 1st Tenor; Chas. F. Speck, 2d Tenor; J. E. Oscar Clarke, Baritone; R. S. Prunty and Geo. M. Pope, Tubas; Ed. D. Carey, Bass Drum; Chas. J. Ellis, Snare Drum; H. A. Stewart, Drum Major. Officers—J. F. Mathews, Pres.; Frank E. Clarke, Sec.; H. P. Bulkley, Treas.

SCHOOLS.

A statistical account of school progress for the last twenty years is given on a preceding page, under the head of Gray Township. With reference to the school interests of Grayville we add the following:

The old school-house, built in 1857, is a two-story brick, with two rooms in each story, and will seat about fifty pupils in each. It is heated with coal stoves.

The new house was built in 1876. It is a two-story brick, with two recitation-rooms in each story, and will seat about fifty pupils in each room. It is heated with coal stoves, and ventilated with registers in the wall. The building was erected by Wm. H. Gilbert and D. S. Coulter, on carpenter work, and W. G. Wheatcroft, on brick work, at a cost of over \$6,000. At present there are one principal and five assistants. Before the township high school was organized there were a principal and six assistants. The average attendance is about 200. Expenses for the last three or four years, including incidental, have averaged about \$2,000 annually. Following is a list of the school officers:

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	CLERK.
1860.....	B. Batson.	J. Ed. Clarke.
1861.....	B. Batson.	J. Ed. Clarke.
1862.....	B. Batson.	J. Ed. Clarke.
1863.....	B. Batson.	J. F. Coles.
1864.....	Daniel Bulkley.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1865.....	J. F. Coles.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1866.....	John I. Tanquary.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1867.....	John I. Tanquary.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1868.....	William Gravett.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1869.....	William Gravett.	Frank Melrose.
1870.....	William Gravett.	Frank Melrose.
1871.....	A. B. Phillips.	Frank Melrose.
1872.....	Elijah Lilleston.	A. B. Phillips.
1873.....	Wm. H. Gilbert.	A. B. Phillips.
1874.....	Wm. L. Payne.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1875.....	Wm. L. Payne.	Wm. H. Gilbert.
1876.....	F. M. Charles.	F. M. J. Boord.
1877.....	W. W. Gray.	S. J. Orange.
1878.....	F. M. Charles.	S. J. Orange.
1879.....	S. J. Orange.	R. H. Cooke.
1880.....	S. J. Orange.	R. H. Cooke.
1881.....	S. D. Blair.	R. H. Cooke.
1882.....	S. D. Blair.	F. M. Charles.

The Principals have been: H. T. Cramer, A. Milner, R. F. Saxon, D. G. Terry, James A. Creighton, Carl Roedel, J. C. Walker, J. H. Brownlee, N. V. Evans, Peter L. Deardorff, S. A. Montgomery, E. A. Bryan and La Fayette Hunter.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

The "Grayville Normal College and Commercial and Literary Institute" was established April 28, 1879, in the second story of the building now occupied by the "New Empire" grocery. Prof. C. C. Harper came to Grayville in April, 1879, and organized a school of about ninety pupils for a three months' term. Very shortly after he commenced, a number of citizens requested that his school be made a permanent institution of Grayville, and they accordingly secured a charter, dated May 31, 1879. Prof. Harper associated with himself Prof. J. D. Nysewander, and continued for the remainder of that year, when the latter left, and W. B. Dimon, A. M., was employed in his place. These gentlemen continued at the head of the institution until January, 1881, when Prof. Harper retired on account of failing health. Then W. S. Post, a sort of an eccentric gentleman, conducted the school for about six months, and then retired.

At the end of the first year there were seven graduates; and the second year began with nine in the teachers' course.

During the height of the prosperity of this institution the "first semi-annual catalogue" was issued, which is as presentable as that of any other institution of the kind in the county. The Board of Trustees was: Samuel J. Orange, President; F. M. J. Boord, Secretary and Treasurer; W. W. Gray, R. H. Cook, Eld. Lemuel Potter, A. Milner and F. M. Lanterman. Besides Prof. Nysewander and Harper, there were as instructors: C. L. Hainz, Mrs. J. D. Nysewander and Lavonne Kackley. The course of study comprised all the higher branches of a collegiate course, with commercial science, pedagogics, music, painting, etc. Apparatus, cabinet and library were connected with the institution.

The Grayville Normal College is now a thing of the past, and its discontinuance was indeed a calamity to the place.

CHURCHES.

Predestinarian Baptist.—The Baptists of this class were on the ground here about as soon as the Methodists, and were the first to erect a church building. This building still stands on the original site, and is a plain but neat structure, more of the appearance of a school-house than of an ordinary church building. It was erected about 1837 or '38, on ground donated by James Gray, who also gave considerable money toward the building. It was erected under the management of Rev. Whiting. Since organization the membership has been as high as seventy or seventy-five, and kept at that for about fifteen years. There are at present seventy-three names on the church record. Present Deacon, Alex. Johnson; and Clerk, Henry S. Coles. Among the preachers have been: Jeremiah Doty, John Hunsinger, Lewis Hon, David Stuart, Lemuel Potter and others.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized about 1837, with twenty or twenty-five members, by Rev. Carhan. The preachers since that time have been: 1837, R. Allyn and J. Parsons; 1838, A. Bradshaw; 1839, L. W. Strickling and W. C. Cumming; 1840, Israel Brown; 1841, John Shepard; 1842, John Gilham; 1843, James H. Dickens; 1844, A. Bradshaw; 1845-'6, R. E. Reed; 1847-'8, E. B. Gentry; 1849, J. T. Johnson; 1850, J. H. Hill; 1851-'2, James Miller; 1853, William Cliffe; 1854, J. M. Haley; 1855, — McCurdy; 1856, John Glaze; 1857-'8, E. Joy; 1859, I. M. Stagg; 1860-'1, A. Ransom; 1862-'3, C. D. Linkenfelter; 1864, J. W. Nall; 1865, A. P. Morrison; 1866-'7, W. B. Bruner; 1868, W. S. C. Walker; 1869, E. Root; 1870-'2, W.

E. Tilroe; 1873, W. F. Whitaker; 1874, J. W. Lowe; 1875-'6, E. Joy; 1877-'8, C. P. Wilson; 1879-'81, R. M. Carter; October, 1882, L. W. Thrall. Mr. Thrall was born and brought up in Edwards County, Ill. and was three years in the itinerancy in Kansas.

Present number of members, ninety-eight. Trustees: George A. Bailey, Frank Melrose, J. R. Eastwood, W. L. Hallam, M. D. and F. M. Lanterman. Class-Leaders: George A. Bailey and W. L. Bonner. Stewards: George A. Bailey, Frank Melrose and W. L. Bonner, Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Coulter and Mrs. Prunty. Mr. Bailey is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about 120. In connection with this church is also a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of thirty-one members, which is in a very prosperous condition. Mrs. Prunty is President.

The first church building was a frame, said to have been erected about 1838. The second was in 1852; its size was 30 x 40 feet, and fourteen feet high; the cost then was about \$1,350, but in 1868 a \$1,300 addition was made. The size is now 30 x 58. The cupola is in two sections, and the spire, with the cupola, is thirty four feet. Many glorious time has been enjoyed within the walls of this building, surpassing in description any effort of the historian's pen.

Perhaps we should not leave the history of this church without a mention of Miss J. E. Harmon, who was conspicuous here in earlier day for her literary and poetic talent. She was the first convert in Grayville in 1843, and afterward became a contributor to such periodicals as the *Ladies' Repository*, the *Western Christian Advocate*, etc. She married J. S. Akers, son of the noted Peter Akers, D. D.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized May 6, 1850, comprising Isaac H. Hamilton, Orville Goodrich, Susan G. Hamilton, Jane M. Goodrich, Henry M. Phelps, David N. Hamilton, Elizabeth J. Phelps and Lydia G. Hamilton. Rev. Wm. M. Finley was the officiating minister. I. H. Hamilton, Orville Goodrich and D. N. Hamilton, were elected Ruling Elders, and I. H. Hamilton was elected Stated Clerk of the Session. Preaching at this point was regular for a number of years, by Rev. Finley until Oct. 1, 1858, then R. P. Lemmon, J. H. Coulter, W. P. Baker, J. J. Ballew, J. W. Elder, and the present pastor J. N. Hogg. Rev. J. T. Borah's name should be placed in the list somewhere.

This church has passed through many dark perils, but has had

as high as 125 members ; there are now about seventy-five. The present ruling members are: V. J. B. Clarke and D. S. Blair. For a long time they held their meetings in the old Baptist church, but for many years now they have had a nice church of their own,—size 60 x 40 feet, with a vestibule and a gallery of about twelve feet. Seating capacity, about 450 ; cost, probably about \$2,400.

Christian Church.—About 1837 Elder Elijah Goodwin commenced preaching here, and in 1840 organized the first congregation of his faith, with seven members, Daniel Bulkley being the first Elder and Jeremiah Routh, Deacon. Since that date the society has numbered as high as 300 members at one time; there are 200 now. The present Elders are S. J. Orange and B. W. Kenner; and Deacons, Benj. Jennings, Frank Holmes and George Pope. The evangelists in charge have been Elders Elijah Goodwin, Andrew Beard, D. K. Dibble, Moses Goodwin, John Allen, Mrs. Slade, — Gaff, — Black, and lastly, M. L. Blaney, who has just resigned (November, 1882). There is an average attendance of about ninety at the Sunday-school, of which S. J. Orange is Superintendent; for some years past there have been 150 in attendance.

The church building was erected about 1844, where the present one now stands. Its size was probably about 30 x 50, and would seat about 300. The present church was erected in 1872; size, 40 x 65, with a basement and spire; cost, about \$6,000.

Evangelical Association.—This church was organized about 1870, with six or eight members. Meetings were held at the old brick school-house in the northwestern part of town, where there had been preaching for some time. Frederick Dauner was the presiding minister, who is now a "local preacher." The other ministers in charge have been Herman Sleucher, Christian Wessling, J. M. Kronmiller, Martin Speck, who also had charge of the churches at and near Carmi; at this time (1878) the Grayville congregation was separated from the Carmi churches, and since then the preachers here have been Mathies and Luehring, Herman Sleucher, and Christian Stier, who has been here since March, 1881.

There are now upward of sixty members, for whom the Class-Leaders are John Hoerner, Fred. Dauner and Rev. Jacob Mode. The latter also has charge of churches elsewhere as pastor. The present steward is Henry Voigt. There is a Sunday-school of fifty children, of whom Fred. Dauner is the present Superintendent. In connection with this church there is also a local missionary society of which John Hansmann is President. This society was once a

separate organization from the main congregation, but now includes it all. It contributes \$50 to \$75 annually to home and foreign missions. It meets monthly. Every Sunday there is preaching or prayer-meeting and Sunday-school.

The church building was erected in 1871, is 30 x 60 feet, seating about 200, and is located in the northwestern corner of the town. The cost of building was between \$1,400 and \$1,500.

Catholic Church.—This was first established here in 1874, by Father Pfennig, of Mount Carmel, with about twenty-five families; but there are probably only fifteen now, and religious services are only occasional, but hopes are entertained that they will be soon renewed. They have a good large church, 60 x 40 feet, seating about 400, and costing about \$3,000. Father Spaeth, of Carmi, was the last priest to officiate here.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—Soon after the war a few zealots, with strong pro-slavery and secession proclivities, organized a small society in this village under the above or a similar name, but it did not last long. A man named Cassabone (or something of this sound) was the principal preacher.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Shebu Lodge, No. 200, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation in 1850, and the next year obtained a charter, having the requisite nine members. Of this lodge, Wm. M. Finley was W. M.; Dr. Lewis D. Bates was Senior Warden; Dr. C. R. Smith, Junior Warden; James F. Vaughn, Secretary; A. L. Hamilton, Treasurer; and Robert S. Coal, Senior Deacon. The first meetings were in the upper story of Rigall's hotel, then over Ronald's store, etc. Meetings are now held in Eastwood's building. The present membership is forty-seven, and the officers are: Dr. W. Hallam, W. M.; Thos. Johnson, S. W.; J. J. Thomas, J. W.; J. R. Eastwood, Treas.; W. H. Gilbert, Sec.; W. M. Record, S. D.; Thos. Gravett, J. D.; Frank Hoelzle, Tyler. Mr. Gilbert is now the oldest resident Freemason in Grayville.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—S. J. Orange came to Grayville in 1850, when there were but two other members of this order here—W. H. Ladd and Jesse B. Williams. They went to Mount Carmel with W. A. Griffing and J. O. Barber, who were there initiated, thus making the five necessary for a charter. A lodge was accordingly instituted in Grayville, by District Deputy

R. H. Hudson, Feb. 6, 1852, with W. H. Ladd, N. G.; S. J. Orange, V. G.; J. B. Williams, Sec.; and W. A. Griffing, Treas. The first meetings were held over T. W. Stone's store.

Opal Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., has now a membership of sixty-seven; and the present officers are: C. C. Harper, N. G.; George Glover, V. G.; J. E. O. Clark, R. S.; Benj. March, P. S., J. R. Eastwood, T.; J. E. O. Clark, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

Opal Encampment, No. 77, I. O. O. F., has a membership of seventeen; and its officers are: J. E. O. Clark, C. P.; W. L. Hallam, H. P.; T. Mathews, S. W.; J. Milliron, J. W.; S. J. Orange, Scribe; J. R. Eastwood, Treas.

Both these lodges meet in J. R. Eastwood's building, corner of North and Middle streets.

Sons of Temperance.—A charter of this order was granted a lodge in Grayville, March 7, 1849, the following being the original members: Daniel G. Hay, Wm. H. Gilbert, Samuel C. Mills, Henry Phelps, Neill C. Barns, R. H. Higginson, Isaac H. Hamilton, James C. T. Hall, Daniel Bulkley, Henry Harding, Matthew H. Allen. The lodge flourished for a number of years, during the prosperity of that order generally, and also went down with it. Their last place of meeting was over the furniture store of Mr. Streever.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—This order was organized for mutual aid among teetotalers, and in this village their society was formed Dec. 18, 1880, with thirteen members, the officers being a Councilor, Vice-Councilor, etc. S. G. Orange was the first and only presiding officer, as the society soon went down. For the membership fee an insurance of \$2,000 was guaranteed. They met over Haynie's drug store.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

National Christian Temperance Union.—This was organized Nov. 24, 1877, with F. M. Lanterman, President; B. W. Kenner, Vice-Pres.; J. R. Ennis, Sec.; J. B. Jolly, Treas.; Exec. Com.—Dr. J. Miller, J. H. Coulter, J. Brechner, F. Melrose, Mrs. C. Prunty, Mrs. Mary J. Morey and Mrs. W. W. Gray. Committee on the Fallen—Eld. D. Bulkley, C. H. Spring, Mrs. John Pickering and Mrs. J. R. Eastwood. The membership reached 1,500. Great enthusiasm has been exhibited at the meetings of the Union, where the exercises were declamations, short speeches, music, etc. This

movement, locally, was the result of a series of lectures delivered, during the "blue-ribbon" excitement, by Thomas Noble, from Newton, Ill., at the Christian church, to large and enthusiastic audiences. Meetings of the Union were held every Friday evening, in the basement of that church. The work accomplished by this movement has been very satisfactory. In the spring of 1878 an anti-license Town Council was elected for the first time, and in 1880 a similar victory was enjoyed. This, however, has been but a very small part of the good accomplished by this Union. This society is still alive. Present officers: President, Prof. E. A. Bryan (who is now teaching in the University at Vincennes, Ind.); Vice-Pres., R. M. Lanterman; Sec., W. W. Coulter; Treas., J. B. Jolly.

The Grayville Guards.—This military band was organized Sept. 7, 1878, and was mustered in as Co. E, 13th I. N. G., by Captain James E. Kelsey, of Friendsville, Ill., with Leslie Durley as Captain, Albert L. Hunter as First Lieutenant, and Wm. L. Payne as Second Lieutenant. Feb. 28, 1881, Mr. Hunter resigned, and Vic. J. B. Clarke was appointed in his place. T. J. Mathews was elected Second Lieutenant May 26, 1881. About this time the Guards were changed to Co. A, of the 9th I. N. G., and May 17, 1882, Captain Durley was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. June 28, following, T. J. Mathews was elected Captain.

At first the company numbered fifty-five; now the number is forty-two. Their armory, consisting of forty breech-loading rifles, is kept in Cooke's Opera House, and their regular meetings for drill are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. In 1879 they attended the encampment at Belleville; July 4, 1880, they had an exhibition and sham battle at a barbecue in Milner's grove, northwest of Grayville; and this fall (1882) they attended an encampment at Springfield. Present officers: T. J. Mathews, Captain; James A. Carey, First Lieutenant; and Francis M. Taylor, Second Lieutenant; Charles F. Gilbert, Orderly Sergeant; Albert B. Hall, Fifer, and Frank F. Rettig, Drummer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hugh A. Blair, born Feb. 18, 1832, in Hardin County, Ill., is a son of Samuel and Lucretia (Hinton) Blair. His father was a native of Carolina, and his mother of Kentucky. His father came to Illinois when it was a Territory, and settled on the Ohio River,

in Hardin County. He moved from Hardin to Pope County, and lived there a number of years; then moved to Princeton, Ind., lived two years, and in 1855 to White County, where he died Nov. 21, 1863, at sixty-six years of age. His mother died in 1834. Hugh Blair was principally reared in Pope County. He early began life for himself, commencing when he was about fifteen years old. In 1851 he went to Texas, where he remained for eighteen months, in different parts of the State. In the spring of 1853 he made another trip there, and remained until 1857, engaged in buying cattle and driving them to the Mississippi River, and shipping them to New Orleans. May 11, 1857, he landed in Grayville, and in the fall engaged in mercantile trade, and handling produce, till May, 1865. He has been Tax Collector for the township for ten years. He has been President of the Town Board of Grayville three different terms, and Treasurer for Grayville, now serving his second term. He was the first Tax Collector of the township, and has been re-elected each succeeding term; is now serving the tenth term. He was married Nov. 13, 1864, to Mary J. Finch, born in Posey County, near Mt. Vernon, Feb. 12, 1843. Her father, James Finch, was a native of Posey County, and died when she was six months old. Her mother was Mary B. (Duckworth) Finch, a native of Posey County, and now living in Grayville. Mrs. Blair has five children—Mary Minnie, Mattie, Lucretia, Jessie May, Eliza W. Politically, Mr. Blair is a Democrat, and takes considerable interest in politics.

Samuel D. Blair, born Nov. 28, 1838, in Pope County, Ill., is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth F. (Burton) Blair. Samuel lived on the homestead till he was sixteen, and then, in the winter of 1853, went to Princeton, Ind., with his parents. In 1854 his parents moved to Grayville. He began life for himself when he was twenty years old; engaged in farming. He was married March 17, 1865, to Mary B. Williams, a native of Grayville, daughter of John P. Williams, an old settler in the county. He was engaged in steamboating on the river for two or three years, and has run a ferry boat across the Wabash River at Grayville, for seventeen years. He has a fine farm of 500 acres in Gibson County, Ind., 100 acres cleared. He is quite extensively engaged in farming. Politically he first voted for Fillmore with the Whig party; since the war has been voting the Democratic ticket. Has served on Board Council six terms. Has been School Director of Gray Township, now serving on his second term. He built a saw-mill with S. H. Blood about 1877,

and ran it for one year, and then Mr. Blair sold out. In 1876 he built a steamboat with Mathew Cox; he ran it one year and then sold out. His life has been successful financially. He has two children—Samuel D., fourteen years old, and John P. Blair, twelve years old; and has lost two children—Ada and Malcomb, at the ages of four and two years respectively.

Sylvester H. Blood, born in Rushville, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 9, 1829, is a son of Marvin P. and Martha (Cabots) Blood, natives of Vermont. His mother is a descendant of the Cabots who discovered America. His parents came West in 1838, and settled in Richland County (then Lawrence County), Ill., and the following year moved to Edwards County. His father died in Richland County in the fall of 1858. His mother died in Edwards County in 1846. They raised a family of six children. Sylvester, one sister and one brother, are the only ones now living. His sister is Mrs. G. W. Morrill, living in Olney, Richland Co., Ill.; and his brother, Marvin G., resides in Kansas. Sylvester was reared on a farm till he was nineteen years old. He then went to Posey County, Ind., and was driving team for two years. He then came back to Richland County and farmed a year in 1850. Aug. 15, 1852, he was married at Mt. Vernon, Ind., to Prudence J. Hicks, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. He moved to Grayville on the 18th of May, and engaged in a saw-mill with Carey, Weed & Jolly. The firm changed hands after two years, and was run by Weed, and he was with him till his death, Sept. 16, 1862, when the firm changed hands again, and finally was purchased by Martin & Brissenden. Mr. Blood remained in this mill for the different proprietors for twenty years. He then worked a year with Staley, Orange & Co., in the same business, when the firm changed to S. J. Orange, and was with him one year in Wabash County. In 1872 Mr. Blood purchased an interest in a mill owned by G. W. Heniken, and the firm was Heniken & Blood. This partnership continued nearly two years, when he sold his interest and he came back to Grayville, and went four miles south, and ran a mill for James Knoles, and ran it the greater part of one summer, and then bought the mill, with David Blair. It was run in the name of Blood & Blair. This partnership continued for two years, and in February, 1881, the firm changed to Blood & Vaughn, Mr. Blood selling to his son, John M. Blood. He has six children living, three sons and three daughters. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He has served twelve or thirteen

years on the Town Board, and in the spring of 1882 he was elected President of the Board. In the spring of 1852, before he was married, he boarded a flat-boat and went to New Orleans, taking six weeks for the round trip. When Mr. Blood's parents came from New York there were about twenty families that took a flat-boat at Orlean Point, at the head of the Alleghany River, and came down the river to Wheeling, W. Va.; there they boarded a steamboat and came to Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Lorenzo D. Boord was born Oct. 2, 1808, in Bourbon County, Ky. His parents came from Virginia, and moved from Kentucky to Indiana, and from there to Grayville, Ill. in 1844. He engaged in tanning business for six or eight years; had two tanneries and did quite an extensive business for those days. At the same time he had a harness shop. He sold one of the tan-yards and finally the entire business, and lived a quiet and retired life. He married Nancy Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson, an old settler in this county, who has been dead a number of years. They raised only one son, F. M. J. Boord, out of a family of five children. Mrs. Boord died Sept. 20, 1881.

John Boultinghouse was born on the same farm where he now resides, on section 31, Grayville Township, Sept. 7, 1839. His parents were Zachariah and Margaret (Green) Boultinghouse. His father was born in White County, in 1808, and was a son of Dennis Boultinghouse. He was one of the very first settlers of White County. Zachariah was the second son. He and wife had a family of eight children. John was the second son; he remained with his father until his death, Feb. 6, 1875. He has since resided on the old home with his mother. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war; then re-enlisted in same company and regiment, and went to Fort Gibson, and remained in the service until March 20, 1866, when he was discharged at Springfield, Ill. He was in all the battles of the regiment, and was promoted to Sergeant. At the expiration of service Mr. Boultinghouse returned to the old homestead in Grayville Township, wher he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 149 acres. In politics Mr. Boultinghouse is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President of the United States.

John Brechner, born Aug. 14, 1848, in Dearborn County, Ind., is a son of John and Margaret (Smith) Brechner, natives of Germany. They came to the United States with a family of two chil-

dren and located in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1843, settling on a farm. His father died there in 1852. His mother lived in Dearborn County until 1868, when she came to Grayville, White County, and died here in 1869, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, all still living with the exception of one daughter. John Brechner lived on his father's farm till he was fourteen years of age, after the death of his father. He then went to Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and began the tailor's trade, where he remained until 1870. He was married in Harrison, Feb. 22, 1870, to Lizzie Theobald, a native of New York City and a resident of Franklin County, Ind. They have four children, one son and three daughters, all at home. March 1, 1870, Mr. Brechner landed in Grayville, and opened a tailor's shop, which he ran about a year; then was with Bulkley & Benedict one year. In 1873 he, together with J. E. Whitson, bought the tailoring and clothing department of the establishment and ran it successfully for between two and three years. These gentlemen dissolved partnership and Mr. Brechner and his brother Henry ran a clothing and tailoring establishment together till 1879. They dissolved partnership and Mr. Brechner and David Thornham opened a dry-goods and grocery store, which house is now doing a good and profitable business. They have a fine stock of goods, and the tailoring department, run by Mr. Brechner, adds a very important feature to their business. Politically Mr. Brechner is a strong Republican, and served on the Board of Council of Grayville during the year 1879-'80.

Daniel Bulkley, born April 5, 1814, in Westchester County, N. Y., was a son of William and Maria (Osborne) Bulkley. He was married Sept. 19, 1837, to Caroline Benedict, and in 1839 they came to Illinois and settled in Edwards County, on a farm. In 1841 he came to White County, where he afterward made his home. He was an active business man, and not only managed a large farm but did an extensive business in commission and mercantile trade. In 1870 he came into the house which was under the firm name of Bulkley & Benedict. In 1872 it was changed to D. Bulkley & Son, and in 1877, to E. J. Bulkley & Co., which firm name still continues. He was also interested in a saw and grist mill, which he ran at different intervals. He died Jan. 30, 1882, leaving his large mercantile store to his son, E. J. Bulkley, who continues in the business so well established by his father.

Loron Burdick, M. D., born Oct. 8, 1828, in Norwich, Chango Co., N. Y., is a son of Wm. D. and Clarissa (Parks) Bur-

dick, both natives of New York State. They moved in 1840 to North East, Erie Co., Penn., and lived twenty years. His father's life was largely devoted to practice of law, until he retired from business. He died in 1880, at Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he had moved from North East and had lived a retired life. Loron Burdick attended Alleghany College, at Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., and from there to Cleveland, to the Western Reserve College of Medicine, and graduated from this institution in February, 1851. He then went into the marine hospital at Cleveland and remained two years in the United States' service. He came to Grayville, Feb. 14, 1857, commenced the practice of medicine, and has been in active practice ever since. He has been connected with the Republican party ever since its organization, and has acted with the party in political matters. He has been a member of the Town Council for three terms. He was married in 1860 to Sarah (Earl) Garrick, widow of P. E. Garrick, and a native of Vanderburgh County, Ind. In 1878 Dr. Burdick lost his wife, leaving him two children, Willie and Mary, both grown. He was married again Oct. 22, 1879, to Mary W. Meadlow, of Evansville, Ind. Dr. Burdick has been successful in his business, having a general practice, embracing surgery. He has a fine office fitted up, near his residence, and takes great pride in keeping everything in order. He has paid special attention to surgery, and has been called many miles to attend to difficult cases. He has acquired a reputation, not only in this part of the country, but that extends all over Southern Illinois.

Caleb Butler, born in the county of Kent, England, Feb. 22, 1806, came to America with his parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Butler. They settled in Edwards County, Ill., two and a half miles from Grayville, on land entered from the Government. He moved to Kentucky and remained a short time, but came back. In 1829 he married Lucy, daughter of Laban and Lucy Payne, who lived at Bonpas, about a mile from Grayville. Mrs. Butler was born in Kentucky, and came here with her parents. The Paynes were originally from Virginia. After Mr. and Mrs. Butler were first married they lived a short time on the homestead and then moved to Kentucky and remained a short time, then came back to this county. They lived in Albion a short time, and in 1839 came to Grayville. Mr. Butler now lives in Edwards County, about a mile from Grayville, where he has a small farm. Mrs. Butler died in July, 1882, in her seventy-sixth year. She left six children. Hers

is the only death that has occurred in the family. Mr. Butler was Justice of the Peace from 1848 to 1876. He at one time took the census of Edwards County. He has always been a prominent man in the community, and his judgment greatly valued in legal and political matters.

Thomas P. Butler, born in Elkton, Todd Co., Ky., Sept. 1, 1833, is a son of Caleb and Lucy Butler. He was educated in the common schools at and in the vicinity of Grayville. April 3, 1857, in Hancock County, Ky., he married Sarah Baldauf, a native of Pittsburg, Penn., of German descent. Her parents came from Germany and lived in Pittsburg awhile, and then came down the river and located in Kentucky. Mr. Butler first learned the saddle and harness making trade, and worked at it till 1872. He then took a course of medical lectures in Kentucky, and afterward practiced medicine in Mill Shoals, White Co., Ill., nearly two years, his family residing in Grayville. He then returned home and practiced a short time here, then abandoned his profession. For a number of years he has been practicing law in the smaller courts, and in April, 1881, was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the parents of eight children. Lucy, the eldest daughter, is the wife of George Smith, of Edwards County. The rest of the children are residing at home.

Abner Carey, born in Delaware County, O., Nov. 16, 1825, is a son of Stephen and Maria (Denton) Carey, natives of New York. Abner lived in Delaware County, Ohio, until he was nineteen years old, when he left for Martin County, Ind., and engaged in the manufacture of wheat fans; resided there about two years, and then went through Kentucky and the southern part of Illinois and settled in White County, at Grayville, in 1847, where he has since resided. He was in Georgia three years in the manufacture of wheat fans; went there partly for his health. Manufactured these fans in Grayville for the first year, and then went into a saw-mill; remained in this about three years, then in a flouring mill for twenty-two years, the firm being Carey, Stewart & Lanterman. Mr. Carey built the mill in 1855. In 1875 he bought the mill where he is now doing business. The mill burned in 1879; loss about \$5,000; no insurance. He re-built and enlarged the mill, putting in new machinery, etc., and is now doing a good business. Mr. Carey was married September, 1852, to Emma Stewart, of Albion, Edwards County. They have five children, all grown—Sarah M., Chas. S., James A., Edwin D., Alice. Politically he is

a Republican. Has served four terms on Town Council. Mr. Carey is a man that never dabbles in political matters, except always putting in a vote for a party.

William Carothers, born Jan. 7, 1839, in County Donegal, Ireland, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (McMonagle) Carothers. His mother died in 1847, and his father came to America with his second wife and children in 1850 and settled in Grayville. William Carothers with a brother and sister came in 1854. His father died the same year. He went to New Orleans to meet his children, thinking he would be of some assistance to them, and was taken sick and died there. William Carothers worked at manual labor as he could find it up to the time the war broke out. He enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Oct. 21, 1861, and joined the regiment at Hannibal, Mo. He was with the regiment in all its campaigns up to the time he was wounded. Was at the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Tenn. This is a memorable day to Mr. Carothers, being wounded in this battle, which caused the loss of his right arm. About a month after the battle he was stationed in the field hospital at Missionary Ridge, and from there to Nashville. He then went in the reserve corps and was about eleven months in this and served his time out. He was discharged Oct. 24, 1864. He then came back to Grayville where he has resided since. In 1873 he made a visit to the old country, remaining away about four months. He was married March 4, 1869, to Eliza Stone, a native of Edwards County, near Albion. They have four children—Mary, Willie, Eliza and Samuel, living at home. Politically he has been voting the Republican ticket generally, but in county matters votes for the man of his choice.

J. M. G. Carter, M. D., was born in Johnson County, Ill., April 15, 1843. His father, Wm. B. Carter, a native of Kentucky, was a minister in the Methodist church, of the Southern Illinois Conference, and at the time of his death, in 1851, was at Nashville, Ill. His mother, Mary A. W. (Deans) Carter, is a native of Illinois, and is now living at Council Grove, Kan. In his young days he lived principally in Johnson and Williamson counties. He received his education at the Illinois State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill., and at St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark., where, in 1873, he received the degree of B. A. He commenced the study of medicine under Prof. J. S. Jewell, Chicago, and remained with him three years. He then attended

Chicago Medical College two years, graduating in March, 1880, and was elected permanent Secretary of his class of forty members. He is to write a history of the class and their work every five years. He received a State teacher's diploma in 1872 which enables him to teach in any part of the State. During the first three years of his studies in Chicago he was teaching. He received the degree of M. A. from McKendree College in 1881. He commenced practicing in Chicago, but in the summer of 1880 came to Grayville, where he has built up a large practice. In the summer of 1882 he built a fine residence in the city and has his office adjoining. He is a member of the White County Medical Society. He was married in 1873 to Eunice R. Northrop, of Fairfield, Vt. They have two daughters and one son. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company K, Sixtieth Illinois. He was at the bombardment of Island Number Ten. The company to which he belonged was sent to Mound City, Ill., and he was detailed hospital nurse. He was taken sick shortly after and was sent home on a thirty days' furlough. He then returned to his regiment at camp Big Springs, Miss., and from there was ordered to Tuscumbia, Ala. After a seventy-five-mile march they went into camp July 26. Aug. 28 they left Tuscumbia and marched to Nashville, via Athens, a distance of 175 miles, in ten days. During the last 100 miles they were annoyed by rebel cavalry and guerrillas, but met with no serious loss. From Nashville they were ordered to join Sherman at Chattanooga, just before the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was with Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina to Fayetteville, N. C. Just as the regiment reached North Carolina at Rockingham he was captured and confined in Libby Prison twenty-two days, till the battle of Petersburg, when he was paroled and sent to St. Louis, and from there home. He was discharged May 22, and mustered out at Springfield.

Francis M. Charles was born Jan. 17, 1844, in White County, in what is now Phillips Township. His father was Daniel Charles, a native of Mecklenburg County, N. C. He was a descendant of Henry Charles, who emigrated to the United States and settled in North Carolina. In 1816 Henry Charles left North Carolina and moved to Illinois and settled in White County, in what is now Phillips Township, and died a few years afterward. He came in advance and looked at the country, and then went back to North Carolina and sent his family here.

He stayed there about a year and then followed his family to their home in a new country. He only lived a short time after he came back. He was married to his second wife when he came here. Daniel Charles was the eldest son of Henry Charles by his second wife. Daniel Charles was married in 1827 to Hixey Stanley, a daughter of Needham Stanley. The Stanleys were early settlers of White County, having made their appearance here about 1811. They are also from North Carolina, and settled on adjoining tracts of land. Daniel always lived in this neighborhood till his death; in June, 1870, was thrown from a spring wagon and received an injury, which resulted in his death. His wife was born in May, 1806, in Posey County, Ind., and died in 1863. It seems that when the Stanleys came from North Carolina they intended to have come directly through to White County, but having reached Posey County, Ind., stopped there, owing to the Indians, who were in possession of this country, being hostile, and afterward completed their journey to this county. It was while they were in Posey County, Ind., that Hixey Stanley was born. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Charles were the parents of three sons, two of whom are now living. Francis M. lived on the old homestead until he was eighteen years old. He entered the Government service Feb. 1, 1862, in Company H, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and numerous skirmishes through Missouri and Arkansas, and was discharged Feb. 23, 1863, after serving thirteen months, on account of a lung trouble. He attended the Bloomington University, at Bloomington, Ind., in 1863, and studied dentistry in Grayville with the late C. R. Smith in 1864. The same year he went East with his brother, Wm. Stanley Charles, who had command of the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and participated with the regiment in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, in the battle of Opequan, also at the battle of Fisher's Hill and at Cedar Creek. In this last engagement his brother, Brevet-Colonel Charles, was mortally wounded and was carried off the field by his brother Francis, who brought him home, where he died shortly after. In 1865 he resumed the study of dentistry again with his old preceptor. In 1880-'81 he took a partial course of lectures at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, and went back again in 1881-'82. He is registered under the State law and now practicing at Grayville. He was married Jan. 1, 1866, to Mary H. Gilbert, a native of White County, and daughter of Geo. Gilbert. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters, at home.

A. Angelo B. Clarke, born in Posey County, Ind., July 25, 1843, is a son of J. Edward and Angeline (Harrison) Clarke. His father was a native of Portland, Me., born Sept. 29, 1826, and died in Grayville, April 19, 1877. His mother is still living in Grayville. He came to White County with his parents in 1854, and has since resided here. In September, 1857, he commenced to learn the trade of a miller and millwright in the Empire Mills. He remained there eight years, and in August, 1865, accepted a position in the Eagle Mills. In March, 1871, he went into partnership in the mill with J. B. Orange, but it being too small for their business, in February, 1873, they leased the old mill known as the Eureka Mills, and refitted it, putting in new machinery. This was run successfully till it was burned down. In July, 1879, he drew out his interest and accepted a position in the Empire Mills, which he still retains. Politically he is a Republican, though in local matters he does not confine himself to party principles. He enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Seventh Illinois Cavalry. While at Camp Butler a band of musicians was formed, and he was transferred from the company to the band. He remained a member of it till the Government dispensed with regimental bands. After being in the service eleven months, he was discharged and returned to Grayville. He was married Jan. 23, 1864, to Anna Phelps, a native of Fairfield, Wayne Co., Ill., born April 1, 1843, and daughter of Hosea Phelps, an old settler of Wayne County. They have two children—Mettie, born Dec. 10, 1864, and Carrie, July 20, 1867. Mr. Clarke has been a member of the Presbyterian church seventeen years. His wife was a member before her marriage, and their daughters are brought up in that faith. Mr. Clarke commenced to work for himself when a small lad, at 75 cents a week. His early educational advantages were very limited, but having a great desire for an education, he applied himself to study in his spare moments, and has acquired a liberal education. He has a good library, embracing many costly volumes, which he adds to from time to time.

James F. Coles, born Jan. 29, 1828, in Emma Township, White County, is a son of William H. and Rachel (Garrison) Coles. His father was born in England, in 1804, and came to America in 1812; settled in Edwards County, and lived there all his life, with the exception of two years in Emma Township. He died in Edwards County, May 12, 1852. His mother, now living in Edwards County, was born in 1806. There were nine children in their family that

lived to be grown, eight of them now living. James F., the eldest child, lived on the homestead until he was twenty-six years old. He was married in 1855 to Jane Lucas, a native of White County, Phillipstown Precinct, daughter of David Lucas, deceased. He has been a farmer a good share of his life; kept a mercantile store at Elm Grove, Emma Township, for two years. In the spring of 1855 he built a livery stable in connection with his brother, Albert G. Coles. They ran the stable till 1860, when Mr. Coles had the stable alone for three years, and then took in Henry Butler. They continued in business four years, when Mr. Coles sold out to John Morey. He then with his sons continued in the same business, which they manage. He has seven children, three sons and four daughters, all residing in Grayville. On one occasion, when Mr. Coles was out hunting with Zekiel Russell, an old settler (now deceased) of Phillipstown, they killed sixteen deer in one day, and brought them home with them. This and similar exploits mark the early life of Mr. Coles, as in common with the early day of the county.

Robert H. Cooke, M. D., was born May 30, 1832, at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father, Hugh Cooke, was a native of Virginia, and died at Portsmouth in 1858, in his seventy-fifth year. His mother was Mercy (Stratton) Cooke, a native of Ohio, of French descent. Her parents were born in this country, of French descent. She died at the age of eighty-two years, in 1879, at Portsmouth, O. Robert Cooke was reared in Portsmouth, attended Marietta College principally: began the study of medicine in Portsmouth with Dr. H. G. Jones, now of Evansville, Ind.; was with him three years, and graduated at the Columbus Medical College, of Columbus, O., in March, 1858. His father died in August, the same year. He then moved to Evansville, and continued practice of medicine with Dr. Jones, who moved to that city a short time before; continued with Dr. Jones until 1861. He then received an appointment from the Government to act in the marine hospital at Evansville, and remained there till the fall of 1863. During the war the hospital was turned into a soldiers' hospital. In 1863 he went to New York, and graduated at the Bellevue Medical College of that city. In March, 1864, he received an appointment from President Lincoln to take charge of Camp Berry, at Washington City, and remained there till the close of the war. He then went to Carini, and was married June, 1866, to Susan E. Webb, daughter of John Webb, and moved to Grayville and went into the hardware business, which he has been

engaged in ever since. In 1881 he erected a fine business house, and transferred his stock, and increased it nearly one-half, and has one of the largest stocks of goods in the hardware line in White County. He is the proprietor of Cooke's Opera House, which is in the second story of his building, and is a model affair of this kind, and a large improvement to Grayville. The Doctor is a genial, active man; has always been used to hard work, being very ambitious, which is the cause of his success in life, and is one of the substantial citizens of Grayville. Dr. and Mrs. Cooke have three children, daughters. In 1875 the Doctor put up a fine brick residence in a most desirable part of the city, which cost \$6,000. The inside is beautifully and heavily finished, and is a residence that will compare favorably with any in the larger cities. It is arranged with hot and cold water through the house, and all heated by steam. It is the finest house in the county.

James S. Coulter was born in Grayville Township, Oct. 31, 1822. His parents were Robert and Patsey (Roach) Coulter. His father was a native of Delaware, and was a carpenter by trade. He came to White County in 1819, and was the first carpenter in Grayville. He was married here in Grayville Township in the spring of 1821, to Patsey Roach, a native of Tennessee. James S. was the eldest of their ten children. He first attended school in a little log school-house. He remained with his father, learning the carpenter's trade, until he was twenty-one, then went to St. Louis and worked at his trade two years; then returned to Grayville and married Margaret Covington, Jan. 2, 1846. She was born in Phillips Township, and was a daughter of Edmond and Elizabeth (Davis) Covington. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter had a family of three children, all dead. Mrs. Coulter died in April, 1851. Mr. Coulter then married Louisa Guthre, July 8, 1852. She was born in Posey County, Ind., and was a daughter of Peter Guthre. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter have had a family of eleven children, seven living—Thomas J., a carpenter in Grayville; E. E. F., an engineer at Little Rock, Ark.; Margaret C., Earnest, Hattie A., Edith and Mary. Mr. Coulter, after his marriage in 1846, settled in Grayville, where he has since resided. He owns a residence in the south part of Grayville, where he and family reside. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She has been a member of this church thirty-eight and he thirty years. Mr. Coulter helped build some of the first frame houses in the county, and since that time has built stores, churches and residences all over the county. In

politics he was first an old-line Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its strong supporters. Mr. Coulter's father was in the war of 1812; was one of the first to enlist, and remained in the service until the close of the war under old Hickory Jackson.

Francis M. Coulter, born Aug. 7, 1833, near Grayville, White County, is a son of Robert and Patsey (Roach) Coulter. His father was a native of Delaware and his mother of Tennessee. Robert died in 1846, and his wife, Patsey, in 1848. Mr. Coulter lived on a farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He held the rank of First Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1864, and acted as Quartermaster of the regiment up to his discharge. He left Shawneetown with the regiment to the front, in February, 1863, and was with the regiment in all its campaigns up to the close of the war. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, and was in the Red River expedition under General Banks; afterward was stationed at different posts till the close of war. After he came home he engaged at the carpenter's trade for a short time, when, in 1872, he entered the employ of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, which, in October, 1881, passed into the control of the Wabash. He is the station master, and has filled this position for ten years. He was married in October, 1866, to Julia, daughter of Dr. Archibald Spring. She was born in Albion, Edwards County, November, 1836. Mr. Coulter is a member of the Masonic society, Sheba Lodge, No. 200.

Frederick Dauner was born near the city of Strasburg, Germany, April 1, 1841. His parents were Phillip and Laura (Amer) Dauner. His father was a brick-maker by trade, and came to America in 1843. Frederick was his fourth son and but two years old when he came with his parents to America. He landed in New York, thence to Cincinnati, and soon after purchased a farm in Dearborn County, Ind., where the father died in 1858. Frederick remained on the farm with his mother until twenty-one. Jan. 16, 1863, he married Miss Margaret Walter, who was born near Strasburg, Germany, and was a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Dierwechter) Walter. After his marriage Mr. Dauner remained in Indiana until September, 1866, when they came to White County and purchased his present farm in Grayville Town-

ship, where he and family still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Dauner are members of the Evangelical church. They have had eight children—Frank, born Aug. 1, 1863; Margaret, born Jan. 3, 1866; George, born June 6, 1868; Mary, born Oct. 28, 1870; Frederick, Jr., born Feb. 3, 1873; Willie, born June 4, 1877, died June 10, 1877; Francis, born Nov. 15, 1878; John A., born Nov. 16, 1881. In politics he is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of 296 acres, 220 under cultivation.

William N. Davis was born in Grayville Township, March 2, 1840. His parents were Noah and Malinda (Covington) Davis. His father was born in Virginia in 1803, and was but four or five years of age when he came with his parents to White County. His father, Richard Davis, and his two sons, James and Hezekiah, and Mr. Meridith and Mr. Dunlap were shelling corn in a cabin about sixteen miles from the fort at Carmi, one night, when they were surrounded by Indians, who fired a volley into the cabin and instantly killed Hezekiah, a ball passing near his heart, and shot his father through the thigh. James kicked out the fire, which was of cobs and therefore very bright, and Mr. Dunlap climbed up in the cabin, pushed off part of the roof, and succeeded in getting out, and away from the Indians, and ran to the fort and returned with some rangers. They found James and his father still inside the cabin and the Indians gone. Mr. Dunlap said, as he leaped from the cabin an Indian said, "Shoot the white devil," in plain English, which caused him to think there was a white man among the Indians. The old gentleman, Richard Davis, lived far into his eighty-ninth year. Noah was his youngest son. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Davis had a family of five sons and three daughters, one son and one daughter living—William and Mrs. Sarah E. Davis. William was the second son, and when eight or nine years of age settled on the farm where he now lives. He married Alice Kershaw, June 24, 1871. She was born in Grayville. She was a daughter of Peter and Susannah (Browning) Kershaw, a native of Lancashire, England, and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had three children, one daughter living—Eunice, born Nov. 28, 1875. Mr. Davis owns 839 acres in Grayville Township. He is a descendant of one of the very first settlers of White County. In politics he is a Democrat.

Marvin O. Dean was born May 9, 1820, in Otsego County, N. Y. His father was Calvin Dean, a native of New Jersey. His mother, Lucinda (Buckner) Dean, a native of France, came to New

York with her parents, and was married there. His mother died in New York in 1830, and his father went from New York to Ohio, and thirty-seven years after the death of his wife went to Michigan, where he died. Marvin Dean left New York in 1844, and went to Millersburg, Holmes Co., O.; remained there one year; from there to Mercer County, and remained eighteen years, engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he learned in New York when he was twenty years old. In 1863 he left Mercer County, O., and came to Illinois, and settled in Richland County, at Noble; followed his trade there part of the time, and sold out his shop and went into the hotel business, Nov. 5, 1870, which he ran two years and six months, and then sold out and opened a grocery store, and continued in this business about one year. In 1875 he moved to Bridgeport, Lawrence County, and went into a hotel, only remaining there six months. Having a better site in view at Flora, Ill., he went there the same year and fitted up a hotel, and ran it two years. He then, in 1878, went to Carmi, White County, and followed his trade for one year, and in 1879 came to Grayville, where he is now residing. He has been running a restaurant here; was a year and six months in the business, when, thinking the location unfavorable for his business, he moved near to the depot, where he has a fine restaurant, and is doing a good and profitable business. Mr. Dean was married in Mercer County, O., Sept. 4, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth Massey, a native of Kentucky, near Independence, in Kenton County, and a daughter of Willis and Catherine Massey. Her father died in Kentucky when she was small, and her mother died in Mercer County, O., where she was living at the time. Mrs. Dean was born in Kenton County, Ky., Oct. 5, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Dean not having any children of their own, took his sister's daughter when she was four years old, and reared her to womanhood. She is now wife of the Rev. Loyd Pitner, pastor of the Trinity Church, at Evansville, Ind. They also took an adopted child, and reared her till she was married.

Jonathan R. Eastwood, born Jan. 10, 1818, in Kingston, upon Hull, England, is a son of Paul and Martha (Robinson) Eastwood. Jonathan Eastwood was married in England, in 1840, to Mary Ann Sharp. In 1843 he came to the United States with his wife and his parents, and one little son; landed in New York. The whole family settled in Albion, Edwards Co., Ill. His father died twelve months afterward, and his mother lived in Albion till her death, several years after. When Mr. Eastwood first settled in

Albion he began teaching in the public school and retained this position seven years. He also was engaged in farming, having purchased a farm three miles from Albion. He received a liberal education in England; attended boarding school until he was eighteen years old. He came to Grayville, from Albion, in 1857. Since his residence in this country he has been engaged in many different kinds of business. He has farmed it for twenty-one years, giving it his supervision but having others to perform the labor thereon. He has dealt largely in real estate, buying and selling property, and at times owning, individually and in co-partnership, a great many village lots and farms. He has been Police Magistrate of Grayville for one term, and Notary Public for eight years, and Collector of the town for a number of years. He is a member of the Episcopal church; has acted as Vestryman and Secretary of the church of Albion for seven or eight years. He has settled up a great many different estates, and is now acting as guardian for two families. Has served on the Board of Common Council for Grayville. In the summer of 1877 he erected a fine business block in the principal part of the city, and put into it a large stock of general merchandise, which is now occupied by his son-in-law, Geo. C. Ronalds. He has three children living and buried eight, making eleven in all. Besides being guardian for two families, he is administrator and executor of two or three different estates, and any public enterprise of the people has always got a support in him.

Francis Fearn was born in Brussington, Derbyshire, England, Sept. 7, 1829. His parents were Moses and Mary Fearn. Francis was their only child. His mother died when he was a child. His father then married Sarah Langdon. Francis with his father and mother came to America, and landed in New York City, March 28, 1843. They remained in Otsego County, N. Y., until October, 1843, when they came to White County, locating on the farm in Gray Township where he died, and where Francis now lives. Francis married Miss Anna Hallam, Feb. 6, 1861. She was born in White County, Gray Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fearn have a family of nine children—Mary A., born Nov. 1, 1861; James F., born Jan. 24, 1864; Margaret, born Oct. 24, 1867; Charles H., Sept. 9, 1868; Joseph, Aug. 28, 1870; Kate, Feb. 7, 1872; Clarence W., Feb. 24, 1874; Roy, July 2, 1876; Bessie, Nov. 1, 1879. Mr. Fearn owns a fine farm of 160 acres. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas Fearn was born in Derbyshire, England, Aug. 15, 1835. His father, Moses Fearn, was a stone-mason and farmer. He married Sarah Langdon, and in May, 1844, they came to America; landed in New York, and spent one summer in Otsego County, N. Y., and the fall of 1844 came to White County, locating in Gray Township, where his father died. His mother is still living. They had a family of twelve children. Thomas was but nine years old when his parents came to White County. He remained on the old homestead until twenty-one, when he followed farming and working at his trade of carpentering. He married Miss Martha Coad, Feb. 20, 1867. She was born in Edwards County, Ill., and was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Rotrammel) Coad. After his marriage Mr. Fearn settled on the farm, where he now resides. He and wife have had nine children—Aaron, born Dec. 13, 1869; Frederic, born April 30, 1871; John K., born Sept. 24, 1872; Isadore, born Jan. 21, 1875; Prince A., born Jan. 9, 1876; Mary A., born April 1, 1879; Minnie M., born March 11, 1881. Mr. Fearn owns a fine farm of 215 acres, ninety-five acres of timber, and the balance under cultivation. Politically he is a Republican.

William H. Gilbert, born Dec. 16, 1827, in Philadelphia, Penn., is a son of George and Harriet Gilbert. His parents came from Philadelphia to White County in 1845 and settled in Carmi. They lived there seven years when they moved to Grayville. His father died in 1873 at the age of seventy-six years. He was a brick-maker by trade and worked at his trade up to the time of his death. His mother is still living at Grayville. William Gilbert lived with his parents till he was seventeen years old when he came to Grayville, and has been living here ever since. He learned the carpenter's trade at Grayville and has always been engaged in it. He has been in the furniture business for eight years in connection with carpentering, having a factory, which afterward passed into the hands of Martin & Brissenden and was converted into a lumber factory. Politically he is a Democrat; was elected Justice of the Peace for White County and served four years. He is now serving in the third term as a member of the Board of Supervisors from Gray Township, being first elected to the board in the spring of 1879. He was married May 15, 1851, to Elvira Coulter, daughter of Robert Coulter. They have nine children living, six sons and three daughters, most all grown. Mr. Gilbert's residence is just outside the south corporation of Grayville.

Robert Glover, born Dec. 25, 1829, in Delaware County, Penn., is a son of George and Mary (Robeds) Glover. Robert left Pennsylvania when he was six years old, in 1836, with his father. His mother died in Pennsylvania, in 1835. His father located in Edwards County, Ill., on a farm. His father and mother came from England in 1824. He was a broadcloth weaver in England, by trade, weaving by hand, before any looms were invented, and while he lived in Pennsylvania, he was employed in a flannel manufactory. The latter part of the time he was there he was foreman in the spinning department. He remained on a farm in Edwards County till five or six years before he died, in 1850. Robert lived on the farm till he was fourteen, when he went to Albion and learned the cooper's trade with his brother-in-law, William Standing, and remained there till he was twenty years of age. He then came to Grayville, in 1849, and worked at wagon-making a year. He then went to Louisiana, and in a year came home and worked at wagon-making for six years. In 1856 he started a stave and barrel manufactory in which he has been engaged ever since. In August, 1882, he started a brickyard, with the prospects of making an extensive business out of it. He was married Dec. 25, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth Berry, a native of White County. They have five children, two sons and three daughters, all grown to man and womanhood. Politically he is a Republican; his father was a Whig. He has served two terms on the Town Board.

Hiram L. Goodrich, born Dec. 27, 1842, in Wayne County, Ill., is a son of Orville and Jane M. (Hamilton) Goodrich. He lived on a farm till 1847, when his father moved from the farm to the town of Grayville and lived here till the spring of 1858, when he moved back to the farm and lived three years, and in the spring of 1861 moved to Jasper County, this State, on a farm. Hiram remained at home until Dec. 24, 1861. He then enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, Company F. He was mustered into service on Feb. 17, 1862. He participated in all the battles and wanderings of the regiment, an account of which will be found in a previous chapter. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. After the war Mr. Goodrich located in Raleigh, Saline County, in the harness business. In January, 1866, he went to Jasper County on a farm. May 1, 1866, he was married at Albion, Ill., to Rachel C. Robertson, a native of New Harmony, Ind. They have two children living, Mary May and Hattie Mabel, and one child dead. In 1867 he moved to Olney, Ill., and remained

there till Sept. 20, 1869, when he came to Grayville, where he has resided since, being most of the time engaged in the furniture business. Politically he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Masonic order.

Samuel Hallam was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1813. His parents were John and Catherine (Locker) Hallam. They had a family of five sons and six daughters. Samuel was the fourth son. He was but a boy of some twelve or fourteen when he came with his older brother, William, to America. They landed in Philadelphia, and came direct to White County over the Alleghany Mountains in a wagon to Pittsburg; then came down the river to Shawneetown, Ill., and in an ox wagon to White County. They settled on section 24, town 3, range 10, east of the principal meridian, Gray Township. Samuel remained with his brother until his marriage to Sarah Wilkinson, December, 1843. She was born in England, and came to America when a child. She was a daughter of Thomas and Ann Wilkinson, natives of England. After Mr. and Mrs. Hallam were married he settled on a farm on section 23, Gray Township, for one year, then settled on his present farm on sections 26 and 27, where he owns 250 acres. He also owns 200 acres on section 28. Mrs. Hallam was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died April 5, 1858. They had a family of nine children, seven living—Sarah M., born Sept. 24, 1843, married Julius Bohn. They reside in Centralia, Ill., and have six children. Catherine A., born March 29, 1846, married James T. Graham. They reside in Gray Township, and have two children. Mary E., born March 30, 1847, married Franklin Melrose. They reside in Grayville, and have eight children. Alice, born Dec. 26, 1850, married Jefferson D. Ballard. They reside in West Salem, Edwards Co., Ill., and have two children. William W., born Sept. 4, 1852. Henry, born Feb. 3, 1855. John, born May 5, 1857. The last three boys reside on the old homestead with their father. In politics he was first a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party and since that time has been one of the strong supporters of this party. Mr. Hallam married Mrs. Mary A. Bradshaw, July 16, 1863. She was born in Edwards County, Ill., and was a daughter of Colonel William Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Hallam had three children, one living—Emily O., born April 26, 1864; she resides on the old homestead with her father. Mrs. Hallam died in August, 1869. Mr. Hallam married Mrs. Mary E. Copeland March 10, 1871. She was born in North Carolina, and was

the daughter of John and Nellie (Curman) Hagan. Mrs. Hallam had one son by her first marriage—James W. Copeland, born Dec. 13, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Hallam are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Geo. W. Haynie, M. D., born July 23, 1829, in Montgomery County, Tenn., is a son of W. D. and Elizabeth B. (Frost) Haynie, father a native of Virginia, and mother of North Carolina. They moved from Tennessee to Kentucky and lived there three years, at Madisonville; came to Illinois in 1831; settled in Salem, Marion County. They lived there till the death of his father in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother is now living at Salem. George was principally brought up in Salem, Marion County, and lived there till he was married, in 1852, to Martha P. Powers, a native of Vermont. He then, in 1855, moved to Olney, Richland County, dealing in drugs and practicing medicine. He began the study of medicine when he was ten years old with two of his brothers, practicing physicians of Salem, Abner F. Haynie and Wm. M. Haynie, and graduated from the Louisville Medical University in 1854. In 1854 he began his regular practice of medicine in Noble, Richland County. In 1855 he went to Olney, where he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. He was a citizen of that place twenty years. When the war broke out he was a contract surgeon by authority from the General Government, of the hospital at Savannah, Tenn., where he had charge of the post for six months. Afterward he was appointed Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Regiment, and continued with the regiment for two years. When his brother, Isham N. Haynie, in 1863, was appointed Brigadier General, he took Mr. Haynie on his staff, where he remained until he resigned his commission, in the spring before the fall of Vicksburg. He then was transferred to General John A. Logan's staff, and remained with Logan until he was relieved of his command and transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, when Mr. Haynie resigned and came home. He was then appointed an examining surgeon of the Eleventh Congressional District, and held this position until the close of the war. He then went into mercantile business at Olney in 1865, and remained in it till 1870. He was in real-estate business until 1875, when he came to Grayville, White County, and went into a drug store and practiced medicine. His father was an old line Whig up to 1844, when he voted the Democratic ticket afterward to his death. Mr. Haynie has taken the example made by his father, and has always

been an unwavering member of the Democratic party. After the close of the war he was appointed Revenue Assessor by President Johnson for the Eleventh Congressional District, but the appointment was not confirmed by the Republican Senate. He has served one year in the Town Board of Grayville. At the county Democratic convention, held in Carmi, July, 1882, he was nominated for County Coroner, and was elected November, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Haynie have two children—Harry A. and Amy R. Haynie, both grown and residing at home. Mr. Haynie's brother, Isham N. Haynie, was appointed Adjutant General of Illinois in 1864, after he returned from the army, and held this office till his death in 1868. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1862, and was Judge of the Common Pleas Court at Cairo, Ill. Mrs. Haynie is cousin of Asel Powers, the distinguished artist.

John J. Helm, born Dec. 3, 1817, in Loudon County, Va., is a son of Strother M. Helm and Mary M. (Bass) Helm. His father was a native of Virginia, and his father before him, Colonel Meredith Helm, father of Strother M. Helm, served in the Revolutionary war. Mary M. Bass is a daughter of Ambrose Bass, a Frenchman, who came from France and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., engaged in shipping flour to all parts of the country. He carried on a large business, owning several mills, from which he produced his flour. His heaviest trade was extended to the Mediterranean and the West Indies. John J. Helm lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then for fifteen years followed the sea. He has been before the mast,—was second mate, first mate, and master of a vessel. He has traveled around the world twice, passed around Cape Horn five or six different times, and around Cape Good Hope four or five different times. He has been to all the islands of any note in the South Pacific Ocean, and nearly all the principal ports of the world; sailed along the coast of Chili and Peru, touching at all the ports; been as far south as San Francisco, Cal.; was there in 1849, when the gold fever was raging. He happened to be there at the time, and had great difficulty in getting a sufficient crew, owing to the excitement, to handle the vessel on a cruise to the Sandwich Islands. He can say what very few men can say, that he has had dealings with all civilized nations of the globe, and a great many of the barbarian races, from the Hottentots of Cape of Good Hope to the cannibals of Patagonia. Of all the tribes he has had dealings with, the Malays of Malacca were the most treacherous and deceitful of all.

A great many incidents that occurred in Mr. Helm's life, while following the sea, are of great interest, and they are as numerous as they are interesting. In 1852 he gave up this exciting and great varied life upon the solicitations of relatives. He came to Grayville, White County, the fore part of 1853, and went into general merchandise and produce, making shipments of produce to New Orleans. He continued in general merchandise for seven years, and in 1860 he went to McMinn County, Tenn., and engaged in farming till 1864. He then left the farm and went in the merchandise business with his brother, Meredith A. Helm, and they continued together till 1871, living in Tennessee, while the war was raging in its fury, for four years, and, being surrounded by the armies of both sides, his sympathy was always with the Union. Many times he has entertained soldiers from both armies, first one and then the other, and was not molested in any way. He lost about \$12,000 in slaves and stock, and, including the depreciation of value in property, he sustained a loss of between \$12,000 and \$15,000. In 1871 he came back to Grayville, and has since been engaged in farming. Politically he was an old-line Whig in early days, and since the fall of this party he has acted with the Democrats. He was married in 1854 to Mary W. Gray, daughter of James Gray, the founder of Grayville. His wife died in 1874, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was married to his second wife, Anna V. Wintermute, a native of Ohio. They have two sons. One son, James Meredith Helm, is a graduate of 1875 at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and is now master in the Government service, at present on a surveying expedition along the coast of Mexico. A daughter, Mary W., now attending St. Mary's Institute, in Indiana, is an artist of rare talent. She is only eighteen years of age, and has produced some very fine specimens, both in oil, water and crayon work. Mr. Helm takes great interest in educational matters, and is giving his children advantages that were not afforded him in his younger days.

Ansel A. Hollister, born Nov. 28, 1831, in Windsor, O., is a son of Alval and Lovina (Loomis) Hollister. His father, a native of Connecticut, moved from that State to Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., O. His mother, a native of New York State, is now living at Wayland, Mich. His father died at Northfield, O., near Cleveland, in 1854. Ansel Hollister was principally brought up at Bedford, O., till he was twenty-one years old. He learned his trade, shoe-making, with his father. He then went to Twinsburg in Summit

County, and lived till he was married. He was married Dec. 21, 1854, to Patient West, a native of Twinsburg, and came to Grayville, White Co., Ill., April 14, 1857, where he has made it his home most of the time since. His wife died Oct. 9, 1860, leaving one son—Frank C. He was married again in October, 1862, to Anna Hallam, daughter of William Hallam, of White County. In February, 1864, he went to Centralia, Ill., and remained there four years, when, in 1868, he returned to Grayville, and has since resided here. Politically he is a Republican, and is what is termed a liberal politician. He is a member of the Masonic order and has been for over twenty-five years. Mr. Hollister is one of the good, substantial citizens of the county, and can be relied on as such. In 1876 he made a trip with his wife to the Centennial at Philadelphia, and visited some of the Eastern cities—a trip of pleasure and interest that will long be remembered by them both.

Lafayette Hunter.—On the 31st day of October, 1853, in Williamson County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born. His father sent him to the district school during as much of the winter season as he could do without his assistance on the farm. His early desire for learning was such that he learned to read at an early age by studying alone during odd spells, whenever he had a brief respite from farm labor. His habits of study, early formed, grew with his age. The advantages offered for an education in the district school were very poor, yet Lafayette, supplementing them by home study, was qualified for teaching before he had attained sufficient age. In the fall of 1872 he began a six months term of school in Hamilton County, which he taught with such success that the Board of Directors raised his wages \$12 on the month in order to secure his services at another time. He has alternately taught and attended school most of his time since 1872, (having taught every winter of the ten but one), till now he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best teachers in White County, to which he removed in 1873. He is unmarried, and has never attached himself to any church, but has always lived a life of morality and uprightness, which has always secured for him friends wherever he is known. As a teacher he has always commanded the best wages; as a citizen he has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

John M. Johnson was born in the city of Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1834. His parents were Simon and Charlotte (Vernon) Johnson, natives of Billinghamurst, Sussex, England. They were mem-

bers of the Congregational church. They came to New York in 1832 or 1833. They had a family of three sons, John M. being the second. He was but two years old when he removed with his parents to Edwards County, where he remained with his parents until his marriage to Sarah Bunting, Jan. 18, 1855. She was born in Edwards County, and was a daughter of Charles Bunting. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had one daughter, Mary S., born Sept. 19, 1855, married Moses G. Foster. Mrs. Johnson died Feb. 19, 1856. Mr. Johnson then married Parthania Garner, March 8, 1857. She was born in Wayne County, Ill., and was a daughter of Walter and Mary (Bradley) Garner. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had seven children—Elijah W., born Jan. 9, 1858; Miriam C., born Oct. 5, 1862, died Oct. 2, 1865; Ida S., born March 2, 1867; Jasper L., born Jan. 3, 1869; John P., born Feb. 1, 1871; Effie M., born May 8, 1873; Rosa N., born Oct. 8, 1875. After his first marriage, in 1855, Mr. Johnson, settled on his present farm in Gray Township, where he owns 212 acres of fine land on section 19, and forty acres on section 24. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Grayville. Mr. Johnson is a Justice of the Peace in his township, and has held various other local offices of trust. Politically he is a Republican.

John B. Jolly, born Aug. 16, 1824, in Albion, Edwards Co., Ill., is a son of Stephen and Margaret (Dunn) Jolly. They came from England about 1820, and settled in Evansville for a while, and finally moved to Albion, Edwards County. His father died in Albion about 1825. His mother lived in Albion till she was married to Dr. Archibald Spring, a prominent man of the county, and a practicing physician. They settled in Grayville in 1850, where they made it their home. His mother died in December, 1856. John B. Jolly was reared at home in Albion, attended the schools that were kept up by subscription on and off for eleven years. April 15, 1847, he settled in Grayville. When he first came here he went into dry goods, in the firm of Mayo & Jolly. This partnership continued up to the death of Mr. Mayo, Jan. 19, 1878. The partnership continued during this time although Mr. Jolly did not give the business his personal attention all the time. Jan. 6, 1853, Mr. Jolly entered into a partnership with Abner Carey and Geo. M. Weed in a saw-mill, under the firm name of Carey, Weed & Jolly, which continued between two and three years. In March, 1858, he went to Georgia, and remained there with Mr. Carey in the manufacture and sale of wheat fans, till June, 1860. The feel-

ing in the South being of a hostile nature toward the North and Northern people, they thought, taking everything into consideration, that it would be best for them to visit friends in the North. He has considerable valuable land in this vicinity, amounting to 700 acres individually. Politically he was born of Whig parents, and grew up in this political view, and since the Republican party was organized, he has been a strong advocate of its principles. He is a consistent member of Washingtonian Temperance Society, the interests of which society and its object he has always been an ardent worker and supporter of. He is a man that thinks a great deal of his relatives, always looking to their interests as well as his own. The memory of his stepfather, Mr. Spring, is always cherished as one most dear to him among others of his kin. He has lived to be a man advanced in years, and has never known the taste of spirituous liquor. He was married Nov. 29, 1849, to Elizabeth A. Ferriman, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ferriman, of Albion, Ill., who bore him one son—John F., born Dec. 2, 1850. Mrs. Jolly died in Grayville in October, 1851. He married for his second wife, Angene C. Barlow, Sept. 2, 1856. She was the daughter of J. T. Barlow, of Bristol, Vt. Mr. Jolly's son, John F., is in the hardware business in Olney, Ill., in the firm of Prunty & Jolly. Angene C., wife of Mr. Jolly, died Dec. 15, 1859. Mr. Jolly's principal business is farming and dealing in real estate. In June Mr. Jolly was elected President of the town of Grayville on the Temperance ticket. Although not a member of any Christian church, he is a liberal supporter of the Methodist church, and takes great interest in the welfare and prosperity of its interests. He is a man of great moral sensibility. He owes a great deal of his success in life to his step-father, and Mr. W. L. Mayo. These gentlemen took an interest in him in his younger days and started him in life, and retained a deep interest in him, of both a personal and business nature.

Byron W. Kenner, born Oct. 2, 1820, in what is now Patoka, Ind., near Princeton, was a son of Rodham and Mary (Routt) Kenner, a native of Virginia who moved to Indiana in 1815. From there, in 1825, they moved to Wabash County, Ill., and in 1835 to Edwards County. His mother died in 1835 and his father in 1850. Byron was thus principally reared in Wabash and Edwards counties. When he was eighteen he started for himself. He taught school four years and then went to Texas; remained there and in Mexico a number of years; was through the Mexican war. In

1849 he returned home and taught school again two years, and then went to merchandising, opening in Grayville, where he has since resided. The firm name at first was A. R. & B. W. Kenner, and continued four years when it was changed to B. W. Kenner & Co. This partnership lasted seventeen years, and was then changed to J. & B. W. Kenner. In 1881 it was changed to the present name B. W. Kenner. Politically he was a Whig till 1856; since then he has been a Democrat. He has served several terms as a member of the Town Board and has been its President three years. He was married to Mrs. Isabel (Thompson) Brown, a native of Edgar County, Ill. They had two children—Byron, died in 1856, in infancy; John W., born Sept. 16, 1858, died in July, 1882.

Boone Kershaw was born in Gray Township, July 21, 1839. His parents were Peter and Susannah (Browning) Kershaw. His father was born in Lancashire, England, in 1793, and came with his parents to America in 1818, and settled in Edwards County. In 1819 came to White County and settled in Gray Township. He was Justice of the Peace twenty years, studied and practiced law; also taught school a number of years. Received his first patent for land in White County, May 6, 1833, signed by Andrew Jackson. He died Aug. 28, 1858, aged sixty-five years. His wife died in February, 1866. Boone was the eldest of their four children. He remained on the farm with his father until of age. Feb. 10, 1861, he married Margaret J. Dunlap, a native of Gray Township, White County, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Green) Dunlap. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, where he was born. Mr. Kershaw owns sixty-five acres, most all under cultivation. He has held various local offices of trust; viz., Road Supervisor and School Director; was Justice of the Peace four years, commissioned by John M. Palmer. In 1874 was elected Representative to the Illinois Legislature on the Independent ticket. In 1877, during the Thirtieth General Assembly, was elected First Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and held this office during the whole session. Mr. Kershaw is strictly a self-made man. He received the principal part of his education at his own home fireside, from his parents, his father being a teacher. He has always favored and worked for temperance though not in favor of prohibition. Mr. Kershaw's father first married a Miss Merredith and they had six children, two daughters living—Nancy A., wife of Henry Rowlinson, residing in Phillips Township, and Peggy A., wife of Edward Norris, residing in Posey County, Ind.

Joseph Kershaw, born in Gray Township, April 13, 1848, is a son of Peter and Susannah (Browning) Kershaw. He is now residing on the old homestead farm where he was born. He married Mrs. Mary A. (Wright) Clemens, who was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw have one son—Marion, born in April, 1882. Mr. Kershaw owns a farm of sixty-five acres on section 31, Grayville Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

Francis M. Lanterman, born April 24, 1827, near Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ill., is a son of James and Jane (Drennen) Lanterman, natives of Fleming County, Ky. They were married in 1819 and removed to Illinois with a family of three children, and settled on a farm of 240 acres, where he remained till 1858, when they moved to Bridgeport, where Mr. Lanterman died in May, 1861. Mrs. Lanterman died on the farm in 1852. Francis M. remained at home till nearly twenty-one. Dec. 6, 1847, he left for Grayville, and has since made this his home. He engaged as clerk in a store for three and a half years. On account of failing health he returned to Lawrence County and sold lighting rods for the purpose of being in the open air. In the fall of 1851 he and his brother-in-law went to Kentucky with a drove of mules. He then returned to Lawrence County and remained till February, 1852, when he returned to Grayville and clerked about a year. He then went into partnership with Benedict & Williams, in the chain-pump business, traveling mostly through Southern Kentucky. This continued till November, 1853, when he re-engaged in Mr. Gray's store. Dec. 6, 1853, he married Mary Jane McCall, of Vincennes, Ind. They have three children, all grown to maturity. In 1855 he went in partnership with Cary and Stewart in the Empire Flouring Mills. The firm of Cary, Stewart & Lanterman existed till it was of age when, in 1876, the firm was changed to Lanterman & Stewart and still exists. Politically he was a Whig as long as that party existed, and has since been a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for General Taylor. He was Clerk of the board of Grayville from 1858-'60, and Councilman two or three terms soon after. In 1872 he was President of the board.

Green B. Lindsay (deceased), born Nov. 24, 1816, in Henry County, Ky., was a son of Orlando D. and Susannah (Hardin) Lindsay, both natives of Kentucky. The Lindsay family came from Kentucky to White County, Ill., in the spring of 1817. They first settled in Bonpas, and lived a short time in Grayville, and then

bought a farm in Edwards County, just on the line, where they lived till their death. Orlando D. Lindsay died June 16, 1861, and Susannah died Feb. 25, 1863. Green B. Lindsay lived with his parents till he was seventeen years old, when he started out for himself. He followed the carpenter's trade, and continued in this business during his lifetime. He was extensively engaged in contracting, and a large portion of Grayville and the surrounding country will show the result of his labors. He was married May 31, 1844, to Lydia Ann Coulter, daughter of Jesse Coulter, born in Delaware, March 12, 1826. She came to White County with her parents when she was small. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Lindsay moved on a farm at the west edge of Grayville, where he lived afterward. Owing to the demand on him for carpenter work, he put up a shop on the place and put most of his attention to his trade, leaving the farm in charge of other hands. He worked up to six months of the time of his death, June 23, 1873. There were five children in the family, all living—Mary Frances, born Feb. 28, 1845, wife of D. D. Annable, residing in Grayville; Jesse C., born April 3, 1847, residing at Carmi; Albert, born Aug. 1, 1850, residing in Mound City, Ill.; John S., born Dec. 16, 1852, residing in Grayville; David, born Aug. 1, 1855, residing in Grayville. Politically Mr. Lindsay was a Democrat; in early life was taught these views and followed them all during his lifetime.

John S. Lindsay, born Dec. 16, 1852, in Grayville, White County, is a son of Green B. and Lydia A. (Coulter) Lindsay. He was brought up in Grayville; attended school here. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and he early learned the trade with his father. In 1869 he began work in the harness and saddler's business, learning the trade and working at it with Thos. P. Butler for two years, and then went back to the carpenter's trade with his father, and continued in this business up to 1878. In 1878 he bought the harness shop formerly run by Geo. Dauner, and has been engaged in this ever since. He has a fine line of goods, and as a workman Mr. Lindsay can't be beat. He was married April 13, 1881, to Maggie B. Record, a native of Indiana, who came here with her parents when she was small. They have one son—Alvin Francis Lindsey.

Geo. W. Martin, born April 4, 1830, in Grayville, White Co., Ill., was a son of William and Catherine (Dunlap) Martin. His father, a native of North Carolina, came to White County with his parents when he was quite small. His mother was a native of

Eastern Tennessee, and came here with her parents when she was small. They were married in Edwards County in 1826. He followed farming principally; carried on a mercantile business in Grayville for a few years. During the fall and winter, when the water was navigable, he would load a boat with the products of the farm and start with the view of landing at New Orleans, but sometimes found sale for his cargo before reaching this port. He died in 1847, at the age of forty-five years. His mother died in 1842, when she was about thirty-eight years of age. There were four in the family that lived to be grown out of six children. Geo. W. Martin was reared on his father's farm. When he was seventeen years old his father died, leaving him homeless, and he was placed in charge of a guardian till he was twenty-one years old. He then came to Grayville, and engaged with Benedict & Williams in commission business and chain-pump manufactory, remained with them four years. He then made an engagement with Geo. M. Weed in a saw-mill, and continued with him up to his death, Sept. 16, 1862. Mr. Martin then closed up the business and did the collecting and settling up of the business. He continued in the business, which was owned by Mr. Weed's widow and her brother John Brissenden, for two years longer. At the expiration of this time it was agreed to sell the mill, and it was purchased by Mr. Martin and Mr. Brissenden. These gentlemen ran the business for ten years, and did a very successful business, having a large trade from the surrounding country. Oct. 21, 1876, the mill was destroyed by fire, and everything lost, including one half million feet of lumber. The mill had all new machinery and all modern improvements. Loss valued at \$20,000, no insurance. The following November they purchased, together with Sam. J. Orange, a saw and planing mill of Wm. Gravett, and the firm name was Martin, Brissenden & Co., which co-partnership now exists. Mr. Martin was married Nov. 15, 1860, to Mercena P. Clayton, a native of Ohio. They have a family of six children living, and have lost two sons; living are—Charles C., Mariam W., George W., Eliza D., Hannah and Kate, all living at home. Mr. Martin is a fine business man, excels in many points, and, on account of his strict adherence to business principles, his life in this respect has been successful.

Thomas Mathews, born May 13, 1814, in County Longford, Ireland, is a son of David and Bridget Mathews. In the spring of 1835 he came to this country; landed in New York, and settled in New York City for nearly two years; followed the trade of a tailor, which



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Joseph Milliron M.D.

he partly learned in Ireland. In 1836 he went to Buffalo and followed his trade there for a short time, and in 1837 went to Canada, but remained there only a few months. He then went to Cincinnati and lived nearly a year, when he went to Indianapolis and remained six months. In 1840 he settled in Phillipstown, White Co., Ill., and staid there till 1844, when he came to Grayville, where he has since resided. He followed the tailor's trade when he first came here, and also early engaged in the grocery business, buying and packing pork. He has property in Grayville, also three farms, one in Wabash County, the others in Wayne and Clay counties, this State. He was married in 1848 to Eliza Jacobs, a native of White County. They have a family of six children, all grown, three sons and three daughters. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836.

Martin H. McCreery, born Jan. 4, 1804, in Fayette County, Ky., was a son of Andrew and Susana (Todd) McCreery, natives of Kentucky. In 1811 his parents came to Illinois and located in Hawthorn, White County, in the southeast corner of "Big Prairie." His father died there in the spring of 1812, and his mother in Edwards County, Dec. 8, 1854, at the age of seventy years. After the death of Mr. McCreery his wife married John Elder. Martin lived on the homestead in Hawthorn till he was twenty-eight years old. He was married in 1829 to Anna Hauks, a native of Kentucky. She died Oct. 4, 1838. He was married again Oct. 17, 1839, to Louisa Sullivan, a native of Kentucky, and who died June 28, 1858. He married again, to his present wife, July 5, 1859, Sarah Proctor, a native of Kentucky. Mr. McCreery had eleven children by his different wives, four now living. He has 240 acres of land in Edwards County, and lived on this place thirty-five years. He came to Grayville, Nov. 12, 1871, where he has been residing since. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1825. Mr. McCreery is now in his seventy-ninth year. His memory is very good, and owing to a good constitution he has been able to reach this good old age.

Joseph Milliron, M. D., born Oct. 4, 1844, in Portsmouth, Ohio, was a son of Salathiel and Elizabeth (Sutterfield) Milliron, natives of Ohio. His mother died in Gibson County, Ind., when on a visit to her daughter's. When he was small his father died in Jasper County, Ohio, in 1880. Joseph, when a young boy, had to work his way up by his own efforts; attended school at In-

diana University, at Bloomington. In 1865, he began the study of medicine and graduated from Chicago Medical College in 1869. While he was studying medicine at Chicago he taught school as a means of support while going through college. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 24th Indiana Regiment, and was in the service nearly two years. He was taken sick after the battle of Shiloh, and laid in the hospital at Crump's Landing, just below the Shiloh battle-field. He was there three weeks when he was able to make an application for his discharge, which was granted May 17, 1862. He went to La Fayette, Ind., and shortly after entered the service again in Company E, 135th Indiana Infantry, May 10, 1864, and served his time out in this regiment of 100 days, and got his second discharge Sept. 21, 1864. Almost immediately after, Nov. 15, 1864, he entered the 17th Indiana Battery, and served till May 20, 1865, at the close of the war. After he received his first discharge, he attended the Battle-ground Institute, on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, attending literary studies; afterward he went to Bloomington College. He began his practice of medicine in Wayne County, Ill., at Mt. Erie; was there a month when he came to Grayville, White County, in 1869, where he has been in the practice ever since. He has a good paying practice. He is Surgeon for the P., D. & E. R. R.; received his appointment Feb. 25, 1882. He was married Oct. 4, 1877, to Laura Hearn, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. They have three children, one son and two daughters. Dr. Milliron, has been a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies for eleven years.

Samuel J. Orange, born Jan. 23, 1825, in Edwards County, near Albion, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Luntley) Orange, natives of London, England. They came to this country in 1818, and settled in Edwards County, where he entered three quarters of a section of land, most of it now in the possession of the family. Samuel lived on the homestead until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Cincinnati, and was married in 1848, to D. E. Clayton, of that city. In December, 1850, he moved to Grayville, brought with him a stock of general goods, and opened business; continued in this about six years. When the war broke out he and his wife were employed by the Sanitary and Christian commissions. He was first employed by the Sanitary Commission in charge of the Soldiers' Home, at Columbus, Ky., a home for convalescent soldiers, and remained there three years. In 1865 he went to Texas, and took sanitary stores to Custer's command, un-

der Phil. Sheridan's department. Remained there one year, when they were called to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at St. Louis, and continued three years. At his mother's death, in April, 1869, he resigned his position and went to England to settle up her estate, after which he returned and went into the lumber business at Grayville, which he has continued in ever since. His father died in 1861, at the breaking out of the war. He belonged to the Whig party till it died out, and since has been a Republican. In 1854 he was Justice of the Peace for a term of four years. Mr. and Mrs. Orange are members of Christian church. Mr. Orange has been a member since he was sixteen years old. He has been a very strong temperance man, taking great interest in this cause.

William L. Payne, Sr., born April 16, 1818, in Jefferson County, within four miles of Louisville, Ky., is a son of Laban and Mary E. (Gray) Payne, both natives of Virginia, but emigrated from Kentucky to White County, Ill., about 1826, with the family; settled at Bonpas, and remained there till 1833. The malaria being so prevalent, Mr. Payne sold out and went back to Kentucky, where they made it their home afterward till their death. Laban Payne died in Kentucky in 1846; and his wife died near Grayville, while on a visit, Oct. 28, 1858. William Payne lived at home till he was eighteen years old, and at this age began learning the saddler and harness trade; served his time at Elkton, Todd Co., Ky. He then went to work at his trade in different parts of the country up to 1840. He then went into a dry-goods and grocery store as a clerk for an older brother in Monroe County, Mo. Shortly after he, with his brother, moved to Lewisport, Hancock Co., Ky., and went into the same business as partners; remained in business there from 1840 to 1844. At this time the Mexican war fever broke out, and William went to Mexico, engaged in the United States service; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., in the Second Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Humphrey Marshall; went from Louisville by water to Memphis, Tenn., and from there overland, and joined General Taylor at Monterey, Mexico. He went through the fight at Monterey and marched to Buena Vista, where he was encamped for a considerable length of time. While encamping there the forces were expecting Santa Anna with his army to fall upon them, and a call was made for volunteers to go out on a scout to ascertain the strength of Santa Anna's forces. The scouting expedition was under command of John P. Gaines as Major, and Cassius M. Clay as Captain. The volunteers num-

bered forty men, Mr. Payne being an Orderly Sergeant of the company. At Incarnation they were overpowered by the advance guard of Santa Anna, numbering about 4,000 men, and the whole party taken prisoners, and taken to San Louis, and from there to the city of Mexico, where they were prisoners nine months, marching about from one place to another through Mexico, and were released at Tampico, Mexico. When he left there he came back to Lewisport, Ky., and engaged in the saddle and harness business till the Rebellion opened. He recruited a company at that place, and went into the war; previous to this he got a commission as commander of the militia, and was in command of this about four years before the war broke out. When the war broke out he got a commission from the Government and recruited a company; took command of it, and placed it in the service; was organized at Owensboro, Ky., and attached to the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. He went into the service the fore part of 1862, and on account of failing health resigned his commission in the fall of 1863, and moved to Grayville the same fall, where he has been living ever since. He followed his old business in Grayville for about fifteen years. In former days he was an old line Whig, until the party went down, and since the Republican party came into power he has been an ardent supporter of the party. He was married Sept. 18, 1850, to Catharine Baldauf, a German by birth, who came from the old country with her parents when she was quite young. They have eight children, two sons and six daughters. Mr. Payne is a well posted man on matters of an early date, and takes great pride in relating incidents that occurred in his early life. Indeed, all the way through, his life has been eventful in many respects.

George Pope, born July 4, 1813, in Logan County, Ky., is a son of John Pope and Christena (Smith) Pope, both of German descent and natives of North Carolina. George lived in Kentucky till he was sixteen years old, and came to White County, Nov. 18, 1829. When he first came here he hired out by the month on a farm, and followed this till 1836, when he went to Albion, Edwards County, and engaged in wagon-making; was a natural genius, and soon became familiar with the trade. He followed his trade in Albion for fifteen years. He was married in 1831 to Mary H. Bailey, a native of Kentucky. They came to this county at the same time, and were married in Burnt Prairie. In 1851 he came to Grayville and started the wagon-making business here and has been engaged in it ever since, never stopping, always pushing ahead, with a firm heart

and strong arm. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, during his second term. He was a radical Democrat up to 1861, and since that date has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He never was an aspirant after office, although a number of years ago he was Constable for the corporation of Grayville. Mr. Pope has seen a great many of the hardships characteristic to the early life in this country, and has stood the storms and raids of this life remarkably well. Owing to a strong constitution he is now able to do a day's work with remarkable ease, and his good-natured countenance is a pleasant reception to all that meet him. Mr. and Mrs. Pope on Nov. 20, 1881, celebrated their golden wedding. All members of their family were present, including their grandchildren, an event that was most happily participated in by all members of their family. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have four children living—Mary J., wife of John Morey; Josephine, widow of Charles E. Spring; Florence, wife of John Brissenden; and George M. Pope, all residing in Grayville.

Charles L. Rees, born Aug. 13, 1831, in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., O., is a son of David and Zilphia (Murphy) Rees. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and died in Cincinnati of cholera in 1849. His mother, a native of Virginia, is now living, in her eighty-ninth year, in Cincinnati, with her daughter. Mr. Rees lived and received his education in Cincinnati, until 1853. He was in business there in wood-type and engraving, and was burned out in the spring of 1853. He was married Aug. 3, 1852, to Julia T. Slater, a native of Dearborn County, Ind. In 1853 he went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in the carriage business a year, and then moved to Evansville, Ind., and continued in the same business for fourteen years. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Grayville, and is engaged in the furniture business, auction and general merchandising. In business life he has been successful. Mr. and Mrs. Rees have a family of four children—Laura Belle, Carrie, Flora and Charles. They have lost three children, all daughters. Politically he has been a Republican since the party has been in power. His father was an old-line Whig in his day. He had two brothers in the war, one of whom died in Donaldsonville in 1864. He was a surgeon. The Rees family, as far as their ancestors can be traced back, have shown a marked degree of personal dignity and uprightness, and have always proved themselves perfectly honorable in all their dealings, both with themselves and with the world. The family take great pride

in this, and it is taught to the rising generations, and will prove a characteristic to be preserved by them as a credit to themselves and an honor to their ancestors.

William Robinson was born in Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill., Sept. 16, 1842. His parents were Anthony A. and Rose (Wilkinson) Robinson. They had a family of nine children, William was the fourth son. When he was six or seven years old, his father moved to Edwards County, Ill., where William remained until twenty-two; then came to White County. Dec. 13, 1862, he married Mary Handley. After his marriage he rented land in Gray Township four or five years, then purchased his present farm, where he owns 180 acres. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the United Brethren church. They have had seven children, six living—Anthony E., born Aug. 30, 1863; Joseph, born April 13, 1865; Margaret R., born March 20, 1867; J. Henry, born Feb. 20, 1869; Frank W., born Dec. 4, 1871; Mary B., born Dec. 17, 1879, died Jan. 15, 1881; Arthur J., born Dec. 9, 1874. Mr. Robinson is one of the Road Commissioners of Gray Township; was elected in 1881. In politics he is a Republican.

C. R. Smith, M. D., was born April 5, 1815, in Blue Lick, Ky. At the age of six years he moved with his father and family to Indianapolis, Ind., and three years after his father died. His father was a Methodist minister, and his mother was a physician. In 1837, in connection with Dr. Robb, of Indianapolis, he began the practice of dentistry. Times grew hard, he obtained little work, and he sought a new and more lucrative profession. He entered upon the study and practice of medicine with his elder brother, P. R. Smith, and in 1840 located at Shawneetown, Ill. Here he remained about a year, and thence removed to Carmi, where he married Amanda C. Gilbert, July 14, 1847. She was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born June 4, 1824. He remained at Carmi until he graduated in medicine from the Evansville Medical College in 1850. Thence he removed to Grayville, where he resided till his death, Feb. 27, 1881. Dr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of four children, only two now living—Daniel R. and Marquis L. He was a member of the Grayville Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His son, D. R. Smith, has taken up the practice of dentistry, and is filling his father's place in this respect, being a careful and efficient dentist.

Michael Smith, born Dec. 7, 1838, in Vanderburg County, Ind., is a son of Adam and Ann Smith. They came from Germany and settled at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1829. A short time after, in the same year, they moved to Vanderburg County, Ind., where they remained about a year, and then moved to Vincennes, Ind. Adam Smith died at Vincennes in 1844, and the widow still lives there at the age of eighty-five years. Michael Smith, when he was eight years old, began life for himself. He worked on a steamboat for a while and at different kinds of work, and when he was twelve years old learned the saddler's trade, in Grayville. He came to Grayville in 1846. When he was sixteen years old he went into the trade in earnest, and continued in it until 1881, when he was burned out, Dec. 19. He was appointed a Notary Public in 1863, and still continues in this office. He was elected President of the Common Council in 1868. He was Treasurer of the town of Grayville for one term. He has been very successful in speculating, having made considerable of his wealth in that manner. He is a sharp business man, and one of the substantial citizens of Grayville. He owns 700 acres of land in this vicinity, besides valuable city property in different parts of the city. In his fire, Dec. 19, 1881, he lost about \$5,000 in liquors, groceries and saddlery, and the building, with no insurance. He was married Feb. 2, 1876, to Pauline Noller, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. She was born Jan. 7, 1855, and died May 18, 1879. He was married again on Aug. 3, 1880, to Whilmena Noller, a half-sister of his former wife. She was born Nov. 21, 1861. They have one son—Baron Stonewall Smith, born June 26, 1882.

Samuel E. Speck, born Oct. 17, 1834, in Prussia, is a son of Carl and Doretha (Nohse) Speck. His mother came to this country in 1850, and settled in Evansville, Ind., where she is now living, seventy-eight years old. There were five children that came over with her, Samuel being sixteen years old. He learned the tinsmith's trade in Evansville, and worked at it there five years. He was married at Evansville, Feb. 4, 1860, to Emelia Wingginghous, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents when she was small. In October of 1860 they came to Grayville and opened in tinware and stoves in a frame building on North street. In 1878 he put up a fine brick business block near where he was, and moved into it. A few years after they came to Grayville he added hardware to his business, and now has a fine store, and carries a large stock of goods. He has

one of the finest stocks of goods in his line in the county. Mr. Speck has two large business houses in Evansville, besides his property here. They have five children—Ottela, Charles, Emily, Edith and Samuel, an infant, all at home.

Thomas Z. Spencer was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 6, 1843. His parents were William and Ciceley (Gilla) Spencer, natives of England. Thomas Z. was the second son and fifth child of a family of five girls and two boys. When two years old he came with his parents to Gray Township, and is now living on and owns the old homestead farm. Mr. Spencer married Nancy Taylor, March 9, 1876. She was born in Indiana, and was a daughter of John and Cazalin (Sutton) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have two children, one living—Herbert A., born Feb. 13, 1881. Mrs. Spencer died June 9, 1881. March 27, 1882, Mr. Spencer married Ellen Mason, a native of Edwards County, Ill., and a daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Jackson) Mason, natives of England and Kentucky. Mrs. Spencer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Spencer owns a fine farm of 160 acres, eighty under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Spencer was born in Lancashire, England, June 6, 1836. His parents were William and Ciceley (Gilla) Spencer. William was the oldest of seven children; he was but three years of age when he came with his parents to America. He came in the sailing vessel John Taylor, and was wrecked on the breakers of the Cuban shore. They had lost their masts in a storm, and were driven in shore and on the breakers. All the crew were saved except one man. They lived on the island twenty-one and one-half days, on perriwinkles, a shell-fish, and mahogany berries. They were taken off by a passing vessel to New Orleans. From there they went to St. Louis, Mo., and settled on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill., ten miles south of Belleville, where they remained two years; then came in an ox-team to White County, settling in Gray Township. The father was one of the first men of 1849 to go to California, returning in 1852; he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, while in Henry County, Mo. William remained on the farm with his mother until 1863, when he began farming. He married Mrs. Mary E. Anderson, May 1, 1865. She was born in Posey County, Ind., and was a daughter of Daniel and Mary E. (Ferguson) Harshman, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Spencer married George Anderson, Feb. 7, 1858. He was born in White County, Ill., and was a son of Benjamin and Siba

(Covington) Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had a family of three children—Alonzo M., born Nov. 17, 1858, resides in Kentucky; Frank M., born Sept. 2, 1860, is teaching school in Champaign County, Ill.; Mary H., born Jan. 3, 1863, resides at home. Mr. Anderson enlisted in the late war and died in the service at Little Rock, Ark., with the small-pox. After Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were married they settled on their present farm, on section 30, Gray Township. He and wife have had three children—Boullair, born June 11, 1866; Sicily, born Dec. 3, 1869; Flora J., born Sept. 20, 1875. Mr. Spencer owns a fine farm of 112 acres on section 30, forty acres on section 25, and 120 on section 4, Phillips Township. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held the office of School Director.

Clarence H. Spring, born Oct. 8, 1834, in Albion, Edwards Co. Ill., is a son of Dr. Archibald and Mrs. Margaret (Dunn) Spring, formerly wife of Stephen Jolly (deceased). His father was a native of England, and settled in Edwards County with his mother. He was a graduate from the medical college at Baltimore, and followed the practice of medicine all through this section of the country. Clarence Spring lived in Albion with his mother, his father having died in the spring of 1845. In 1850, when he was sixteen years old, he came to Grayville. He first went into a drug store with the intention of learning the business. He remained in this store, run by Dr. Garrick, about one year, after which he went as clerk in a grocery store for Prunty & Woodward, who were doing a large business, both wholesale and retail, furnishing nearly all the flour between here and Centralia, Ill. He remained with them until 1855. He then began clerking for Jolly & Mayo in a dry-goods establishment, and remained with them until March, 1857. In the month of March, 1857, he went to Kansas and became a squatter. He settled on a claim in Atchison County of 160 acres, and afterward went into Brown County, and took up 160 acres more, remaining there four months, long enough to make a purchase, it being Indian trust land and was sold to squatters at Government valuation, which resulted in a good investment. He returned to Grayville, and was married May 13, 1858, to Margaret Simonds, a native of Wabash County, and daughter of Stephen Simonds. In June, 1858, he engaged in the drug business with Dr. E. V. Mitchell, of Gibson County, Ind., under the firm name of Mitchell & Spring. This co-partnership continued until 1863, when they sold out. In 1861 he was

appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, and continued to discharge the duties of this office up to 1865. At this time, after the assassination of Lincoln, President Johnson called upon Mr. Spring to contribute to his campaign funds, and upon the refusal to comply with Mr. Johnson's request Mr. Spring was placed out of office. However, he was re-appointed to the office again by President Grant, in 1869, and still continues to discharge the duties of this office. In 1866 he engaged in the grain and commission business, and shipped the grain South by water to New Orleans, before any railroad was built in this part of the country. He continued in this business, at times quite extensively, up to within a few years. In 1872 he again became associated in the drug business with John F. Jolly and L. L. Hollister, under the firm name of Jolly, Spring & Hollister. In 1874 Mr. Hollister withdrew, and the firm then was Jolly & Spring. In 1875 they sold their interests in the business. In 1877 he opened a book store and news stand in the building with the postoffice, which he is now running. He has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements since 1879. He was a member of the Common Council when the bonds were issued to the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, in 1870, and has been Treasurer of the town for several years, and School Treasurer since 1871, and still retains this responsibility. Mr. and Mrs. Spring had seven children, four sons and three daughters. The sons are all dead, and the girls are living—Mary B., Margret D. and Camilla.

Adolphus W. Stokes, M. D., son of John M. and Mary (Turner) Stokes, was born near Carmi, Nov. 5, 1833. He was reared in this county, and received his early education in the log-cabin school, on Crooked Creek. He studied medicine with his brother, J. G. Stokes, and attended the College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in 1875. He began practice in 1861. He came to Grayville in 1862. He is in partnership with his brother, J. G. Stokes. He was never married. He has always been a Democrat, politically, but has never been a politician.

James G. Stokes, M. D., born Dec. 29, 1828, five and one half-miles northeast of Carmi, White County, is a son of John and Mary Stokes. His mother was a native of Kentucky and his father of North Carolina. He was a slave-owner; moved here and left his slaves there in 1818, where he lived till his death, Aug. 31, 1873, following the life of a farmer. He was born July 29, 1798. His mother died in 1864, when she was sixty-four years old. James

was brought up on the farm, and educated in an old log cabin, but applied himself at home studiously, and taught two or three terms himself. He began the study of medicine when he was sixteen years old, borrowing some books from an old physician of Phillips-town. Attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia during two sessions, when he graduated in 1869. In 1857-'58 and up to 1859 he read medicine with E. L. Stewart, of Carmi. Began practice of medicine when he was a boy on the farm, and during the time since he has been engaged in it. He practiced some with Dr. Stewart, of Carmi, while he was studying with him. May 15, 1860, he settled at Grayville, where he has been residing ever since. He is connected with his brother, Adolphus W. Stokes, and they are considered among the leading physicians of the county. Their practice is very extensive, being general in its nature. Dr. Stokes was married July 1, 1855, to Ruth A. McCurdy, a native of Ohio, who died Nov. 18, 1863, at the age of twenty-eight. She was the mother of three children, two of them now living—Henrietta, wife of James Rigall, residing in Grayville, and John M., who is a graduate in medicine and surgery. Dr. Stokes has performed a great many difficult operations in surgery during his professional record.

Geo. A. Tromly, born Dec. 22, 1841, in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., is a son of Michael and Jane (Boughton) Tromly, his father a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Vincennes, Ind. Michael Tromly's father was a native of Canada, and settled in Vincennes in 1789. His father and mother were married in 1832, at Burlington, Iowa, where they were living, and moved to Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1835. He was a jeweler by trade, and followed his trade there up to the time of his death, May 26, 1878. He was prominently connected with the business interests of Mt. Vernon, and was a highly esteemed citizen of that place. His mother died in August, 1855. They had a family of six children, four of whom are now living—Michael Tromly, was married three times. He first married a lady by the name of Reseco, of Vincennes, who died in 1829 or '30, by whom he had three children, one now living. His second wife was Jane Boughton, and his third wife was Mrs. Emily A. Wylie, to whom he was married in 1836; now living at Mt. Vernon. They have one child living. Geo. A. Tromly was reared in Mt. Vernon. When he was quite young he began to learn the jewelry trade, and when he was fifteen years old he began to take care of himself. He made a

trip in the fall and winter of 1858 and '59, and the spring of 1860, to Texas and Missouri, clerking in Texas and engaged as a farm hand in Missouri. In August, 1860, he returned to Mt. Vernon; after staying there about two months he went to Bond County, Ill., and engaged on a farm, where he remained till May, 1861. He then enlisted in the army, in the 100 days' service. He enlisted at Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., in Company D, Twenty-second Infantry; was ordered to Belleville, Ill.; stayed there till his time expired and then was mustered into the three years' service. The regiment was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., off Cairo, Ill.; remained around there for sometime, and while the regiment was encamped there, they went down to Belmont, Mo., and was in the engagement at that place. In this engagement Mr. Tromly received a wound in his left shoulder, by a musket ball, which he carried for three months and one day. He was one of the first volunteers of Southern Illinois who was wounded, and the result of which he was off duty four months. The next actual service he was in was at the siege of Corinth. On the 9th of May, 1862, in front of Farmington, near Corinth, he was struck with a piece of a shell in the same shoulder and was off duty from this wound one month. After the evacuation of Corinth, his company was put out as guard on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and occupied this position about one month. From there the regiment marched overland to Nashville, Tenn., and remained there about three months, when they again took a line of march for Murfreesboro, on Stone River, and was in this engagement, which was one of the hardest fights of the war. In this engagement he came very near being killed. A minie-ball passed through the top of his hat, taking the hair along with it, in its course along the top of his head. From this point they went south into Alabama, and stopped at Bridgeport, Ala., on the Tennessee River, and went into encampment at this place. They were in several different skirmishes in their line of travels, and the next hard fight they participated in was the battle of Chickamauga. After this battle they went back to Chattanooga; there he was taken sick, and was sent to the hospital, at Nashville, where he was confined for seven weeks. He was not with his regiment at the battle of Missionary Ridge, being on detached duty, and joined the regiment again on the march south to the Atlanta campaign. The next fight they got into was the battle of Resaca, where he had a high old time in some of the charges made there. After this battle they continued their march

southward, having several lively skirmishes on the way, and finally took a stand at Dallas and New Hope Church, Ga. Here occurred a lively siege, and then continued the march south, one day after the siege, when the next morning they received orders to report at Springfield, Ill., where they were mustered out of the service, July 7, 1864. He then returned to Mt. Vernon, Ill., and went to clerking for Gray & Bogan, dealers in general merchandise, and stayed with them seven months, and then went to Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ill., and then went on a farm and stayed two years with an uncle and cousin respectively. He was married in Bridgeport, Nov. 8, 1866, to Samatha A., daughter of Dr. Samuel Hays, of that city. He then moved to Mt. Vernon, and made this his home for about sixteen months; entered into the jewelry business, taking up the profession of his father, which he has been engaged in since. He came to Carmi, White County, in 1871, and continued in business there three years, when, in 1874, he moved to Grayville, where he is now permanently located. He is the only jeweler in the place, and is thoroughly conversant with his trade, and carries a fine stock of jewelry. As a worthy citizen he is firmly established, and honesty and integrity in his dealings with his fellow-man has gained for Mr. Tromly a reputation that is creditable to him and will extend into the future. Mr. and Mrs. Tromly have five children, three sons and two daughters—Gracie, Charles, Clarence, Glen and Maud.

Abel Vaughn was the son of Nathaniel Vaughn, and born April 20, 1803, in Fauquier County, Va. His father crossed the Allegheny Mountains in a wagon (the only way of crossing them at that early day), and settled in Rock Castle County, Ky., when Abel was about four years old. After he became grown he went to East Tennessee, where he was married near Knoxville, to Jane, daughter of Captain Stephen Bond, who was a Captain in the Black Hawk war. Abel was intending entering this war, and was educated as a drummer and fifer, but the war closed before he got into service. In 1831 he moved to Bedford, Ind., where he held a commission from Governor Duncan in charge of a military company. In 1833 he settled in White County, four miles below Grayville, on one of the Stanley farms, and commenced the practice of medicine, being very successfully engaged. In 1835 or early in 1836 he came to Grayville, when there were only a few houses, nearly all log cabins, and bought the Cave property, and put up the first house on it. He continued his practice here which

resulted in a large business. In 1838 or 1839, he bought the lots where the saw-mill of Blood & Vaughn now stands, and put up a warehouse. He shortly afterward sold this property and bought several lots at the lower landing, where he lived until 1844. His health now began to fail him, which resulted in severe attacks of asthma, and hemorrhage of the lungs, and he was obliged to leave and go to Lewisburg, Ky., where he regained his health, and had a large practice. He held the position of Postmaster in that place most all the time he lived there, and in 1848 or early in 1849 he resigned his office in favor of S. Jackson, of South Carrolton, and it was moved there. He came back to Grayville, and would have been contented to pass the remainder of his days here, but owing to relatives going into Kentucky he finally moved back to South Carrolton and practiced medicine. He held the office of Town Judge, and again was Postmaster of the place. He died Feb. 25, 1880, aged nearly seventy-seven years. His aged wife is still living, and can extend her blessing to her fourth generation.

James F. Vaughn, born near Knoxville, Tenn., March 14, 1828, is a son of Abel and Jane Vaughn. He was educated for a book-keeper, and has followed this business since he was sixteen years old. He was married in Keokuk, Iowa, to Mary Jane Griffith, Feb. 26, 1850. He first came to Grayville with his father in 1833. He was living at Keokuk when he was married, after which he returned to Grayville, and lived here till 1857, when he moved to Henderson, Ky. In 1863 he moved to Evansville, where he has resided since. He was bookkeeper for several leading business firms in Evansville, and in 1875 was elected City Clerk, holding the office two terms. They have three children—James Shelley, Ella V., wife of Wm. M. Hull, resides at Louisville, Ky., and Harry Griffith, being with his parents at Evansville. One daughter died at the age of five years.

James Shelley Vaughn, born in Grayville, Sept. 29, 1855, is a son of James F. and Mary (Griffith) Vaughn. He was educated at Evansville, and graduated from the High School of that city in 1873. He was deputy under his father during his period as City Clerk, and afterward went to keeping books in a wholesale saddlery house for two years. In 1877 he went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged as salesman in a wholesale saddlery house, remaining there a year. He then returned to Evansville, and remained about a year. Sept. 29, 1879, he came to Grayville, and engaged with W. W. Gray in the grain business, and remained with him a short

time. Jan. 28, 1880, he entered into a co-partnership with John M. Blood in a saw-mill, under the firm name of Blood & Vaughn. This mill is situated on the site where his grandfather, Abel Vaughn, built a warehouse in 1839, and carried on an extensive forwarding and shipping business. He was married April 20, 1881, to Callie Cook, of Carmi, a daughter of Dr. Charles Cook, an old physician of the county. They have one daughter—Ella, born Feb. 19, 1882.

Nicholas Wise was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 7, 1827. His parents were George C. and Catherine (Soll) Wise. Nicholas was the fourth of eight children. When nineteen years old he came with his parents to America; landed in Baltimore, Md.; went thence to Cincinnati; resided there two years, then moved to Dearborn County, Ind., where he farmed until 1866, when he settled on his present farm, in Gray Township, Sept. 12, 1851. Mr. Wise married Miss Vitalina Hering, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 4, 1837. Her parents were Michael and Vitalina (Scherp) Hering. Mr. and Mrs. Wise were married in Cincinnati, Ohio. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. They have had a family of twelve children—Rasania C., born Aug. 6, 1855, died Oct. 7, 1859; George C., born Jan. 9, 1857, died Oct. 12, 1859; Nicholas, born Nov. 17, 1858, died Oct. 13, 1859; Nicholas, second, born Aug. 3, 1860; John G., born Sept. 15, 1862; Andreas, born Nov. 27, 1864; Benjamin, born March 31, 1867, died May 19, 1881; Caroline E., born July 3, 1869; Henry, born Jan. 3, 1872; Frederic, born April 8, 1874; Charlotta, born Dec. 22, 1876; Franklin P., born Jan. 15, 1879. Mr. Wise owns 260 acres on sections 26 and 27. In politics he is a Democrat.



HAWTHORNE TOWNSHIP.

This township borders on the Great Wabash River, and lies between Phillips on the north and Emma on the south. It consists of township 5 south, range 10 east, and comprises forty-six square miles.

Among the early settlers were Aaron Williams, Nathaniel Blackford, Enoch Hargrave, Daniel Winkler, the Lauds and Sellers. Mr. Winkler started a ferry and ran it for some time, and then sold to a man by the name of Collins. The latter sold to Aaron Williams, and the ferry was long known as Williams's Ferry. Martin H. McCreery is one of the oldest settlers of this township, and, in fact, of White County, having come here with his parents as early as 1811. A more extended account is given in the history of Grayville. This was also the home of the McHenrys, Joneses, Lawlers, McCowns, Kuykendalls and Chisms; the elder ones bearing their names have passed away, and their survivors should feel proud of their ancestors, for a more noble lot of men never settled in the county. The Cairo & Vincennes Road runs through this township; also the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Like most of our Western countries in pioneer times, the Indians were numerous and sometimes very troublesome. Mr. Richard Davis, one of the early settlers, was riding along a bridle path when he was fired upon by some Indians and had his thigh broken by the shot; he, however, managed to remain on his horse and finally reached home. He lived a number of years after this and died in Gray Township; he will ever be remembered as one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

One of the numerous bear-killings of the township took place a few rods from where James R. Brown now lives, on section 25. A path was being cut through the brush, when a large and very fat bear was discovered. One of the party thought to kill it, and cutting a club went at the bear; but the bear being "the better man of the two," was getting the best of the fight, when the other men went to his assistance with their axes, and soon "bear bacon" was plenty in the neighborhood.

A few hundred yards from Mr. Brown's house he killed a very

large buck one morning, with twelve points on each beam, or horn. The antlers were taken to Nashville, Tenn., by Government Agent G. W. McKinzie, and by him were gold gilded, and are now in his office. James R. Brown's name is engraved beneath the antlers. Another large pair, taken from a large deer killed by Mr. Brown, are in the office of Wolfen & Co., at Mt. Vernon, Ind. These are the largest antlers known in this part of the country.

Buffalo used to be abundant in this township, but are now extinct; also tigers, catamounts, wild-cats, wolves and panthers, but all are killed off with the exception of now and then a wild-cat. Wild turkeys are abundant, though not so many are found as at an early day. Squirrels, though somewhat abundant, are not so plentiful as formerly; prairie chickens and pheasants used to be found, but are nearly all gone; in fact, all kinds of game are becoming scarce.

Fish used to be very plenty in the Wabash and Skillet Fork, and other streams around, but are becoming quite scarce, although a considerable many are still found in the Wabash. Mr. Brown has a very fine fish pond of about fifteen acres where fish are easily caught, and by calling on him a permit may be had to fish here. Mr. Brown has been one of the best hunters in this township, frequently killing from four to nine deer in one day; from six to fifteen turkeys was a fair night's work for this game. He once shot a deer and made six holes through his skin. Mr. Solomon Bryant killed two white deer in this township.

Mr. Brown has the largest and best pecan orchard in White County, there being about 200 bearing trees; hundreds of bushels are gathered nearly every year. Mr. Brown is now fencing this orchard.

Hawthorn Station was established by the Southeastern (now the Louisville & Nashville) Railroad. Seven acres was given to the road by J. R. Jones, now a resident of Carmi. In 1874 the road sold the land to G. L. Hanna, Theophilus Parker, Matthew Land, Benjamin S. Land, J. M. Pomeroy, and S. B. Slocumb, who held the land for sale by lots; it never having been surveyed, they were sold by measurement. The portion north of the railroad was afterward purchased by Theophilus Parker. This entire property has since been sold several times. The northern part is now owned by James M. Jackson. On the southern part are located one general store, one blacksmith shop and a half dozen dwelling-houses; also one practicing physician. Outside of this seven acres is a large

flouring-mill, owned by Myerhoff and Bicking; they are doing a large amount of business. There is more wheat shipped at this station than any other on the line.

CHURCHES.

Mo Henry M. E. Church.—This church was organized as early as 1814, probably by Rev. Daniel McHenry. The commencement of the church was small, but its growth has been strong and vigorous, now numbering about sixty members. Rev. Charles Slocumb has been pastor here, also Rev. Stuart, John Davis, John Fox, Robert Delap, James Hadley, Rev. Moorette, Rev. Phelps, James Massey, Thomas Files, James McCain, William McHenry, John Fox, James Johnson, James Walker, James Nawl, James Gibbs, James Miller, Albert Ransom, Rev. Joy, G. W. Scowthin, David Elam, C. J. T. Toole, Rev. Wieden, R. H. Monierre, J. A. Baird, and John Fields, the present pastor. A church edifice was built in 1870, 48 x 32 feet, costing about \$2,000. There have been several revivals of great interest and many conversions and accessions to the church. Services are held every Sunday. There is a Sabbath-school of about forty scholars, with Henry Rudolph Superintendent. The present officers are: Henry Rudolph, Class Leader; Luther Mc Henry and Adolph Mohler, Stewards.

Big Prairie M. F. Church.—The first preaching place in this vicinity was at the residence of John Hanna, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but came here from Kentucky in 1810. The first preaching was in 1812, by Rev. John Smith. The first itinerant Methodist preacher having charge was Rev. James Porter. This place then belonged to the Wabash district and was included in the Tennessee Conference; Peter Cartwright was Presiding Elder. In those days people went to church with gun and shot-pouch to defend themselves from the wild Indians that infested the country.

The following are the names of the pastors who have been in charge of this church: Rev. James Porter, one year; Rev. John C. Harbinson, one year; Daniel Mc Henry, two years; John Harris, one year; Charles Slocumb, one year; Thomas Davis, two years; Hackaliah Vrendenburg and Thomas Rice, one year; Josiah Patterson and William Smith, one year; C. Ruddle, two years; Charles Halady, one year; Thomas Davis, one year; Robert Delap, one year; James Hadley, one year; William Marity, one year; John Fox, one year; Thomas H. Files, two years; James Mc Kean, one year; James W. Carban, one year; Jesse Walker, one year; John

Fox, one year; William Taylor, one year; R. Allen, one year; G. W. Stribling, one year; William Cummins, one year; John Shepherd, one year; John Gilham, one year; James H. Dickens, one year; Arthur Bradshaw, one year; Jacob E. Reed, two years; Elijah E. Gentry, two years; J. T. Johnson, one year; John Hill, one year; Grover and Foster, one year; Norman Allen, one year; J. Y. Johnson, one year; A. B. Morrison, one year; David Williamson, one year; A. Ransom, two years; C. D. Lingenfelter, two years; John Leeper, one year; B. R. Pierce, three years; S. C. Walker, one year; H. Manifold, one year; C. Gibbs, two years; D. Elam, one year; L. M. King, three years; C. J. T. Pole, two years; R. H. Manier, two years; J. A. Baird, two years; John W. Field, the present pastor, three years. In 1816 the Missouri Conference was organized and this circuit was included in it.

At present the society numbers 110 members. It has had a good Sunday-school for about fourteen years; G. S. Allen is the present Superintendent. This is, indeed, a model church, the garden of White County.

African M. E. Church.—This church was organized in 1879. Henry Broadie, Class-Leader, and Zenah Bell, Steward; George Hathman, Pastor. Mr. Hathman remained one year, and was succeeded by George Benson, R. S. Denning and Rev. Hammond; the latter is the present pastor. James Parks is Class-Leader, and Harry Chism and George Black, Stewards. There is a membership of twenty-one. There have been three revivals, with several conversions. A building has recently been bought for church purposes and moved upon a lot owned by the society.

SCHOOLS.

To show the progress schools have made in this township since 1862, we compile the following from the county superintendent's report:

1862.—Number of schools and districts, 4; male teachers, 3; female, 1; average number of pupils to each teacher, 25; number of persons in the township under twenty-one, 280; average length of schools, 6 months; teachers' monthly wages, \$20 to \$40; State fund, \$350; township tax, \$475; amount paid teachers, \$828; total amount of funds received, \$900; total expended, \$853.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 345; females, 355; total, 700; total number over six years of age, 519; number of ungraded schools, 11; number of months of school, 81½; average

number of months of school, 14; total number of pupils enrolled, 473; number between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write, 18; number of male teachers, 11; female, 3; number of days' attendance in school, 54,569; number frame school-houses, 7; log; 4; highest monthly wages paid male teachers, \$55; female, \$50; lowest monthly wages paid to any male teacher, \$30; female, \$20; amount of district tax levied for support of schools, \$2,710; estimated value of school property, \$3,475; estimated value of school apparatus, \$40; amount of bonded school debt, \$110; income of township fund received during the year, \$254.02; received from county superintendent, \$675.51; incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$15.75; for publishing annual statement, \$9.25; compensation of treasurers, \$162.50; total amount received by township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$4,699.81; total expenditures for the year, \$3,494.93.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—John Land, 1873-'4; John R. Jones, 1874-'6; John Land, 1877; Joseph P. Stilwell, 1878-'9; G. L. Allen, 1880; John M. Simpson, 1882.

Clerks.—W. T. Pomeroy, 1873-'4-'5; R. S. Graham, 1876-'7-8-'9-'80, 1882.

Assessors.—Elvis Stinnett, 1873; J. P. Stilwell, 1874-'5; George G. Kuykendall, 1876; Joseph P. Stilwell, 1877; J. W. Monical, 1878; John W. McHenry, 1879-'80; Samson F. Land, 1882.

Collectors.—Theophilus Parker, 1873; G. R. Pomeroy, 1874; S. B. Small, 1875-'6; Alfred Rudolph, 1877; E. E. Puntney, 1878; Geo. R. Pumroy, 1879; Sampson Land, 1880; Wm. A. Raglin, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways.—John M. Simpson, 1873; Andrew J. Bowen, 1874; David Tanquary, 1875; H. W. Jones, 1876; Thomas Spillman, 1877; Davis Tanquary and Allen M. Stumm, 1878-'9; Stephen Williams, 1880; Thomas Spillman, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—J. R. Russell and S. B. Slocumb, 1873; S. B. Small and S. B. Slocumb, 1877.

Constables.—Theodore Winkler and W. A. Slocumb, 1873; A. Bromley, 1874; Edward Knowles, 1876; Thomas E. Floyd and James M. Ackman, 1877.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George L. Allen was born in White County, Ill., July 20, 1829. His father was a native of Kentucky, and came from Logan County, Ky., to what is now White County, over sixty years ago when quite young. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) McHenry, widow of George McHenry. George L. is next to the youngest of their seven children. He was reared and educated in this county. Feb. 9, 1853, he married Susan Clark, a native of White County, born June 20, 1835. They have two children—James Franklin, born Jan. 7, 1856, and Albert R., born Oct. 22, 1862. They are members of the Methodist church. He has held the office of Steward in that church. Politically he is a Republican; has held the office of Township Supervisor. He owns 120 acres of good land on section 29, Hawthorne Township. His father, W. B. Allen, was the first man in White County to have a corn-husking without a jug of whisky.

Leonard Blagg was born in White County, Ill., May 16, 1817. He is the third of six children. His father was a native of Virginia. He has lived in this township all his life, within four miles of where he was born. He was married in 1837 to Mary Kulbrath, who died in 1842, leaving two children—David and Elizabeth, now the wife of W. H. Brown. In 1844 Mr. Blagg married Winnie Young, a native of Wayne County, Ill., born in 1823. They are the parents of five children—Nancy, Solomon, George, Newton and Leonard. Mr. Blagg resides on section 31, Hawthorne Township, and owns 200 acres of finely improved land. He never belonged to any political party or secret order.

Rev. John W. Field, pastor of the Big Prairie Methodist Episcopal church, was born Nov. 8, 1839, in Massac County, Ill. His parents were John H. and Prithena (Stewart) Field, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. Field was a farmer, and John W. was brought up on the farm, attending the common schools until the age of eighteen. At this time he commenced teaching, an occupation which he followed, principally in Massac County, for nine years. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and served one year. In 1869 he entered the Methodist ministry, and since 1872 has been a member of the Southern Illinois Conference. His charges have been as follows: 1872-'4, Golconda and Eddyville; 1874-'5, El Dorado; 1875-'6, Elizabethtown; 1876-'8, Vienna; 1878-'9,

New Haven; Opdyke, 1879-'80; Hawthorn, 1880-'82. Mr. Field was married in August, 1859, to Sarah A. Tiley, of Cincinnati. They have been blessed with two children—John Logan and Mary.

Grandchain Franks was born in White County, Ill., March 20, 1845. His father, Isaac Franks, was a native of Virginia, and came to White County in 1832 and settled near the Grand Chain, on the Big Wabash River, where he lived till his death, in 1870. His mother, Cynthia Ann (Patton) Franks, was reared in White County, and died in 1862, leaving four children—Grandchain, born in 1845; Lafayette, in 1850; Aaron, in 1854, and Mary Ann, born in 1856, and died Sept. 22, 1872. Grandchain was married Aug. 2, 1868, to Harriet J. Ezell, who was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1856. They had one child—Harriet Jane, born Sept. 18, 1876. Mr. Franks has been in the employ of the St. Louis Division of the Louisville & Nashville R. R., as watchman on the bridge over the Wabash River, six years. Politically he is a Democrat. He has eighty acres of good land in Hawthorne Township.

William C. Gentry was born in Enfield Township, White Co., Ill., Dec. 22, 1859. His father, G. C. Gentry, is a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois in the early part of 1857, settling in Enfield Township, White County. He lived in Decatur County Ind., a number of years previous to coming to Illinois. While in Indiana he married Sarah I. Draper, a native of that State. Their children are Julia, William C. and Frances A. Both the girls are living at home. William C. is teaching the Big Prairie district school. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, and is now teaching his sixth session. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

R. S. Graham was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Aug. 19, 1814. His father, James S. Graham, was a native of Virginia and came to Carmi in the fall of 1815. The first family in Carmi consisted of James S. Graham, his wife, Elizabeth Graham, and their son, R. S. His brother, Burnett, was the first child born in Carmi. His mother died, Feb. 11, 1817, the first death in Carmi, and his brother died shortly after. James S. Graham established the only ferry across the Little Wabash, at Carmi. He also built the first blacksmith's shop at Carmi, and built the first hotel. He died in June, 1822, and is buried on the shore of the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and New Orleans. He had been flat-boating and had sold out and was returning home when he was taken sick and died. Mr. Graham well remembers when the vote was taken to

admit Illinois into the Union as a State. He was married Dec. 10, 1834, to Mary Jane Blue, a native of Kentucky. They had two children, both died in infancy. His wife died in April, 1856. In 1857 he married Mahala Harman, a native of Tennessee. They had eight children—James S., Mary A., Mariah E., Mahala A., Virginia I., William R., Charles E. and Lillian O. James S. died at the age of twenty-five years, and Mary A., at the age of twenty. The others are living. He married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Forbes, a native of White County, and a daughter of Jonathan Bradshaw. Her first husband was John Harvey. They started for California, via New York, and he died on the way. She proceeded to Sacramento, and in a few years married John Forbes, a native of Maine. They moved to that State, near Bangor, and subsequently returned to White County, where he died of cerebro spinal meningitis. In 1839 Mr. Graham was elected Justice of the Peace, and served until 1852. He then resigned, and was elected County Clerk, and served till 1866, during which time he served as School Commissioner of White County. In 1866 he commenced the mercantile business, which he continued till 1872, when he moved to his farm in Hawthorne Township, where he has since resided. He owns eighty acres on section 19, town 15, range 10. He has been Clerk of Hawthorne Township, six or eight years. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M. He is the only member of the first Methodist class organized in Carmi in 1850. Politically he is a Democrat.

George L. Hanna was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 12, 1832. His father, William Hanna, was a native of Logan County, Ky., and came to White County with his father in 1810, and settled on section 28, Hawthorne Township. His father, John Hanna, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Kentucky in an early day. He died in this county in 1823. William Hanna died in 1870. George L. was reared and educated in this county. He was married May 10, 1859, to Mary Hick, a native of New Haven, Gallatin Co., Ill., born June 4, 1840. They are the parents of five children—Fatima, born Dec. 29, 1860; Thomas, born April 10, 1863, and died Dec. 17, 1864; William, born Nov. 18, 1865, and died March 15, 1869; Harry, born Jan. 9, 1870, and Philip, born Sept. 16, 1873. Mr. Hanna and family, and all his father's family, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican; cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He owns 900 acres of fine land, under a good state of cultivation. He

raises and deals largely in both stock and grain, which he ships on the L. & N. R. R. from Hawthorn. Mr. Hanna's mother, Helena Hanna, is living with her son, aged seventy-five years June 2, 1882. Mrs. Hanna's father, Thomas L. Hicks, was born in England in 1809. He died at Vincennes, Ind., in 1865, of cholera, while on his way home from Cincinnati, where he had been to buy a stock of goods. Her mother, Fatima (Bangor) Hicks, was born in Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 22, 1817, and died in 1855.

Jarrett Harris, farmer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 16, 1848, and lived there till he was nine years old. He then came to Gallatin County, Ill., and remained till 1874, when he came to White County, and lived on a farm in Emma Township a year. In 1875 he moved on Judge Bunnell's farm in Mill Shoals Township, and remained there four years. In 1881 he moved to M. Land's farm, where he still lives. He was married May 14, 1875, to Lucinda (Bryan) Reid, widow of Cal. Reid, a native of White County; born in February, 1854. She had one son, Eddie Reid, born in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one child—Clauda, born March 22, 1881. Politically he is a Democrat.

Arthur Harsha was born in Butler County, O., July 21, 1821. In 1836 he removed with his father to Indiana, and three years later to Missouri, where he remained till September, 1847, when he came to White County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He has 240 acres of good land on section 18, Hawthorne Township. He has a very fine, large brick house. He was married in 1848 to Mary A. E. Staley. They were the parents of six children, only four of whom are living. Mrs. Harsha died in 1866, and in September, 1868, Mr. Harsha married Mary Sheeler, who died in August, 1869. In December, 1870, he married Sarah W. Gray. They have no children. Mr. Harsha has held the offices of School Director, Treasurer and Trustee. Politically he is a Democrat. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Hickling was born in England, April 25, 1821, and came to America in 1848. He went first to Indiana and resided six months, then came to White County, Ill., where he has since resided on his farm, on section 6, Hawthorne Township. He owns 475 acres of fine land. He was married in 1847 to Anna Peacock. She died in August, 1872, leaving two children—James, born Jan. 4, 1857, and Ann, born in 1855. He was married a second time, to Dorcas Lucas, Jan. 3, 1873. They have one child—Lawrence.

He has one step-daughter—Mary Sample, born Jan. 13, 1868. Politically Mr. Hickling is a Democrat. He has held the office of Road Supervisor.

James M. Jackson, of the firm of Parker & Jackson, Hawthorn Station, was born in Emma Township, this county, April 21, 1837. His father, Isaac Jackson, was also a native of this county, and died in 1842. His mother, Rhoda (Storms) Jackson, was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1877, aged about sixty-three years. James M. was the eldest of four children. He was reared and educated in this county; followed farming till 1863, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Elm Grove four years, at the end of which time he sold out to Jarrett McCallister. He then engaged in farming again for ten years, when he formed a partnership with Theophilus Parker in the general mercantile business. He was married in 1858, to Margaret Nixon, and in 1865 they separated. They had one child—Claretta Alice. In 1866 he married Mrs. Lucy York. She died in the spring of 1868. Dec. 4, 1871, he married Martha M. Goodwin. They have five children—Ida, Lewellen, Patsey W., Logan B., and Florence, all living at home. He enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Aug. 3, 1862, and served thirty-five months, being mustered out July, 3, 1865. He was stationed at Memphis from February till May, 1863; was at the siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, Red River campaign, Morganza Bend; Miss., White River, then to Helena, Ark., where he remained till July, 1865, when he was sent to Springfield, Ill., and was mustered out. In his religious views he is a Methodist. Politically is a Republican. He has been a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., for the last seventeen years. He owns 240 acres of good land on section 33, Emma Township.

G. G. Kuykendall was born in White County, Ill., Jan. 16, 1846. His father, A. Kuykendall, was also born in White County, March 3, 1818, and died in 1881. His mother, Clara (Graham) Kuykendall, was a native of this county, born April 9, 1822, and died Dec. 26, 1853. Mr. Kuykendall still lives on the old homestead. He owns 470 acres of good land, 430 acres in Hawthorne Township, and forty acres in Phillips Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is independent. He belongs to the Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M.

George H. Logan, farmer, was born in Emma Township, White Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1855. His parents, Thomas R., and Lucy (Land) Logan, were also natives of White County. His mother's father, Lemuel Land, came to this county in 1809. Mr. Logan's father died in 1865, and his mother in 1866, leaving two children—George H. and Ella S., born in 1862. He was married March 27, 1879, to Margaret C. Williams, a native of Hawthorne Township, born Aug. 7, 1856. They have two children—Ellen M., born Feb. 21, 1880, and Lucy A., Dec. 27, 1881. Politically Mr. Logan is a Republican.

L. M. McHenry was born in White County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1846. His father, M. G. McHenry, was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1808, and came to White County with his father in 1809, and resided here engaged in farming till his death, Oct. 7, 1875. He was married Nov. 16, 1831, to Lucinda B. Stokes (a native of Tennessee, born Nov. 24, 1808), by Rev. Charles Slocum, of the Methodist church. They had nine children, three of whom are living—John W., Luther M. and George M. The rest died when young, except Sarah H., who died at the age of seventeen. L. M. still resides on the place where he was born, his mother living with him. He was married May 1, 1872, to Laura Cook, daughter of Dr. Charles Cook, of Carmi, and a native of White County, born Aug. 12, 1853. They have four children—Lucy and Rosa (twins) born May 19, 1873; Lorraine, Feb. 9, 1875, and Martin, July 15, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry and Mr. McHenry's mother are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was a Class-Leader forty-four years. Mr. McHenry belongs to Carmi Lodge, No. 2,603, K. of H. He votes the Greenback ticket. He owns 200 acres of good land on section 8, Hawthorne Township. It is said that McHenry County, Ill., is named for Mr. McHenry's grandfather, William McHenry, who was State Senator in 1835, and died that year and was buried at the old State capital, Vandalia. He was also Captain of a company of rangers to protect the whites from the Indians.

Henry W. Meyerhoff, of the firm of Meyerhoff & Becking, proprietors of Hawthorn Mills, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1849. His father, Henry Meyerhoff, was born in Ohio in 1828, and died in Cincinnati in 1849. His mother, Mary (Shideman) Meyerhoff, was born in Germany in 1828. She is living in Metropolis, Ill. Henry was their only child. His mother was married a second time, to Frederick Bremer. They

have seven children—Matilda, Louisa, Emma, Mena, Emily, Charles and Frank. Mr. Meyerhoff was married May 15, 1873, to Matilda Britez, a native of Evansville, Ind. They have three children—Matilda, Emma and Mena. He worked in the Evansville furniture factory six years, and in 1879 came to Hawthorn Station, and entered into partnership with Henry Becking in the milling business, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Republican.

Theophilus Parker, or the firm of Parker & Jackson, Hawthorn Station, was born in this township, or Big Prairie Township, Jan. 12, 1844, and is a son of Jacob T. Parker, who was a native of Kentucky, being the eldest of five children. He was married Dec. 1, 1867, to Laura Bailey, a native of White County, born in 1846. They have six children—Charles I., Claud I., Flora M., Arthur G., May and Irene B., all at home. Mr. Parker commenced dealing in general merchandise in 1874, at his present place of business. He buys and ships all kinds of grain and stock, and is doing a good business. He is living on his farm of 360 acres of fine land, on section 27, Hawthorne Township. He has been Postmaster at Hawthorn for the past six years. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M. He served twelve months in the late war, in the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as private, and was discharged in August, 1862. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, as Sergeant, and was promoted to Captain of Company E. He was mustered out September, 1865, at Springfield. While in the Forty-eighth Regiment he was in the battle of Shiloh; was wounded by a bursting shell. He was all through Kansas, and on the scout while in the Thirteenth Cavalry.

V. H. Parker, M. D., was born in White County, Feb. 19, 1853. His father, J. T. Parker, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this county in 1832, and settled on section 27, Hawthorne Township, where he resided till 1875, when he removed to the village of Hawthorn, where he died March 22, 1880. His mother died in 1873. V. H. is next to the youngest of their five children. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873. In the years 1874-'76 he attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He has been practicing medicine in Hawthorne Township since April 15, 1876. He was married Jan. 8, 1879, to Luella Eyler, who was born in Richland County, Ill., May 4, 1861. They have no children.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Big Prairie Circuit. In his political views he is a Republican.

W. F. Price was born in Posey County, Ind., April 21, 1853. In 1860 he came to White County and settled on the farm in Hawthorne Township; remained there till 1868, when he bought the old Stewart farm, on section 19, where he now owns 190 acres of fine, well-improved land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Jan. 20, 1875, to Martha E. Randolph, a native of White County, born April 6, 1875. They have no children living. Mr. Price was the youngest child and only son of a family of four children. His mother died in 1878. His father is still living. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Christian church. In his political views he is a Democrat. He has held the office of Township Trustee.

George R. Pumroy was born in White County, Ill., Jan. 25, 1843, and has always lived in Hawthorne Township. His father, J. M. Pumroy, was born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois when four years old. He has lived on the place where he still resides since 1814. George R. received his education in this county. Jan. 31, 1864, he married Hannah Hodkin, who was born near Phillipstown, White County, July 22, 1844. They are the parents of five children—Estella, born Dec. 1, 1866; Ernest, Sept. 18, 1871; Crat, Jan. 5, 1875; Paul Percy and Mary Jane (twins), Oct. 11, 1879. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has held the office of Steward for ten years. In his political views he is a Republican. He has been Township Collector three terms, Justice of the Peace five years, and School Director a number of years. He owns eighty acres of fine land on section 28, Hawthorne Township.

W. A. Raglin was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Oct. 6, 1854. His father, George Raglin, was born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois with his father when quite young. He died in 1856, in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and his mother in 1855. W. A. is their only child. He came to White County in 1856, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 12, 1879, to N. E. Harsha, who was born in White County, April 1, 1854. They have one child—George A., born Sept. 19, 1881. Mr. Raglin has eighty acres of good land on section 7, Hawthorne Township. Politically he is a Democrat.

Walter Reed was born in Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1852, and came to White County, Ill., in 1868, settling near Carmi,

where he is engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 19, 1879, to Pheba Cleveland, a native of Illinois, born Dec. 25, 1859, and a daughter of Charles Cleveland. She is the fifth of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have two children—Harry Orlando, born Sept. 19, 1880, and James Harvey, born July 7, 1882. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Reed is a member of Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

Andrew Jackson Rudolph was born in Tennessee, June 18, 1818, and came to White County at the age of four years. His father, Jacob Rudolph, was born in North Carolina, and went to Tennessee when he became of age. He had married Rachel Law, who was born and reared in North Carolina. He came to Illinois, where he died. His wife had died four years previous, leaving five children. Andrew is the fourth child. He was married to Eliza Kuykendall in 1837. She was born in this county in 1819. Mrs. Rudolph died leaving three children—Jane, Alfred and Martha, now Mrs. Clark. Jan. 25, 1853, he married Margaret Kuykendall, who was born in New York in 1819. They have four children—James W., John L., Phoebe L. and Susan S. Mr. Rudolph has 200 acres of fine land, also three and one-half lots in Carmi. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat.

John M. Simpson, born in Todd County, Ky., Sept. 8, 1832, was a son of Benjamin and Lucinda Simpson, both natives of Kentucky, the father born about 1792, and the mother in 1794. They moved to Posey County, Ind., in 1838, settling near New Harmony, where, four years later, in 1842, the father died, leaving a wife and five children—W. T., Jessie H., John M., W. M. and Mary Ann. His mother died in 1855. John M. was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Levina H. Price, who was born in Posey County, Ind., Sept. 30, 1840. They have four children—Julia A., born Sept. 7, 1861, is now the wife of John Jacobs; Della M., born June 29, 1867; Lucy J., Feb. 2, 1870; Cora P., Nov. 21, 1877. One daughter, Denva J., was born Jan. 11, 1863, and died May 13, 1869. Politically Mr. Simpson is a Democrat. He has been Commissioner of Highways and Constable and is now serving as Supervisor of Hawthorne Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Crossville Lodge, No. 184, A. O. U. W.; Carmi Lodge of I. O. O. F. and Carmi Lodge of A. F. & A. M. He has a fine farm on section 4, Hawthorne Township, and two houses and a blacksmithshop in Carmi. Mr. Simpson's father

and mother, three brothers and a sister are buried in Posey County, Ind. Mr. Simpson enlisted in the late war, August, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was at the surrender of Vicksburg, Jacksonville, Wilson Hills, and was wounded by a minie ball in the shoulder. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. He was First Duty Sergeant of his company.

Thomas W. Slocum was born in Concord, White County, Ill., Nov. 19, 1834. His father, Stephen Slocum, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this county in 1814 and settled in what is now Concord. He hauled the logs to build a log fort to fortify against the Indians. He was a life-long farmer; died at New Haven, Gallatin County, at the age of seventy-five. His mother, Susan Beck, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1802, and came with her father's family to Illinois, and was married to Stephen Slocum in 1819. They were the parents of nine children, only three of whom are living—Mrs. Catherine R. Bunes, living in Canada; George C., living in Whiting, Iowa, and Thomas W., now living in Hawthorne Township, White County. He was married March 18, 1860, to Barthena A. Nevitt, who was born in White County, June 15, 1845, and died Sept. 24, 1872, leaving three children—John L., born Dec. 9, 1864; Martha V., Jan 17, 1867; and Lida L., Feb. 21, 1871. March 27, 1873, he married Emma Woods, a native of Mt. Vernon, Ind., born March 8, 1852. They have two children—Nellie C., born May 6, 1874, and Laura W., born March 27, 1881. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican; has voted twice for Lincoln and twice for Grant. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg.

Samuel B. Small was born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844, and resided there till 1869, when he came to this county, where he has made his home till the present time. He purchased land on section 9, town 5, range 10, Hawthorne Township, and has 145½ acres under a good state of cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat of the Jackson school. He has been Justice of the Peace six years, and is also School Treasurer of town 5. He is a member of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He was married July 30, 1871, to Bernetta E. Price, a native of Posey County, Ind. They are the parents of four children—Flora E., born June 8, 1872; Lucy E., July 14, 1874; John E., Aug. 8, 1878; Ethel M., May 4, 1881.

Henry Stuky, farmer, was born in Prussia in 1832, and came to America at the age of sixteen, going to Evansville, Ind., where he remained a few months, and then went to New Harmony, Ind., and lived with a Mr. Overton. When he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Overton died, but he continued to make the family's house his home for five or six years. He was married Nov. 4, 1858, to Martha Reaves, a native of Posey County, Ind., born Oct. 19, 1840. Of their six children five are living—Minnie, now Mrs. David Murphy, born Sept. 7, 1859; Mary E., now Mrs. James Jenkins, born Aug. 7, 1861; John M., born Feb. 11, 1863; Adda and Ida (twins), born Sept. 14, 1866 (Ida died April 29, 1881); Walter, born Jan. 11, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Stuky are members of the Regular Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Stuky's parents were both natives of Indiana, and died near New Harmony when she was quite young.

Wyatt Williams was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10, 1830, and came with his father to this county when four years of age. His father, A. T. Williams, died in 1841. Mr. Williams was reared and educated in this county. Dec. 7, 1851, he married Rosanna Aman, a native of White County, born May 7, 1826. They have four children—Mary E., born July 31, 1854; Margaret C., Aug. 7, 1856; Sarah Jane, Jan. 10, 1859, and Elizabeth, Sept. 30, 1867. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican. He owns 390 acres of good, well-improved land, and lives on section 33, Hawthorne Township. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming.

John C. Wilson was born two miles west of Carmi, White County, Ill., July 19, 1820. His father, William Wilson, was a native of Virginia and came to this county in 1810. He was Judge of the counties from the Ohio River to Vandalia, Fayette County, forty years. He died in 1849. John is the eldest of his six children. He was married in 1840 to Mary Mears, a native of Tennessee, born July 4, 1823. They are the parents of seven children—Mary Ellen (Mrs. A. Chapman), born April 17, 1850; Susan D. (Mrs. James Shipley), born Nov. 3, 1852; William H., born Dec. 19, 1854; Lucy N. (Mrs. Chas. Frazier), born Feb. 10, 1856; John C., Jr., born March 9, 1858; Adaline (Mrs. Louis Cleveland), born Sept. 19, 1860; and Gertrude A., born June 24, 1865. Mr. Wilson owns 560 acres on section 20, Hawthorne Township and 160 acres in Wayne County, making 720 acres, all well improved. Mr. Wil-

son generally votes the Democratic ticket. He has been School Director five years.

David Young was born in Miami County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1833, where he lived till 1870 when he came to Carmi Township, White Co., Ill., and engaged in the nursery business, carrying on what was known as the Pleasant Hill Nursery. In 1875 he changed the name to the Carmi Nursery. He moved to Hawthorne Township in December, 1875. The firm name is N. H. Albaugh & Co. and is managed by Mr. Young. They raise and ship a great many trees. He was married in October, 1858, to Sarah D. Star, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born in 1834. They are the parents of seven children, six living—Josephine, Clara, David S., Noah C., Ivy M., Frances Anna (deceased) and Maud Blanche. He is a Republican in his political views. He enlisted in Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and served till the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and on to Washington; was taken prisoner by Kirby Smith in Kentucky but paroled the same day. Soon after enlisting he was in the fight at Chickamauga; then Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, White Oak, etc. After the fight at Mission Ridge he took a team and drove till the end of the war. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.



HERALD'S PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southern portion of the county, adjoining Gallatin, and is bounded on the north by Carmi, east by Emma, and on the west by Indian Creek. It comprises one and a half Congressional townships, or fifty-four square miles. In an agricultural point it ranks among the first in the county. It contains an intelligent class of agriculturists, who have made good improvements throughout the county. The Little Wabash River enters the township near the center of the north side, runs south nearly four miles, then makes its exit near the southeast corner of 6 south, 9 east.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To whom the honor of first settling this township belongs is doubtful. Joseph Boone and Samuel Dagley came to the township about 1814. Samuel was the younger, and his father settled on section 11. Benjamin Spilman, father of Revs. B. F. and J. E. Spilman, settled on section 8, in the northern part of the township, about 1818, where he followed farming and made his home until 1833. Most of the old settlers were from Tennessee. There were: Colonel Hosea Pearce, Benjamin Latimer, the Bryants, O'Neills, Wieses, Leatherses and Baileys. There were also Samuel and Solomon L. Garrison, James M. Hart, A. Harris, George and B. Knight, all men of sterling integrity. To those who opened up and developed the resources of Herald's Prairie, the present and future generations will owe eternal gratitude. They suffered untold privations and inconveniences, labored with unflagging energy and will, receiving only meager compensation for their toil, were far away from old home and friends, and with scarcely any means of communication with them. But they were encouraged and kept up with the hope of establishing comfortable homes for themselves and their families, and with a noble ambition of conferring on posterity blessings which shall ever be a monument to their memory.

Like all pioneers in this country, the old settlers were very much harrassed by Indians; and many are the interesting anecdotes related of dangers and narrow escapes. One quite remarkable case

occurred. A boy named Hall was scalped, and the Indians supposed they had killed him. They were pursued and the scalp recovered; and, strange to say, the boy recovered also. Wild animals, too, were very troublesome. There were many deer, bear, turkey and squirrel hunts, and many humorous incidents occurred. A bear was killed one night by Samuel Dagley, and to keep the wolves away till morning the entrails were removed and placed to the bear's nose, and Mr. Bruin was placed on his feet, where he remained over night. In the morning a horse was taken to the place to transfer the bear to Mr. Dagley's home, but became very much frightened. Mr. Dagley cut off one paw, with which he scratched the horse's nose, and never after that could a collar be put upon the horse. The same man, in company with one of his neighbors, went squirrel hunting. The squirrels were driven through a lot of bushes, and sought refuge upon a large tree. Shooting commenced, and eighty squirrels were killed upon the tree.

Wolf-hunting was a necessity as well as a sport, as they destroyed so many sheep. Parties organized occasionally, and would drive them all out of the county, but in a short time they would return. In 1848 Mr. J. B. Dagley and his father went out to hunt turkeys one day, and during the trip discovered two black wolves sitting near by. Mr. Dagley fired, killing one instantly. The hounds chased the other some twenty miles away, and wolves have not been seen in that locality since. Mr. Dagley is an old turkey hunter, going out frequently by moonlight and killing from eight to twelve in an evening. One night as he came in to supper he heard a gun, and thinking the shooting would drive the turkeys toward his house took his small rifle and went out to a large pecan tree, where he saw a turkey in the top. He fired and killed it. Another one lighted in the tree, and he fired from the same place; this he continued until he had killed five turkeys; then he shot four more close by, making a total of nine turkeys in a few minutes. The man who fired and drove the turkeys into the tree did not succeed in killing any. He finally came up to Mr. Dagley, and said: "I want to see the man who shoots that little rifle, for I've heard a turkey fall at every shot;" he soon went home in disgust. Although Mr. Dagley is fifty-four years of age, and wealthy, too, he still enjoys hunting. Two years ago he took a pack of hounds with him to Arkansas, and brought home five bears which he had killed.

In 1864 Mr. Dagly went to Evansville and bought a portable saw-mill, the first one brought into the township. This he operated four years, then sold it and bought another, which he ran one and a half years.

Mrs. Robert B. Spence claims for her husband the honor of bringing the first sorghum mill and the first reaper into the township.

The first murder committed in the township was by a man named Dobbs, who killed a Mr. Marsh. The famous Stewart murder also occurred in this township, a full account of which is given in Chapter VII.

James Hart is one of the old residents of Herald's Prairie, coming here in 1829. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, and fought in the battle near Prairie du Chien, where the Indians took a lively departure.

The first couple married in this township were probably Samuel Dagley and Jane Webb, who were married at New Haven, which was then in White County, in 1816; and Rebecca Dagley is supposed to be the first child born. The children of Joseph Boone are supposed to be the first deaths.

Daniel McCarthy is the oldest school-teacher in the township. Has taught three generations, within forty-two years, in White County, besides schools in the East and in Missouri. Col. J. M. Crebs and others of his age and station have been his pupils, as also the children and grandchildren of some of these.

OLD INDUSTRIES.

George Bailey had a steam saw and grist mill on the Little Wash, two miles above New Haven, which was built about 1840, when the New Haven mill was out of repair and not doing much. People came with grists to this mill fifteen to twenty miles. It stood until a few years ago.

A steam mill was operated for a long time on the Calvert farm, now known as the Lasater farm.

Soon after the early settlement there were several distilleries started, one by John Gott, one by Richard Collard and one by Joseph Moore. These stills were operated during the winter for several years, and considerable whisky was made, which was used for corn-huskings, hunting, sickness, etc., but more as a general beverage. These were the days when there was no public tax to

pay on the article, and no "exciseman" to make his terrible presence known.

There was once a distillery on the old Thomas farm, the grinding done by horse-power. Patrons would bring their two or three bushels of corn, transfer their horses from the wagon to the mill, help grind the grain, and return home with their modicum of meal or whisky.

MILITARY.

The following names were copied from a Muster Roll of the Eleventh Illinois Militia, which was organized about 1820, of which Samuel Dagley was Captain; Lewis Bailey, First Lieutenant; Neely Withrow, Second Lieutenant; Benjamin Latimer, First Sergeant; James Willis, Second Sergeant; James Bailey, Third Sergeant; Thomas Harper, Fourth Sergeant; Elijah Moore, First Corporal; Levi Broke, Second Corporal; Barnett Putnam, Third Corporal, and Wright Gregory, Fourth Corporal; Squire Riley, George Bailey, Henry Bryant, James Bryant and William Bryant.

During the late war Herald's Prairie proved loyal to the core, and furnished many of her brave sons as a sacrifice to retain an undivided Union. Many of those who went to the front, after enduring years of untold hardships and danger, were permitted to return to their homes, where they are now living to enjoy the liberties they so nobly fought for. Many of them, however, went to return no more. They were pierced by shot and shell from musket and cannon, or died from cruelties inflicted upon them in prison pens to which they were consigned,—all for defending the best government ever made by man.

NAMING OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The township was named after a prairie which once existed within its borders, but which is now covered either with farms or with trees, some of them two feet in diameter; and the prairie took its name from a Tennessean named Herald, who settled here before the war of 1812, when not even a stick existed in sight as an evidence of the on-coming civilization. The early settlers subsequently had a mustering ground within this prairie, and among the officers participating in these musters was Captain Dagley. At one time the small-pox broke out most violently in the community, especially in the family of Mr. Herald, and they were kept in quarantine in this prairie three or four months. Neighbors would leave provis-

ions and other necessities at a specified spot in the evening, and the next morning some attendant would convey them to the suffering family. Probably from the circumstance of this severe isolation was the prairie named. Herald afterward moved West.

CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Union Ridge Society).—This society was organized in 1822 by Rev. David Mc Lin. Samuel Dagley and Moses Blazer were elected and ordained ruling Elders. Benjamin A. Latimer, an Elder from another congregation, was soon after received here. In 1843 the society was revived by Revs. Richard and Jesse Pearce. Henry S. Smith and N. M. Mitchell were elected and ordained ruling Elders. They were succeeded in 1848 by Daniel Bryant and Alfred Harris, and, in 1860, by Thomson L. Boyd. This year J. B. Dagley was elected Deacon. In 1866 a church edifice was erected, 60 x 44 feet, at a cost of \$2,000. There are now eighty-five communicants. The present pastor is R. M. Davis, of Gallatin County, who has served this people twenty-eight years. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the church, in which there is an average attendance of thirty-five scholars. Robert Grant is Superintendent. Present officers: R. M. Harris, Alfred Harris and G. B. Knight, Trustees; Alfred Harris, Clerk.

There have been numerous revivals in the church and it is in a prosperous condition.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Mount Olive).—This church was organized in 1870 by Rev. John Crawford. D. L. Riley, A. R. Pearce and Alfred Blockard, Elders; E. H. Pearce, Deacon; D. L. Riley, Clerk. A church building was erected in 1861-'2, 28 x 30 feet, by neighbors, for general use, at a cost of about \$700. This church was donated to the Presbyterian society after its organization. Mr. Crawford was pastor about four years. He was succeeded by Revs. Frank Wilson, William A. Trousdale, Randolph, Green, McQuay. Mr. Randolph is the present pastor. There is a Sabbath-school, of which A. H. Blockard is Superintendent. This has been one of the most flourishing schools in the county, and has a membership of fifty, with an average attendance of thirty-five. There have been several revivals and many additions to the church since its organization.

Christian Church.—There was an organization of this church in 1870. William Truax, George W. English and William Crook

were Elders; John Kennedy and Thomas B. Brock were Deacons. Several persons have moved away, and some have died, so that during the past two years there has been only occasional preaching. There are now about twenty-eight persons of this faith in this vicinity.

The Lick Creek Baptist Church, commonly known as the "Old-School, or Regular Baptist church," was organized in October, 1820. It was formed from the Banks Fork church. The articles of faith, constitution and by-laws were signed the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in December, 1820. It was the only church within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, and consequently the membership was large till 1855 or 1860. The pastors of this church have been Wilson Henderson, Charles Lee, Moses Pearce, John Pearce, Israel Drew, Coleman Hoskins, Jeremiah Woolten, Thomas Scott and T. J. Aud. The first services were held in a log cabin, but a few years later they built a log church, 20 x 24. They now have a good church, near the Herald's Prairie church-yard.

Mission Baptist Church.—In March, 1854, by request of Elder Thomas Stokes, who had been preaching here for some time, a meeting of Baptist brethren was held at the house of William H. Stokes, to consider the propriety of being constituted into a Baptist church of Christ. James Sallee was elected Moderator, and W. H. Stokes, Clerk. It was decided that a church be organized. To the articles of faith and the constitution the following names were appended: Jesse C. Henson, J. M. Henson, Sarah Henson, S. A. Henson, James Sallee, Jane Sallee, William H. Stokes, Phebe Stokes. In May of the same year another meeting was held to consider the propriety of organizing the Baptist brethren into a church of the United Baptists. Rev. Samuel Martin was chosen Moderator, and William H. Stokes, Clerk.

The meeting resulted in an organization, with Samuel Martin, as preacher by appointment, and William H. Stokes to extend the hand of fellowship and give the charge to the church. It was unanimously resolved that the church should be known as the Mission church of the United Baptist church of White County. The church then proceeded to the election of a pastor, electing Thomas Stokes, one of their own members, who accepted the call. At this meeting Oliver Sallee, Elizabeth and Sarah Sallee and Thomas Stokes were received into the church by credit of letter. The following is the list of first members: Jesse C. Henson,

Sarah Henson, James Sallee, Jane Sallee, William H. Stokes, Phebe Stokes, Azariah Martin, J. C. Martin, Henry Hart, C. C. Green, Robert Cook, Mary Clark, John Gloscoe, William Anderson, Mary M. Stokes, William Leathers, Rachel Leathers, Mary Leathers, Richard Ward, Cynthia M. Brown, Mahala Collard, Tabitha Collard, Jane Ratcliff, Mary E. Nelson, Eliza Stokes, Mary Brown, Mariah Collard, Aquilla Green, Sally Green, Mary Ward, Delila Gloscoe, Oliver Sallee, Elizabeth Sallee and Sarah Sallee.

The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1868, the following being the officers elected: William H. Stokes, Superintendent; John Carter, Assistant Superintendent; T. J. Renshaw, Secretary and Librarian; George Henson, Treasurer; T. J. Renshaw, J. E. Henson, P. H. McElyah, Amer Pyle, John W. Clark, Sarah Collard, Mary Leathers, Mary Martin, Elizabeth Martin, Celia Garrison and Sarah J. Leathers, Teachers.

Up to 1869, this church had extended the right hand of fellowship to 350 persons, receiving many by letter, but the majority by baptism. But many have received letters to unite with other churches, thus causing a great decrease in the membership, which at present is 134. The present Deacons are: James M. Henson, John C. Martin, William H. Stokes and Marion Martin. Present Sabbath-school officers: John C. Martin, Superintendent; Orlando Martin, Assistant Superintendent, Luella Clark, Secretary and Treasurer. Teachers: W. H. Stokes, John Stokes, Henderson Martin, Mary J. Clark and Lucy Martin.

The *Free-Will Baptists* have had regular preaching in this township, at the Buckeye school-house, by Rev. Joseph Ward for about six months. The congregation is large and there is talk of organizing.

SCHOOLS.

We compile the following from the county superintendent's report, to show the progress of schools during the past twenty-two years:

1860.—Number of schools, 7; number of male teachers, 5; female, 6; number of scholars, 358; number of persons under twenty-one, 854; average number of months to the school, 7; number of log school-houses, 4; frame, 2; teachers monthly wages, \$10 to \$35; township fund, \$1,296.86; State fund, \$847.11; tax, \$410.72; amount paid to teachers, \$962.70; total moneys received for all school purposes, \$1,336.98; amount expended, \$1,283.37.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 540; females, 497; total, 1,037; total number over six years of age, 631; number of ungraded schools, 3; total number of months of school, 58½; average number, 14½; pupils enrolled, 494; number between twelve and twenty-one years of age unable to read or write, 7; number of male teachers, 10; female, 3; number of days attendance of pupils, 34,061; number of frame school-houses, 7; log, 3; highest wages paid male teachers, \$40; female, \$35; lowest wages paid any male teacher, \$20; female, \$20; amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$1,446.53; female, \$521; amount of district tax levied for support of schools, \$1,364.65; estimated value of school property, \$4,175; income of township fund received during the year, \$77.50; received from county superintendent of this county, \$901.24; incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$14; compensation of treasurers, \$100.50; amount distributed to districts reported in this county, \$817.16; total amount received by the township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$2,034.89; total expenditures during the year, \$1,897.42.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—C. C. Green, 1873-'4; John H. Spence, 1875; Francis W. Davis, 1876-'7; Leonard Pyle, 1878-'9, 1882.

Clerks.—Wm. F. Hoskins, 1873; Jasper Bryant, 1874; Hosea J. Pearce, 1875; T. J. Renshaw, 1876; Lafayette Bryant, 1877; Elisha L. McGhee, 1878-'9; Joel Aud, 1882.

Assessors.—Thomas J. Renshaw, 1873; Elias Robinson, 1874; S. L. Garrison, 1875; Geo. W. Inboden, 1876-'7-'8; Milton C. Green, 1879; Martin Hart, 1882.

Collectors.—G. A. Mitchell, 1873; John C. Martin, 1874; John Clark, 1875; Wm. Truex, 1876; James H. Marlin, 1877; Francis W. Davis, 1878; James C. Adams, 1879; Thomas McGuire, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways.—John C. Collard, 1873; John S. Aud, Jr., 1874; Charles Hustain, 1875; Wm. Bryant, 1876; Solon Spence, 1877; Robert Inboden, 1878; Lafayette Bryant, 1879, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—Charles Nelson and F. C. Pettypool, 1873; Charles Nelson, 1876-'7; James M. Leathers, 2d, 1877.

Constables.—John B. Carter and Elbert Bryant, 1873; R. F. Catlin, 1875; Elbert Bryant and John Pyle, 1877; Jewell Pearce, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas J. Aud, for many years a Baptist preacher of Herald's Prairie church, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., Aug. 27, 1818, and was a son of James and Nancy A. (Moore) Aud, natives of Maryland, whose family consisted of nine children. He married Caroline Johnson, May 10, 1837. To them one child was born—Elizabeth. His second wife was Sarah R. (Pettypool) Barnett, daughter of Thomas Pettypool. Ten children were born to them—John S., Thomas, Milton, William, Sarah F., Joel R., Mary M., Nancy J., Daniel and Amy M. His third wife was Susan (Wilson) Scott, daughter of Samuel Wilson. Their children were—Lorenda C. and Gilbert B. Mr. Aud, though quite feeble, is yet preaching. Eight of his children are deceased. His last wife is living.

Alexander Austin, born in Warren County, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1823, was a son of Wm. Austin. He came to this county when a boy and has continued to reside here for the past forty-nine years, never having been over fifty miles from his present residence. Sept. 11, 1842, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Richard and Malinda (Kearney) Fryer, of Herald's Prairie, who was born Oct. 25, 1825. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother of Kentucky. The family was one of the earliest settlers of this county, Mr. Fryer being one of the band of rangers to protect the settlers from the Indians. He helped to build the first log house in Carmi. He had a family of five sons and thirteen daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been born nine children—Catherine, born Feb. 2, 1844, is married and has three children—Thomas, Frances, and Otis; Richard, born Dec. 4, 1846, married Melissa Aud and has four children—Lear, Sampson M., Alvah E., and Messer J.; Melinda, born April 15, 1848 (deceased); Benj. F., Jan. 17, 1851 (deceased); Julia, born Jan. 17, 1855, married Augustus Willis; Mary A., born Dec. 4, 1856, married James Summers and has three children—Viola, Rose M., and Nora; Elisha, born Oct. 14, 1858, married Eliza J. Austin and has one child—Cornelius; Ellen J., born Oct. 14, 1860, and Hardy, born March 24, 1865.

Charles Austin, born July 20, 1836, is a son of William and Catherine (Foster) Austin, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living. Charles lived at home till his

nineteenth year, when, Feb. 17, 1855, he was married to Mary Hoskins, a daughter of Coleman Hoskins, a preacher in the Regular Baptist church. After their marriage they moved onto section 29. The first land he owned was a tract of eighty acres, upon which he lived two years. He then sold and bought 120 acres on section 27, and lived there eleven years. He sold that and bought 264 acres on sections 22 and 27, upon which he has fine buildings equal to any in the township, and where he still resides. Upon this land we find traces of the Mound Builders. There are mounds fifteen feet in diameter at the base, and twelve at the top, and several feet high. Mr. and Mrs. Austin's children are—Rebecca Ellen, born Jan. 2, 1856, died Oct. 16, 1864; William Washington, born Oct. 5, 1859; Margaret Jane, born Nov. 15, 1862; Sylvester, April 30, 1865; Charles Smith, April 29, 1867; Hugh Young, born Aug. 3, 1870, died July 28, 1876; Ada, born Feb. 19, 1876, died Oct. 22, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Austin was Clerk for ten years, resigning in favor of John Wease. They have a family of bright, intelligent children. The eldest son is fitted for a teacher, and is now teaching in Sub-district No. 3. The two next sons are at home. Their daughter, Margaret J., has taught four terms, and is now attending the Normal at Carmi.

Hugh Austin, farmer and stock-raiser, son of William and Catherine (Foster) Austin, was born April 7, 1830, in Gallatin County, Ill. His father moved to Shelby County and remained a year, then came to White County, and to the neighborhood where Hugh now resides. Father and son have both been hard-working men. Hugh Austin had the advantage of very little education, but by his practical good sense has accumulated a goodly property. He has owned 600 acres of good land, but has divided it with his children. In his early life he had all the experiences of the pioneer. He was married March 14, 1850, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Rev. Coleman Hoskins. To them have been born ten children—Charles Monroe, born Nov. 15, 1852; George Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1855 (deceased); Martha E., Nov. 2, 1857 (Mrs. Wm. Pearce); William Henry, Jan. 26, 1860 (deceased); Lowry Virgil, Jan. 23, 1862; Ivens Hoskens, June 22, 1865 (deceased); Kinchen H., May 27, 1868; Zeakel S., Dec. 9, 1871 (deceased); Della A., May 8, 1875. In politics Mr. Austin is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce. He is an influential man in his township, and is always ready to do his share for its welfare.

William Austin (deceased) was born in North Carolina in 1799, and was a son of Elisha and Martha (Fox) Austin. Elisha Austin moved to Warren County, Tenn., and from there to White County, Ill., with his family. His children who grew to maturity were—William, Elisha, Nancy (married James Miller, and afterward Drew Jamison), Benjamin (first married Lucinda, daughter of 'Squire William Emerson, then Susannah, daughter of Isaac Kello), Polly, Hugh (married Mary Watson), Betsey, Jesse (married Catherine Miller, and afterward Margaret Bryant), Patsey (married James Friar). Benjamin is the only one living. William Austin as married March 20, 1823, to Catherine Foster, a native of Virginia, born April 12, 1806, and a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Foster) Foster. Her parents moved to Warren County, Tenn., where they died. They had a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Austin had ten children—Alexander, born Dec. 24, 1823; Elisha, Dec. 17, 1825 (deceased); William F. M., May 8, 1828; Hugh, April 7, 1830; Sarah, July 6, 1832 (deceased); Mary, Aug. 12, 1834 (Mrs. Wm. Spence, deceased); Charles, July 20, 1836; George W., June 6, 1838 (deceased); Catharine, Feb. 20, 1841; Andrew J., Nov. 6, 1842. Mr. Austin died Sept. 13, 1858. His wife is living with her son Hugh.

James W. Bayley was born May 9, 1845, and was a son of Lewis S. and Amelia (Webb) Bayley. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was in the battle of Mobile. He narrowly escaped having both legs cut off by a shell at Spanish Fort, it passing within a few inches of him and cutting both legs of Samuel Godwin, one entirely off and the other nearly so; he died in a few hours. His regiment was ever on the move, going from Illinois to Texas, up and down the river. They were mustered out at Hampstead, Texas, Nov. 6, 1865. Oct. 31, 1867, he married Nancy J., daughter of John J. and Elizabeth (Newman) Glasscock, of Gallatin County. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of North Carolina. They had a family of five children—Thomas H., Elizabeth J., Martha A., John F. (deceased), and Nancy J. They still reside in Gallatin County. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley have had six children—George L., born Aug. 23, 1868 (deceased); Lewis S., July 11, 1870; John D., Jan. 9, 1872 (deceased); Florence, April 6, 1876; Charles, Oct. 17, 1878; Harvey, Oct. 22, 1880.

Daniel Bryant, son of Daniel and Libbie (Newell) Bryant, natives of Virginia, who came to this county from Pulaski County,

Ky., in 1819, and settled on the place where their son Jackson now lives. Daniel lived there during his minority. He married Mary Blazier, a daughter of Moses Blazier, an old citizen of Gallatin County. Their children were—Mahala, Martha, Carroll, Austin, Asa, Richard, Nathan, Sarah J., James B. and Felix. Mrs. Bryant died Dec. 16, 1854, aged thirty-seven years, ten months and twenty-two days. Mr. Bryant married, Feb. 10, 1856, Mrs. Polly Ann (Armstrong) Kinsaw, daughter of Absalom Armstrong, of Gallatin County. They had one son—Oliver, born March 14, 1858. His wife died and Feb. 9, 1860, he married Cassander (Harper) Blazier. She died Aug. 16, 1866, leaving three children—Lory, Henry J. and Jesse H. Aug. 11, 1867, he married his fourth wife, Anne Brock, daughter of Jacob B. and Susan (Yoho) Brock, native of Monroe County, O. With her he is passing his old age. Mr. Bryant was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, in the Second Illinois Regiment, under General Alexander. He was in the battle of Bad Axe. His company was the one that cleared the island, the last forlorn hope of the Indians. His stories and reminiscences are blood-curdling. His experiences have made him very bitter toward the Indians.

Jackson Bryant, born in White County, Jan. 19, 1823, is a son of Daniel and Sibbie (Newell) Bryant. He resides on the old homestead, where he was born and where his parents both die. He was married Nov. 29, 1843, to Julia, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Dagley) Harris. To them have been born ten children—Milton, born Feb. 17, 1845; Marcus, Nov. 6, 1846; Margaret, Sept. 27, 1848; Lory (Mrs. J. F. Mitchell), July 25, 1850; Charlotte (deceased), June 13, 1852; Alfred, Dec. 10, 1854; Martha (deceased), April 23, 1857; one died in infancy; Marietta, April 2, 1861; Julia, Jan. 22, 1864. Mr. Bryant has given his children the best educational advantages to be obtained in this section of the country. All of his sons have been school-teachers. Alfred was at one time principal of an academy in Guthrie, Ky. He there rented a college and kept it one year. He is now head book-keeper of a large grain house in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Bryant's father died in 1830, aged fifty-seven, and his mother in 1874, in her ninety-second year.

Alexander Cullvert (deceased) was born April 23, 1783, in Virginia, and was a son of Mary Callvert. He married Nancy Mahew, who was born in 1790. Their children were—James G., Sally, John Alexander, Patsey H., George A., Aaron H., Amos H.,

William P., Elizabeth E. All are dead but William, who is living in McLeansboro. Andrew died April 24, 1856; Nancy, Jan. 27, 1844; James G. was born June 12, 1806, and married Jane B. Phipps, March 13, 1828. The children born to them were—Adaline L., born Dec. 5, 1828; Wm. Munroe, died in infancy; Sarah Ann, born Jan. 29, 1832; Nancy Jane, born Jan 25, 1834; James G., died Sept. 10, 1834. His widow married Robert Spence, whose sketch will be found in its proper place. Mr. Callvert lived near the Emerson place, near Stoke's.

John Wesley Clark was born in Concord Precinct, near Emma Township, June 4, 1835, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Leathers) Clark, natives of Davis County, Ky. He was educated in the district schools of his day. He was brought up on a farm and also learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed till his twenty-first year. He then attended school for two or three years. He was married in his twenty-fourth year, to Mahala A., daughter of Asa and Jane (Brant) Martin. They have had six children—Mary J., Hattie A., Luella, Rachel Alchora, Charles Wesley (died in infancy), Gracie M. (died at the age of three years). Mr. Clark owns 360 acres of this township, 200 acres under cultivation. Mr. Clark is a practical, well-informed man. In order to get his start, he taught school fall and winter terms and farmed summers for eleven consecutive years. His children are receiving the benefit of his experience. Two of his daughters are engaged in teaching with marked success.

Henry S. Dagley, born in Herald's Prairie Precinct, Nov. 29, 1833, was a son of Captain Samuel and Jane (Webb) Dagley, who were among the earliest settlers, Captain Dagley coming to this section with Joseph Boone in 1811, and probably helped to build the fort. After staying there a while he went back to Kentucky (Barn County, near Peter's Creek), when Thomas and his family (the father) moved to New Haven, with Boone in the fort, Boone being his son-in-law. The history of New Haven, if all could be written of the early Indian exploits and pioneer trials and hardships of those early few, and of Captain Samuel Dagley, would be very interesting, but much of it has died with them. Captain Dagley married Jane Webb, daughter of Asa Webb, it being the first marriage in the precinct. Henry S. received a common school education in an old log house at Union Ridge.* Henry S. being the youngest son was always on the home place, on which he and his family now live. He was married Aug. 28, 1858, and his father died

Sept. 5, following. He married Sarah H. Eubanks, of Indian Creek, daughter of John and Sarah (Wrenwick) Eubanks. Their children are—George K., born Aug. 4, 1859, married W. V. Questel, and has one child, Ethel I.; Sarah J., born Sept. 11, 1861, died in infancy; John E., born April 4, 1863; Samuel J., Aug. 25, 1865; Robert W., Feb. 25, 1867; Flora Agnes, Nov. 28, 1870. Mary, March 25, 1873; Henry Powell, Dec. 12, 1875; Cora Lee, June 15, 1878; Louvisa, Dec. 12, 1880. Mr. Dagley has a farm of 260 acres. In several portions of it are to be found Indian mounds, some of which have been opened and remaining relics taken therefrom. The neighborhood is known as the Dagley neighborhood for miles around. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Union Ridge.

Jonathan S. Dagley, perhaps the largest wheat-grower in White County, and certainly one of the most successful farmers, is a son of Samuel and Jane (Webb) Dagley. He was the sixth child of a family of eleven children, and was born Aug. 20, 1827. Oct. 12, 1848, he married Catherine, seventh daughter of James and Mary Trousdale. She was born Dec. 2, 1828. Their children were—Virginia, born Dec. 27, 1849; Mary Ann, born July 12, 1852; Solon Jones, born Jan. 31, 1854; an infant son, born Jan. 25, 1856. His wife died Feb. 1, 1856. Dec. 1, 1856, he married Susan Jane Lasater, third daughter and thirteenth child of James and Susan Lasater. She was born Jan. 16, 1837. To this union have been born—Charles, Aug. 20, 1857; an infant daughter; James Lasater, born Dec. 19, 1861, died Feb. 16, 1882; Milton Edmore, Sept. 7, 1864; Franklin and Fannie Belle, born Aug. 3, 1866; Emma, born Oct. 20, 1868; Jonathan Boone, born Sept. 15, 1877.

Samuel Dagley, Sr. (deceased), was born in Peter's Creek, Barren Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1797, and was a son of Thomas Dagley, a native of Ireland. His mother was a native of Scotland. Of Scotch-Irish descent, the Dagleys, like all their race, have energy, strong common sense and practical worth. Thomas Dagley was baggage-master for General Washington in the Revolutionary war. During the march of the British there were guards placed over his wife's house to protect it from the ravages of the troops. He moved to New Haven in 1812 with his family of five children—Sara (Mrs. Joseph Boone), Rebecca (Mrs. William Withrow), Hannah (Mrs. Hugh Withrow and afterward Mrs. Robin Harris), Ruth (Mrs. Carter Smith), and Samuel. New Haven was then called Boone's Fort, from Joseph Boone, the first settler. Mr. Boone was a brother

of the famous Daniel Boone. As one of Thomas Dagley's daughters married Joseph, Daniel was necessarily brought to the settlement, and many interesting stories are told of him by his relatives here. Samuel Dagley slept with him the night he was twenty-one. Samuel was married March 2, 1817, in New Haven, to Jane Webb, a daughter of Asa and Mary (Block) Webb, who was born Jan. 14, 1796. To them were born ten children—Rebecca, born Dec. 17, 1817; Mary Ann, March 22, 1819; Sarah, Nov. 25, 1821; Elizabeth, Aug. 20, 1823; Samuel, Sept. 25, 1825; Jonathan Boone, Aug. 20, 1827; Louisa and Lucinda, May 22, 1829; Robert W., Nov. 7, 1831; Henry S., Nov. 29, 1833; Lavisa J., Jan. 13, 1838. Samuel Dagley died Sept. 5, 1858, and his wife, March 2, 1881. Both are buried in Union Ridge Cemetery.

Solomon L. Garrison was born in Barren Co., Ky., June 7, 1808. He was a son of James and Rachel Garrison. They moved to White County at a very early date, settling in what is now Emma Township. He is one of the very few pioneers who are living. In conversation with Mr. Garrison we found him to be a man of practical common sense, and of unquestionable integrity. He retains his faculties to a remarkable degree, and his reminiscences of the early pioneer days and early schools are very interesting.

John Graham, born Sept. 13, 1814, in Fayette County, Pa., is a son of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Graham, natives of Scotland and Ireland. He received a common-school education, and worked on the farm till his eighteenth year, when he went to Elizabethtown, Pa., and learned the shipwright's trade; worked at his trade on land eight years, and was then steamboat carpenter twenty-three years, working on many boats and experiencing the dangers of many storms. He has been on three different boats where the boilers burst, killing many, the last one killing twenty-seven. Securing a competence in this rough life, he came West and bought a farm, and settled down to a quiet life. He also deals quite largely in grain, having charge of Brown's Station on the Wabash Railroad, his son-in-law, B. I. Brockett, running the farm, and he the grain depot. Mr. Graham married Miss Jane Wilson, of Pittsburg, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Grant) Wilson, of the same State. Their family consisted of two sons and this one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have one daughter—Virginia Belle, now Mrs. B. I. Brockett, and living with her parents. J r children are—Laura B., Graham D., Jane B.

Etta M., Edward L. and Nellie B. Mr. Graham and Mr. Brockett own land on section 31, Carmi Township. Mr. Graham ran a steamboat for seven years between St. Louis and Ft. Benton, Montana, a 3,600 mile route; this brought him from civilization to the wild lands of the warlike Sioux, Blackfoots, Winnebagoes, etc., and where elk, deer, and buffaloes abounded; has had skirmishes with the Indians, and the boat, City of Pekin, was shot into many times. He was also on a steamboat, The Belle Peoria, taken into the service of the United States, and served as ship carpenter during the war; was before Vicksburg six weeks; also on the Tennessee River in the region of Morgan's guerrilla raids, but escaped unmolested. Mr. and Mrs. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Brockett are members of the West Union United Presbyterian church.

Robert Grant, born April 17, 1796, near Cambridge, England, came to America in December, 1818. Upon their approach to the Jersey shore, between Big and Little Egg harbor, they shipwrecked. After landing he came via Pittsburg, and down the Ohio to Shawneetown. June 10, 1827, he married Frances Woods-Salsbury, a native of New York. They had four children—Mercy E., born March 29, 1828, married B. L. Patrick, of Carmi, June 18, 1845, and is now deceased; George and Susannah F. both died in childhood; Thomas A., born April 10, 1839, married Sarah A. Bennett. Mrs. Grant died Jan. 30, 1841. Mr. Grant married Sarah M., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parker) Thompson, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Grant was born in Sumner County, Tenn., and came to this county in 1841. She has since resided within two miles of her present home. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have had nine children—Margaret S., born Aug. 30, 1844 (deceased); Robert R., born Jan. 30, 1846, married Fannie E. Rice; George W., born Dec. 20, 1848 (deceased); Richard B., born Dec. 14, 1850, married Fannie A. Campbell; John E., born Feb. 24, 1852, married Phœbe J. Bowman; William J., born March 14, 1854, married Margaret Downing, who died, and he married Rhoda A. Blackard; Sarah E., born Nov. 25, 1856 (deceased); Mary Augusta and Charles Augustus, born April 5, 1859; Charles died in childhood; Mary married Andrew J. Knight.

Robert R. Grant, born in White County, Jan. 30, 1846, is a son of Robert and Sarah M. (Thompson) Grant. His father was a native of England, and came to this country in 1818, coming direct to this county, where he died Dec. 22, 1878. Robert R. was married Sept. 24, 1868, to Fannie E., daughter of Cary and Lucinda

(Sallee) Rice. They have four children—Franklin, born June 29, 1870; Elmer E., Aug. 2, 1872; Aswell Curtis, Feb. 3, 1877; Charles W., Sept. 8, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is one of the Directors of the School Board. Mr. Grant has lived in this county the most of his life, and is one of its influential citizens. He has a nice farm of sixty acres of improved land.

William E. Greer, son of Henry and Parleeaurilla Parleeann (Buttery) Greer, both natives of Tennessee, is a native of this county and has always resided here. He is the second son of a family of two sons and four daughters. His early life was spent with his father. He married Mary, daughter of Willis C. and Elizabeth (Mars) Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Greer have four children—Edward, born Dec. 25, 1871; Oscar, April 13, 1874; Albert, Oct. 13, 1877, and Sarah J., April 13, 1880. He has a farm of 204 acres, most of it fine timber, only about seventy-five acres being cultivated. The ravages made upon the forest during the last ten years, will, if continued, greatly enhance the value of timber land. Mrs. Greer's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Illinois. They had a family of nine children—Mary, Ann P., Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin and Jane still living, and Emily, George and James, deceased. Mr. Ward died Aug. 19, 1882. Mrs. Ward is living in Carmi.

Franklin Hale, born in West Tennessee, Dec. 29, 1825, is a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Chapman) Hale, natives of Virginia and North Carolina. His grandfather, Simon Hale, was in the whole Southern campaign of the Revolutionary war. He died in 1842, in his ninety-ninth year, in White County. His father, Asa Hale, came to this county in 1830 with five children, Franklin being the fourth. He was married Aug. 7, 1841, to Sibbie, daughter of James and Polly (Regan) Bryant. To them were born six children—James B. (surveyor of Gallatin County for the past ten years), William (deceased), John (deceased), Sarah Ann E. (Mrs. Geo. W. Harper, deceased), Asa F. and Lewis. Mrs. Hale died in the fall of 1870, and Dr. Hale married Mahala, daughter of Daniel Bryant. They have had two children—Martin I. (deceased) and Marshall. Mr. Hale has given his children all the advantages to be obtained in this section of the country. He and his family are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was School Director of Buckeye District for twelve years, at the date of the ending of subscription and the beginning of free schools.

Abraham Hall, born Jan. 29, 1857, is a son of William and Mary (Bryant) Hall. His early life was spent on the farm and in going to school. He married Sarah J., daughter of Franklin and Ellen (Phipps) Pomeroy. She was the second of their nine children. When Mr. and Mrs. Hall were married they settled on section 1, of this township, where they are making for themselves a nice home. They have two children—Ethel, born April 14, 1880, and Ettie M., born Aug. 20, 1882.

John W. Hall, born Oct. 26, 1854, is a son of William and Mary (Bryant) Hall, of Emma Township. He lived at home during his minority. He received a common-school education. He married Ellen Edwards, daughter of Berry and Sarah (Miller) Edwards, of Enfield. She was the youngest of their fifteen children. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born four children—Mary, died in infancy; Sarah A., born Aug. 19, 1877; William B., born June 13, 1879; Lula M., born Oct. 19, 1881. Mr. Hall is engaged in farming; has about fifty acres. He is an industrious, intelligent young man.

Pinkney B. Harris, born in what is known as the Dagley settlement, Herald's Prairie, Feb. 13, 1836, was a son of Richard and Minerva (Webb) Harris, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Kentucky. The two families moved to White County when the children, Richard and Minerva, were both young. Richard and Minerva Harris raised to maturity ten children, eight daughters and two sons—Nancy, Lina, Mary, Harriet, Lucy J., Pinkney B., Richard M., Julia, Sarah and Eliza. Pinkney B. spent his early years on the farm. His education was received in the early subscription schools. When the news came of the bombardment of Fort Sumter he, with the many other patriotic men, resolved that his country needed his services, and enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Company D, Captain Whiting, taking his place in the ranks as a private. His regiment was in the memorable battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. At Shiloh he was slightly wounded; had many other hair-breadth escapes, having a lock of hair cut off by a minie, bullet holes in his coat at Donelson, and one through his coat and another through his pants at Shiloh. After fourteen months of service he was promoted by election to Second Lieutenant, serving in that capacity during the rest of the service. He was in the war about three years, being mustered out at Natchez, Miss., September, 1864. He returned home and took up his life-work of farming. He married Emma Etta Mead, a native of Indiana, and

daughter of Lafayette Mead. To this union have been born—Perry, born Nov. 27, 1878, and Winnie, born in 1882. Mr. Harris is now farming about sixty-five acres of improved land.

Richard Monroe Harris, son of Richard and Minerva (Webb) Harris, was born in Herald's Prairie, Feb. 25, 1838. His father was a son of Robert and Lucy (Stubblefield) Harris, natives of Rockingham County, N. C. Mrs. Harris was born Nov. 11, 1759. They lived and reared their family in North Carolina. Mr. Harris died in the early part of the present century. They had nine children—Nancy, born Jan. 4, 1780; Robert, Dec. 2, 1782; Richard, Nov. 11, 1785; Elizabeth, Aug. 12, 1787; Thompson, Dec. 21, 1789; Susanna, April 20, 1792; Fanny, March 16, 1795; John, Jan. 10, 1798; Polly, July 9, 1800. The eldest son came to Illinois and prospected some, and then Richard came and put in a small crop, and returned to North Carolina, reported favorably, and soon returned with his mother and a portion of the family, including Nancy (Mrs. Alexander Trousdale), Susanna, or Aunt Sukey (Mrs. Wm. Taylor), and Polly (Mrs. Wm. Trousdale), all married in this county. Mrs. Harris resided and died on the place where Richard now lives. Richard was married in 1826, to Minerva Webb, and went to housekeeping on the home place, the sisters all having married and left home. To them were born—Nancy, Sept. 22, 1827 (Mrs. J. A. Bryant, deceased); Lina, Dec. 30, 1828; Polly, Aug. 20, 1830 (Mrs. D. M. McGhee, deceased); Harriet, May 17, 1832 (Mrs. R. L. Scott, deceased); Lucy Jane, Feb. 7, 1834 (Mrs. C. S. Bryant, deceased); Pinkney B., Feb. 13, 1836; Richard M., Feb. 25, 1838; Julia and Sarah, Oct. 5, 1839 (deceased); Eliza, July 15, 1843 (Mrs. G. W. Bryant). Richard Harris, Sr., was a well-known citizen, and a regular minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for about thirty years. He died March 29, 1856. His wife died in the fall of 1873. Richard, Jr., married Elizabeth M., daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Langford) Pearce, of Indian Creek Township, Jan. 13, 1876. They have two children—Mary Adaline and George Spencer. Mr. Harris is farming the original purchase of the family, having 150 acres, eighty of which are well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have both been members of the Presbyterian church for twenty years, or more. Robert Harris was a Revolutionary soldier, serving under the different generals that commanded the Southern army. Richard can remember of his father drawing a pension for his mother regularly till his death.

Henry F. Hart, born Jan. 12, 1846, was the fourth child and second son of one of White County's oldest and most sturdy pioneers. He spent his early life till his nineteenth year with his father, doing the ordinary farm work and attending the district school winters. He was married March 9, 1869, to Frances E. Napier, daughter of F. E. Napier. She was educated in this township and was married in her fourteenth year. To them have been born five children, three living—Clara, born Aug. 29, 1871; Ola, born July 14, 1876; Gladys, born June 1, 1882; Lina, born July 15, 1874, died when five years old, and one died in infancy. Mr. Hart has sixty acres of improved land mostly under cultivation.

Thomas Hendrix was born near Beardstown, Ky., March 4, 1824. He is a son of James and Sarah J. (Leathers) Hendrix, natives of Kentucky. In 1834 the family came to White County, Ill. Thomas married Sarah Jane Haskins. To them were born four children—Mary E., born Nov. 27, 1843; John, Jan. 6, 1846; Martha, August, 1847; George W., Dec. 13, 1848. His wife died in February, 1849. Aug. 4, 1850, he married Hannah L. Rogers-Coker. Their children are—Margaret L., born Aug. 20, 1852; Lorenzo Dow, Aug. 13, 1854; Ellen, Dec. 31, 1856; Thomas, April 7, 1859; Laura J., Aug. 10, 1861; Charles A., March 29, 1864; Hannah Melvina, July 28, 1867.

Benjamin F. Herring, son of Nathaniel and Mehitable Herring, was born in Guilford, Me., Aug. 1, 1816. He came to Illinois in 1840, located in Galena, and worked in the lead mines and at his trade for twelve years; then in 1852 came to White County. He was married Aug. 7, 1846, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Ezekiel and Jane Porter, born July 20, 1825. She died leaving two children—John Alexander and George Washington. He married again, Sept. 27, 1854, a lady with exactly the same name as his first wife, —Elizabeth T. Porter, born April 25, 1829, daughter of John and Rebecca Porter. Sept. 25, 1858, he married his third wife, Elizabeth J., daughter of Reuben and Esther Lowery, born Sept. 25, 1830. They were the parents of five children—Margaret Josephine, born Oct. 2, 1860 (Mrs. Homer Inboden); Chena, Aug. 29, 1862 (deceased); Sira Nevada, Aug. 12, 1865 (deceased); Benjamin F., May 27, 1868; Hardena L., Sept. 28, 1870. Mr. Herring died in this township Sept. 5, 1880. His wife and children still reside here. The boys are intelligent, enterprising young men. This fall (1882) they started a sorghum mill, using the Evaporator, of Mansfield, O., and Krantz mill, of Evansville, Ind. They work

night and day and are doing well. John A. enlisted in the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was mustered out at Nashville and has never since been heard from.

Robert Coleman Hoskins (deceased), known throughout this section as Coleman Hoskins, for many years a preacher of the Old School Baptists, was born in Kentucky, July 14, 1805, and was a son of James A. Hoskins, whose wife, a native of Virginia, was Rebecca Smith. Coleman came to White County when a young lad, his parents moving in at that time. The family consisted of eight daughters and four sons. His mother was English descent. He was married Nov. 4, 1830, to Margaret S. Vought, who was born Feb. 19, 1811. Their children were—Eliza J., born Oct. 29, 1831, now Mrs. Hugh Austin; Rebecca N., born Sept. 10, 1834, now Mrs. Henry Coles; Martha E., born April 12, 1837, now Mrs. John Lowry; Mary, born Feb. 28, 1839, now Mrs. Charles Austin; William Franklin, born Nov. 4, 1841; Francis M., born April 25, 1844, married Henry Spence; died Jan. 31, 1882. Mrs. Hoskins died Nov. 2, 1844. His second wife was Mrs. Lucretia Chapman. Coleman Hoskins died Sept. 11, 1853.

Champney Hughes (deceased) was an old veteran in the Mexican war, who, after an honorable discharge, received a land warrant from the Government as a pension for services. He married the lady who is now the widow Lee, by whom he had two children—Mary J. and Oliver C. Upon his death the estate reverted to the children and the widow. Mrs. Hughes married for her second husband Jesse F. Lee; was his second wife. Their children were—Jesse, Thomas, Emanuel, Francis, Oliver S., James, Orville, Sarah T., Thomas J. Mr. Lee died July 22, 1874. Much credit is due to Mrs. Lee's eldest daughter, who has succeeded in buying out the heirs, and now owns her father's original grant. This has been done by hard work and honest frugality. Her mother resides with her on the old homestead.

John H. Kisner was born in Monongalia County, Va., April 7, 1828, a son of Frederick and Rhoda (Williams) Kisner, both natives of Virginia. They moved to Posey County, Ind., in 1853, and in the fall of 1859 came to White County. They had a family of five sons and four daughters, four sons and three daughters still living. John H. has spent his entire life in farming. He received a common-school education; has worked and gained for himself a good home with most excellent buildings. He was married to

Charlotte Musgraves, a native of Virginia. They had four children—Charles Henry, married Ophelia Shelton, and resides on his father's farm; James Wesley, living in Kankakee County; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. George Bullock, of Pope County; Cornelia, and John W. Mrs. Kisner died in Herald's Prairie Township, in 1868. He then married Martha, daughter of J. Collard, formerly of this township. Their children are—Benjamin F. and Monroe. His wife died in January, 1871, and in March, 1871, he married Malinda Hart, also a native of this township. They have four children—Theophilus, Jesse Frederick, Lewis Hancock and George. Mr. Kisner owns the southeast quarter of section 5. His father is residing with him. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-eight years. In April, 1882, his house, which was built in 1881, was totally destroyed by fire, but in sixty days he had the present one finished and ready to move into. Mr. Kisner enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Shawneetown. His regiment was engaged on picket, advance guards and scouting; was at the surrender of Vicksburg; at Jackson, Miss.; at New Orleans, and Brazier's City, where they went into camp; from there on the Red River expedition, under Banks; from there to White River; then back to Morganza; then to camp, at St. Charles. From this time till their discharge they did scouting duty. They were discharged at Springfield, July 3, 1865. Mr. Kisner was also in the terrible battle of Pleasant Hill, Ark., where so many brave Illinois boys fell.

James M. Leathers, farmer, section 18, was born Sept. 20, 1826. He was the youngest son of a family of fourteen children. His parents were William and Rachel (McDaniel) Leathers. James, being the youngest son, remained on the farm and cared for his parents. His mother died March 8, 1859; his father May 13, 1872. His early years were hard. He received his education in the subscription schools of an early day. He was married Oct. 24, 1851, to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Stokes) Birch. Their children are—Luther, born Oct. 14, 1852; Ellen, Oct. 15, 1854, now Mrs. George Bowers; Emily, born Dec. 24, 1856, married P. Philipps; William, born Jan. 1, 1859 (deceased); Jehu, born July 28, 1861; Charles, born May 6, 1864; Nora M., born Aug. 13, 1866; Ephraim, born June 22, 1869; Eben, born June 3, 1871, died in infancy. Mr. Leathers has a fine farm of 242 acres, 175 of it improved. Three of his sons are at home. On

his farm are several graves. Mrs. Leathers' parents were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, and had eight children—Lucinda, William, Elizabeth, Stokes, Susan A. (died in childhood), Samuel, Malinda, Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Birch were members of Mr. Leathers' family at the time of their death. They are buried in the Rice Grove cemetery. Mr. Birch was blind several years prior to his death.

John Leathers, born in 1815, was a son of William and Rachel (McDaniel) Leathers. His father was a native of Orange County, Va., and his mother of Maryland. They moved to Nelson County, Ky., and from there to this county, when John was about twenty years old. Their family was—Matilda, Mary (Mrs. Benj. Clark), Maria (Mrs. John Collard, deceased), Betsey (Mrs. Marcus Gill, deceased), Jane (now Mrs. Marcus Gill), William (deceased), David (deceased), Henry (deceased), John and James, of this township. When Mr. Leathers came here the land office was at Shawneetown. He bought an improvement of William Nevet, and further improved it. There he lived and died, and now his son James resides on the place. He and wife are buried in Lick Creek cemetery. John Leathers was married to Parzana Pearce, daughter of Colonel Hosea and Sally Pearce, natives of Tennessee. Their children were—Emma, Mary, Caroline. Phoebe, James. John and Marshall. His wife died in 1862, and he married Nancy, daughter of William and Mary (Buckingham) Mitchell. They have had three children—Washington, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Leathers has always been a hard-working, upright citizen, and has gained for himself a good home. Marshall and Washington are both at home. Mr. Leathers' son John was in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and conducted himself with valor and courage. He is since deceased.

John Marlin (deceased), a native of Ireland, was a son of John and Rachel (Graham) Marlin, who came to this country in the early part of this century, and settled in South Carolina, where he lived and died. His family consisted of Mary Margaret, Jane, Rachel Nancy, Sarah, Hugh, John, Hamilton, Ralph, David, Henry, Robert and William. John married Lilly Ann Wiley, a native of South Carolina, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Morrow) Wiley. Their family consisted of eighteen children that grew to maturity. When Mr. Marlin came to Illinois he had but a very small capital. Getting as far as Herald's Prairie, he fed his horse on something that killed it. This prevented the family going

farther. Mr. Marlin then attempted to purchase cooking utensils, but found that he could not pass the money he had—it being the date when wild-cat currency was floating about. He finally leased a farm and also worked with B. Crebs on shares. From this small beginning he collected a large number of acres of some of Herald's Prairie's best land, all of which is in the hands of the widow or heirs. The children born of this union—Rachel Elizabeth (deceased), born 1848, married Thomas Pool; Francis W., born Sept. 22, 1850; Mary J., born Feb. 28, 1853 (deceased); James Hamilton, born Jan. 31, 1855; John Morrow and Lilly Morrow, born Nov. 18, 1857; Samuel Marshal, born Nov. 14, 1861; David McCune, born April 9, 1867; Edwin A., born April 15, 1869; Arabella Alice, born Aug. 5, 1871. Mr. Marlin enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Company I, Captain Graham commanding. He was disabled while in service by a mule's falling on him, which probably ultimately caused his death.

Asa Martin (deceased) was born in North Carolina, Feb. 18, 1810, and came to White County at an early day. His parents were John and Rebecca Martin. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, Asa being the eldest son. He was married in January, 1834, to Jane Bryant, a native of Kentucky, born June 11, 1818, and a daughter of Daniel and Sibbie (Newell) Bryant. Mr. Bryant's family consisted of nine children—James, William, Henry, Daniel, Jr., Jackson, Kate, Matilda, Mahala and Jane. This family came to White County in 1816, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryant both lie buried in Herald's Prairie cemetery. After Mr. Martin's marriage he lived on a rented farm two years, then bought one, when he built his own house—a single hewed-log cabin—near the west side of section 18. There they lived until, in later years when their worldly goods were increased, they bought the place where their son Marion now resides. They had seven children—John C., born April 11, 1835; Daniel, born Feb. 13, 1837; Edmund, born Sept. 27, 1838; Western, born July 6, 1841; Mahala A., born Dec. 13, 1842, married John W. Clark; Sarah Jane, born Aug. 20, 1845, married Francis M. Trotter; Marion, born Oct. 16, 1847. Mr. Martin died in 1866 and is buried in Walnut Grove cemetery. Mrs. Martin is still living, a pleasant lady, a type of the old school pioneers.

Daniel Martin is a native of White County, having been born within the territory now Herald's Prairie, Feb. 13, 1837. His parents' names were Asa and Jane (Brant) Martin. His mother's father

was Daniel Brant. Asa Martin's family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of which Daniel was the second son. His life, during his minority, was spent with his father. His early school days were spent in a school-house of primitive design, several terms being in the old puncheon-styled floor and furniture. He was married, when near his twenty-first birthday, to Elizabeth Nelson, a native of Evansville, Ind., who moved to White County in early years. They had eight children—Albert S., Frank L., Samuel D., Asa, Mary, Rosy and Aurilla; all are living at the present writing. His wife died in March, 1878. He married for his second wife Mary S. Block, of this township, daughter of Washington and Lucinda Block. One child has been born to them—Lucinda. Mr. Martin has at present 130 acres, having recently sold forty acres of his fine farm, and crops it all but a few acres. He is member of the Missionary Baptist church of this township, of which there is a large society.

John C. Martin, son of Asa and Jane (Bryant) Martin, was born April 11, 1835, in what was Herald's Prairie Precinct. He received the early training of a farm life. In his nineteenth year he went into partnership with Mr. S. L. Garrison in a general store at the latter's residence, on section 8, and on the public road, the Shawneetown and Carmi road running directly past his door at that time. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Southern Illinois being near the Kentucky line and inviting to the raids of Confederate foraging and raiding parties, it was deemed advisable to decrease their stock and close their business. Mr. Martin was with Mr. Garrison about four years, under the firm name of Martin & Garrison. After this he commenced farming in this township. He has been a number of years on his present place on section 7, owning 165 acres on sections 7 and 18. He was married Feb. 14, 1855, to Rachel Garrison, a daughter of Solomon L. and Margaret (Block) Garrison, whose sketch will be found in this work. The young couple lived a few years with Mr. Martin's father. They have now as comfortable and enjoyable a home as can be found in the township. To them have been born seven children, only two of whom are living—Emily, now Mrs. Siliman, of Indian Creek, and Fernettia, born May 31, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Missionary Baptist church, of Herald's Prairie. From sickness, caused by a long spell of fever or malaria, Mr. Martin does not enjoy good health, and is therefore at present doing more mental than manual work.

John M. Marlin, born Nov. 28, 1857, is a son of John and Lillie A. (Wiley) Marlin. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of South Carolina, of Irish descent, her father coming from Ireland. His father came to this county in 1853. He started for some more northern county, but while stopping over night at Mr. Wrenshaw's, his horse died from the effects of eating frost-bitten corn. He had only \$7.50 in money, and that was the wild-cat "Continental." He could go no farther, and so had to settle. He tried to buy some household and cooking utensils, but no one would take his money. He went to work first with Mr. Crebs on shares, and in a couple of years bought himself a place. He, by careful management and hard labor and an industrious family, secured considerable property, so at his death he left his family in comfortable circumstances. John M. bought out his brother's interest this last season, and now has a nice home and is well started in life. He was brought up on the home farm, and is an industrious, energetic farmer.

Western Martin, son of Asa and Jane (Bryant) Martin, was born July 6, 1841. He was reared on a farm and to all the hard work pertaining thereto. Since his ninth year he has never missed sowing or harvesting. He lived at home until his twentieth year. March 22, 1862, he married Emily Ross, daughter of Robert and Maria (Brockett) Ross. Mr. Ross's family consisted of eight children—Elizabeth, John, Emily, Mary, Martha, Benjamin, Lenora and Agnes. John and Agnes are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin commenced housekeeping in Indian Creek Township, on the Daniel Bryant place where they lived seven years. They then came to this township and lived on the Fairfield road seven years, then moved to their present place on Lick Creek. Their children are—Henderson, born Feb. 12, 1863; Lucy, June 13, 1865; Mary, Jan. 29, 1867; Allie, Dec. 18, 1868; Carson, Oct. 6, 1870; Elam, Feb. 22, 1872; Arthur, July 6, 1873; Dora, Sept. 15, 1875; Theodore W., May 28, 1878, died in infancy. Mr. Martin worked with his father on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad helping prepare a mile contract. They had a contract for twenty years, but the company changed the beds a little to one side, and thus defaulted the bonds and defrauded the men of their honest toil. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. Their life has been a quiet one, spent in this county, but they have a good home and pleasant surroundings, and all that is needed to make life desirable.

Benjamin F. Medlin, born in White County, Dec. 14, 1836, was the eldest son of Jesse and Eveline (McGhee) Medlin. His father died when the children were small. The family remained together till Benj. F. was twenty-one, when he left home to make a home for himself. His brothers were George W., Marion, Henderson and Milton. The two latter were in the late war, Henderson dying there. Milton is his only living brother. In August, 1859, he married Martha E., daughter of Joseph Harvey. Their children are—Stephen A. Douglas, born Sept. 19, 1860; James Francis, Sept. 23, 1862; Cornelia J., April 20, 1864 (deceased); George W., Jan. 1, 1866; William C., March 8, 1869. Mr. Medlin owns about 500 acres of land, 380 in Herald's Prairie, and the balance in the big bottoms below the Little Wabash, which he has gained by a life of honest industry and hard toil.

Charles Melvin, son of John and Lucy (Knight) Melvin, was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., Nov. 20, 1821. His parents came to White County about 1825. April 5, 1850, he started overland to the gold regions with two others; Toliver C. Goldson and Joseph Cadle joined the party at St. Joseph, Mo. They left the latter place May 16, and reached Weber Creek in October, being about 160 days on the way. He remained in the West, mining, about seven years, and then came home via Panama and New York City. In 1858 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel T. and Eliza Boyd. They have three children living—Frank, Nellie, and Lowell. The grandsire Boyd was of Irish descent. Mr. Melvin has 100 acres of improved land. He has a fine peach orchard of Heath cling seedlings; also orchards of apples, pears and plums.

W. J. Mitchell, son of William and Mary (Buckingham) Mitchell, natives of Tennessee, was born in Barren County, Ky., April 20, 1845. When he was sixteen years old his parents came to White County. He worked on the farm till his twenty-fifth year, when he married Eliza J., daughter of James Brockett. They had one daughter—Aurena, born Feb. 22, 1873. Mrs. Mitchell died, and Aug. 16, 1876, he married Mrs. Rebecca J. (Pool) Pearce. They have three children—Emma, born Aug. 10, 1878; Magnolia, March 21, 1880; Annie, April 21, 1882.

Hosea Pearce, born April 16, 1798, was a son of James and Betsey (Gomar) Pearce, natives of North Carolina and Maryland, and grandson of James and Jemima Pearce. Hosea came to this county from Tennessee in the fall of 1817, and determined to settle here. He was married Feb. 2, 1818, to Nancy, daughter of

Hezekiah and Silvia (Moore) O'Neal, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were the parents of nine children—Caroline, born Nov. 2, 1818; Morena, Oct. 14, 1820; Bathanna, Jan. 29, 1822; Prussia A., May 17, 1825; Russia B., Feb. 11, 1827; Penelope, July 15, 1830; John H., May 14, 1833; Martha, March 17, 1836; Hosea, Sept. 2, 1839; Anna, April 29, 1842. Mr. Pearce was a Colonel in the Black Hawk war, and was in the battle of Bad Axe. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church for half a century, also his father before him. He was the founder of the Herald's Prairie church, and built the first church cabin, the remains of which are still on the old homestead. He was Sheriff of White County six years, executing the sentence pronounced by Judge Wilson upon the person of Win. D. Ledbetter. He was a quiet, unassuming citizen, and one greatly respected by all who knew him. He was for many years a member of the firm of Hosea Pearce & Son, in the store now carried on by his grandchildren. He died July 5, 1875, aged seventy-seven years.

Hosea J. Pearce, son of Hosea and Nancy Pearce, was born Sept. 2, 1839. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He was in twenty-nine different decisive engagements. The record of his regiment is one of which any man might be proud. He married Rebecca J., daughter of John and Sarah A. Pool. To them were born four children—Belzori, born April 29, 1867; Oras, Dec. 12, 1868; Otis, Feb. 24, 1871; Idora, April 8, 1873. Mr. Pearce died Sept. 9, 1876. Mrs. Pearce married Joseph Mitchell.

Prussian A. Pearce (deceased) was born May 17, 1825. He was a son of Hosea and Nancy (O'Neal) Pearce. Prussian A. married Malinda E. Logan, April 24, 1850. She was a daughter of Alexander and Malinda E. (Goggin) Logan, natives of Kentucky. To this union were born seven children, all sons—James A., born March 6, 1851, died in 1869; Jewell, born June 1, 1856; Dexter, born March 4, 1858; Hening, born Nov. 29, 1861; Henan, born March 8, 1864 (deceased); Timothy, born April 7, 1866, and the seventh son, born in 1872, died in infancy. Prussian Pearce was a man of strong, original thought and practical in its application to every day matters. His convictions were always on the side of justice and truth, and he was faithful to his convictions. He was a most estimable citizen, scrupulously honest in all his dealings, and in matters involving principal was as unyielding as the hills. He left an estate, the largest in the township, embracing something

like 1,100 acres, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. His widow still lives at the old homestead. His son Jewell carries on the farm renting portions of it. He lies buried in the Herald's Prairie church yard.

Francis C. Pettypool, born in Herald's Prairie, Feb. 15, 1843, was a son of Braxton B. and Celia (McGhee) Pettypool, natives of Tennessee. His grandparents, Thomas Pettypool and Parent McGhee, were natives of Virginia and moved to Tennessee at an early day. Braxton Pettypool was married three times. The children of the first marriage were—A. Maria, Thomas B., Francis C., Daniel, Mahulda, Tilitha C., Sarah E., John H. (deceased). His second wife was Polly Ann Catlin Tichenor. Their children—were—Joel R., Ezekiel, Marshal, Newton (deceased). His third wife was Mary, daughter of John Jones, of Jefferson County. Their children are—Lear, Dora and Hardon. He has been a resident of Jefferson County twelve years. Francis C.'s early life was spent in this county on a farm and going to school. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He married Mahala E., daughter of James W. Hart, one of White County's oldest citizens, who makes his home with his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Pettypool have three children—Thomas C., Edgar L. and Vienna A. The Tennessee bend has the reputation of being the hot-bed of fever and ague, and its inhabitants of being pale and sickly, but Mr. Pettypool has lived there his entire life, except while in the army, and he has always been remarkably healthy, which goes far toward proving the fallacy of the statement. He has a fine apple orchard, containing 200 or more trees, all grafted. He has 180 acres of cultivated land, and is one of Herald's Prairie's best farmers.

Lock Phipps was born in Logan Co., Ky., May 16, 1813. His parents were Lock and Jane B. (Biven) Phipps, both natives of Maryland, of English extraction. His mother was a relative of the Litchworths, of Maryland. They came to Kentucky in 1799. Their children were—Mary, Elizabeth, John, Sally, Nathaniel, Jane B., William M., Lock, and Caroline. They came to this county in 1818, before the State was admitted into the Union. They were both members of the Methodist church, as are many of their family. Mr. Phipps died Feb. 22, 1828. His wife kept the home until the marriage of her youngest child (Mrs. James Greer), then broke up house-keeping and lived with her children. She died at Carmi in September, 1837, and is buried beside her hus-

band, on the old home place, known as the Judge Emerson farm. Lock lived at home until his nineteenth year. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and worked at it in Carmi thirteen years. He was married Nov. 15, 1832, to Paulina Johnson, daughter of William and Elizabeth Johnson, of White County. Their children are—John W., born Oct. 18, 1833, drowned at Paducah, July 22, 1862, a soldier in the war; Elizabeth J., born Jan. 25, 1836; Sandus A., born Jan. 25, 1839, died Dec. 4, 1858; William W., born in March, 1841; Mary L., born Oct. 9, 1842; Alice F., born Oct. 4, 1844; Albert R., born Feb. 27, 1847, died Sept. 8, 1879; Barnett F., born April 18, 1849; Richard M., born Aug. 30, 1851; George E., born May 1, 1854. Mr. Phipps owns forty-two acres of fine land on the west side of the township line.

Taylor Phipps, a son of Nathaniel P. and Mary (Black) Phipps, was born in Herald's Prairie Precinct, April 24, 1849. Nathaniel Phipps was a son of Lock Phipps, a native of Maryland, who was one of White County's oldest settlers, coming from Kentucky in 1818. He first married Susan Gott, daughter of John Gott, also one of the *very* earliest pioneers. By this wife Mr. Phipps had seven children. Nathaniel, by his second wife, had ten children—George W., Lawrence M., John S., Lock, Sara J., Charles, Susan, Taylor and Scott, William, and Thomas, who died in childhood. Taylor married Mary E. Walker, Dec. 24, 1869, and they have three children—Lena, born Oct. 2, 1870; Aurilla, born April 2, 1873, and one born Jan. 8, 1875. Mr. Phipps is an industrious man, a kind husband and thoughtful father, and a diligent and digestive reader.

James W. Pool is a son of John and Sarah A. (Eubanks) Pool, natives of Kentucky. His grandfather, William Pool, was a native of Maryland, and moved to what is now Louisville, Ky., building, as is authentically stated, the first cabin on that site, in company with Samuel Shew. They each brought sixty negroes with them, but finding them unprofitable, sold most of them to emigrants. Mr. Pool removed to Bowling Green, where he and Mr. McCleardy were the original patentees. He had a family of ten children, seven born in Maryland, the rest in Kentucky. He soon after came to Gallatin Co., Ill., where he died. John Pool married Sarah A., daughter of James Eubanks. They were the parents of ten children—Frances Ellen (Mrs. S. Hale), James W., Nelson D., George T., Louisa (Mrs. James Chapman), Sarah Ann (Mrs. Henry Rainey), Mary Ann (deceased), Roenna (Mrs.

Jesse Lowell), Rebecca J. (Mrs. Hosea J. Pearce), and John (deceased). Nelson D. and George T. were both killed in the late war. Nelson D. was killed by the kick of a horse while attending to the keeping of telegraph lines intact. George T., a veteran, was wounded before Nashville, having a leg shot off, and dying twenty-one days later. James W. lived at home till his twenty-third year, when he followed the river between this county and New Orleans, trading in chickens, two years. In 1849 he married T. L. Brockett, daughter of James Brockett. To them have been born seven children, six reaching maturity—John W. (married Florida Spence, daughter of John Spence), James Fred (married Margaret Buttery, daughter of William Buttery), Thomas Alex. (deceased), Ellen (married James M. Buttery), Nelson D., Solon Ellsworth, and Joseph C. (deceased). Mr. Pool has 150 acres of land, 120 of it under cultivation. He has been School Director of No. 3 for twelve consecutive years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Thomas Pool, Jr., is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Collard) Pool and a grandson of William Pool and William and Betsy Collard. Thomas Pool came to White County when eighteen years of age, and married here. His family consisted of seventeen children, only six now living, Thomas, Jr., being the sixteenth child and the youngest son now living. Mr. Pool was in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. He received injuries in the latter which eventually caused his death, but for his valor he never received a pension. He died Nov. 30, 1874, aged seventy-four years, and his wife followed him one month and twenty-one days later. His wife was a member of the Herald's Prairie church forty years. Aug. 20, 1862, Thomas, Jr., married Rachel E., daughter of John and Lilly A. Marlin. To this union were born four children—Francis C., Mary J., Andrew E., and Sally. Mrs. Pool died April 16, 1875, and Mr. Pool married Mrs. Mary A. (Teachner) Newcomb. They have four children—Thomas, James W., Washington and Hannah. Mr. Pool enlisted before he was seventeen years old in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He was wounded in the first battle—Corinth. The Sixth and Seventh Cavalry participated in the Smith and Grierson raid. At Tickfaw Bridge Mr. Pool had his horse shot from under him. Every horse in the company, save two, was either killed or crippled. Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn received nine shots in his body and fifteen in his horse. The Seventh was in

some of the worst battles of the war. Mr. Pool has a farm of 220 acres.

Leonard Pyle, born Dec. 31, 1828, in Jackson County, Ohio, is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Wishon) Pyle, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. They had a family of two daughters and six sons, Leonard being the eldest. His father and family came to White County, March 1, 1840, and resided here until his death. Leonard Pyle married Minerva Robinson, a native of this township. She died in October, 1871, leaving eight children—John R., Margaret, Emanuel B., Jasper M., Shannon, George R., Elam (now deceased) and Adelaide. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary E. (Cammel) Eubanks. She had two children—Cora and Charles Eubanks. Mr. Pyle is at present one of the County Board of Supervisors, having been elected to this office at four different elections; has also been School Director for several years. Politically he has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Pierce. He is one of the largest land-owners in the township; has 417 acres of fine land. He is a prominent and influential citizen, always ready to do what he can for the good of his township.

Nicholas Pyle, youngest son of Nicholas Pyle, was born in Indian Creek Township, White County, Jan. 6, 1849. His life has been that of a farmer, a quiet but industrious life, and he is rich in the happiness of a home and family. He owns 165 acres on sections 3 and 4, Herald's Prairie Township. He married Eliza, daughter of Isaac W. and Virginia (Waters) Towell, both natives of this county. Their family consisted of thirteen children, Mrs. Pyle being the fourth. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are the parents of six children—Eleanor, born Sept. 7, 1870; Ellison, born April 25, 1872; Etta, born March 16, 1874; Starlus, born Jan. 9, 1876; Uselus, born Jan. 19, 1877; German D., born Nov. 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are both members of the Missionary Baptist church of Carmi. All but twenty acres of his land is cleared from timber and is well cultivated. Politically he is a Democrat.

Lewis Questel, born in Gallia County, O., July 29, 1825, is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Fuller) Questel. His grandfather, Nicholas Questel, was born and reared in Paris and emigrated to America in 1790. It was just prior to the Revolution in France, and he being a young man of forethought determined to take no action in the matter, and so he and his wife departed for America. At that time an honorable company had been formed for the sale of lands, highly-colored pictures of the beauties of the Sciota Val-

ley being spread abroad; at the same time a bogus company went to France to sell lands to would-be emigrants. The Questels were among the victims of this latter company. They landed in Philadelphia, from there went to Pittsburg, thence on a flat-boat down the Ohio. While on the latter they learned of the swindle. Some of the company returned to France, others to different parts of this country, and those who were penniless landed in Ohio and built themselves cabins, and fortified themselves against the Indians. This was the founding of the present city of Gallipolis. They organized themselves, and for five years kept guard against the Indians, when mad Anthony Wayne gave them a drubbing on Pickaway Plains and they sued for peace and withdrew above the Greenwich line; under these circumstances John B. was born and reared. His family consisted of twelve children—Nicholas, Margaret, John, Caroline, Thomas, Lewis, Henry, Rozine, Frances, Elizabeth, Alexander and Sarah. The parents both died in Gallia County. The maternal grandfather, Mitchell Fuller, was one of the few who took their muskets and met the British on Lexington Green, being notified by Paul Revere. He was wounded in the ankle, but appeared at the battle of Bunker Hill as Drum Major. At this battle he had seven bullet holes through his knapsack, clothes and drum, but came out unharmed. He never received a shilling for his services, and as late as 1850 there stood on the old military books: moneys due Mitchell Fuller, etc. He died in Virginia. His widow moved to Ohio and married. Lewis Questel married Nancy, daughter of Nicholas Thivener, for whom Thivener, O. was named. To them was born one child—Nancy. Both mother and daughter lie buried in Ohio. Mr. Questel married a second time, to Sophronia R., daughter of Simon Burlingame, of Ohio, formerly of New York. Their children are—Simon B., Lewis J., John, Marietta A., Henrietta S., Edmonson Theodore, Francis E., Ellsworth. Mr. Questel came to Illinois in 1856. He has a farm of 160 acres, 125 under cultivation. In his political views he is a Republican.

Cary Rice was born in Kentucky in 1789, and came to White County about 1830. He was married in 1818 to Frances Lewis, a native of Kentucky. They had five children—Jane (Mrs. Thomas Brockett), Lucretia (Mrs. Wm. Thompson), Sylvester (married Elizabeth Hudson), Martha (Mrs. Geo. Bailey), Thomas W., three of whom were born in this country. His wife died in 1842. For his second wife he married Lucinda Sallee, daughter of Oliver P.

and Elizabeth (Willis) Sallee, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Their family consisted of thirteen children. Both died in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice was born a daughter, Fannie E., born July 25, 1853. Mr. Rice died Aug. 2, 1881. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian church.

Jasper N. Robinson was born in Herald's Prairie Township, Jan. 31, 1840, a son of John and Susan (Collard) Robinson. His early life till his seventeenth year was spent on the home farm. He then went on the river, working on and latterly piloting a flat-boat from different points on the Ohio to New Orleans. Aug. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, G. W. Trafton commanding. His company was in the trans-Mississippi division, and in about twenty-nine different engagements, some of which were Nashville, Franklin, Tenn., Clinton, La., Coffeerville, Miss., etc. They left Camp Butler with 100 men and a recruiting list of forty-four, and but seventeen were left to be mustered out. He was mustered out Dec. 23, 1864. At the close of the war he traveled ten years as commercial traveler for Kahn & Co., wholesale grocers of Evansville Ind. He is now farming on the old homestead; has about 120 acres with about 100 of it under cultivation. He was married Aug. 16, 1866, to Laura Clark. She died and May 2, 1872, he married Florence Nichols, of New Columbia, Massac Co., Ill. They had one child, now deceased. His wife died Aug. 25, 1876, while on a visit to her mother. June 5, 1878, he married Hattie Smith, of Equality, Gallatin County, Ill. They have two children—Julius and John. Mr. Robinson's father was a native of Liverpool, England, born in 1800. He came to America in 1815, or at the close of the war of 1812; was a midshipman in the British navy. He landed at New Orleans and came up the river to Illinois on the first steam-boat, and at the time General Jackson sailed from New Orleans. For nine years, or until 1826, he followed keel-boating, one trip taking four months, floating down with the current and cordelling or pulling the heavy barge up stream, with ropes. In 1826 he married Susan Collard, a native of Grayson County, Ky., a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Downs) Collard. Her parents moved to this county during her childhood, where they have since died. They brought a family of three sons and ten daughters with them; others died in infancy before their coming here. After Mr. Robinson's marriage he went into farming which he continued till the Black Hawk war, when he enlisted and served till Black Hawk

was captured and his horde dispersed, at the battle of Bad Axe, Iowa, opposite Prairie du Chien. He then took up the hoe and shovel again till the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the Illinois Mounted Volunteers, under General Lawler, then Captain. This was an independent company. He served thirteen months, or until the close of the war. He was wounded at Tampico. He returned to Herald's Prairie, Aug. 15, 1848, and to his farm. During his absence his wife and five children remained on the place. Though too old to enlist during the late war, the spirit was there, and his love for the Union was as strong as though fewer years were his. He has had twenty children born to him only three of whom are living—Jasper N., now living on the homestead; John and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Brown.

Henry W. Spence, born Dec. 18, 1840, is a son of Robert and Jane (Phipps-Colbert) Spence. He lived at home till his twenty-first year. In his twenty-second year he married Frances M., daughter of Rev. Coleman Hoskins. He went to work on a farm of forty acres on Yellow Creek; lived there seven months, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Shawneetown and moved South Jan. 23, 1863, for Memphis. Mr. Spence was taken sick with the prevailing disease before reaching Memphis, and was in the hospital a week; then on duty till after the siege of Vicksburg, when he was given up and sent to Memphis to die, but his indomitable energy and pluck brought him again out of it. He was furloughed for thirty days, and then joined his regiment and started for the Red River, under Banks. Upon the retreat of the regiment after the battle of Pleasant Hill, Mr. Spence was hidden behind a log, blazing away at the rebel advance; being so busily engaged he failed to hear the order to retreat until the rebel infantry were flanking them. While he was firing his last shot the rebels discovered him and started for a charge, driving a volley of minies at the log, tearing and throwing the bark in his eyes. Seeing himself alone (after shooting forty rounds), he started to reach the rest of the regiment. It led him across an open field of about eighty acres. They yelled for him to stop, but he, believing in dying rather than surrender, kept on, dropping before each round. In this way he reached Robinson's Battery, who gave the rebels in pursuit grape-canister, checking the retreat, and so held till the main body of the army came up. On looking himself over when safe he found bullet holes in his pants. He believed in

doing his duty, and served honorably till the close of the term. He was mustered out at Camp Butler, July 3, 1875. He then returned to the farm, where he has since remained. To him have been born nine children—Charles Henry, born Oct. 3, 1862; Nancy E., born Apr. 3, 1866; Margaret J., March 2, 1868; Lura-ett, March 30, 1870; Fulton F., Apr. 3, 1872; Wm. Leander, April 25, 1875; Lewis Coleman, Jan. 16, 1877; Daisy, Oct. 15, 1880; Marlia, Oct. 3, 1881. But two are living, Charles and Lewis. Mrs. Spence died Jan. 31, 1882. Mr. Spence has seen more hardship and affliction than comes to the ordinary lot of man. He is a man morally and bodily brave. He has never been well since the war but he will not apply for a pension. His war record is of the whitest color.

Isaac T. Spence, born in Herald's Prairie Township, Jan. 13, 1848, was a son of John A. Spence. He resided at home during his minority, and received less than four months' schooling in that time, but, by self preparation was sufficiently informed to enable him to obtain a teacher's certificate. He taught school till he was admitted to the bar. During vacation he was in the law office of Conger & Crebs. He was also enabled to go to college. He was admitted to the bar of the Southern Grand Division June 8, 1877. Previous to this Mr. Spence had practiced before Justices of the Peace, and had served one term in that capacity. He has been Notary Public nearly eight years. He has a large practice and is the first resident lawyer of this township. He was married Jan. 3, 1870, to Sarah C., daughter of William Leathers. They have four children—Clara, Mary, Randall T. and Lollie. Mr. Spence owns 295 acres of fine land. His practice amounts to \$1,500 a year. His will-force is great, and he is highly respected by all who know him.

John A. Spence, eldest son of Robert and Jane (Wilson) Spence, was born Sept. 22, 1822, near Sacramento, Indian Creek Township. His early life was that common to all pioneer lads, being born in the day when schools were rare and poorly taught in this section, and hard work was the order of the day. In 1829 his father moved to Carmi. He lived with his father till his twenty-second year, and learned his father's trade. He then commenced trading in chickens, paying seventy-five cents per dozen for hens and fifty cents for young chickens, and shipping them to New Orleans. He followed this one winter and spring; then came to his present place and commenced clearing the land. He was married in 1846

to Cynthia Leathers, born May 22, 1830, and the youngest of fourteen children of William and Rachel (McDaniel) Leathers, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are the parents of twelve children, ten still living—Isaac T., Florida (now Mrs. John W. Poole), Rolin, Mary (Mrs. Rev. James B. Green), Isabel, Frances, Rosa, Kolp, Krat, and Levi. Isaac T. married Sarah Leathers, a daughter of William Leathers, Jr. Mr. Spence is the largest land-owner in the township, having over 800 acres of its best land. He enlisted in the late war, Aug. 22, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Shawneetown; was in camp about four months; from there went to Memphis; the next fall they were mounted and called the mounted infantry, carrying the same muskets and a navy revolver. He was with Banks on the Red River expedition when he made such a precipitous retreat, causing the joke to go the rounds, "Where did you get the Banks collar?" After that Mr. Spence was transferred to the Commissary Department, in which he served till his regiment was mustered out at Camp Butler, July 3, 1865. He has served his township as School Trustee many years; was Supervisor in 1876. He is a charter member of Norris City Lodge; was initiated in 1862.

Robert B. Spence (deceased), known as Barnet Spence, was born in what is now Indian Creek Township, Sept. 20, 1824, and was a son of Robert and Jane (Wilson) Spence. His early life was spent on the farm of his father. His education was limited, as schooling was hard to be had in those early days. He was married Oct. 10, 1849, to Adaline L. Collvert. They moved to the Collvert farm, near the Emerson and Stokes' estate, and lived there till 1855, when he moved to the present place, where he died, and his widow and children reside. They were the parents of nine children—James R., born Aug. 19, 1850; Alexander P., Sept. 11, 1853; Ella J., Sept. 6, 1855 (Mrs. John W. Chapman); Oliver O., Dec. 4, 1858; John C., Feb. 4, 1861, died April 11, 1882; Charles M., Jan. 29, 1863; William F., and Rebecca F., Dec. 7, 1866; an infant, born in November, 1872, died in infancy. Mr. Spence had 401 acres in White County, and forty in Johnson County, which he had earned by hard work, pluck and the help of a careful wife. When he was first married he had just \$100, and a third of an eighty. The first year of their married life they lived on \$50. He was in favor of all improvements; bought the first reaper and drill in the township, and made the first molasses. Politically, be-

fore the war he was a Whig, and since the war was a Douglas Democrat, but always voted for who he considered was the best man. He was School Director sixteen years. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. Mrs. Spence is a member of the Baptist church. He was trustee of the building of the Herald's Prairie church. He died Oct. 31, 1878. He was an influential man in the affairs of his township, and is greatly missed. Mrs. Spence has had the responsibility of the farm for four years, and discharges the duties with marked ability. At the commencement of the war Mr. Spence was sick, but after getting better he wished to enlist, but was advised by his brother to remain at home and care for the widows and children of the dead soldiers.

Robert Spence (deceased) was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1796. His parents were both natives of Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Haggin. He learned the wheelwright's trade in early life, serving an apprenticeship. After that he studied architecture, and worked with a Mr. Luce in Edinburgh. He came to America in 1817, landing in New York City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, together with architecture. He also worked in Utica, N. Y., helping to build the first bridge across the Mohawk River. While in New York he made the acquaintance of James Jordan, and they started together in 1819, and went across the Catskill and Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg, Pa. From there they went down the Ohio, to Cincinnati. At the latter place he heard of New Orleans as a good place for carpenter work, and started for there. The water being low in the Ohio at the falls at Shawneetown, the Captain concluded to tie up, and Mr. Spence, hearing of St. Louis, and being advised to go there, started, carrying his tools in a lumber cart; but failing to get transportation clear through, he left his tools at Robert Wilson's, near Sacramento, and went to Carmi, then a village of a few houses. Here he worked at his trade, and assisted in building some of the ancient houses there to-day, and also worked in a water-mill. He married Jane, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Robinson) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, of Irish and English descent. Jane was the eldest of five children. When first married Mr. Spence settled about a mile southeast of Sacramento, on Congress land. He lived there two or three years, and then traded with his father-in-law for another improvement north of it, where he lived till 1829, and then sold it and moved to Carmi. He bought land and built a house near where the graded school now stands. He lived

there till 1842, working at his early trade. Mr. and Mrs. Spence had seven children—John A. and Robert B., born on his first settlement; Helen H. and William F. on the second, and Rebecca, Archibald H. and James (twins), in Carmi. James died in infancy. Mrs. Spence died two years later. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Collvert, widow of James Collvert, of Carmi, a daughter of Lock Phipps, a native of Kentucky. They were the parents of five children—Mary, Henry W., Charles N., Solon L., and Edmund R. In 1842 he moved to section 20, on Lick Creek, where he remained till his death, in 1869. He owned 325 acres at the time of his death. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian church. Mrs. Spence was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1882. Mrs. Spence had three children when she married Mr. Spence—Adaline L., Sarah A. and Nancy J. Collvert. An anecdote is told of him: He was a great joker and an easy sort of a man, and was liked by everyone. A tailor in Carmi, named Hamilton, was a man who could never take a joke or be bothered without getting angry. Mr. Spence joked him about something, and Hamilton challenged him to fight a duel. Mr. Spence thought it over and took the challenge home to his wife. She read it and wrote the reply, stating that as Spence was the head of a family of small children, if killed, he could not be as easily spared as she; if Hamilton would meet her she would try to appease his wounded pride and dignity. Upon Hamilton receiving this he packed up his irons, goose and needles and left the town, never again returning. Mrs. Spence was one of the most good-natured women in Carmi, as well as a very powerful woman physically, and the joke took well.

Don C. Smith, born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., was a son of Benjamin and Phœbe Smith, who moved to Illinois when he was but a lad. Don was a carpenter by trade, and built several houses yet standing in Herald's Prairie. He was one of the contractors of Herald's Prairie Baptist church. He enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Company F. He was ever a willing soldier, doing his duty whenever called upon, and doing it well, with no flinching. He is highly spoken of by his comrades living, both as a man, a soldier, and a neighbor. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to Second Sergeant, which position he held when mustered out, June 16, 1865. He married, April 20, 1871, Josephine Murphy, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Cowan) Murphy, natives of Breckenbridge County, Ky. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith

were born—Mary B., March 1, 1872; Annie, Aug. 24, 1874; Lucy, March 29, 1876. He died, aged thirty-nine, Jan. 1, 1877. His widow is still living on his place, which consists of 160 acres, of which 100 are improved land, her two brothers, Joseph H. and David H., carrying on the work. Mrs. Smith's father, Joseph Murphy, was born April 17, 1813; married Nancy Cowan, Oct. 28, 1834. She was born March 24, 1816. To this union were born—William E., John D., Richard J., Elizabeth F., Josephine L., Oliver P., Jeremiah, Lucy A., Charles M., Jasper N., Joseph H., Nancy I. and David H. He died Aug. 10, 1862. Mrs. Murphy lives with her daughter, Josephine. Her father was Edmund Cowan, of Louisville, Ky., an old Revolutionary.

John W. Smith, son of Henry S. and Cynthia (Mitchell) Smith, natives of New York and Tennessee, was born in Herald's Prairie, May 7, 1836. His parents were married in this county, it being the second marriage of both of them. His father's first wife was Lavisia Boone, daughter of Joseph Boone. His mother's first husband was G. B. Linsicomb, a native of Mississippi. By this union there were three children, only one living, a daughter, who married J. B. F. Smith, of Gallatin County, and is living in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Smith were the parents of four children—John W., Marietta (Mrs. V. O. Salsbury), Elbert N., and Alice (deceased). Mr. Smith died Aug. 20, 1844. Mrs. Smith was married to her third husband, Lewis S. Bayley. They had three children—Isaac, George, and Cynthia A. Mrs. Bayley died in the spring of 1880. John W. Smith being left a half-orphan, and being the eldest child was thrown on his own resources at an early age. In his fourteenth year he commenced to work for himself. He went to work for J. B. Dagley, at \$4 a month for the first year. From this small beginning has come one of the representative men of White County. Feb. 27, 1856, he married Rebecca W., daughter of Lewis and Judy Hedges, of Gallatin County, born Jan. 11, 1834. To them have been born eleven children—Emulus Idola, born Dec. 20, 1856 (deceased); Judith A., Jan. 27, 1859 (deceased); Cynthia A., Oct. 3, 1861 (Mrs. J. H. Taut, deceased); Orlena E., Nov. 14, 1863; Isola, Feb. 12, 1866; Isaac F., Aug. 1, 1868; Lester, June 13, 1871; Edward, March 27, 1873 (died in infancy); Henry Orval, March 4, 1874; Oscar, July 20, 1877; Ina, March 31, 1879. Mr. Smith has a pleasant home, fine buildings, and farm of 160 acres, eighty under improvement.

John Thomason was born in Smith County, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1839, and was a son of David L. and Jane (Osborn) Thomason. He was the fourth of their five children. The family came to what is now Emma Township in 1841, and ten years later came to Herald's Prairie. His paternal grandfather was John Thomason, for whom he was named, and was of Welsh descent. His maternal grandfather was John Osborn, of Irish descent. They were both in the Revolutionary war, going from the Carolinas under Greene. They were in the battle of Georgetown. John's educational privileges were limited, but as he grew older and was thrown on his own resources, he developed a wonderful degree of practical common sense, which he has used to a good advantage. He lived at home till his sixteenth year, when he commenced to work for the farmers in his neighborhood. When he was twenty he worked on a farm for himself, and in 1860 married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter and Sally (Ward) Miller. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was out about ten months, when he was taken sick with a fever, chronic diarrœa, and afterward the measles. Although desiring to remain in the company he was discharged. His health has never been good, but he will not apply for a pension. In 1865 he bought a farm of 120 acres in Carmi Township; in 1869 he bought 120 acres in Herald's Prairie; in 1875 bought fifty acres more, and in 1879, seventy more. He is now living on the Renshaw place, the oldest settled farm in the county. He owns now 240 acres, about 200 of it improved. There are two graves on his place, those of Eben and Elizabeth (Collard) Renshaw, marked by tombstones put there in 1862.

William Truex, son of John and Margaret (Carbaugh) Truex, was born in Franklin County, Penn., Jan. 5, 1820. His father moved to Monroe County, O., in 1824. His family consisted of ten children—Allan, Obadiah, William, Isaac, Martha, Charlotte, Rebecca, Andrew (deceased), Henry and John. William's early life was spent on a farm, attending schools, and later, in teaching in the district schools. He was married in 1840 to Rebecca, daughter of John and Mary (Berry) Yost, of Ohio. Their early married life was spent on the farm. In 1855 he was appointed Superintendent of Monroe County Infirmary, which position he held till 1864, when he resigned and came to White County, Ill. Since coming here Mr. Truex has been a preacher in the Christian church five years, and occasionally preaches now. He has been

Tax Collector, and at present is County Coroner, elected in 1880. During this time he has also had the care of his farm of eighty acres. He reared eleven children to maturity—Juliana (Mrs. George English), Mary E. (Mrs. J. M. Leathers), Charlotte (Mrs. Thos. Brock), Nancy C. (Mrs. Peter Parkhurst), Piety T. (Mrs. Martin Parkhurst), Lucinda (Mrs. McGhee), Barbara E. (Mrs. John Bryant), Mrs. Simpson Evans, Susan (Mrs. John Devant), Elias B. and Terzia A. (Mrs. Geo. Dowman, of Gallatin County).

Leonard Ward, son of Josiah and Lucy (Young) Ward, was born near the site of Stealey's water-mill, July 1, 1836. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to this county in an early day, being married in this county. His mother was a native of Kentucky, from one of the counties bordering on Green River. Leonard Ward received his education in the subscription schools, having to walk three miles to attend one. His work consisted of girdling or deadening the timber, making rails and other clearing-land labors. He married Tabitha Graham, of Carmi, daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Frazier) Graham. Their children are—Emeretta A. J., Millard E., Nathaniel P., Leonard B. (deceased), Darwin B., Lillie R., Tillie A., Lucy C. (deceased), Mary Gertrude. He is Treasurer of District 6, range 9. Mr. Ward, until recently, owned 485 acres, but has sold 160 acres. He is a successful farmer of many years' experience. He is a member of the Episcopal Methodist church, and has been since he was seventeen. He enlisted in 1863 in Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. He went to Camp Butler and from there to Benton Barracks, St. Louis; then in Camp at Alton; then to Duvall's Bluffs, Ark.; then to Pine Bluffs; then to Monticello; then back to Pine Bluffs, etc. This enlistment was a recruit to the original regiment for the whole period of the war. He was mustered out in Springfield in 1865. His regiment did scouting service most of the time, which requires men of steady nerve and quick at maneuvering, as ambuscades were the favorite mode of rebel attack.

Boston Wease, a native of Tennessee and of German extraction, was born Sept. 19, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Sabbie Ann (Smith) Wease, were the parents of ten children—Isaac, Boston, Abraham, William, Thomas, Madison, Mary, Jane, Easter and Margaret. His father came from Tennessee to White County in 1830, staid a short time then went back to Tennessee and remained one season, and then moved his family to this county, where he remained till his death in 1838. His wife died the same year.

They are buried in Lick Creek cemetery. Only four of their children are living—William, Boston, Mary (Mrs. Hledge) and Jane (Mrs. Acred). Boston lived at home during his minority and then married Prisa Ann, daughter of James and Nancy (Clarke) Aud, and went for himself. Before leaving his father he helped open up the Louisville canal. Mr. and Mrs. Wease had eleven children—Sibbie Ann (Mrs. Thomas Griffiths, deceased), Lucy (Mrs. Thomas Gidcomb, deceased), Samuel (deceased), James (deceased), Nancy J. (Mrs. K. Tordney), John (married Mary Newcomb), Margaret (Mrs. M. Medlin), Almada (Mrs. J. Hendricks, deceased), Thomas H. (unmarried Almelia A. Bennett), Emily (Mrs. M. Burress), Delilah C. (Mrs. John Lee). Mrs. Wease died Sept. 17, 1871. Mr. Wease is still living, but is rather feeble. They were both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Wease has lived on section 20 all his married life with the exception of the first year. Mr. Aud's family consisted of eight children—Thomas, John S., William, Remis, Henry, Lucy, Martina, Kate and Prisa A.

John Wease, son of Boston and Prisa Ann Wease, was born in Herald's Prairie, May 9, 1843. His education was received in the schools of this county. He lived at home till his twentieth year, when July 24, 1862, he married Mary, daughter of Ira and Sarah A. Newcomb, of this township. The next month, Aug. 14, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and went into camp at Shawneetown. So thoroughly did he do his duty that his health was ruined and he is to-day in a very precarious condition. He was in all the campaigns of the regiment and was mustered out July 3, 1865. Upon his return he went to farming, and to-day has 104 acres of good land under cultivation. He has nine children—William B., born April 14, 1866; Sarah A., Aug. 15, 1868; Henry Fenton, April 27, 1870, died May 4, 1870; Lora Ellen, July 27, 1871; Minnie Alice, July 27, 1873; Cora Belle, July 3, 1875; Lewis Alex., Sept. 9, 1877; Thena A., Sept. 22, 1879; Daniel P., Dec. 16, 1881.

Asa Webb, one of the few Mexican war pensioners, was born Nov. 18, 1817, in Gallatin County, two miles from Shawneetown. He was a son of Asa and Mary (Black) Webb, natives of "old Virginia." He has been through the pioneer experiences and has seen the country grow from a "howling wilderness" to the present advanced state of civilization. He enlisted in Captain Lawler's Independent Mounted Volunteers that was from Shawneetown, and out in Mexico during the last year of the war. For the greater

portion of the time he was at or near Tampico, where they built the fort called "Fort Gates"—120 miles in the interior. The climate did not agree with him and, being taken sick, was obliged to withdraw from duty, though he was not discharged until the fourth of July, 1848. He married Eliza Collard, daughter of Richard Collard, by whom eight children were born to him, seven living to maturity, three of whom are living to-day—Sarah J., Ebenezer R., Margaret K. He married for his second wife Ann Snow Williams. Their children are—Robert W., Asa C., Ulysses G. Mr. Webb has always lived within the borders of White and Gallatin counties—though a description of his travels in Mexico would cover pages.

Wenzel W. Weirauch was born in Silesia, Prussia. His parents were Godfried and Mary Ann (Pacol) Weirauch, both natives of the same province. Their family consisted of two sons—Wenzel and Francis, the latter living in Kankakee County. The family came to America in 1855. Wenzel's early life was spent on his father's farm, which consisted of twenty-seven acres, an average farm in the old country, land being mostly divided into small lots, and rented at that. The land was rocky and mountainous, being near the river Elbe. His early school life was that common to all German lads, the law requiring the attendance of all children between the ages of six and fourteen. Mr. Weirauch was in the Prussian army from his twentieth to his twenty-third year, as is the custom throughout Germany. His army life was that of the average German who is unlucky enough to be confined to the routine of barrack life, nine months of each year being in barrack, and the other three in camp and field maneuvering. After this he returned home, and worked three years on his father's farm, when he married Dora Lawrence, of the same town; bought eleven acres, and had a home of his own. Thus he commenced life, and to-day owns 240 acres of Herald's Prairie's best land, acquired by his own practical ideas, German frugality and good calculation. He came to this country, landing in New York City, in 1855; went to Chicago and remained a few days; then hired out on a farm at Sycamore, and worked three months; then bought eighty acres of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Kankakee, and lived there till 1859, when he came to this township, where he has since been one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of the county. His children are—Carrie E., married H. A. Craver, and resides in Carmi; August F., deceased; Charles F.,

married Emma Brockway; Elizabeth, married Albert Johnson; an infant, deceased; John A., George A. and Mary A. are at home. All Mr. Weirauch's buildings are convenient and commodious, and everything betokens thrift and industry.

John H. Wilson, son of Rawleigh C. and Callia T. (Rice) Wilson, was born in Herald's Prairie Township, June 11, 1850. His life, with the exception of his school days, has been spent on his father's farm. He attended the district school of this neighborhood and a seminary in the North, being educated for a teacher, but has taught very little. He was married to Mary J. Adams, of Indian Creek Township, daughter of John and Nancy (Martin) Adams, natives of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Flora T., Nitochris S., Bird Lenier and Lenora. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both members of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Sharon. He has 115 acres of land, having about fifty-five acres under cultivation.

Rawleigh C. Wilson was born in Loudoun County, Va., June 10, 1801. His parents were of Scotch and Irish descent, having immigrated to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Wilson's early life was spent on a farm, after which he drove his four-in-hand over the pikes of old Virginia, staging in those days being the only means of travel, and furnishing employment to many men and horses. His rout was from Winchester, Loudoun County, to Wheeling. The stories of stage travel and turnpike hostelries, and the smiling and obliging host; the large, open fireplace and the steaming bowl of gin punch to cheer up the cold traveler; the dance gotten up by the host when the coach was storm-staid, were all experiences of Mr. Wilson. He moved to Union County, Ky., where his brother resided, about 1837; from there, in 1841, to White County, to his brother-in-law's, Berry Crebs, now living in Carmi, and the father of Colonel John M. Crebs. It was some eight years later that he married Callia T. Rice, a native of Thompson County, Ky., and daughter of Harvey and Mary Rice, also natives of Kentucky, they having moved to White County. There were three sons born to them—John H., William D. and Rawleigh, the latter dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were both members of the Old School Presbyterian church at Sharon, Ill. Mrs. Wilson died Aug. 6, 1873, and Mr. Wilson, April 8, 1879. Both are buried in Carmi.

William D. Wilson, son of Rawleigh C. and Callia T. (Rice) Wilson, was born in Herald's Prairie Township, May 23, 1852. He received his education in the district schools of this vicinity. He lived at home until the settlement of his father's estate, when he moved on to the west half of the farm, which is on section 6. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah E. Hayes, a native of Monroe County, Ky., and a daughter of James and Ruth J. (Harland) Hayes, also natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Rawleigh C. (named for his grandfather), Ruth J., Mary E. and Martha E. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Old School Presbyterian church. He has 85.25 acres of land, about seventy under cultivation.

Joseph Wood, son of Abner and Permelia Wood, was born in Richland County, Ill., in 1846. His parents were natives of Kentucky, his father born in 1818 and his mother in 1821. They moved to Warrick County, Ind., and were married about 1839. They moved to Richland County, Ill., but remained only a short time, returning to Indiana. They were the parents of eleven children—Leander, Brizilla (deceased), Joseph, Hiram, Francis (a minister of the general Baptist church), Sylvester, Sylvanus, Lafayette (deceased), Rosetta (deceased), Melissa (deceased), Ferdinand. Joseph lived on a farm till January, 1865, when he enlisted in the late war and served till the close. After his return home he attended school some time, and afterward taught. May 23, 1869, he married Rosetta, youngest daughter of William and Nancy Rainey, who was born Nov. 3, 1851. They have had two children—Clarence Mc., born Jan. 9, 1872, died Aug. 2, 1873, and Melissa P., born Oct. 17, 1873. Mr. Wood came to Illinois in 1878, and settled in Gallatin County, near Christmasville, on what is known as the Watson farm; remained there two years and then removed to White County, where they still reside, on a beautiful place two miles east of Roland. In April, 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace. In the summer of 1882 he was licensed to preach in the Free-Will Baptist church. Mrs. Wood's parents were natives of North Carolina. Her father was born in 1804 and died April 13, 1861, and her mother was born in 1811 and died April 21, 1861. They had a family of nine children—Robert, Simpson, Willson, Willis, Albert, Mary, Anna, Nancy J. and Rosetta. They resided in Gibson County, Ind., where he owned a large quantity of land.

After the death of her parents Rosetta lived with her eldest sister till her marriage to Mr. Wood.

James Wrenwick (deceased) was born in Missouri, Dec. 20, 1805, and was a son of James and Lucinda (Powell) Wrenwick. He came to this county about 1820. He married Nancy E. Gott, Sept. 22, 1825. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Carter) Gott, and the fifth child of a family of seven sons and seven daughters. She was born in Logan County, Ky., near Russellville, Jan. 19, 1806. The Gotts moved to White County when Mrs. Wrenwick was but fourteen years of age, living and dying in White County, and where Mrs. Renwick still lives, in her seventy-seventh year. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wrenwick are as follows—Sally, born July 25, 1826; John G., born Feb. 7, 1828; George L., born June 10, 1830; James M., June 3, 1832; Mary J., April 13, 1834; Susan A., May 22, 1836; Lucy E., born Aug. 3, 1838; Rhoda L., Oct. 19, 1840; Frances Adaline, Jan. 2, 1843; Rachel, Oct. 27, 1846; Daniel P., April 3, 1849. Sally married Ira F. Martin, Sept. 17, 1846; Mary J. married John S. Anderson, June 20, 1855; George L. married Eliza Ewing, June 29, 1861; John G. married Nancy J. Colbert, Dec. 20, 1854; Daniel P. married Sarah V. Johnson, Oct. 9, 1872. To this last union has been born one child, a daughter named Nancy M., born June 15, 1873. Of the family, Mary J., Susan A. and John G. are deceased.



INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southwestern corner of the county, and comprises one and a half Congressional townships, or fifty-four square miles, and consists of the whole of township 6 south, range 8 east, and the north half of township 7 south, range 8 east. It is principally timbered land, but has no large streams running through it. The soil is rich and good for agricultural purposes.

Among the first settlers may be named: John Vineyard, who came from Tennessee in 1815; Esquire Touball came the same year; Robert De Board came from Tennessee in 1816; William McKinzie came from the same State the same year, and is now living; John Collard and Daniel Powell came in 1816, the former still living. Isaac J. Bruce was one of the early settlers, having been brought here by his father, Robert Bruce, in 1818, when only two years of age. He was educated in the old log-cabin style,—without any floor in the building, and a log out for a window. This log school-house stood near where the village church now stands at Middle Point. He married Lucy Walters in 1840, and they raised ten children; three died. The names of the living are—Elizabeth, William A., James T., Benjamin J., Mary F., Susan, Albert Lucy S., Josephine and Thomas J. Mrs. Bruce died in 1878; she was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Union Chapel. Mr. Bruce lost his eye-sight in 1832, and is totally blind.

There were also the Pearces, Eubankses, McGees, Langfords, Hills, Johnsons, Pooles, Porters, Towells, Waters and Powells.

ORGANIC.

Indian Creek Township was organized by the election of the first township officers, April 2, 1872. At this, the first meeting of the voters of Indian Creek Township, James Vinson was chosen Moderator, and W. A. Johnson was chosen Clerk of the election. The polls for the election were then duly opened by proclamation of the clerk, and remained open until six o'clock, P. M. The officers elected for that year, and each succeeding year till the present time, are as follows:

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—A. L. Trousdale, 1873; John Cook, 1874; Henry Wakeford, 1875-'6; Theron S. Barnes, 1877-'8-'9-'80-'1; Alfred Pearce, 1882.

Clerks.—R. N. Johnson, 1873-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8-'9-'80-'1; David L. Riley, 1882.

Assessors.—William Welch, 1873; Reuben Emerson, 1874; Thomas Joyner, 1875-'6; James M. Pearce, Sr., 1877-'8-'9-'80-'1; John M. Cook, 1882.

Collectors.—R. T. Black, 1873-'4; John Hill, 1875; M. W. Spencer, 1876; Wm. A. Johnson, 1877; Joel Rice, 1878-'9-'80; W. A. Johnson, 1881; Joel Rice, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways.—P. W. Vineyard, 1873; D. W. Galloway and I. W. Powell, 1874; Wm. D. Summers, 1875; A. A. Gossett, 1876; Benj. J. Bruce, 1877; J. W. Cook, 1878; John Cook, 1879; W. O. Welch, 1880; M. N. Thompson, 1881; John F. Hill, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—William Oliver and W. O. Welch, 1873; James Vinson, 1876; James H. Langford and James Vinson, 1877; Wm. A. Dunn, 1880; J. H. Langford and W. A. Dunn, 1881.

Constables.—James H. Langford and B. D. Pearce, 1873; B. D. Pearce and John S. Kirk, 1877; E. M. Robinson 1880; Wm. Phelps and J. B. McGehee, 1881.

FINANCIAL.

The township of Indian Creek has no debt, and the annual levy for township purposes is very small. Following are the amounts: 1875, \$400; 1876, \$250; 1877, \$300; 1878, \$300; 1879, \$200; 1880, \$200; 1881, \$100; 1882, \$100.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The first highway commissioners, chosen in the spring of 1872, met at the house of R. N. Johnson, April 10 of that year, and proceeded to lay off the township into six road districts, as follows:

District No. 1.—Commencing at the northeast corner of township 6 south, range 8 east, running west three miles on the township line to the northwest corner of section 3, then south three miles on the section line to the southwest corner of section 15; then east three miles to the township line; thence north three miles to the place of beginning.

District No. 2.—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 4, running west to the county line; then south three miles to the southwest corner of section 18; then east three miles, to the southeast corner of section 16; then north three miles to the place of beginning.

District No. 3.—Commencing at the northwest corner of section 19, running three miles south on the county line to the southwest corner of section 31; then east three miles to the southeast corner of section 33; then north three miles to the northeast corner of section 21; then west three miles to the place of beginning.

District No. 4.—Commencing at the northwest corner of section 22, running south three miles to the southwest corner of section 34; then east three miles to the southeast corner of section 36; then north three miles to the corner of section 24; then west three miles to the place of beginning.

District No. 5.—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 1, township 7 south, range 8 east, running west three miles to the corner of section 3; thence south three miles to the southwest corner of section 15; then east three miles to the southeast corner of section 13; then north three miles to the place of beginning.

District No. 6.—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 4, running three miles west to the northwest corner of section 6; then south three miles on the county line to the southwest corner of section 18; then east three miles to the southwest corner of section 16; then north three miles to the place of beginning.

The following are the first and present Overseers of Highways for the respective road districts :

District No. 1.—1872, John P. Sterling; 1882, Joseph Henson.

District No. 2.—1872, William J. Ayres; 1882, William Carroll.

District No. 3.—1872, James M. Aud; 1882, J. F. Vineyard.

District No. 4.—1872, James H. Langford; 1882, R. C. Langford.

District No. 5.—1872, B. T. De Board; 1882, D. P. Pearce.

District No. 6.—1872, U. A. Vineyard; 1882, H. Keith.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Haven's Chapel) was organized in 1856 by Rev. Simeon Walker, under the name of Pleasant Grove, at the house of Isaac Floyd. The following were the members:

Isaac Floyd, B. F. Bruce, Tabitha Bruce, James Sheridan, Matilda and Eliza Sheridan, Mary Campbell, Mary Crook, Lina Brill and Mary A. Trout. Services were held at Isaac Floyd's for two years, and then at B. F. Bruce's house two years. Simeon Walker was the first pastor. In the spring of 1860 a small log church was built, called Pleasant Grove, which stood about one mile northwest from what is now called Haven's Chapel. Cost of the building was \$150. Mr. Walker was succeeded by Revs. Abel Campbell, D. Williamson, John Gilham, J. Leeper, B. R. Pearce, S. C. Walker, J. C. Baldrige, R. M. Carter, G. W. Wilson, J. A. Thrap, G. W. Seathom, J. J. Bayer, R. H. Manier, and J. T. Pender; the present pastor is Rev. S. Green. Haven's Chapel was erected in 1880 and is situated one half mile from Sacramento, size 26 x 44 feet; cost, \$800. The building was completed under the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Pender. The church has a membership of seventy. Services are held every alternate Sabbath; Sunday-school every Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church (Sharon Church) is the oldest Presbyterian church in Illinois. It was organized in 1816 by Rev. James McGready, of Henderson, Ky. The first three ruling Elders were: Peter Miller, James Mayes and James Rutledge. Mr. McGready died in 1818 or 1819, and was succeeded by Martin B. Darrah. Rev. B. F. Spilman preached to this church while he was a licentiate, and was ordained to the ministry and installed its pastor in November, 1824, by Muhlenburg Presbytery. This pastoral relation lasted only about eighteen months. After this the church was supplied by a number of ministers, among whom were Revs. Isaac Bennett, William Hamilton, B. F. Spilman again, John Siliman, Andrew M. Hershey, R. H. Lilly, John L. Hawkins, William Gardner, James Stafford, John S. Howell, R. Lewis McCune, Thomas Smith, and B. C. Swan, the present pastor, who preaches to them one-fourth of his time.

This congregation has had four buildings of worship. The first one was of logs, about one fourth of a mile north of Peter C. Miller's house, in township 5 south, range 8 east of third principal meridian, northeast quarter of section 21. It had only one window and was roofed with clapboards. On the right, near the opening that surrounded the house, was a stand, consisting of a raised platform between two trees. Logs and split puncheons and slabs were arranged in the shade for the congregation to sit upon. On the other side of the opening, a few steps from this stand, stood the hewed-log house, facing southward, with one door in the south side.

The pulpit was in the east end, and the small four-light window, before mentioned on the right of the pulpit. A hearth of flat rock laid in the floor near the center of the house served for burning charcoal in cold weather. It was in this house that B. F. Spilman was ordained. A man now living in the neighborhood remembers seeing him spread his white silk handkerchief on the floor on which he kneeled during the ordaining prayer.

The next building was about two miles southeast of the first, near A. H. Trousdale's. This, too, was of logs. The third house, also of logs, was close by the site of the present building. The fourth is a frame house, of good size, and was finished in the spring of 1864; cost, about \$700, and is situated on section 4. A cemetery joins this building and is owned by the congregation. It began to be used more than sixty years ago. The first three buildings have gone entirely to ruin. There have been connected with this church from the beginning over 200 persons. It is a mother church. Carmi and Enfield are largely formed from it. Presbytery held a meeting with this church in September, 1827. Great crowds attended, and services were held both in the house and in the grove. The Springfield & Shawneetown Railroad passes within three fourths of a mile of the church building.

In the fall of 1881 the building was repaired and improved, and its prospects are now brighter than they have been for many years.

RAILROADS.

The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown, was built through this township in 1870 and 1871. It lies nearly north and south, and consequently has over nine miles in Indian Creek Township. It was bought by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which it crosses at Flora, in 1876. The first agent at Norris City was W. A. Johnson, and he was followed by George B. Wheeler, now of Mc Leansboro, who held the post until September, 1876, when Fremont Trovillion, the present agent, was appointed.

The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad was built through the township in 1872. It lies in a northeast and southwest direction, and has about ten miles track in the township. It was bought out in 1881 by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, which now operates it. Harry May was the first agent, appointed in 1872. P. D. Whitehead was appointed in 1873, and served two years. J. F.

Taggart next acted as agent until the beginning of 1881, since which time the company has been represented by William A. Eubanks.

TELEPHONE.

Norris City is connected with the telephone line extending from Evansville to Harrisburg, which was put up in 1882. The office here is at the store of T. S. Barnes & Son.

SCHOOLS.

The following is compiled from the report of the county superintendent to show the progress that schools have made in this township since 1860, although many items are not reported: There were 920 persons under twenty-one years of age; 7 school-houses; six months to each school; 7 teachers; teachers' wages, \$33 to \$35 a month; amount of State fund received, \$1,076.85.

In 7 south there were three frame school-houses, a township fund of \$472.50, and an expenditure of \$565.50.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 796; females, 785; total, 1,581; of these 1,012 are over six years of age; number of ungraded schools, 10; graded, 1; total number of months of school, 73½; pupils enrolled, 767; number of male teachers, 13; female 4; total days' attendance of pupils, 57,729. There are twenty-six between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write. Number of frame school-houses, 11; highest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$40; female, \$40; lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher, \$25.50; female, \$25; amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$2,093.48; female, \$587.50; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$1,966.59; estimated value of school property, \$5,195; estimated value of school apparatus, \$75; amount of bonded school debt, \$1,000.60; income of township fund received during the year, \$71.55; received from county superintendent, \$1,277.05; incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$14.85; paid for publishing annual statement, \$18.45; compensation of treasurers, \$125; distributed in districts reported in this county, \$1,187.34; total amount received by township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$5,727.25; total amount of expenditures during the year, \$4,733.58.

NORRIS CITY.

The village of Norris City, the largest in Indian Creek Township, owes its development and business importance to the fact of its being situated at the junction of two important railroads, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific (formerly the Cairo & Vincennes), and the Ohio & Mississippi. The former was built through this point in 1872, and the latter in 1870 and 1871. The first house built here was erected by Grovey Harper, in 1871, and was known as the McKenzie House. It is still used as a hotel, and is now known as the Cleavelin House. The next house was a storehouse, also built by Harper. Soon after, the blacksmith shop of A. G. Black was erected. The village was laid out in 1871, by William A. Johnson, H. B. Powell and others.

Norris City was organized as a village, under the General Act of the State of Illinois, in April, 1874. The officers of that and each succeeding year are as follows:

1874.—Trustees: C. F. Ingersoll (President), S. J. Beck, M. N. Thompson, William McKenzie, Asbury Gaines and William L. Davis; Clerk, George B. Weaver; Treasurer, William A. Johnson; Constable and Street Commissioner, J. J. Addison

1875.—Trustees: R. B. Lemmon (President), H. J. Beck, M. N. Thompson, W. B. Jones, H. May and Asbury Gaines; Clerk, R. C. Robinson; Treasurer, Daniel P. Gott; Constable and Street Commissioner, J. J. Addison.

1876.—Trustees: F. A. Harvey (President), H. May, W. B. Jones, A. G. Black, W. A. Johnson and William Gaines; Clerk, O. C. Palmateer; Treasurer, Daniel P. Gott; Constable and Street Commissioner, J. J. Addison.

1877.—Trustees: C. F. Ingersoll (President), Henry Wakeford, R. B. Lemmon, C. W. Weaver, John F. Hill and A. G. Black; Clerk, F. Trovillion; Treasurer, Daniel P. Gott; Constable and Street Commissioner, N. L. Maxwell.

1878.—Trustees: C. F. Ingersoll (President), H. Wakeford, A. G. Black, R. B. Lemmon, W. B. Jones and J. F. Hill; Clerk, F. Trovillion; Treasurer, Daniel P. Gott; Constable and Street Commissioner, S. S. Brill.

1879.—Trustees: W. B. Jones (President), F. M. DeBoard, E. A. Lasater, W. M. Boyd, E. Foster and J. F. Hill; Clerk, W. A. Johnson; Treasurer, E. S. Boyd; Constable, John S. Kirk; Street Commissioner, Thomas Mullen.

1880.—Trustees: F. S. Barnes (President), E. A. Lasater, S. S. Brill, L. Blackburn, William Boyd and Joel Rice; Clerk, C. F. Ingersoll; Treasurer, T. I. Porter; Constable and Street Commissioner, John S. Kirk.

1881.—Trustees: H. May (President), T. S. Barnes, E. A. Lasater, W. P. Gossett, W. E. Jennings and William A. Johnson; Clerk, C. F. Ingersoll; Treasurer, Thomas I. Porter; Constable, John Denton; Street Commissioner, Orville Wheeler.

1882.—Trustees: H. May (President), W. P. Gossett, W. E. Jennings, M. S. Green, W. A. Johnson and Charles Barnes; Clerk, C. F. Ingersoll; Treasurer, R. B. Lemmon; Constable, John Denton; Street Commissioner, Daniel P. Gott.

Norris City has no debt, except a few warrants outstanding, for which the money is in the treasury. No taxes were levied for village purposes until 1881, when \$222.22 were collected. In 1882 \$200 were levied.

Norris City is a temperance village, and for four years has had no saloons, the granting of licenses having been discontinued.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Norris City was established in the spring of 1871, and William A. Johnson was appointed the first Postmaster, under General Grant's administration as President of the United States. Mr. Johnson, who was also station agent for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, held the office until 1874, when R. B. Lemmon, a druggist, and who is still in business in Norris City, was appointed. He held the office about one year, and then O. C. Palmateer was appointed. Mr. Palmateer held the office about six months, and then resigned. He is now Deputy County Clerk of Richland County. He was succeeded by Harrison May, the present incumbent, in August, 1876.

It was made a money-order office the first of October, 1877. The first order was issued to Harrison May, in favor of Hugh Kirkwood, Centralia, Ill., and was for \$6.80. It was dated Oct. 1, 1877. The first order paid was issued at Carmi, Oct. 23, 1877, to James L. Dunning, and was paid to James Shephard. The amount was \$15. During the year ending Oct. 1, 1882, the number of orders issued was 413, and the number paid was sixty-four. The total number issued up to Oct. 1, 1882, was 2,037. The sales of postage stamps amounted to over \$500 a year.

BUSINESS.

The business of Norris City is carried on by the following firms: W. & H. May, general merchandise; T. S. Barnes & Son, general merchandise; Boyd Bros., hardware and groceries; McGilley Bros., groceries; R. B. Lemmon, drugs; J. H. Langford, drugs; H. Wakeford, grain; W. B. Jones, flouring mill.

The first business firm in Norris City was Harper, Ritchie & Co., who commenced to deal in general merchandise in 1871. In that same year the store of H. May & Co. was built. Since then the village has grown steadily, and now, in the fall of 1882, its prospects are brighter than ever before. The population of the village, a trifle over 400 in 1880, is now 500.

Besides the firms mentioned above, there are two blacksmith and wagon shops, one harness shop and one hotel, the Cleavelin House. The medical profession here is represented by six members, as follows: R. B. Lemmon, C. F. Ingersoll, Elijah Forter, C. C. Green, M. S. Green and J. D. Smith. There are no members of the legal profession in the village.

ELEVATOR.

The grain elevator of May & Gossett was built in the summer of 1878 by Messrs. May & Gossett. It is on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, about 300 yards from the depot. It is 30 x 60 feet, two stories in height, and has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. The firm has had as much as 8,000 bushels in it at one time. During the season just ended they have handled 25,000 bushels of wheat, which was shipped to New York and Baltimore.

SCHOOLS.

The school-house at Norris City, which is in school district number 6, was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,800. It soon after became a graded school, the first principal of which was Melville W. Spencer. He was assisted by Andrew Millsbaugh. The next principal was James B. Green, who taught three years, two of which he was assisted by Milton Green, and the other by John Varney. Mr. Green was succeeded by Robert Hammond, who taught one year as principal, when he was assisted by John Walters. E. T. Bowers then acted as principal two years, assisted by Robert Hammond. W. P. Gossett then taught one year, assisted

by Melville Cook. The present principal is J. B. Kinnear, of McLeansboro, and the primary department is taught by Mrs. Laura Gossett.

SOCIETIES.

May Lodge, No. 718, A. F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 7, 1874, with a membership of eleven, as follows: Harry B. Jones, H. J. Beck, W. L. Howard, John Fairweather, John A. Spence, R. N. Johnson, W. E. Jennings, John J. Funkhouser, A. B. Emerson and George E. Burnett. The first officers were: Harry May, W. M.; W. L. Howard, S. W.; H. J. Beck, J. W.; R. N. Johnson, Secretary; E. B. Emerson, Treasurer; Wm. B. Jones, S. D.; W. E. Jennings, J. D.; John Fairweather, Tyler. The office of Worshipful Master has been held, successively, by Harry May, W. E. Jennings and William Weaver. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: W. E. Jennings, W. M.; W. B. Jones, S. W.; H. J. Beck, J. W.; E. S. Boyd, Treasurer; R. N. Johnson, Secretary; Wm. M. Boyd, S. D.; B. P. Shaw, J. D.; J. H. Brown, Chaplain; J. A. Lasater, Tyler. The present membership of the lodge is twenty-six. The lodge is prosperous, financially and otherwise. It meets Thursday, on or before the full moon of each month, at Boyd's Hall.

Norris City Lodge, No. 179, A. O. U. W., was organized March 25, 1881, by Grand Master Workman C. E. McDowell, of Carmi, with a membership of thirty-nine. The first officers were as follows: C. C. Barnes, Installing Officer and P. M. W.; Alfred Hammell, M. W.; E. A. Lasater, Foreman; F. M. De Board, Overseer; H. L. Rice, Recorder; R. E. Delap, Receiver; R. S. Kriger, Financier; Wm. P. Gossett, Guide; W. H. Gossett, I. W.; Henry Carroll, O. W.; Trustees, H. J. Beck, for term ending July, 1881; Thomas L. Aud, for term ending December, 1881; Wm. N. Robb, for term ending July, 1882. The office of Master Workman has been held successively by Alfred Hammell, Wm. P. Gossett, R. A. Gott, H. L. Rice. The present officers, chosen in July, 1882, are as follows: R. A. Gott, P. M. W.; H. L. Rice, M. W.; D. H. Gott, Foreman; John G. Wilson, Overseer; C. E. Barnes, Recorder and Financier; William Norris, Receiver; Michael McGinly, Guide; H. J. Beck, I. W.; A. G. Black, O. W.; Trustees, Wm. Oliver, John R. Edmonds and John D. Gossett; Installing Officer, William P. Gossett. The membership of the lodge is now thirty-four,

and the lodge is in good condition generally. The representative to the last Grand Lodge was Wm. P. Gossett. The lodge meets Wednesday evening of each week, at their hall.

The Norris City Literary Society was organized in the spring of 1882, through the efforts of several parties interested in social and intellectual discipline. The attention of the members was given principally to dramatic exercises, of which several were rendered in public. Among these were "Don't Lend your Umbrella," which was presented to a good audience and was a success in every way; "Deeds, not Words," which was given a month later to an appreciative audience in Boyd's Hall. The society discontinued its meetings on the approach of warm weather, but it is the intention of the members to commence again in the near future. The present officers are as follows: M. S. Green, President; H. L. Rice, Secretary; R. S. Kriger, Treasurer.

Blue Ribbon Movement.—This was started in 1878 by a number of citizens of Norris City and vicinity; among the most prominent were: James McNabb, A. G. Black, Wm. Oliver, J. J. Johnson, B. F. De Board, H. Wakeford, John D. Gossett, Dr. Enoch Foster, Mrs. Dr. Foster, W. N. Green, Dr. C. C. Green, Mrs. T. S. Barnes and Mrs. M. Wheeler. Judge C. S. Conger and James Fackney, of Carmi, assisted the movement, and were present and spoke before the society several times. The society became very strong, containing over 400 members, and met for a time every week, on Wednesday evening. The first President was A. G. Black; Vice-President, B. F. De Board; Secretary, E. S. Boyd. The meetings were continued about one year, and were held in Johnson's Hall. The meetings were then discontinued, but the good they accomplished was permanent in effect, and is now plainly visible in the elevated tone and character of the people of the village and vicinity.

NORRIS CITY MILLS.

William B. Jones is proprietor of saw, flouring and wool-carding mill, situated on the west side of the O. & M. R. R. The mill was built in 1870 by Weber & Son, who sold to Mr. Jones in 1872. Grind every day except Mondays; saw lumber occasionally. The boiler is 24 feet by 42 inches; 25 horse-power engine, Custom work is done in all departments; grinding department a specialty; first-class flour and best quality.

CHURCHES.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at least fifty years ago, by the friends of that denomination living immediately south of Carmi. Among the prominent first members of the society were: Henry Towell and wife, John Vineyard and wife, Henry Trusty and wife, Walter McCoy and wife, Robert De Board, Joel Bolerjack and wife, Abram Gossett and wife, Robert Bruce and wife, William Bruce and wife, William Canada and wife, William Millsbaugh and wife, Charles Cook and wife, S. S. Brill and wife, and Hannah Cook. The first pastors of the church were of course itinerants, and, having a large circuit to travel, visited this church seldom oftener than once in three weeks. Among the earliest pastors were: Rev. Charles Coker, who died in the service of the church in Southern Illinois, about 1840; Rev. Mr. Lowpath, of German birth, and immediately from Ohio, who is still in the Southern Illinois Conference; Rev. Charles Slocum, who came here about 1835, and preached for a number of years; he was considered a very able worker and did a great deal of good in the community; he died many years ago. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Crow, of Gallatin County. The church has a membership of about sixty. The present church edifice was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$800. The seating capacity is about 200. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, having an average attendance of fifty. The Superintendent is William L. Bruce, who is earnestly working for the welfare of the pupils.

The Mount Oval Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1863, by Rev. F. C. Wilson, of Hamilton County. He preached in this section of country about twenty years, and then went to Texas, in 1876, where he died the 16th of September, 1882. The credit of organizing the church is largely due to Rev. Thomas Joyner, of Tennessee, who preached in this neighborhood for two years before the organization of the society, and worked up the proper spirit among the people to induce them to organize. Mr. Joyner is still residing about two miles north of the church. Mr. Wilson was followed in the pulpit by Rev. William Green, of White County, who served the congregation about five years, and then went to Arkansas. He was followed by Rev. William Purdue, of Williamson County, who remained three years. He was well liked by his congregation, and went from here only to pursue his studies further. He is now in Colorado Springs, Col., publishing a denomi-

national paper. The society next called to their pulpit Rev. James Green, of this county, who is now serving his fourth year with the church. The church edifice was erected in 1872, and is situated on section 7, in the southern part of the township. It cost the society about \$1,300, and will seat 350 persons. In building this church, one man, not a member of the society, paid \$125, and, being a member of the building committee, eventually paid about \$250, with the most Christian cheerfulness. He is now an elder of the church. The Sunday-school, organized about 1867, now has an average attendance of about sixty. The first Superintendent was William Walters, and the present incumbent is A. J. Tarrant. The church was organized with sixteen members, and has steadily prospered until it has now over 160. The first Elders of the church are still living, and their names are as follows: John Hughes, Elijah Shaw and William Walters. The church has kept up a regular weekly prayer-meeting on each Tuesday evening, without intermission since the organization of the society. It is an item of interest in connection with the history of this church, that all the organic members but one are still living. That one is James P. Garrison. The society has held a series of protracted meetings each year; and these were especially successful in 1873 and 1874, in which latter year there were sixty-three conversions. The Mount Oval church is one of the strongest religion societies in the township. Its membership comprises many living in Hamilton County, the church being situated near the county line.

Norris Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized Nov. 29, 1876, by Rev. John Crawford. The charter members were the following: E. Foster and wife, A. Parks and wife, Martha Barnes, Hettie Barnes, Henry J. Beek, Charles Barnes, George Floyd and wife, A. G. Black, J. J. Johnson, W. H. Bajan and wife, Mahala Wilson, M. N. Thompson and wife, J. Hill and wife, Mary C. Hill, Louisa J. Weaver, Mary Powell and Elizabeth A. De Lap. The first Clerk was A. G. Black one year, and the next was L. M. Ramsey, who has held the office ever since. The first pastor was C. W. Hutchinson; and the present one, R. N. Davis. Services are held once a month; Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting every Sabbath; number of communicants, seventy-two.

MIDDLE POINT.

The village of Middle Point, on section 11, is one of the oldest in White County. Among the first settlers were John Pearce, Alex-

ander Trousdale, Henry McMurtry, Kater Herald, William Eubanks and John Eubanks, most of whom came before 1820. The postoffice at this point was established in 1874, and Alfred Pearce has been Postmaster from that time till now. There is one store there now.

The Village Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized Sept. 22, 1819, and the church building was located on section 11, south of Norris City. It is one of the oldest religious organizations in this part of the State, and derives its name as follows: In the early day several families settled in the vicinity, and the custom became prevalent of calling their settlement "The Village," hence their church became "The Village Church." It is beautifully situated on a little knoll, and near it is the old grave-yard, which contains the remains of many of the oldest settlers. Under the auspices of this church, camp-meetings were held for fifty-two consecutive years,—a record equaled by few localities. Some of these camp-meetings were of great magnitude and attracted multitudes from the country for a great distance. Many conversions were made at these camp-meetings, and many interesting stories are told of them by those in whose minds the memory of those times is yet green. The church has held services with remarkable regularity, which was only interrupted in 1874, when for a year or so no services were held, many of the members having joined the Mount Oval church and other societies in the vicinity. Among the first members were Alexander Trousdale and wife, Edward Garrett and wife, Priscilla Davis, Polly Davis, Robert Davis and Samuel Hill and wife. The first Elders of the church were Henry McMurtry, Austin Hill and Samuel Hill. The first pastor of the church was Rev. David Macklin, of Tennessee, who remained with the congregation till his death. The next to fill the pulpit was Rev. Jesse Pearce, also of Tennessee, who preached for many years, until by his death the pulpit again became vacant. He was followed by Rev. John Porter, of Kentucky, who preached until his death. After the services were discontinued, little was done by the congregation until Jan. 4, 1875, when they met and adopted measures to revive the work. They were successful in this, and the meetings have been held without intermission since. They employed Rev. William Trousdale, who remained but a few months, and was then followed by Rev. R. M. Davis, of Omaha, and he by Rev. William Purdue. Next came Rev. Erastus Bowers, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. George Montgomery. He resigned, to accept a

position in the academy at Enfield, and was followed by Rev. Frank McQuay, of Norris City. The present membership of the church is 125. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, with an average attendance of about fifty.

ROLAND.

The settlement of Roland was made about 1859, on section 12 near the line of Herald's Prairie Township. Among the first settlers were John Porter (died shortly after; the village was laid off on his farm), D. M. Porter (now in business at Roland), D. W. Galloway (still living near Roland), T. S. Barnes (now in Norris City), John Canada (dead), and James A. Porter, still living at Omaha, Gallatin County. The first store was kept by Captain D. M. Porter, who is still doing a thriving business.

CHURCHES.

General Baptist Church (Powell Church).—This church was organized in the fall of 1872, by Rev. Mr. Hart, with eight members—Bettie Satterfield, Kate Satterfield, Jane Acord, William Holland and wife, Robert Cummings, and Wilson Hale and wife. They purchased the Powell Church in May, 1875. The house was built by Daniel Powell, about twenty years ago, for the Predestinarian Baptists, but they never organized a church there. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Hart, and he was succeeded by Revs. James McIntosh, David Ashley, William Clark and John Cox. There are now 100 members. Services are held once a month; Sabbath-school and prayer-meetings once a week. Wilson Hale and B. Green are the present Deacons, and Rev. Mr. Ashby the present pastor.

The Union Presbyterian Church is situated one and a half miles northwest of Norris City, and was built in 1863. It now has over a hundred members, and is in a flourishing condition. The present pastor is Rev. James Green.

The Norris City Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in March, 1882, with a membership of twelve. They have no church edifice, but measures are being taken to erect one this winter (1882-'3). At present their services are being held in Boyd's Hall, by Rev. L. F. Crow. They have a Sunday-school of an average attendance of thirty, which was organized shortly before the church society. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school is John D. Gossett.

SACRAMENTO

was laid out in the spring of 1857. The first building was erected by Joel Rice, who kept hotel. John N. McClellan built and ran a store soon after the town was laid out. Archibald B. Rice also built a dwelling and blacksmith shop the same year. John Green also built a store. The two Rices, George B. McCarthy and W. Steele laid out the village, and employed John Storms, then County Surveyor, to do the surveying and platting. George B. McCarthy kept a saloon in 1858-'9; he died in 1861, and John E. Glasco bought the property. Joel Rice died in his hotel in 1862. George L. McClellan is an old pioneer of this vicinity; was born Feb. 14, 1817; his father, John McClellan, settled here in the fall of 1816. He married Fannie Winkler, and they had one child—Margaret. Mr. McL.'s twin brother was the first one buried in Sharon Cemetery; it was in 1817.

Macedonia Baptist Church was organized in July, 1878, by Elders J. M. Billingsby and W. W. Hay. The charter members were: J. C. Henson, Sarah J. Henson, George R. Henson, Orpha Henson, N. A. Varney, W. M. Henson, Emanuel Pyle and Ruth Veatch. The meeting for this organization was held in a grove near Sharon church, where they continued to worship until cool weather, when the O. & M. R. R. Co. gave them permission to worship in the depot at Sacramento. Here they held meetings one year; then built a house at Sacramento. It is a commodious frame structure, 30 x 48 feet. There are now forty-three members. The present pastor is W. W. Hay, who preaches here once a month. Sabbath-school and prayer-meetings are held weekly during nine months of the year, being omitted during the summer months. The Deacons are: J. C. Henson, A. Pyle, Joel Rice and James M. Hagood; George R. Henson, Clerk.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Elisha Barnett, section 12, Indian Creek Township, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Oct. 27, 1824. His father, Joseph Barnett, was a native of Kentucky, but came to Gallatin County with his father when a boy, and settled on Eagle Creek. Elisha was reared in the woods and educated in the subscription schools. He has shot two bears and one panther, when a boy, besides numerous deer and wolves. He ground corn with a horse mill, turned by oxen, and bolted flour by hand. He came to White County in January,

1848, and has been engaged in farming. He has cleared two farms, both times from the stump, and had to cut the trees to get the stumps. He has also improved two other farms; has always been a hard worker. Jan. 16, 1845, he married Mahala Walts. Of their five children three are living—George W., Mary A. and Elvey. Mrs. Barnett died in 1851. Mr. Barnett married again Mrs. Annie Berry. They had one son—John, deceased. Mrs. Barnett had four children by her first husband, only one living—William Berry. Mrs. Barnett died in 1853, and he married Mrs. Lucinda Atkinson. They were the parents of four children, three living—Joseph, Susanna and Lauretta. His wife died in 1861, and he again married Mrs. Mary J. Grubbs. They have one child, deceased. Mrs. Barnett has two children by her first marriage—Abigail (Mrs. Chrisman) and David W. Grubbs. Mr. Barnett is a prominent and successful veterinary surgeon.

A. G. Black, born in Indian Creek Township, July 13, 1850, is a son of James Black, a native of South Carolina, who came to this county about 1839, and now resides in this township. A. G. was reared on a farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade when young, and is now engaged in blacksmithing and carriage and wagon making. He is doing a good business. He was married in January, 1869, to Julia A., daughter of J. J. Johnson. They were the parents of three children, all deceased. His wife died in 1874. In December, 1876, he married Margaret A. Pearce. Of their four children, but one is living—James M. Mr. Black is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. He was Police Magistrate of Norris City four years. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Presbyterian church.

James Black, born in South Carolina, March 22, 1855, was a son of Alexander Black, a native of Ireland. He was reared a farmer's boy on the Catawba River, fifteen miles east of Yorkville, York District, S. C. He came to this county and settled in Indian Creek Township in 1838, where he still resides. He was married in 1838 to Mary E. Giles. Of their thirteen children, only five are living—Mary P., Elizabeth J., Andrew G., Isabella S. A. and John W. An orphan grandson, Christopher C., son of Robert T. Black, resides with the family. Mrs. Black died in 1873. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has always been a hard working man, and has cleared many acres of land.

James K. Bolerjack, section 18, Indian Creek Township, was born in this county, June 12, 1822. He is a son of John Bolerjack, a native of North Carolina, who came to this county in 1818.

James K. attended the early schools of the county, but they were very poor and he is mostly self-educated. He taught from 1857 to 1861 in Sacramento. In those early days bears and deer were abundant. His father killed a bear within thirty steps of where they now live. He was married March 4, 1846, to Mary, daughter of George, and sister of William McKenzie, of Norris City. Of their nine children, only seven are living—William H., George W., James C., Silas W., Sarah E., Robert S. and Lorin K. He has been School Trustee for nine years, and School Director for thirteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Norris City; has been a member of the Methodist church forty years.

Boyd Bros., hardware, stoves, tinware, glassware, farm machinery and groceries, Main street, Norris City, established their store in 1878. They have a capital stock of \$5,000, with annual sales of from \$15,000 to \$18,000, and their trade constantly increasing. This firm is composed of Edwin S. and William M. Boyd, both natives of Gallatin County, Ill. They were reared on a farm, and the former graduated from Quincy College, Ill., in June, 1875. The latter was educated in the schools of this vicinity. Edwin S. married Louisa K. Knight, daughter of G. B. Knight, of this county. They have one child—Mabel. William M. married Hettie M., daughter of Henry Wakeford, of Norris. They have one child—Walter. They are both members of the Masonic fraternity.

John H. Brill, born in Livingston County, Ky., March 26, 1813, is a son of Solomon F. Brill (deceased). He came to this county with his parents in 1816. His educational advantages were very limited. His father died when he was only thirteen or fourteen years of age, and as he was the oldest one then at home he had to work hard to assist the others. He was married in 1833 to Esther Moore. She died, and he married his second wife, Sina Trout, Feb. 1, 1844. They had one child—Eliza, who married Geo. P. Phelps and died at the age of twenty-one, leaving one child, Anna B. Phelps, now sixteen years of age.

Captain Solomon S. Brill, born a mile and a half east of Norris City, March 1, 1819, is a son of Solomon and Nancy (Jacobs) Brill. His father was a native of Virginia, of German descent, settled in Tennessee when a young man, then went to Kentucky, and from there to this county in 1816. He died here in September, 1827. His uncle, Henry Brill, was in the war of 1812, and died in the hospital in Norfolk, Va. His mother was of Scotch descent and died here in 1863, while her son was in the army. Mr.

Brill has resided in this county all his life with the exception of four or five years spent in Hamilton County, Ill. He served a year in the Mexican war, in Company I, Third Illinois Regiment; was in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He and Lieutenant Wakefield raised the company and he was elected Captain. He served till Jan. 9, 1865, when he resigned on account of disability, having been wounded in the head at Fort Donelson, the plate on his cap being the only thing that saved his life. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth; was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Dec. 20, 1862; was paroled and sent to St. Louis and exchanged at Benton Barracks. As they were marching to the landing to take the boat they heard of the fall of Vicksburg, and their hats flew into the air amid yells of joy. He was married March 21, 1839, to Josephine, daughter of Robert Millspaugh, a native of Simpson County, Ky. Her father came from New York State in 1816 and settled in Kentucky. Mr. Brill cut and split 1,000 rails to pay for his marriage license, and another 1,000 to buy a pair of shoes. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the the Murphy movement. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William L. Bruce, section 5, Indian Creek Township, was born in Carmi Township, June 29, 1831. His father, John Bruce, was a native of North Carolina. William L. has been a life-long farmer. He has always lived in this county with the exception of three or four years spent in Gallatin County. He was married in Gallatin County in 1851, to Jane Givan, a native of Hardin County, Ill., and a daughter of John Hardin. They are the parents of ten children, five living—Harriet (Mrs. Witcher), George N., Annie (Mrs. Maxfield), William S., and Sarah E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ebenezer. He has been a Steward and Class-Leader several years, and is now Sunday-school Superintendent.

Daniel Bryant, born in Herald's Prairie Township, White County, Ill., Jan. 3, 1832, is a son of William Bryant, an old pioneer of this county. He was reared on a farm in the brush. He has grubbed, picked, piled and burned brush by firelight many times. His educational advantages were limited. His father died when he was small, and there was a large family and his mother was poor. The family all had to work hard, and they had a hard time to get along. He worked by the month seven years. March

18, 1856, he married Catharine Austin. They are the parents of eleven children, ten living—Sarah, Rhoda, Elvira, Mahala, William, George, Henry, Charles, Emily, and Cornelius. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

John Cook, farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, Indian Creek Township, is a son of John L. Cook, and was born in Hamilton County, Ill., Sept. 5, 1824. He came to this county in the winter of 1845-'6. He was married in 1845 to Sallie C., daughter of William M. Bagley, of Norris City. They are the parents of eleven children, six living—John M., Lewis H., Frances I., Silas D., Marshall E. and Willis E. He owns a farm of 200 acres, seventy of which is in this county and the rest in Hamilton County. Mr. Cook was Supervisor one year, Road Commissioner three years, School Trustee about twenty years, and School Director a number of years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ebenezer, near Norris City.

John M. Cook, son of John and Sallie E. (Bagley) Cook, was born in Indian Creek Township, Aug. 1, 1854. He was educated in the common schools and the Enfield High School. He is a prominent teacher; has taught forty-five months in White County, six months in Hamilton County, and is now teaching in Union District, Indian Creek Township. He was married Aug. 27, 1878, to Laura, daughter of William Carlyle, of Gossett. They have had two children—May, deceased, and Earl. Mr. Cook was Township Assessor for 1882.

John De Lap was born in Tennessee in 1819, and came to this county in 1832 and entered some land in Indian Creek Township. In 1833 he went to Tennessee and married Melinda Harrel, returned to this township with his wife and located on section 6, Town 6, Indian Creek Township, where he cleared a farm. He was one of the best farmers in the county. He died on his farm June 7, 1873, and is buried in the Mt. Oval Cemetery. He was the father of twelve children, ten living—Polly, Catherine, Matilda, Joel H., Raby, John, Margaret J., Ella C., James, Julia. Mrs. De Lap is living, aged seventy-three, and is hale and hearty.

William De Lap was born in Tennessee, March 26, 1821. His father, William De Lap, was a native of South Carolina; brought his family to this county in 1830. The first year he rented a farm of the Widow Brill, and the next year located on section 10, Indian Creek Township, where his son now lives. William, Jr., has cleared a great deal of land. He has always worked hard but has

had no educational advantages. He was married Jan. 26, 1845, to Mary, daughter of John L. Davis (deceased), who settled here in an early day. She was born in Georgia in 1828. They are the parents of nine children, eight living—Nancy C., Carah C., John H., William M., Martha J., Robert M., Mary A. and Andy F. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He owns 233 acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Charles W. Edwards, section 16, Indian Creek Township, was born July 27, 1837, in Gallatin County, Ill., in School-town 7. His father, John Edwards (deceased), was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois about 1817. Charles W. has always been a farmer. He was educated in the common schools of this vicinity. In 1858 he married Eliza J. Trousdale. She died in December, 1870, leaving four children—Marshall, Marion, John and Martha. In October, 1876, he married Mrs. Mary C. Millspaugh. They have two children—Charles and Emma. Mrs. Edwards had one son, John D. Millspaugh. Mr. Edwards moved across the line in 1862, his farm lying in two counties. He is an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Palestine or Omaha. His father was born Jan. 1, 1790, and died in November, 1879. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church sixty years and an Elder thirty years.

Edwin B. Emerson, M. D., was born in this township, Nov. 22, 1836. His father, Hon. Reuben Emerson, came to this county from Middle Tennessee with his parents in 1815. He was a miller in Carmi in an early day, and was County Judge and Justice of the Peace many years, and Representative one year. He married Susan Roberts, and had a family of five children—Elizabeth J., William H., Edwin B., Clarence A., and Mary I. (deceased). Mrs. Emerson is deceased. Edwin B. was educated in Carmi. He read medicine three years with Dr. Stewart, of Carmi. He began practice in Carmi in 1867. In 1869 he came to Stokes, where he has built up a good practice. He also owns a farm, which, with the old homestead, he runs by hired labor. He was married in May, 1872, to Florence, daughter of Robert Wilson. They have three children—Florence W., Edwin B., and Harry. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He enlisted in the late war in Company I, First Illinois Cavalry; and served a year. He was then elected First Lieutenant of Company C, Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, and served three years. He was with the regiment in all its numerous battles.

Daniel P. Eubanks, section 14, Indian Creek Township, was born in this township, March 6, 1830. His father, John Eubanks, was a native of Virginia, and came to this county in 1818. He was in the Black Hawk war and the war of 1812. He was in the battle of New Orleans; was then only sixteen years old. Daniel P. was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription school of the early days. He was married May 7, 1858, to Jane E., daughter of Samuel Porter (deceased). They are the parents of four children—Laura J., Mary L. and Ida J. One daughter, Sarah E. (Mrs. Cross), died Aug. 16, 1881, at the age of seventeen. Mr. Eubanks was elected Sheriff in 1868, and again in 1878. He has made several important arrests.

Elijah Foster, M. D., Norris City, was born in Clermont County, O., Nov. 22, 1824. He is a son of Francis Foster, of Virginia, who settled in Ohio in an early day. He was reared on a farm. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati in 1855, and settled in Gallatin County, Ill., the same year. He began practice in New Market, and remained there seven years. In 1862 he came to this county, going first to Roland, and in 1875 came to Norris City, where he has built up a good practice. He was married in 1856, to Minnie Ware, who died in a few months. In 1862 he married Mollie J., daughter of William McGill, of this township. He is a Master Mason.

Thomas B. Garrison, farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, Indian Creek Township, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1834. He is a son of Gomer Garrison, of North Carolina, who moved to this county in 1837. He was reared and educated in this county. In 1854 he married Martha A. Davis. They were the parents of three children—James, Monroe, and Susan P. The latter died at the age of twenty. Mrs. Garrison died, and Mr. Garrison married Jane West. Two children were born to them—Cyrus P. (deceased), and Lula. Mr. Garrison owns 173 acres of fine land.

William R. Garrison, section 3, Indian Creek Township, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., about twenty miles from Nashua, July 2, 1821. His father, Richard Garrison, came to this county in the fall of 1821, and settled on the place where William R. now resides. His mother was Nancy Eubanks. William R. is the fourth of ten children, six boys and four girls, and the eldest now living. His mother died in 1840, and his father in 1847. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Garrison's sister

Mary is keeping house for him. He owns 172 acres of fine land, well cultivated.

Abram Gossett (deceased) was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1791. His father, John Gossett, a native of South Carolina, of German descent, was a minister of the Methodist church for seventy-five years, and was killed by being thrown from his horse when on his way to an appointment, at the age of 104 years. He was the father of eighteen sons and four daughters, all the children of one wife. Abram is the youngest son and twentieth child. He came to this county in 1835, and located in Indian Creek Township. Twenty acres were cleared. He always worked hard, and cleared a large amount of land. He married Rebecca Batz. They had five children—Mary A., Caroline, William J., Martha A. and one deceased. Mrs. Gossett died in 1828. In 1832 he married Martha Walters. Of their six children five are living—John D., Lucy E., Thomas, Abram and Eliza. Mr. Gossett died in April, 1844.

John D. Gossett, section 29, Indian Creek Township, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., July 17, 1834. His father, Abram Gossett, came to this county in 1835. John D. was reared on a farm, but as his parents were poor his education was limited. His parents died when he was small, and after that he had no schooling. He was bound out, and had to work hard. He was married Oct 20, 1853, to Matilda, daughter of John DeLap, and a native of this county. They have had seven children, three living—Martha, William H. and Etta. William H. clerks for H. May, of Norris. Mr. Gossett owns 334 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William J. Gossett, section 30, Indian Creek Township, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., April 23, 1824, and is a son of Abram Gossett (deceased). He came to this county with his parents in 1835, and has lived here to the present time, with the exception of fifteen years spent in Hamilton County, at different times. He was in the late war in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Brill. He went in as Orderly Sergeant, and came out Second Lieutenant. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson (where he was wounded), Corinth; was captured at Holly Springs, and taken to St. Louis and exchanged. He resigned in September, 1863, on account of disability. He was

married Feb. 4, 1842, to Sarah H. Clark. They have had five children, only two living—William P. and Isaac R.

Christopher C. Greene, M. D., Norris City, was born on Black Warrior River, Ala., near where Tuscaloosa now stands, sixty miles from any white inhabitant, May 22, 1821. His father, William B. Greene, had settled among the Indians a short time previous with his young wife. She died when Christopher was born. He was nursed by an Indian squaw of the Cherokee tribe for nine months, when his father took him to Blount County, Tenn., and left him with his grandfather, where he remained till he was five years old. His father then married and took him to his home in Jackson County, Ala. In 1839 he went to Tennessee, and in 1840 came to Gallatin County, Ill. He read medicine about ten months in Shelbyville, Tenn. He taught school and farmed for seventeen years, and practiced occasionally. He moved to this county in 1847; began regular practice in 1858. In March, 1879, he came to Norris City, where he has built up a large practice. He is the inventor of a medicine that will absolutely cure cancer in every instance; discovered by experimenting on his first case. He has cured forty-three cancers. He has been a Justice of the Peace fourteen years, and Supervisor three years. He was married July 29, 1839, to Nancy C. Brown. They are the parents of ten children, seven living—William, Wiley N., James B., Milton S., Mary A., Catharine and Macklin. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Louisa, died after marriage. Both left families.

Wilson Hale, son of William Hale, of North Carolina, was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1826. He had no educational advantages. He came to White County in 1836, where he has since lived. He has always worked hard and has acquired all his property by his own labor. He now owns 410 acres of fine land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He resides on section 36, Indian Creek Township. When he arrived here in 1837, he had only 10 cents in money and one bed to sleep on. He was married in 1846, to Caroline Northcote. To them have been born eleven children, only seven living—Biphenia, Minerva, Tennessee, Thomas, Irena, John and Ellen. He belongs to the General Baptist church. His son Thomas is a subscriber for "White County History."

George C. Healy, section 23, Indian Creek Township, was born near Cleveland, O., March 11, 1836. His father, Calvin Healy, moved to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1839, to Hamilton County in 1841, and to this county in 1846. George C. attended

school in the log-cabin school-houses. He ground corn on a stump-mill; could grind a bushel in a half a day. He went bare-headed till he was fifteen years old, and only had one pair of shoes a year and those were raw-hide, or trough tanned. He was married March 2, 1861, to Mary, daughter of William Bryant, an early settler of this county. They are the parents of ten children, eight living,—Daniel, Sarah, Louisa, Jabez, Artie C., Ella J., Florence and Orpha D. Francis M. and Louisa are deceased. He is a member of the Regular Baptist church. He owns 150 acres of good land and is engaged in farming.

George R. Henson, farmer, section 3, Indian Creek Township, was born in East Tennessee, Oct. 29, 1848, and is a son of Jesse C. Henson, now of Indian Creek. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married Sept. 22, 1870, to Orpha O., daughter of Henry Rice (deceased). They are the parents of six children—Bertha (deceased), William, Clayton, Edna A. and Ettia A. (twins), and Gracie. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Jesse C. Henson, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, Indian Creek Township, was born in East Tennessee, June 5, 1822, and is a son of John Henson, a native of Virginia. He was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools. He came to this county in 1852. October, 1843, he married Sarah J. Courtney. They are the parents of twelve children, seven living—Josephine, George R., William M., James M., Mary, Calvin, and Sarah E. Mr. Henson is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He owns 150 acres of fine land.

Hugh J. Hill was born in Indian Creek Township, March 15, 1829, and is a son of John Hill, deceased. Hugh J. is the eldest of two children. Mr. Hill has always been a farmer, but is very ingenious and can work at both the carpenter and mason's trades, though he never served an apprenticeship in either. He was married Feb. 2, 1853, to Sarah L., daughter of Samuel Porter. They are the parents of thirteen children, nine living—Samuel, Harvey, Alice, Margaret, Thomas, Henry, Joseph, Isaac and Ewing. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; has been an Elder ten years. He served as Commissioner of Highways one term.

John F. Hill, section 17, Indian Creek Township, was born in this township, June 28, 1827. His father, Austin Hill, was a native of Hanover County, Va., but was taken by his parents to

Sumner County, Tenn., when five years old, and soon after to Kentucky, and to this county in 1819. John F. was reared on a farm, and educated in the log-cabin school-house. He and the boys cleared about 100 acres in the woods. He was married Sept. 11, 1848, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas M. Vineyard. Of their ten children, but six are living—Hezekiah, Albert, Mary C., Dola, John M. and Minnie B. One son, Thos. A., died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Hill was Constable eight years, Township Collector one year, and is now Commissioner of Highways. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Hill commenced life with fifty cents and a horse.

Thomas M. Hill, section 22, township 6, range 8 east, was born in Indian Creek Township, June 31, 1844. His father, Austin Hill, was a native of Hanover County, Va., and came to this county with his parents when a boy. He helped cut a portion of the State road from McLeansboro to Shawneetown. He was Constable and Justice of the Peace many years; was Associate County Judge twelve years. The most of his life he held some office. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church from his twelfth year till his death. Was an Elder in the church forty years. He was a hard worker and faithful Christian. He died March 6, 1873. Thomas M. was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, and was discharged after eight months for disability. Oct. 24, 1864, he married Eliza J. Flick. They have had seven children, six living—Sarah L., William H., S. Austin, Artie M., Charles E. and Adda J. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has been running a sorghum evaporator for the past seven years.

William B. Jones, born near El Dorado, Saline Co. (then Gallatin), Ill., Oct. 14, 1829. His father, Wm. C., was a native of Alabama, and came to Illinois in 1826 or '27. He came to this county in December, 1872. He was married in December, 1871, to Elizabeth Berry. Of their nine children, five are living—Sarah J., John F., Catherine M., Harry and Hattie (twins). Mrs. Jones died in March, 1873, and in June, 1874, he married Mrs. Sarah T. Joyner. They have had two children, both dead. Mrs. Jones's son, George B. Joyner, died in 1881, aged sixteen years. Mr. Jones was Sheriff of Saline County in 1871-'72. He is a Master Mason; has been through the subordinate lodge of I. O. O. F. and is now in the encampment.

W. J. Kerr was born in Guernsey County, O., Nov. 6, 1854. His father, *W. J. Kerr*, is a native of Cork, and his mother of Dublin, Ireland. They came to this country at an early day and lived in Ohio till the Morgan raid through that State, when they went to Mexico, Mo.; from there to Xenia, Clay Co., Ill., and in 1875 went to California, where they still live. *W. J., Jr.*, went to Flora, Ill., and clerked in *Graham's* dry-goods store until 1879. He then commenced the hardware business in August, 1881. He sold that and went to farming in White and Gallatin counties, and resides in Norris City. He was married Sept. 25, 1877, to *Florence Dagley*, who was born in White County, Oct. 29, 1856. They have one child—*Mary Graham*, born Aug. 16, 1878. *Mrs. Kerr* is the daughter of *Robert W. Dagley*, a native of White County, born in 1830. His aunt was a sister of *Daniel Boone*, of Kentucky. The *Dagleys* were among the first settlers of White County. The old double log cabin is still standing on the hillside in *Herald's* Prairie Township, on the farm now owned by *H. Dagley*. It was one of the first cabins built in the county. *Mr. Dagley's* wife, formerly *Mrs. Sarah Lane Powell*, is also a native of White County, born in 1838.

James H. Langford, Norris City, was born in this township, Aug. 17, 1837. His father, *Richard Langford*, was born in Virginia in 1798, of English descent. He moved to North Carolina in 1819, and in 1828 came to this county, where he resided, engaged in farming till his death, Dec. 25, 1877. *James H.* was educated in this county. He was engaged in farming several years, and still has a farm which his sons carry on. He had a grocery here in 1873, and in 1877 had a drug store, in which business he did well. He has been Justice of the Peace for the past six years, and is the present incumbent; was also Constable for this township five or six years. He was married March 23, 1859, to *Sarah E. Pearce*. They have nine children—*John R.*, *Nora A.*, *Joseph A.*, *James P.*, *Henry M.*, *William A.*, *Daniel B.*, *George W.*, and *Charles F.*, all at home. They are members of the *Cumberland Presbyterian* church.

William H. Love, Gossett, was born in Miami County, O., Aug. 9, 1833. His father, *George Lowe*, was a native of England, and came to America in 1832, locating on the Little Miami River. In 1834 he moved to Cincinnati, where he died in 1855. *William H.* was educated in Cincinnati and learned the hatter's trade when seventeen years of age. He came to this county in 1865, and en-

gaged in farming till 1877. He then opened a general merchandise store in Gossett where he is doing a good business. He is also Postmaster. He was married Aug. 14, 1859, to Emily H., daughter of Bartlett Garrett. She was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Nov. 16, 1840, and died Sept. 17, 1882. She was a faithful Christian woman, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Of their thirteen children, but four are living—Willie I., James W., Lucy and Frederick. Willie Irene is the wife of L. W. McMurtry.

William P. Mann, born in Randolph County, Ill., July 27, 1846, is a son of John B. Mann, also a native of Randolph County. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In the late war he enlisted in Company I, Forty-Second Illinois Infantry, and served two years. He was in the battles of Nashville, Resaca and others, and discharged Jan. 10, 1866. In November, 1866, he came to this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in his native county. He has been Postmaster at Sacramento at different times, serving in all seven years. Since 1872, with the exception of four months, he has been agent of the O. & M. R. R. Oct. 1, 1868, he married Maria E., daughter of William J. Veatch, of Enfield. They are the parents of five children, four living—Lillia A., Cora J., John H. and Frank M.

William McKenzie, pioneer of Norris, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1814, and came with his parents, through Indians and wild animals, to this county, in December, 1816. He was reared in the woods and educated in the log cabins of the early days. He has cleared and hired over 300 acres of land. He has been engaged in farming till the last ten years, and now resides in Norris. He was married Aug. 16, 1836, to Mary Hardester. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine living—Sarah, Aaron S., Elizabeth, John P., Nancy, Indiana, William T., Martha and Lucinda. He has sixty-five children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was in the late war eleven months; was First Lieutenant of Company B, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; was in the battle of Corinth; resigned on account of disability. He had two sons and five son-in-laws in the army, and lost three of the latter. Politically he is a Republican.

Michael Miller, section 18, Indian Creek Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 8, 1832. His father, George A.,

came to America with his family in 1846 and located in Evansville, Ind. Michael learned the trade of a millwright and followed it in Indiana till 1876, when he came to this county. Jan. 7, 1852, he married Anna Krapf. They are the parents of six children, five living—Michael, Joseph and Christina (twins), Katie and John. The deceased was a twin of Katie. The family are members of the Catholic church of Ridgeway. During the late war he served three years and a half in the Sixth Indiana Battery. He was appointed Captain for his bravery at Shiloh. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Holly Springs, Corinth, Vicksburg, Sturges's raid, Gun-Town raid, Tupelo and others.

Michael Millspaugh, born in Hamilton County, Ill., April 17, 1841, is a son of William Millspaugh, who came to White County with his parents in 1830, and several years later went to Hamilton County, returning to this county in 1848. Michael received a common-school education and lived on the farm till the war, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was in the battle of Fort Donelson; was on detached service over a year, and in the postal service at Vicksburg. After the war he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he is still working in Sacramento. He was married March 16, 1865, to Mary P., daughter of James Black, of this township. Of their four children only three are living—William J., Laura R. and Abby L.

James A. Morris, section 29, Indian Creek Township, was born in Murray County, Tenn., May 30, 1818. He is a son of Edward Morris, a native of Virginia, who came to Illinois in 1829 and settled in Hamilton County. In 1841 he came to Gallatin County and settled on the place where Texas City now is; went back to Hamilton County in 1845, and in 1848 came to White County. He had no school advantages when young and did not learn to read and write till after his marriage. He was married Feb. 17, 1841, to Rebecca J., daughter of Solomon and sister of Captain S. S. Brill. They were the parents of nine children, only six living—John F., Nancy C., Josephine, Edmond S., Benjamin C. and Maria J. Mary C. and James M. are dead. Mary C. was married and left a family of five children. The family are members of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat. He enlisted in the late war in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry; was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He was wounded at the latter place and sent to the hospital and from there home. After being home five weeks he started back and was captured, but was paroled in five

days and joined his regiment; he was discharged in May, 1863, for disability.

Miles T. Nation, section 17, Indian Creek Township, was born in Spring Hill Township, White County, Feb. 11, 1837. His father, William Nation, of North Carolina, settled where Spring Hill Village now stands, in 1823. Miles T. received his early education in a log-cabin subscription school. Dec. 19, 1858, he married Eliza J. Meelar. They had three children, two living—William A. and Mary E. Mrs. Nation died Nov. 20, 1863, and May 19, 1864, he married Frances L. Groves. Of their five children but three are living—Lucinda A., Julia O. and Izra S. His wife died April 14, 1875. July 23, 1875, Mr. Nation married Eliza J. Jacobs. They had one child (deceased). Mrs. Nation died July 16, 1879. Sept. 7, 1879, he married Susannah, daughter of Elisha Barnett. They have had two children, one living—David M. Mr. Nation enlisted in the late war, in Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry. After two months' faithful service he was discharged for disability. He has served three years as School Director.

William Oliver, attorney, Norris City, was born in Jackson County, O., Sept. 12, 1836. His father, Charles Oliver, was a native of Mason County, Va., and moved to Ohio in 1832. He was reared on a farm and educated himself by studying at home. He attended school only thirty-two days. He worked in the day and studied at night. He came to this county in 1854, where he has since lived. He resides on section 27, Indian Creek Township, where he has 135 acres. He read law and has practiced for the last ten years. He has a good practice; is also Notary Public. He was Justice of the Peace fourteen years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married Nov. 19, 1859, to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas M. Vineyard, an old settler of this county. They are the parents of ten children, eight living—Arnold P., Angelo P., Clement E., Ida S., William R., Ella C., Darwin C. and Frenchie.

John H. Orr, born in Pennsylvania, Washington County, Aug. 7, 1826, was a son of James and Elizabeth (Grant) Orr, natives of Pennsylvania. The father's sire was from Ireland, and settled, on landing in New York, in Lancaster, Pa., and the mother's parents were from Germany, and moved to Pennsylvania, the border of civilization at that time. James and Elizabeth Orr's family consisted of eight children—John H., Sarah (deceased in Pennsylvania), Margaret (Mrs. John DeNormandy, Washington County, Pa.),

Nancy (Mrs. Absalom B. Snyder, Washington County, Pa.), Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph S. Martin, of Allen County, Kan.), William (living at Hot Springs, Ark.), Samuel H., of Kansas City. Mr. Orr came to New Haven in the spring of 1851, where he remained some eight years. His trade being that of a joiner and carpenter, he found ready work when that place had one of its periodical times of activity. He moved to White County in 1860, into Indian Creek Precinct, where he has since resided. He married, March, 1856, Mary M. Acord, daughter of Volentine and Elizabeth (Oliver) Acord, both natives of Virginia. Their children are—an infant, born May 13, 1857, died before named; another infant, unnamed (deceased), born June 17, 1859; John F. and Mary E., born June 18, 1860; James P., born June 29, 1862; Martha C., Jan. 15, 1864; Ruth A., Nov. 4, 1866; Joseph H., March 21, 1868 (deceased); Orpha H., Aug 4, 1870; Florence B., born Aug. 16, 1872; Emma C., Dec. 1, 1874; Sarah E., July 2, 1877. Mr. Orr, by strict attention to business, good calculation, and honest frugality, has won for himself and family a good home and a fine farm, of which he can well be proud.

Capt. Alfred Pearce, of Middlepoint, Indian Creek Township, was born in Middlepoint, June 18, 1818. His father, James Pearce, came to Middlepoint from North Carolina in 1817, and cleared the farm where Alfred now lives. He died in 1836. Captain Alfred Pearce owns 160 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1845 to Mary A., daughter of Richard Langford (deceased). They are the parents of ten children, seven living—Rebecca E. Mexico, Mary C., Martha W., Louisa K., James C., Alfred P., and Laura A. One daughter, Julia A., died in July, 1822, aged twenty-six years. Mrs. Pearce died in March, 1865. Mr. Pearce is Township Supervisor, but is not an office-seeker. He was Captain of a military company when a young man, hence his title. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Captain David M. Porter, Roland, was born nine miles from Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1826, and came with his parents to White County in 1832, and settled where Roland now is. It was then woods and the place where they located was a grapevine thicket. David M. and his brothers cleared the land where the village now stands. His father, John Porter, was a saddler and Presbyterian minister. Captain Porter was reared here. The first school he attended was in an old log cabin that

had been built for a stable. When he was seventeen he went to school in Equality nineteen months, driving a stage every alternate night to Shawneetown and back to obtain money to defray his expenses. He continued to drive the stage for seven years. He was married in the fall of 1849, to Barbara Slater. They were the parents of three children, all dead. One daughter Laura was a young lady. Mrs. Porter died in 1856, and Captain Porter was married again to Mary E. Riley. Of their four children only one is living—John L., fourteen years old and in school at Enfield. His wife died in 1874, and in June, 1878, he married Laura A. Mount. They have one child—Fred. Captain Porter kept a grocery in New Haven, Gallatin County, a year, and then, in 1852, came back to this county and engaged in the mercantile business with M. J. Pearce, on section 12, Indian Creek Township. In 1854 he came to Roland and went into business alone. During the late war he served three years as Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry; was in the battles of Vicksburg, and Lake Providence; was taken prisoner while on Sturges' raid and was in Andersonville, Macon, Ga., Columbia, Charlotte, N. C., and Raleigh prisons; was exchanged in March, 1865. His store was closed during the war, but after his return he resumed business. He has a general store and carries a stock of \$12,000, doing an annual business of \$40,000. He also owns and runs the Excelsior steam flouring mills, at Roland. They have three run of stones and make a fine grade of flour. He took his son-in-law, R. G. Rice, as a partner in 1875, and he is still a partner. Captain Porter is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas I. Porter, born in Roland, Indian Creek Township, May 19, 1846, was a son of Samuel Porter, a native of the South, who came to this county from Kentucky, and died here in 1851. He received his education in the schools of this vicinity. He enlisted in the Rebellion, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, when only sixteen years old. He was in the battles of Mobile, Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort; was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Miss.; was taken to St. Louis, and exchanged; was on detached service in the Commissary Department, on the Red River, during the latter part of the war. He returned home in 1865; worked for his board and went to school during the winter, and in the summer worked on a farm and studied every day. He took his books into the field and studied while resting. He then taught the next win-

ter, and studied when he had time. He taught six years, and painted during vacations. He became a good house painter. He then had charge of a store in Sacramento for Barnes, four years. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff, and re-elected in 1876. He arrested John Aikin, the murderer of Augustus Steward, fourteen years after the murder. An injured cousin of Aikin's wrote to Mr. Porter, telling him of his whereabouts. He was in Colorado near Greenwood, on Hard Scrabble Creek. Mr. Porter went to Greenwood, twenty-five miles from Canon City, and made the postmaster tell him where Aikin lived. He took two men from there and went to his house, pretended they were of a party from Chicago on a fishing excursion, and offered Aikin \$5 to show them the way back to Greenwood, it being midnight. When they got to a level place, full of rocks, the deputy, who was a few feet behind, called, "Halt." Mr. Porter then leveled his gun at Aikin's breast, and made him throw up his hands. Mr. Porter arrested and handcuffed three negroes who had escaped from the Henderson (Ky.) jail. He followed a forger to California and brought him back; followed two murderers, Thomas Pickering and his son William, to Texas, and arrested them; followed a criminal to Washington Territory and arrested him. He has made more arrests than any other man in Southern Illinois, and has had many narrow escapes. Some burglars tried to get into Barnes's store one night in June, 1882. He was a partner in the store. He was lying awake, and heard two men talking under the window. He got up and dressed, and watched them; soon they went to a blacksmith's shop, and brought some tools to the back door of the store and began work. Mr. Porter then awakened Barnes and his son and went around to the back of the store, while Barnes was to make a noise at the front door. As he came near the back of the house, one in ambush shot him, but a small book in his side pocket saved him. The villain ran, and Mr. Porter shot him, for traces of blood were found the next morning. He was married in 1867, to Mollie Pearce. They had one child—Maud. Mrs. Porter died in 1870, and in 1872 he married Mattie Pierce. Of their three children, two are living—Daisy and May. Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel N. Ramsey, born in Columbiana County, O., Nov. 5, 1832, is a son of Samuel Ramsey, a native of Pennsylvania. He lived on a farm till he was twenty-four years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He came to this county in 1865. He was married April 14, 1854, to Mrs. Emily Douglass, daughter of

William Vaughn, and a native of Columbiana County, O. They are the parents of three children, two living—Eli W. and Jacob E.; Uzzial W. died in July, 1880, at the age of eighteen years. The sons work with their father at the carpenter's trade. Mrs. Ramsey had two children by her former marriage—Jasper N. and John Douglass. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Norris City.

Roland G. Rice was born in this township, Aug. 11, 1847. His father, Archibald B. Rice, a native of East Tennessee, came to this county when he was a boy, and settled in the woods. He is a blacksmith by trade and also a merchant, of Harrisburg, Saline County. Roland G. is the second of six children. He was educated in the common schools and the Commercial College of Evansville, Ind., graduating from the latter in 1874. He engaged in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, Captain D. M. Porter, in 1875. He was married in the spring of 1873 to Laura Porter, who died in the spring of 1874. June 23, 1881, he married Dora A. McCollough, of Owensboro, Ky. They have one child—Pearl. He is Postmaster and express agent at Roland, and railroad agent at Roland station, a mile and a half distant, on the O. & M. R. R. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

Nephry J. Sallee, son of Oliver P. Sallee, was born in Ohio County, Ky., Feb. 4, 1816. He was reared on a farm. His education was limited, being received in the subscription schools. He moved with his parents to Spencer County, Ind., in 1832, and in 1839 came to this county, and settled in the woods in Indian Creek Township, where he still resides. He has always been a hard-working farmer. He was married Dec. 18, 1841, to Satira J. Meador. They are the parents of nine children, seven living—Robert G., Newton J., Mary L., Martha A., Mary M., Emily J. and Elizabeth J. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sallee's father was in the Mexican war, in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson.

John H. Sterling, Sacramento, was born in Blount County, Tenn., July 2, 1849. His father, Thomas Sterling, a native of Knox County, Tenn., brought his family to this county in 1851. John H. was educated in the common-schools, and worked at farming till 1873, except two seasons when he was selling fruit trees. In 1874-'75 he clerked in a store in Sacramento a year and a half; then returned to the farm and remained till 1880, since which time he has been clerking for F. M. Dehymer. His father was a soldier

in the late war, in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and died May 2, 1862, from disease contracted there.

William H. Stokes, section 12, Stokes Station, Indian Creek Township, was born in New York City, Sept. 30, 1820. His father, Thomas Stokes, was a native of England, and came to America in 1815. In 1830 the family moved to Greene County, N. Y. William H. was educated by a private tutor, Prof. Nichols. He taught school three years. In 1841 he went to Rappahannock County, Va.; in 1848 to Memphis, Tenn., and in 1850 came to this county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He has also kept a general store for the past seven years (with the exception of one year) at Stokes Station. He was married in December, 1843, to Mary M. Cheek, of Virginia. To them have been born thirteen children, eight living—William, John, Eliza, Laura, Mary, Anna, Ella and Mertice. One son, Charles O., died in September, 1880, at the age of twenty. His son William is a graduate of Nashville Medical College, and is practicing in Stokes Station. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is Postmaster at Stokes Station. In the late war he was Commissary Sergeant of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry three years.

Marion N. Thompson, Norris, was born in Franklin County, Ill., June 9, 1849. His father, Wm. Thompson, was a native of the Southern States. Marion N. came with his parents to Gallatin County when a child, and in 1868 came to this county, where he has since resided. He was engaged in farming till 1874, when he came to Norris and carried on the hardware business a year; since then he has superintended farming for himself and others. He buys more or less stock to stock his farms. He was married March 23, 1870, to Mary C. Powell. They have had four children, but only two are living—Daniel P. and George W. One son, Thos. Franklin, died at the age of six years. Mr. Thompson was Trustee of Norris two years; is now Commissioner of Highways. His father died in 1858.

Isaac W. Towell was born in Indian Creek Township, April 21, 1827. His father, Henry Towell, a native of Tennessee, came to this county in 1825 and settled on the Johnson farm, near Norris City, in the woods, and died when Isaac was thirteen years of age. Isaac being the eldest of six children had to work hard and received very little schooling. He was married Feb. 25, 1847, to Virginia Walters. They are the parents of thirteen children, ten living—Sarah J., Daniel T., Martha E., Eliza P., Sophronia A., Hen-

ry A., Artie W., Zora H., Flora B. and Cora V. Mr. Towell owns 180 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. His father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Towell is the champion turkey shooter in the county. He at one time killed thirteen turkeys without missing a single shot, with his rifle in the night.

Abel Varney, born near Steubenville, Jefferson Co., O., Oct. 27, 1819, is a son of Abel and Hannah (Willon) Varney, the former a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch descent, and the latter of English descent. Abel was educated in the subscription schools of Cuyahoga County, O., where his widowed mother moved when he was an infant. Abel had his skull broken by the wagon being turned over when they were moving. He got well, and when eleven years old he was caught by a log carriage and his skull cracked again, also breaking his jaw bone. He enlisted in the late war, in Company C, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Holly Springs and was taken to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and paroled. He was disabled in the army and draws a pension. He was married March 9, 1843, to Huldah Rice. They are the parents of twelve children, six living—Nathaniel A., John A., Joel E., Sidney L., Saul R., and Zarildah M., now Mrs. Modlin. Mr. Varney is a farmer, and resides on section 11.

Allen P. Veatch, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, Enfield Township, was born in this township, April 13, 1843. His father, John M. Veatch (deceased), was also born and reared in this county. Allen P. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He ran a flouring mill in Enfield two years. He was married Nov. 8, 1871, to Emily J., daughter of Samuel Elliott (deceased). They have two children—Coro O., and Ralph R. He has served his township as Assessor one year. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He owns 115 acres of good land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

John M. Veatch, born in Enfield Township, Jan. 27, 1819, was a son of Isaac Veatch, an early pioneer of White County. His education was limited to the subscription schools. He was married Nov. 12, 1840, to Sarah M., daughter of Abel Rice. To them were born nine children, five still living—Allen P., Vibert W., Gamaliel A., Elgelitha A., and Iva R. One daughter, Harriet D., died at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Veatch died Feb.

19, 1861. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Gamaliel runs the home farm.

Vibert W. Veatch, son of John W. Veatch (deceased), was born in Enfield Township, White County, March 28, 1847. He was reared on a farm. His education was limited. He worked in a flouring mill in Enfield two years. He owns a farm of 238 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been threshing for nine years. Oct. 7, 1868, he married Ellen Elliott. They are the parents of seven children, six living—Orval, Ollie, Derascus, Mary, Ellen and Luella. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a very liberal man and subscribed largely for the Enfield College, the new Baptist church at Sacramento and other benevolent enterprises.

William A. Vineyard, farmer and stock-raiser, Indian Creek Township, was born in Norris City, Jan. 18, 1838. His father, Thomas M. Vineyard, a native of Kentucky, came to this county about sixty-five years ago, when a boy. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He cleared a great deal of land in this county. He died in June, 1874. Wm. A. was reared on a farm and educated in this county. Nov. 14, 1861, he married Patsey Caroline Garrison. Of their seven children five are living—Lewis M., Ophelia L., Mattie M., Thomas E. and George C. Mr. Vineyard is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Mt. Oval. He owns 138 acres of fine land.

Henry Wakeford, son of William Wakeford, was born in Hampshire, England, April 9, 1829, and came to America in 1848. His father was a railroad contractor and builder in England and Wales. He died in the island of Anglesea, North Wales, May 17, 1847. Of five brothers and five sisters, Henry was the first to leave his native country. Two of his brothers are now in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in the Sandwich Islands. The first two years in this country he built railroads in Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana. In 1850 he came to Shawneetown and traded in stock in Gallatin County till 1856; then went to Hamilton County, Ill., and continued in trade till 1861, when he assisted in raising Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was elected its First Lieutenant. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. From injuries received at Fort Donelson, he resigned after the battle of Corinth. He was then employed to drill the Eighty-seventh Regiment at Shawneetown for two months. He was then sent to Memphis and drilled the One

Hundred and Twentieth Illinois a few weeks; then returned and engaged in the mercantile business with A. K. Lowe, of Shawneetown, purchasing the stock of Peopler and Ridgeway, and carrying on business under the firm name of Lowe, Wakeford & Co. He sold out his interest in 1864 and returned to Hamilton County. While making up a company for the war he was waylaid and shot in the throat, jaws and breast. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Shadville about a year. He built the first store in Norris in 1870, before the town was platted; removed here in 1874 and took charge of the store for four years; then engaged in the grain business. He buys all kinds of grain. From July 6 to Sept. 20, 1882, he had sold a half a million bushels of grain in Baltimore. He owns a large grain warehouse and tobacco warehouse here, besides other property. He was Justice of the Peace in Hamilton County two years. He was married in England to Maggie E. Jenkins. Of their three children only one is living—E. Roschelle (Davis). His first wife died and he married Rhoda J. Gott, granddaughter of Major Powell, of this county. They are the parents of five children—Maggie J., Henrietta M., Margie L., Mary L. and May, the four eldest married and living near home. Mrs. Wakeford died and he married Sue E. White, of Bowling Green, Ky. Of their four children two are living—Henry and Charles. Two daughters are deceased. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He visited England in 1858 and again in 1880. The last time he sold 40,000 bushels of wheat in London. He saw President Hayes and shook hands with him.

John S. Walker, M. D., born in Allegheny County, Penn., April 21, 1837, is a son of William Walker, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1832. He came to this county in 1856. He read medicine with Dr. Ingram one year, and then attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago. He began practice in 1864, in Sacramento, and has since remained in this vicinity, where he has built up a good practice. He married Nancy Anderson. They had six children, four of whom are living—Minnie, Howard, Harry and Frank. Mrs. Walker died, and he married Ann E., daughter of William McClellan. They have one child—Charles. Dr. Walker has been Highway Commissioner two years. He owns eighty acres of land, and is also engaged in farming.

William Walker, of Sacramento, was born in the county of Down, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1804, and was a son of John Walker, of the same county. In 1832 he came to America, and located in

Baltimore, Md., and from there went to Allegheny County, Pa., where he was engaged in farming till 1855, when he came to this county. He was married in Pennsylvania, Nov. 19, 1835, to Rebecca Stille. They have one child—Dr. J. S. Walker. Mrs. Walker died Jan. 14, 1877.

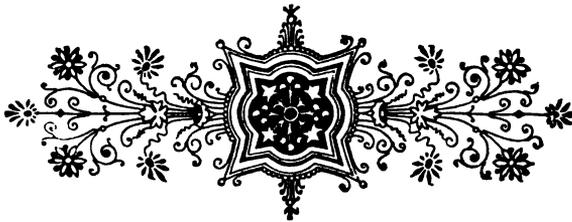
William Walters, section 6, Indian Creek Township, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1825. His father, Andrew Walters, a native of Virginia, came to this county in 1836, locating in Indian Creek Township, where he died in 1863. William Walters was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of the early days. He was married Oct. 30, 1849, to Mary De Lap. They have six children—John A., Lewis A., Elvira, Robert A., Eda E., and Laura J., all married but Robert and Laura. Mr. Walters is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, at Mt. Oval. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a soldier in the Mexican war; also in the late war, in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry. He was First Lieutenant until 1863, when he was discharged, on account of ill health, having been sick eight months of the year he was in service.

Andrew C. Warren, son of Bryant Warren, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., was born April 22, 1829, when his parents were on the way to this county. His grandfather owned a farm in the "Crab Orchard," Kentucky. His father settled in Indian Creek, where Andrew was reared and educated in the log-cabin subscription schools. His father died in 1863. He was married in 1864, to Susan L. Fields. They are the parents of eight children—Sherman, Burris, Clifford, Charles V., Rufus G., Alma, Berry and Ethel. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Ovid Welch, son of John and Mildred (Barksdale) Welch, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn. His father was a native of North Carolina, as was his father, William Welch. His mother was a native of Virginia, also her father, Nathaniel Barksdale. John Welch moved from Tennessee to Saline County, then Gallatin, in 1843, with his family, consisting of four children—Egbert G., William O., Sarah Ann and Thomas H. He died in Stone Fort. William O. was married in 1854 to Samantha C., daughter of Moses J. and Lavina (Mason) Pearce, and went to farming. Their children are—James L., Mildred L. (Mrs. William Winfree) Sarah H., William W., Moses J. (deceased), an infant (deceased), Charles E., Samuel Tilden, Mary L. and an infant

not named. Mr. Welch enlisted, Aug. 15, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry. The work of this regiment was through Tennessee and Mississippi, scouting and raiding, the most hazardous of the war. At the battle of Ripley, Captain Porter was captured. Mr. Welch served his full term of three years and was discharged at Camp Butler. He commenced life on a rented farm, and by his industry and energy has accumulated a good property and is a representative farmer and wheat-grower of this county. He has served as Justice of the Peace.

George Winkler was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio County, Ky., when he was seven years old. In 1834 he came to this county and settled in Indian Creek Township where he cleared up a farm. He married Sarah Willis. They had thirteen children, seven living—John, Henry, G. W., Thomas, Vincent M., Elizabeth, Eliza A. Mr. Winkler died Nov. 22, 1877.



MILL SHOALS TOWNSHIP.

This is the most northwestern township of White County, and comprises one and a half Congressional townships, or fifty-four square miles. It consists of the south half of township 3 south, range 8 east, and the whole of 4 south, 8 east. Prior to township organization in 1872, that part lying northeast of Skillet Fork belonged to Burnt Prairie Precinct, and the portion south of that stream to Enfield. It was all originally in timber, is undulating and hilly, and the soil is the characteristic timber clay, or "loess," which is so good for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Skillet Fork is a large creek, formerly declared navigable, entering the northwest corner of the township, and running southeastward it emerges about two and a half miles north of the southeast corner.

Among the early settlers of the township were William Upton, Richard Upton, William Nason, William Childers and Arthur Fowler. James H. Fraser, a native of Phillips Township, moved to Mill Shoals Township in 1856. Bears, wolves and deer were very abundant in an early day; an ordinary hunter would kill from ten to twenty-five deer per day. Wild turkeys were so plenty that they were not killed for a number of years. The township has now a population of 2,083. For school statistics we will refer to the article entitled "Educational."

VILLAGES.

Mill Shoals.—This village is situated on sections 19 and 20, on the banks of Skillet Fork. The land is very level, and was originally owned by William Linder. The village was laid out in 1869 by Judge Boggs, of Wayne County, who received one half of forty acres for the work. There is now a population of about 275 persons. There is a flouring mill, owned by Samuel Burrell, and run by water-power; a saw-mill, owned by the Behymer Co., doing a large business; a lumber manufactory, where lumber is prepared for the market; two general stores—Behymer & Co. and Upton & Lasater; two groceries, one hotel, two doctors, and a good school, taught by B. F. Files.

Springerville village was laid out in 1857 for William Upton by John Storms, County Surveyor. It is located on sections 17 and 18, Mill Shoals Township, and is situated on high, rolling land. The southeast branch of the O. & M. R. R. runs through this place; there is also a depot here. The name of Springerville was changed to Springerton when this railroad was built. This thriving little village boasts of a steam saw-mill and grist-mill, owned and operated by Mr. Upton & Co., who are doing a good business; two general stores, one owned by James Springer & J. N. Moutray, the other by John W. Springer, each having a good trade; one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one family grocery, one hotel and one wagon shop. There is also a good district school where 100 pupils attend and receive instruction from able teachers; two church edifices—one of the Christian denomination and one of the Latter Day Saints.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church, District No. 5.—This society was organized in November, 1881. John Foster and Jeffry McIntosh, Elders, and Daniel Cain and Whaley Newby, Deacons; Thomas McIntosh, Clerk. Among the first members were: Lector Ann McIntosh, Joseph Hamon, Charles Moore, Sarah Jane Cain and Jane Foster. J. W. Stone was the first, and also the present, pastor. There are about thirty members, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

In 1868 there was a Christian church organized on the South Side, called No. 4. The officers were: Silas Johnson, John Fulford and Tilford Taylor. William I. Richards was the pastor and he remained in charge about three years. When he commenced his labors there were forty members. There were several revivals during his administration, which added many to the membership, until it numbered ninety. Since then many have moved away, some have died, and at the present time the society is disorganized.

Antioch General Baptist Church was organized in 1868. James Tate and Dudley Smith were the first Deacons; J. C. Pilcher was the first Clerk. Among the first members were: Presley Nuby, Sarah Ann Headley, John Headley, Henry Maricle, Mary Ann Maricol, Thomas Dunn, Huey Dunn, and Lewis Waters and wife. The pastors who have been in charge are: Revs. William Clark, H. H. Brown, Elder Tubbs, C. Sherwood, Elder Woods, Elder Ashby, Gillian Turner, and Wendell. The present officers are: John Headly, Henry Maricle, Deacons; J. C. Pilcher, Clerk. The church

edifice, 30 x 36, was built in 1870. The work on the building was voluntary. The membership is now forty-eight. There is a Union Sunday-school, the Methodists uniting with them, and it is held in the M. E. church. There have been several revivals and many conversions; the church is in a flourishing condition.

Springerton Church of Christ.—This church was organized in 1855. James Springer, S. S. Venable and B. F. McGehee were the first Elders, and J. H. Carter and Samuel Little were the first Deacons; M. A. Taylor was Clerk. Among the first members were: Judith Woodrow, Polly McGehee, Magdaline Springer, Mary Little, Elizabeth Carter, Lucinda Wright, D. S. Carter and wife, Jefferson Camp, John Wright, Jonathan Moutray, Susan Moutray, Sally Ann Harmon, George Harmon, John Harmon and wife, and Joseph Nelson and wife. Among the first ministers were: Moses Goodwin, Anderson Walker, Jonathan Moutray, Fenton Lumm, John A. Williams, James Springer and S. S. Venable. Mr. Springer is the present pastor, and O. H. White, William H. Rose and James Springer are the present Elders; the Deacons, Miles R. Carter and James Rister. The present membership is about sixty. There is a Sabbath-school, of which James Springer is Superintendent; there are sixty scholars, with an average attendance of forty. The church has had several successful revivals.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized in 1874 by Elder George Hilliard, who was President of the southeastern district of Illinois. He appointed the first officers and dedicated the church. J. V. L. Sherwood was Elder, Joseph Upton, Priest; B. F. Taylor, Teacher; Joseph Upton acted as Clerk until he moved away. During the administration of Elder Sherwood a church edifice was built, 24 x 36, at a cost of \$600. There is a membership of sixty-three, one-fourth of whom are Germans. Services are held every third Sabbath; there has been a Sunday-school until the last year. This society receives the Bible as the word of God, and the book of Mormon as given by inspiration. They also accept the Bible as translated and corrected by the spirit of revelation by Joseph Smith, Jr., the Seer. They do not believe in polygamy. The present officers are: B. H. Taylor and D. A. Hufflines, teachers; George Taylor, Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

We give below the following, compiled from the report of the county superintendent, to show the progress of the school since

1860. There were at that time seven schools, all taught by eight male teachers; 335 pupils in attendance; seventy-two in the largest school; 193 were males, 142 females; 597 persons in the township under twenty-one; average number of months to each school, six and one-half; six log school-houses and one frame; teachers' wages, \$25 to \$35 a month; principal of township fund, \$1,773.45; State fund, \$660.77; amount raised by tax, \$500.17; amount paid teachers, \$1,650.40; paid township officers, \$27.05; paid for all other purposes, \$71.97; whole amount received for all school purposes, \$1,326.50; expended, \$1,515.12.

1882.—Males under twenty-one, 533; females, 491; total 1,024. Of these, 694 are over six years of age. One district had no school; there were one graded school and eight ungraded; total number of months of school, 58; average number of months of school, 6 2-5; pupils enrolled, 658; number of male teachers, 10; female teachers, 2; total days' attendance of pupils, 44,945. There are 8 frame school-houses and one log; highest monthly wages paid male teachers, \$40; female, \$25; lowest paid male teachers, \$33; lowest, female, \$23; total amount earned by male teachers during the year, \$1,889.26; by females, \$263; amount of district tax levied for the support of schools, \$1,680; estimated value of school property, \$4,945; school apparatus, \$30; amount of bonded school debt, \$100; number of those between twelve and twenty-one years of age unable to read and write, 9; balance of distributable funds on hand June 30, 1881, \$17.81; income of township fund received during the year, \$18.68; received from county superintendent, \$583.12; incidental expenses of treasurer, and trustees, \$4.19, paid for publishing annual statement, \$11; compensation of treasurer, \$41; distributed to districts reported in this report, \$563.42; total amount received during the year by the township treasurer, \$4,781.10; total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1882, \$3,809.13.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—James H. Fraser, 1873; Marquis Steel, 1874; James H. Fraser, 1875-'6; Wm. Robinson, 1877-'8; Isaac E. Brown, 1879-'80; George Hicks, 1881-'2.

Clerks.—A. M. Hunter, 1873; B. F. Files, 1874; R. S. Renfroe, 1875; J. H. Upton, 1876; Geo. B. Carter, 1877; Preston J. Funkhouser, 1878; W. F. Gibson, 1879; Fenton L. Venable, 1880-'1; W. M. Ellis, 1882.

Assessors.—C. C. Moore, 1873; Samuel Majors, 1874; L. W. Stallings, 1875; J. N. Moutray, 1876-'7; Preston J. Funkhouser 1879-'80; James H. Moutray, 1881; R. H. Pickett, 1882.

Collectors.—George Bolsover, 1873; Wm. H. Rose, 1874; Matthew A. Wilson, 1875; Wm. R. Upton, 1877; Wm. Smith, 1877; Wm. Merritt, 1878; Alpheus Quindry, 1879-'80-'1; Frank McIntosh, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways.—John Hunter and William C. Jameson, 1873; Wm. C. Jameson, 1874; Samuel Garrison, 1875; Wm. G. Foley, 1876; Alf. A. Nelson, 1877; A. Hodge, 1878; James Mauck, 1879; Jeffrey McIntosh, 1880; J. F. Martin, 1881; A. C. Duckworth, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—N. M. Wallace and O. P. Scudder, 1873; Aaron M. Hunter and James H. Fraser, 1877; N. M. Wallace and James Mauck, 1881.

Constables.—Ramsey C. Cleaveland and J. E. Rose, 1873; Wm. F. White and Moses Raukin, 1877; Wm. F. White and Edward Eaton, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William J. Ball was born on a farm where Wadesville, Posey Co., Ind., now stands, July 1, 1841. His parents were John J. and Eliza (McConnell) Ball, natives of Indiana, and members of the Christian church. They had a family of two children, William J. being the only one living. He was but two years of age when his mother died. His father then married Nancy Powell. They have five children. She afterward died and he married Charity (Brown) Austin, and they had eight children. W. J. remained in Indiana until twelve years of age, when he came with his father to White County, and settled on section 30, Burnt Prairie Township, where he remained until July 11, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until Dec. 6, 1865. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Tenn., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, capture of Holly Spring, capture of Spanish Fort; was wounded at Holly Springs, Miss. A cavalry man shot him with a navy revolver in a charge, through the right shoulder—ball coming out under shoulder-blade. Was in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., seven months; refused a discharge, and re-enlisted as a veteran, and remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois. He was married to Manesa Goodwin, March 22, 1866. She

was born in Enfield Township, White Co., Ill., May 22, 1848, a daughter of Moses and Narcissa (Rosborough) Goodwin. Some fifteen months after his marriage Mrs. Ball died, leaving one daughter—Nellie, born Dec. 31, 1866; now residing in Franklin County, Kansas, with her grandfather, where she is attending school. Mr. Ball owns a fine farm of 120 acres, sixty-five acres under cultivation. Politically Mr. Ball is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln.

Nathaniel Behymer, merchant, lumber dealer and manufacturer of lumber, plow and wagon timber; postoffice, Mill Shoals; is the first child of John and Jane (Meeker) Behymer, natives of Virginia and New Jersey respectively. They moved to Ohio with their parents, married and moved to Indiana, and then to Missouri, thence to Illinois, where they died. Nathaniel was born in Ohio, June 29, 1822; he was educated in Ohio, and has always followed lumbering, contracting, etc. He came to Illinois in 1859, and located at Noble, Richland County, where he lived twelve years; thence moved to Flora, Clay County, and remained four years; thence to Mill Shoals, and now owns, in company with his two sons, a large general store well filled with goods, a saw-mill, a lumber manufactory establishment, consisting of band and circular saws, planes, etc., and a farm of 300 acres on sections 10 and 28, and considerable village property. He is the solid man of this part of the county. In 1843 he married Sarah, daughter of Reason and Eliza Davis, natives of Ohio. By this union there were five children—Eliza Jane, born June 25, 1844, wife of John Phillips, of Wayne County, Ill.; Mary Ann, born April 16, 1846, wife of William Taylor, of Richland County, Ill.; John, born May 20, 1848, married; William, born April 16, 1850, married; Henrietta, born Nov. 2, 1853, wife of Thomas Travis; she was the widow of George McClure. Mrs. Behymer died in 1854, and in September, 1854, he married Nancy, daughter of George and Sency (Cathey) Gordon, natives of South Carolina; they died in Indiana. She was born Dec. 21, 1828. By this union there were five children, three living—Sarah Ellen, born July 22, 1855; Robert A., born Nov. 18, 1857; Charlotte M., June 21, 1859 (deceased); Charlie K., April 17, 1861 (deceased); George C., born Nov. 25, 1865. Mrs. Behymer died Dec. 24, 1865. Mr. Behymer married in March, 1866, Mary, daughter of John and — Brooks, natives of Virginia. They died in Cincinnati, O. This union was blessed with two children, both dead. Mrs. Behymer died April 21, 1870. Mr.

Behymer married, Sept. 1, 1871, Louisa, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Evans, natives of North Carolina. They died in Illinois. She was the widow of Jonas Gill, by whom she had two children, one living—Harry, born Oct. 22, 1866; Mary E. is dead. By the last marriage there are six children, three living—Frank, born Sept. 8, 1875; Nellie, born Jan. 13, 1879; Claud, born Oct. 15, 1881. Mr. Behymer is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a Universalist in principle. He is a very strong advocate of temperance.

Marmaduke Buck, farmer and carpenter; P. O., Frazier, son of George and Elizabeth (Nicholson) Buck, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively; they came to Illinois about the time the State was admitted into the Union. George died in Gallatin County in 1835. Marmaduke was born June 9, 1830, in Gallatin County, Ill. He has followed farming mostly, but has worked at carpenter work considerably. In December, 1850, he married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Leander Washington and Margaret (Wilson) McKnight. Mr. McKnight was a native of Tennessee and Mrs. McKnight was born and raised in Illinois. They died in White County, Ill. By this union there are six children, three living—Savilla, born June 12, 1854; Charles, April 3, 1861, and Mary Letitia, June 2, 1864. Andrew, George and Warner are deceased. Mrs. Buck died Nov. 24, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are members of the Christian church. Mr. Buck votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Buck enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, Company I, Captain Orlando Burrill; served one year and was discharged, after the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo.; afterward re-enlisted in the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry and served ten months, when the war was at an end. During the first enlistment he was at the capture of Island No. 10, the siege of Belmont and numerous other skirmishes. Mr. Buck owns eighty acres of fine land on section 23, mostly improved.

Louisa J. Ellis, section 21; P. O. Springerton; widow of William Ellis, a native of Illinois. He was born, 1832, and died in 1863. Mrs. Ellis is a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Reynolds) Lee, natives of Kentucky. They came to Illinois in 1834, and James died in this State. Louisa was born August, 1830, in Butler County, Ky. She came to Illinois when about four years of age. In 1852 she married and is the mother of five children—Warner M.; Caleb and Daniel, born 1853 (twins); the latter is married and living in Hamilton County; Josephine Rebecca, born 1855,

wife of Jacob Meni, of Hamilton County; Henry Franklin, born 1857, married, living at home; James Virgil, born 1859. Mrs. E. and family are members of the Latter Day Saints church. She owns a house and lot in Springerton.

Benjamin F. Files, teacher; P. O., Mill Shoals. He was born in White County, Ill., Aug. 1, 1846, and is a son of William F. and Maria (Tyler) Files, natives of White County, Ill., where they both died, the former being murdered in Mill Shoals Village, in 1854. Benjamin was educated in Illinois and has taught school for seventeen years. In 1870 he married Mahala, daughter of Oliver P. and Margaret (Cunmins) Scudder, natives of Indiana. Mahala was born in Indiana, June 13, 1855. By this marriage there are eight children, six living--Gordon B., born Dec. 24, 1870; William O., born May 14, 1873; Annie M., born April 27, 1876; Frank, born Sept. 11, 1877; Verdie B., April 3, 1879; Gertie M., Nov. 3, 1881. Bertha B. and Charles R. are dead. Mrs. Files is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Files has held several of the township offices. He votes the Republican ticket.

James Files, farmer; postoffice, Mill Shoals; son of William F. and Dorothy (Jones) Files, natives of South Carolina. They came to Kentucky, and then to Illinois, where they died. James was born in White County, Ill., March 3, 1823; he has always followed farming, and now owns 120 acres of land on section 28, Mill Shoals Township. In 1846 he married Eliza Jane, daughter of James and Rachel Fraser, natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively. By this union there are eleven children, eight living--Thomas, born April 3, 1847, married; Sarah Ann, born Sept. 19, 1848, wife of Thos. Dunn, living in Wayne County, Ill.; Wm. S., born Feb. 11, 1852, married; Eliza Jane, March 8, 1853; Ellen Maria, April 4, 1856, wife of Bird Ray, of Mill Shoals; Nancy Ann, Dec. 30, 1857; Feriby, Dec. 10, 1864; Lucinda, March 14, 1868; Effie May, Nov. 28, 1881. Silvester, Amanda and James L. are dead. Mrs. Files is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Files votes the Republican ticket.

J. H. Fraser, farmer and carpenter, son of John and Jane (Davenport) Fraser, natives of North Carolina. They came to Illinois in 1820 and died here. J. H. was born in Illinois, May 9, 1825, where he was educated and learned the trade of carpenter, which he has worked at much. In 1856 he bought his present farm of 225 acres, and lives on section 24, Mill Shoals Township. In 1848 he married Cynthia, daughter of Silas and Sarah (Granger)

Burrell, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. They came to Illinois in 1833 and died in White County, near Carmi; she in 1856, he in 1870. By the above union there are three children, two living—John F., born July 24, 1851; Charles L., born Nov. 13, 1853, was married, but his wife is dead, and he s with his parents. Silas is dead. Mr. F. and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. F. has held several township offices, and has faithfully performed his duty. He votes the Republican ticket. Mrs. F. is Postmistress, and has been for three years, the postoffice being in their house.

John Headley, farmer; postoffice, Liberty; son of Thomas and Maria (Adams) Headley, natives of England, where Thomas died when John was young. John was born in England, Oct. 17, 1826, where he was educated. In 1850 he came to America and located in Evansville, Ind.; lived in that State until 1860, when he came to Illinois. He has followed farming and now owns 320 acres of land on sections 34, 35 and 27. In 1853 he married Margaret, daughter of Aaron Lewis, native of Kentucky. He died in Indiana. By this union there were two children, both dead. Mrs. Headley died in 1856. In May, 1856, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Laban and Alzady (White) Day, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. They died in Indiana. Sarah Ann was born in Indiana, Dec. 25, 1838. By this union there are eleven children, ten living—Mary Maria, born April 2, 1857, wife of H. Kisner, of Mill Shoals Township; James L., Aug. 8, 1858, married; Margaret Ann, born July 13, 1860; Wm. Andrew, July 22, 1862; John Belden, Sept. 28, 1864; Alzady Leaner, Jan. 22, 1867; Thomas J., April 26, 1869; Sarah Jane, Nov. 17, 1871; Joseph, Dec. 17, 1874; George, Jan. 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the General Baptist church. Mr. Headley votes the Democratic ticket.

Charles T. Hunter, M. D., postoffice, Springerton, was born in Williamson County, Ill., June 1, 1839, and is the first son of a family of eleven children. His father was Allen and his mother Elizabeth (Lee) Hunter, natives of Tennessee and Illinois respectively. Charles was educated in Illinois, receiving his medical education at Chicago and Nashville, Tenn., graduating at the University of Tennessee. He located in Williamson County, and practiced his profession some two years and a half and then came to his present location, where he has built up a fine practice. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois In-

fantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Company E, Captain Hawes. During the siege of Atlanta this regiment was reorganized, and he was made Second Lieutenant for meritorious conduct, and immediately placed in command of the Company (Company F), and was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain. He was in ninety-six battles and skirmishes, and while on the march to the sea with General Sherman was shot through the shoulder by a pistol in a skirmish with the enemy near Sandersville, Ga., in a hand-to-hand fight, where he led sixty men against 400 rebels. He was discharged at the close of the war at Springfield, Ill., July 11, 1865. In 1872 he married Sarah, daughter of Crawford and Matilda (Pelm) Rawlings, natives of Illinois. By this union there are four children—Stella May, born Feb. 10, 1874; Leile Jane, born Jan 24, 1876; Arthur Rawlings, April 5, 1878; Sarah Paulina, March 15, 1881. Dr. Hunter is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and has been County Superintendent of Schools one term. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Henry Maricle, farmer; postoffice, Mill Shoals; son of Jacob and Sarah (Arbaugh) Maricle, natives of Western Virginia. They moved to Illinois in 1837, where Jacob died. Henry was born in Tennessee, Oct. 22, 1835. He was the tenth child of a family of eleven. He was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming, and now owns 180 acres of fine land on section 22, Mill Shoals Township. In 1857 he married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Harriet (Hoover) Sherer. She was born in White County, Ill., Oct. 2, 1841. This union has been blessed with nine children—William Anderson, born April 4, 1859, married; Lucinda, Nov. 14, 1860; Sylvester, Jan. 26, 1862; Farizana, Aug. 20, 1865; Jasper, July 7, 1868; Mason, Aug. 6, 1869; Jesse, Oct. 19, 1871; Clara, June 7, 1874; Adelbart, Jan. 14, 1876. Mr. Maricle and wife are members of the General Baptist church. He votes the Republican ticket.

R. H. Maricle, physician and farmer; P. O., Mill Shoals. He was born where he now lives, on section 22, Mill Shoals Township, Nov. 2, 1841. He owns ninety-three acres of land. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Tate) Maricle, natives of Tennessee, who came to Illinois in 1833, being among the early settlers of the county of Wayne; some three years later they came to White County, where they died. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church—she for about sixty years. He always voted the Whig ticket, and was a prohibitionist. He was a Class-

Leader and Steward of the Methodist church. R. H. was educated in Illinois, and studied for a physician; began practicing in 1865, and has been very successful. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Captain Hooper, and was promoted to Sergeant for good behavior. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson and Kenesaw Mountain, and Sherman's march to the sea. He was never wounded, and was discharged at Atlanta, while on his march with General Sherman, his time expiring. In 1866 he married Amanda, daughter of Griffin S. and Nancy (Witters) Tyler, natives of Carolina and Kentucky respectively. They came to Illinois about 1830, where they died. This union has been blessed with six children—Oliver P., born July 7, 1867; Oscar L., Nov. 24, 1868; Orson H., Aug. 8, 1870; Carson C., Feb. 17, 1873; Peter Cooper, Sept. 24, 1874, and a baby, born Dec. 23, 1881. Mr. Maricle and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Maricle is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He votes the Republican ticket; is a prohibitionist, and woman's rights man.

Jeffry McIntosh. farmer; postoffice, Mill Shoals; son of Charles and Sarah (Carter) McIntosh, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively. The family came to Indiana, where Charles died. In 1835 Jeffry and mother and family moved to Illinois, and in 1878 his mother died in Jefferson County, Ill. Jeffry was born in Indiana, Oct. 25, 1832; he was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming. He now owns 200 acres of rich bottom land on sections 31 and 6, mostly improved. In 1856 he married Lecta Ann, daughter of Hugh L. and Mary McColgan, natives of Kentucky. They came to Illinois many years ago, and now live in Hamilton County. Lecta Ann was born in Illinois, Dec. 20, 1834. By this union there are twelve children, eight living—Thomas, born June 11, 1857; George W., April 22, 1860; Hugh, May 31, 1862, married; John, Aug. 15, 1864; Mary Jane, Dec. 20, 1868; Jeffry, April 21, 1870; Martha, June, 25, 1875; William, Oct. 3, 1880. Seba, Samuel, Charles and Angeline are dead. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are members of the Christian church. Mr. McIntosh votes for the best men. He settled on the Skillet Fork bottom in 1860, when there was but one or two other settlers, and the woods were very thick, and wild game abundant. Now he has a fine home hewed out of the forest, and the wild game has disappeared. Mr. McIntosh began life poor, and now he has a competency, gained by hard work and good management, and the assistance of a good wife.

William Meritt, farmer; postoffice, Burnt Prairie; son of Alfred and Susanna (Howard) Meritt, natives of North Carolina. They moved to Tennessee in 1824, and lived till 1841, when they moved to Illinois, where they died. William was born in South Carolina, June 19, 1822; was educated in Tennessee, and worked at farming until 1840, when he came to Illinois, and has continued farming since. He now owns 320 acres on sections 12, 1 and 7. He has divided up his farm with his children. In 1849 he married Rosanna, daughter of Moses and Mahala (Pendleton) Boyce, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Moses died in Kentucky; Mahala died in Illinois. Rosanna was born Feb. 28, 1828. By this union there have been eight children, four living—Sarah Amanda, born April 26, 1853, wife of John A. Upton, living near the homestead; Millard F., Nov. 6, 1857, married; Harriet, Nov. 2, 1861, wife of Richard Daniel Upton; Sherman, April 7, 1864. The children all live on the homestead. Arminda, Luther, Alfred and Nancy are dead. In 1846 Mr. Meritt enlisted in the Mexican war, in the Third Illinois Volunteers, Captain John A. Campbell. He served one year; took part in the taking of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, and other small battles. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he again enlisted and served about two years, enlisting in the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Captain Steward. He enlisted as Second Lieutenant, and after the battle of Shiloh was promoted for bravery to Captaincy of the company. He took part in several other battles—taking of Corinth, etc. He was discharged at LaGrange, Tenn., May, 1863, on surgeon's certificate for disability, and has not been healthy since. Mrs. Meritt is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Meritt has held several of the township offices; Justice of the Peace eight years, and Collector, School Trustee, etc. He votes the Republican ticket.

Alexander G. Simpson, farmer and miller; postoffice, Burnt Prairie. Alexander was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1815. He is the son of Tolliver and Lucy (Roberts) Simpson, natives of Virginia; they came to Illinois in 1816 and raised a large family; they died in Ill. Tolliver was a son of William and Elizabeth (Cheshire) Simpson, of Virginia. William was eight years a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was never wounded, and died, after raising a large family, at the age of eighty-five years, in Virginia. Alexander was educated in Illinois; he farmed it for some time, and having money he did not know what to do

with, he erected a saw-mill and then a flouring mill. He has followed milling about thirty years, and still owns a saw-mill; also a fine farm of 200 acres on sections 23, 19 and 3; forty acres in Hamilton County, the northeast corner, and eighty acres in Wayne County. He was one of the first settlers of Mill Shoals Township, having lived here some sixty-six years. Mr. Simpson has a pocket-book and hone which have already been in seven generations of the family. They are unique but still useful. In 1837 he married Susan, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Smith) Gray, natives of South Carolina. They came to Illinois in 1815, where they died. By this union there were eight children, six living—Tolliver, born Dec. 3, 1837, married; Daniel G., Nov. 6, 1838, married and living in Texas; Ellis, born Dec. 10, 1839, married; James H., born Oct. 14, 1840, married and living in Kansas; Lucy, April 8, 1842, wife of Chas. Talkington (she was first married to James B. Walker); Maria, born Dec. 24, 1844, wife of William Venable; William J. and an infant are dead. Mrs. Simpson died in 1847. In 1860 Mr. Simpson married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Karah (Whitney) Fenton, natives of Scotland and Virginia. They came to Illinois and were married and died here. Elizabeth was born Jan. 23, 1823. Mrs. Simpson is a Presbyterian. Mr. Simpson votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Simpson harvested seventy acres of wheat this year, and the only help he had was seven grandsons. Mr. Simpson has four great grandchildren.

William Henry South, farmer; postoffice, Enfield; was born in Posey County, Ind., Sept. 27, 1840, and is a son of Archibald and Matilda (Ball) South, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1849, and settled in White County, where they died. The subject of this sketch is the second child of a family of five children. He was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming, and now cultivates about forty acres on section 25. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry and served four and one-quarter years, veteraning during the time. He took part in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and numerous skirmishes and was not wounded. He was discharged Nov. 8, 1865. In 1863 he married Lucy A., daughter of Henry C. and Sarah (Wooten) Matzell, natives of New York and Kentucky respectively. They died in Carmi Township, White Co., Ill. Lucy A. was born in this county, March 26, 1840. By this union there are six children, five living—Charles Logan, born Aug. 10, 1866; David M., born May 20, 1874; Della Green, born

March 3, 1876; Victor H., born Aug. 15, 1878; Clara, born Sept. 17, 1880. Mr. South and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. South is a School Director. He votes the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Addy Angeline Stallings, widow of John Stallings, who died Jan. 7, 1874. He was born Oct. 1, 1876, in Posey County, Ind. He followed farming, and came to Illinois in 1857 and located in White County on the farm where he died, and where the family now live—eighty acres on section 25, Mill Shoals Township. Addy A. is a daughter of James and Addy (Fletcher) Ramsey, who died in Indiana some years ago. She was born in Posey County, Ind., Jan. 28, 1832, where she was educated. In 1851 she was married to John Stallings. By this union there are six children, three living—Lewis W., born Jan. 7, 1852; James Franklin, born July 5, 1853, married, and George, born March 27, 1857, married and living near the old homestead. Addy Frances, Nancy Jane and John Willis are deceased.

William C. Upton, blacksmith; postoffice, Springerton; son of Richard and Nina (Nations) Upton, natives of Tennessee, who came to Illinois about 1815, when the country was new and Indians and wild game abundant. They raised a family of twelve children, seven now living. They died in Illinois. William C. was born in White County, Ill., in 1828, and was educated in his native State. He learned the trade of a blacksmith some twenty-five years ago, and soon after enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Company G, Captain Reavis. He was in the battle of Corinth, though having poor health at the time. He was discharged Aug. 19, 1862, on account of poor health, and has since worked part of the time at his trade. In 1850 he married Ruthy, daughter of Samuel and — (Null) Little, natives of Tennessee. They came to Illinois and died here. This union was blessed with eight children, three living—James Henry, born Dec. 19, 1850, married and living at Mill Shoals; John A., born Oct. 3, 1853, married, living in Wayne County, Ill.; Sarah Ann, born Oct. 17, 1864; William Andrew, Mary Jane, Rosetta, Florence Alice and Esther Medora are dead. Mrs. Upton died Dec. 2, 1872. Mr. Upton married, in 1874, Margaret J., widow of Moses Knapp, and daughter of William Pence, natives of Indiana. By this union there is one child—George Washington, born Sept. 1, 1874. In 1882 Mr. Upton married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Polly (Franklin) Reeves, and widow of John Henry Davis. They were all natives of Illi-

nois. She had one child by Mr. Davis—James Andrew, born May 13, 1873. Mr. Upton votes the Republican ticket.

Newton M. Wallace, farmer and miller; postoffice, Springerton. He is the son of Morgan and Melinda (Mayze) Wallace, natives of North Carolina and Illinois respectively. They raised a family of nine children, four living. Their parents died in White County, the father, July 21, 1856, and the mother, March 21, 1853. Newton W. was born Nov. 3, 1838, in Mill Shoals Township, and was educated here. He has followed farming, and owns 200 acres on sections 18 and 19, Mill Shoals Township. He has recently moved into the village of Springerville, and is running the steam flouring and saw mill. In 1864 he married Annis, daughter of Stephen and Judith (McGehee) Woodrow, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They died in White County, Ill., Mr. Woodrow, April 9, 1864, and Mrs. Woodrow, July 26, 1867. By the above union there are eight children—Celestia Isabella, born Sept. 27, 1865, wife of Hugh McIntosh; San Salvador Ida, April 21, 1867; Brawzilla Iradell, March 5, 1869; Marco Bozzaris, Nov. 30, 1870; Genoa El Buru, Nov. 25, 1872; Lu Brizbo, Nov. 16, 1874; Maggie May, June 26, 1878; Bellruth, Feb. 10, 1880. Mr. Wallace has held most of the township offices, commencing to work for the public when he was only twenty-one years of age, and has served faithfully for many years. He is at present Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, having held the latter office three terms. He votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.



PHILLIPS TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated on the Great Wabash River, and contains sixty-one square miles. It consists of Congressional township 4 south, 10 east, and the small fraction 11 east, about half a mile wide, and that portion of 4 south and 14 west which lies west of the Great Wabash. The larger portion of Phillips Township was formerly comprised in Fox River Precinct. Parts of it lay in Carmi, Burnt Prairie and Grayville precincts. It is mostly timbered land, with a small strip of prairie near Crossville, also in the northeastern and northwestern portion of the township. The surface generally is undulating and hilly. The Little Wabash runs through the western portion, and the two Fox rivers are bayous of the Great Wabash in the eastern portion, where the land is low, swampy, heavily timbered and sparsely settled.

The first settlers in the township were James Kohn and Richard Davis, but the date of their settlement is not known. George Hoover, James Hodge, Absalom Driggers, Stephen Stanley, Thomas Poole and Daniel Boultinghouse were among the first settlers. In 1809 John Lucas settled about a mile and a quarter southeast of where Phillipstown now is. James Davenport also stopped there about the same time, and afterward settled on the road between Carmi and Grayville.

John Fraser, father of James H. Fraser, so well known in Carmi and Phillips and Mill Shoals townships, came from North Carolina in 1818 and settled where Phillipstown now is, upon a piece of land which he entered from the Government. His descendants are—Susanna, born in North Carolina in 1817, the mother of Dan H. Graham; Sarah Ann, who married Mr. Downs and removed to North Carolina in 1840, where she has since resided; and James H., the youngest, who was born in 1825, near Phillipstown. John Fraser's ancestry were mainly from Scotland. He died in 1868, and his wife in 1856.

Phillips (known in olden times as Fox River) had also her Alexander Phillips, that grand old man who was one of nature's noblemen. His whole heart went out in kindness to his neighbors.

There was John Stum, who could count his cattle upon a thousand hills; Richard Graves, Walter Higden, John Elliott, Josiah McKnight, Samuel Hughes, James Johnston, James Evans, the Starkses, Hons, Randolphs, Charleses, Potters, Davises, Whitneds, Crosses, Grahams, Creightons, and many others, whose names would add character to any county.

There were several skirmishes with Indians in the township at an early day. James Con is known to have killed four Indians the grave of one of them is on land now owned by Jeremiah Brown. One evening Mr. Con went out to kill wild turkeys. One flew up and lighted on a tree near him. He drew up to shoot him; just before firing, another shot came and the turkey fell dead at his feet. An Indian came up for his turkey. There had long been a feud existing between this Indian and Mr. Con. So when the latter came for his turkey, Mr. Con lowered his rifle a little, and—there was no dispute; he carried home the turkey; the Indian never went home.

Deer were very plenty during pioneer times. Doctor M. H. Bacon, of Phillipstown, now seventy-nine years of age, says he has killed more deer at one shot than any other man of his knowledge. One day as he was out hunting, a herd of about thirty-five came past him. He fired and killed three, wounding the fourth one; they were all large deer.

Mr. Calvin of this township has a pomological curiosity on his farm. There is an apple-tree which for two years has borne two crops of apples each year; also a pear-tree that has borne two crops of pears in one year.

Morris Birkbeck, one of the fathers of Edwards County, was drowned in an early day, while crossing Fox River when it was swollen by heavy rains. Himself and son were on their way home from New Harmony, Ind., then in charge of the Robert Owen communists, whither they had made a visit. In attempting to cross the stream the rapid current swept their horses out of their course, and Mr. Birkbeck and both horses perished. His son barely escaped the same fate.

Mr. Birkbeck was an Englishman, and soon after the war of 1812 visited Illinois with a view to locating a colony of his countrymen. Being a man of fine scholarly attainments, he wrote home for publication a number of letters faithfully representing the advantages of this country, which received a wide circulation and proved of great benefit to Illinois. In a short time he and George Flower,

both men of wealth, brought out from England a large colony consisting of several hundred families, representing almost every industrial pursuit, and located in Edwards County. The town of Albion, the present county seat, was started by Mr. Flower, and another by Mr. Birkbeck about a mile west of it called Wannock, which proved a failure. There was much wealth and refinement in the colony, aside from that possessed by the founders. Mr. Flower lost his fortune by the breaking of the United States Bank, and afterward moved to Mt. Vernon. Mr. Birkbeck was Secretary of State under Governor Coles. In 1824 he contributed more by his writings than perhaps any one else to defeat the schemes of the cohorts of slavery. While living in Wannock he published a book giving an account of his travels in Europe in 1814, of which a more extended notice is given in the *Miscellaneous* chapter. His untimely death was a great loss to the State.

VILLAGES.

Phillipstown.—This village was laid out and platted in 1837 for Caleb Clifford, by John Stone, Surveyor of White County. It was then called Victoria, but there being another postoffice by that name in the State, it was changed by act of the Legislature to Phillipstown, in honor of Major Phillips, the first Representative of this county, Jan. 29, 1840. The village is situated about one mile from the Fox River, on very high ground, and has a population of about 350. It was a voting place for the precinct of Fox River many years before it was platted. It is older than Chicago, settlers being here before Fort Dearborn was built there. There is one general store, two drug stores, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, two saloons, four physicians,—and it is a healthy place,—one schoolhouse, and one church edifice. There was a lodge of the Masonic fraternity in this locality long before Illinois was a State. There are two cemeteries in the village (corporation) property, one of which was laid out in 1843, the other in 1825. There is one cemetery on the old Major Phillips farm now owned by J. E. Clifford. There were originally about twenty graves, but they are now entirely obliterated. There was a distillery here about 1815, the ruins of which are still discernible.

Crossville was laid out by John Mills, County Surveyor, for Thomas Cross and Silas Elliott, and was named by Thomas Cross. It is located on section 23, between the Great and Little Wabash rivers, and is on a level plateau of fine land; has a population of

200. There is one flouring mill, owned and run by James F. Tanner; one tile factory, owned by Williams & Rudolph; two general stores, one owned by Nathaniel Blackford and one by Joseph Elliott; a drug store, owned by Davenport & Co.; a furniture store, owned by Cross & Sons; one hotel, Mrs. Elliott, proprietor; a blacksmith shop, Ab. Malone, proprietor; meat market, owned by McCurdy & Fairchild. The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad runs through this place.

Calvin Station.—This is a station on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and is situated on section 6. The village is principally owned by G. P. Calvin, who owns nearly all the land in the vicinity, and all the buildings but two. There is one general store, a postoffice, blacksmith shop and several residences. The town is not yet platted, but it is very pleasantly situated and has a fine farming country around it. It is three miles from the Wabash River.

CHURCHES.

Bryant Valley Christian Church.—This church was organized in 1870. The first officers were John Foster, Elder; Samuel Hallam, Deacon; George Morrill, Pastor. The same year a church building was erected on section 3, 26 x 36, and cost about \$700. There is a membership of about forty. The present pastor, Rev. Dempsey Hunter; officers: Thomas Hallam, Elder; J. F. Montgomery, Deacon. The church is in a prosperous condition.

Little Wabash Regular Baptist Church was organized first in Emma Township about sixty years ago, under the administration of Elder Hanks, of Indiana; he had charge several years, and was succeeded by Elder Charles Whiting, who died while pastor of this congregation. The church was moved to its present locality about 1827. Elder David Stuart, the present pastor, has had charge for about twenty years. Lewis Hon and William Stanley are Deacons; Carson Hon is Clerk. There is a membership of about seventy-five. There was a church edifice built in 1820; Charles W. Whiting was the first pastor, and served the flock twenty-four years. There was a membership of about sixty. The building remained until 1869, when it was torn down. The present edifice was built about 1865; size 36 x 42 feet. It is a frame building and cost \$800.

SCHOOLS.

The following, compiled from the county superintendent's re-

port, shows the progress schools have made in this township during the past twenty-two years.

1860.—Number of schools, 5; male teachers, 4; female, 1; attendance, 321; average number to each teacher, 35; male scholars, 214; female, 107; number of persons under twenty-one, 395; average number of months to each school, 6; number of frame school-houses, 3; log, 2; teachers' monthly wages, \$16 to \$32; township fund, \$700; State fund, \$460; tax, \$595.55; amount paid teachers, \$792.15; amount received for all school purposes, \$1,098.15; expended, \$1,048.

1882.—Number of males under twenty-one, 591; females, 527; total, 1,118; total number over six years of age, 738; number of graded schools, 1; ungraded, 4; total number of months of school, 51½; average number of months, 13¼; pupils enrolled, 473; number of male teachers, 9; female, 5; total, 14; total number of days' attendance in school, 39,604; highest monthly wages paid to male teachers, \$55; female \$50; lowest monthly wages paid to any male teacher, \$30; female, \$22.50; amount of district tax levied for support of schools, \$2,328.30; estimated value of school property, \$4,050; number of frame school-houses, 8; log, 1; value of school apparatus, \$60; number between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write, 8; income of township fund during the year, \$146.76; received from county superintendent, \$824.33; incidental expenses of treasurers and trustees, \$2.15; paid for publishing annual statement, \$6.40; compensation of treasurers, \$161.60; total amount received by the township treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$4,430.58; total expenditures for the year, \$2,830.11.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE 1872.

Supervisors.—Joseph Elliott, 1873; Daniel Charles, 1874-'5; John W. Armstrong, 1876; James Finch, 1877; Daniel Charles, 1878; Samuel Goodman, 1879; David C. Davenport, 1880; John W. Armstrong, 1881; J. W. McHon, 1882.

Clerks.—George M. Graham, 1873; J. E. Clifford, 1874-'5-'6-'7; J. C. Wooten, 1878; W. O. Smith, 1879; James E. Stuart, 1880; J. F. Crally, 1881; W. T. Rudolph, 1882.

Assessors.—James R. Crowder, 1873-'4-'5; Wesley Hillyard, 1876; Jonas McHon, 1877; James E. Clifford, 1878; James McHon, 1879-'80-'81; Pierre Lelane, 1882.

Collectors.—Jonas McHon, 1873; J. W. Armstrong, 1874-'5;

Carson Hon, 1876; John W. Armstrong, 1877-'8-'9-'80; John Charles, 1881; Leroy Hon, 1882.

Commissioners of Highways.—W. T. Cleveland, 1873; Chas. W. Brown, 1874; Patrick Muloy, 1875; Green Potter, 1876; Thomas Cross and John Fitzgerald, 1877-'8; Charles W. Brown, 1878; E. Perry Smith, 1879; Franklin Edwards, 1880; James Rigall, 1881; J. W. Higginson, 1882.

Justices of the Peace.—Daniel Charles and John W. Armstrong, 1873; Wm. T. Cleveland and John Fitzgerald, 1877; Wm. H. Williams, 1879; James E. Stuart and John S. Turner, 1881.

Constables.—Wesley Hillyard and George Stuart, 1873; H. C. Clifford, 1874; Charles C. Clark and H. C. Clifford, 1877; Jacob Dennis and Charles Ward, 1881.

Present Officers.—J. McHon, Supervisor; James F. Crowley, Clerk; Pierre De Loine, Assessor; Leroy Hon, Collector; Franklin M. Edwards, James Riggalls and George W. Higginson, Commissioners of Highway; E. Stuart and John F. Turner, Justices of the Peace; Jacob Dennis, Charles C. Ward, Constables.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. W. Armstrong, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; son of Jesse and Alpha (Stinnett) Armstrong, natives of Kentucky. His father died in Kentucky in August, 1833. His mother married Nathan Britton, and afterward moved to Illinois, where she died. J. W. was born in Kentucky, Aug. 22, 1830; he was educated in Kentucky and Indiana, and has followed farming. He now owns 126 acres of fine land on sections 36, 26, and 35. In 1862 he married Rebecca, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Elliott) Graves, natives of Kentucky. They came to Illinois and died here. Rebecca was born Oct. 6, 1841; by this union there are five children, four living—Eveline, born May 2, 1863; wife of John B. Britton, living at home; George Newton, born Dec. 10, 1864; John Edgar, born Aug. 16, 1873; Edith Avica, born Jan. 6, 1876, died Dec. 13, 1876; Ethel Ann, born Aug. 24, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were members of the Regular Baptist church. Mrs. Armstrong died Feb. 7, 1881. Mr. Armstrong has held nearly all of the township offices and has faithfully discharged every trust. He votes the Democratic ticket. In 1854 he went to California and engaged in mining; he was there six years, and was quite successful in finding the dust.

Milton Hough Bacon, M. D., was born in Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 22, 1803. His genealogy can be traced to the early settlement of our country, and he is a direct descendant of one of the old veterans who participated in the French and Indian war. His father, Ebenezer Bacon, was born at Woodstock, Conn., and served six years as a soldier under General George Washington during the Revolution. After freedom was declared, he married Desire Hough, and bought out thirteen families of "squatters,"—400 acres—near Unadilla. He was also an extensive lumber dealer and owned from three to five saw-mills, which were kept busy at work manufacturing pine and hemlock lumber. Dr. M. H. Bacon is a physician and lawyer by profession. After attending medical college at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., he was married to Miss Mary N. Daily, who died at Experience, Schoharie County. By this marriage two children were born—Henry M. and Mary. The latter died when about three years old, and Henry M. spent two years in a Chicago medical college and graduated from Evansville Medical College in 1852. In 1824 Dr. M. H. Bacon commenced the practice of medicine at Lancaster, Ohio, and twelve months later he went into partnership with J. S. Ligate, at Zanesville, where he remained two years. After some time spent in traveling over the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, he settled at Aberdeen, Ohio. From thence he went to Vandalia, Ill., and from here went to Carlinville, Macoupin County, in 1832, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and in the mercantile business for five years. While here he married his second wife, Miss Henrietta Miller, by whom two children were born—Francis H. and Elizabeth M. The former married Samuel C. Smith, and lives at Mattoon, Ill.; the latter died when two months old. At the birth of this child Mrs. B. died. Dr. Bacon removed to Carmi in 1839 and entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas Shannon. They carried on a large and successful practice for two years; then Dr. Bacon removed to Phillipstown, where he has resided ever since. In 1853 the Evansville Medical College conferred an honorary diploma upon him, and the next year he obtained a license to practice law. Dr. Bacon was married to Miss Sarah B. Reeves, daughter of J. H. Reeves, Esq., an old resident of Liberty, in 1842. By this union nine children were born—Chas. L., Esther A., Mary B., Addie E., Marcus R., Delos H., Adolph H., Homer A., and Herschel E., of whom only Addie E., Marcus R., Delos H., and Adolph H. are now living. Dr. Bacon has always been a great sportsman,

and although in his eightieth year he may yet be seen around ponds during the fall and winter setting traps or fishing. Game was very plentiful when he came to the State, and at one time he killed three deer at one shot, near the Rose pond. He has been carrying on a drug store for the past twelve years.

Joshua C. Bean, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; son of James and Elizabeth (Wentz) Bean, natives of Pennsylvania. Joshua C. was born in Pennsylvania, May 26, 1803. He was educated in his native State, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he has followed many years. He came to Illinois in 1840, and bought his farm of 170 acres on sections 12 and 13. In 1828 he married Sarah Ruby. Her parents were natives of Spain and Pennsylvania respectively. They died in Pennsylvania. By this union there were five children, three living—Elizabeth, born July 30, 1830, wife of James Norris; John C., born May 19, 1834, has been married; Mary Ann, Dec. 18, 1846, wife of James Shelton (they have three children—Clara Belle, Elmore E. and Charles); Joshua and Samuel Ruby, of the father's family, are dead. Sarah Scena, Joshua Clay and Walker, of Mary Ann's family, are dead. Mrs. Sarah Ann Bean died Oct. 30, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and so also are James Shelton and wife. Mr. Bean was elected Associate Judge of the county some twenty years ago, and held the office four years, in which he gave general satisfaction. He has held the office of School Treasurer ever since the organization of the free-school system, and has faithfully done his duty. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

David A. Bell, carpenter and farmer; postoffice, Phillipstown; son of John and Sarah (Quinn) Bell, natives of Newbern, N. C. They moved to Tennessee in 1818, and lived there eighteen years; then moved to Mt. Vernon, Ind. They raised a family of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls. They died in Indiana. David was born in Tennessee, Jan. 28, 1826. He has followed farming and learned the trade of carpenter some years ago, and has worked at it some six years, bridge building being a specialty. In 1849 he married Ellenor, daughter of Phillip S. and Margaret Slogle, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively. This union has been blessed with four children, two living—Phillip S., born April 18, 1852, married and living in Phillipstown; Margaret L., March 29, 1856; two are deceased. Mrs. Bell died Sept. 2, 1881. Mr. Bell married Saline, a daughter of Thomas Dunk, a native of

England. She was born Sept. 13, 1847. This union has been blessed with one child—James Clifford, born Sept. 11, 1882. Mrs. Bell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bell is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bell walked to California in 1859, and remained two years, going into Lower California, through Nevada, Utah and Arizona, all the way on foot, and down the Colorado River.

Gillison Price Calvin, farmer; postoffice, Calvin Station; is a son of Alfred and Esther (Green) Calvin, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. They came to Illinois about 1820, and raised a family of eight children. His mother died in Wayne County. His father married again, and had four children born to him. Gillison P. was born in Illinois, Oct. 7, 1835, on the banks of the Wabash. He was educated in his native State, and has followed farming, and now owns 1,400 acres of fine land, mostly on the rich Wabash bottom. Oct. 4, 1855, he married Nancy Jane, daughter of W. D. and Hannah (Hodkins) Driggers, natives of Tennessee. Nancy Jane was born March 21, 1838. By this union there are four children—Alfred Wasdon, born Aug. 3, 1857; Rosann, March 3, 1860; Matilda, Dec. 21, 1862, wife of John C. Hon, of Phillips Township; Esther, born Feb. 28, 1865. Mr. Calvin votes the Republican ticket. He is a heavy stock-dealer and deals in fine cattle, horses and hogs largely.

Daniel Charles, farmer; postoffice, Phillipstown; was born in White County, Ill., Jan. 28, 1840, son of Solomon and Ann S. (Higdon) Charles, natives of North Carolina and Illinois respectively. They came to Illinois in 1816, and raised a large family, he marrying three times—cousins—having five children by his first marriage, and four by the last. His wives are all dead. He is a hearty old gentleman of seventy-two years. Daniel was educated at the Indiana State University, which he attended two years. He has followed farming, and now owns 150 acres of fine land on section 30. In March, 1864, he married Maria A., daughter of George and Sarah Ann (Davis) Clark, natives of Vermont and Tennessee respectively. They came to Illinois some years ago, and Mr. Clark died here. By this union there are seven children, six living—Arthur Walter, born Feb. 14, 1865; Belle, born Feb. 10, 1869; Vane V., born May 22, 1872; Nellie, April 28, 1874; Kate, April 16, 1876; Alice, April 24, 1879; Emor, born Nov. 28, 1868, is dead. Mr. Charles has held several of the township offices, and has faithfully discharged his duty to the public. He votes the Democratic ticket.

John Charles, farmer; postoffice, Phillipstown; son of Solomon and Jane A. (Davenport) Charles, natives of North Carolina. They came to Illinois, and Mrs. Charles died here. John was born one half mile north of Phillipstown village, March 3, 1851. He was educated in his native town, and has followed farming. He now owns eighty acres of fine land on section 20, township 3, range 14 west of the principal meridian. Mr. Charles is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has held several of the township offices—Collector and School Trustee, etc. He has faithfully performed his service. He votes the Democratic ticket.

William Thomas Cleaveland, farmer and stock raiser and dealer; postoffice, Crossville; is a son of Evans and Nancy (Jordan) Cleaveland, natives of Tennessee and Illinois respectively. They married in Illinois and raised a family of eleven children; then moved to Indiana in 1830. In 1855 they again moved to Illinois, and live here now. William T. was born in Posey County, Ind., Jan. 6, 1841, where he was educated. He has followed farming, and now owns 400 acres of fine land, 300 on section 36, and 100 acres on section 20. He lives on section 36, and his farm here is probably the best one in the county for everything—stock, grain, etc. In 1866 he married Sarepta, daughter of Frederick L. and Elizabeth (Graham) Rudolph, natives of Illinois, where they now live. Sarepta was born in Illinois, March 26, 1846. By this union there are six children, five living—Horatio, born April 24, 1868; Clara Belle, Feb. 14, 1870; Alvin Leroy, Nov. 14, 1871 (deceased); George Monroe, Oct. 27, 1873; Lewis Orvil, Sept. 7, 1875; Frederick Evans, Dec. 28, 1877. Mrs. Cleaveland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cleaveland has held several of the township offices—Justice of the Peace, etc., and has faithfully discharged his duties to the public. He votes the Greenback ticket. In 1862 Mr. Cleaveland enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Colonel Crebs, Company K, Captain Martin Vaught, and served nearly three years, and was engaged in many of the severe battles—the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and the Red River campaign, under General Banks, and many other skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 3, 1865. The last two years of the campaign his regiment was mounted.

James E. Clifford, farmer; postoffice, Phillipstown. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 18, 1844, and is a son of Caleb and Hepsy (Barlow) Clifford, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. They came to Illinois in 1837 and died here. James

E. was educated at Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., receiving a military education. He located in Illinois in 1837 and now owns considerable land. His homestead is in Phillipstown, and upon his farm was laid out the village of Phillipstown. In 1858 he married Ann, daughter of Solomon and Ann (Higdon) Charles, natives of North Carolina. They came to Illinois in 1816, and raised a family of nine children. Ann died here. By this union there are eight children, seven living—Oscar C., born Dec. 7, 1860 (deceased); Maud St. Clair, born Aug. 14, 1862, wife of Wallace Malone, of Brown Station, Ill.; Edward O., born April 23, 1865; Blondre Estella, born Oct. 1, 1867; Edna Beatrice, Sept. 21, 1869; Emil Otto, born July 6, 1872; Lola Camilla, June 21, 1874; Caius Castellar, born Aug. 19, 1876. Mrs. Clifford died March 12, 1877. Mr. Clifford married, Sept. 6, 1877, Esther, daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Earl) Peck, natives of England and Maryland respectively. Mr. Peck came to the United States in 1829 and now lives in Indiana. Esther was born in Indiana, Jan. 28, 1844. There are two children by this union—Digby Cyrille, born Oct. 6, 1878; James Fred, born May 23, 1881. Mrs. Clifford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Clifford is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has held most of the township offices and is Police Justice now; he has faithfully discharged his duty. He votes the Republican ticket.

George H. Conner, shoemaker; postoffice, Phillipstown; son of William P. and Lucinda (Ellingsworth) Conner, natives of Indiana. They came to Illinois at an early day and raised a large family and died here. George H. was born in Richland County, Ill., Jan. 31, 1844. He was educated in Illinois; he followed farming for several years, then learned the trade of shoe-making in the shop he now owns. He cut one leg while young and the injury therefrom led him to learn the trade he has since followed. In 1871 he married Sitha Ann, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Chism) Graham, natives of Illinois. Elizabeth died here. By this union there are three children—Oscar, born July 29, 1872; David Owen, born Aug. 23, 1875; Chester Ellison, born Nov. 17, 1877. Mr. Conner votes the Republican ticket.

Theophilus Franklin Crawford, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; was born in Kentucky, Sept. 24, 1825, and is a son of Francis and Martha (Champion) Crawford, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina. Mr. Crawford died in Kentucky. T. F. was educated in Kentucky, and has followed farming, and now owns

eighty acres on section 14, Phillips Township. He moved to Illinois in January, 1853. In January, 1850, he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Rev. James and Matilda (Koch) McCurdy, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in 1850. Mr. McCurdy died here in 1858. Elizabeth M. was born in Ohio, March 1, 1833. By this union there are seven children—Martha Matilda, born Oct. 29, 1853, wife of John E. Robinson, of Edwards County, Ill.; Howard Finley, Sept. 11, 1855, married to Emma, a daughter of James Weaver; Finis Wright, born March 21, 1858; Charles McLean, born Nov. 5, 1860; John Henry Parkhurst, born Aug. 21, 1864; Fidelia Franklin, born Feb. 10, 1867; Marilla Jane, born Oct. 25, 1869. Mrs. Crawford died in July, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Crawford is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has been Justice of the Peace, and faithfully performed his duty. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Thomas Cross, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; is the son of William and Prudence (Randolph) Cross, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They came to Illinois in 1812-'13, and after fighting Indians and raising a large family, died here. Thomas was born on the farm where he now lives, July 19, 1820. He was educated here, and has followed farming. He now owns this old homestead, and has added to it so that he has 800 acres of very fine land, 400 acres under cultivation, on sections 23, 24 and 13; also owns another tract of seventy acres on sections 26 and 27. The town of Crossville lays mostly on his land. In 1860 he married Martha E., daughter of Paul and Rachel (Davis) Clifford, natives of Vermont and Indiana respectively. They came to Illinois and died here. Martha E. was born in Illinois, April 28, 1843. By this union there are eleven children, eight living—George, born Dec. 25, 1860, married (his wife died in six months after marriage); Thomas, July 14, 1862; Emma R., Aug. 8, 1864; Flora A., Oct. 9, 1866; Mattie A., July 5, 1871; Virgil L., Dec. 18, 1876; David E., Feb. 10, 1880, and Estella May, July 23, 1882, are living. William P. P., Annie C. and an infant daughter are deceased. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cross votes the Democratic ticket, and is highly respected by all.

C. R. Davenport, farmer; postoffice, Calvin; son of Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca (Driggers) Davenport, natives of Missouri and Illinois respectively. Their parents were natives of Virginia. They raised a family of three children, and died in Illinois. C. R.

was born in Illinois, Dec. 4, 1859. He was educated at Valparaiso, Ind., since which time he has been dealing in cattle until the last three years. He now owns 300 acres of fine land on section 10, Phillips Township. He votes the Republican ticket.

James R. Graham was born in Union County, Ky., Dec. 12, 1810. He came to White County in 1818, but only remained a short time, and returned to Kentucky. He attended school part of the time for two years, and then returned to Illinois, where he has since resided. He is a tanner by trade, and worked at that business four or five years. He owns forty acres of good land in Phillips Township and is now farming. He was married Jan. 19, 1837, to Susanna Davenport, a native of White County, born Nov. 2, 1822, and died July 21, 1860, leaving four children—James T., Nathaniel P., David M. and Mary A. In 1861 Mr. Graham married Arvazena Cherry, widow of H. Cherry. They have no children. Politically Mr. Graham is a Democrat. He has served fourteen years as School Trustee, and three years as School Director.

William Hanks, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; son of David and Sarah (Fraser) Hanks, natives of Tennessee. David died in Illinois, in 1870. William was born in White County, Ill., Sept. 11, 1841, and educated here. He has followed farming, and now owns 120 acres of land on section 3, Phillips Township, mostly well improved. In 1868 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Obadiah and Telitha (Bailey) Hogue, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky. They were married in Illinois, and raised a family of eight children. Mrs. Hogue died in Illinois. Mary Ann was born in Illinois, Aug. 27, 1838; she was the widow of Andrew Hanks when she was married to William. She had two children by her first husband—Frances, born July 27, 1863, wife of Joseph Spencer, of Phillips Township; Andrew David, born April 10, 1867. By the last marriage there are four children—Sarah, born Nov. 20, 1869; William, born March 1, 1873; Mary Ann, born Nov. 18, 1875; Oliver, born Feb. 18, 1880. Mr. Hanks votes the Democratic ticket.

George W. Higginson, farmer; postoffice, Crossville. He was born in Kentucky, Aug. 21, 1844. He is a son of Jefferson and Catherine (Crews) Higginson, natives of Kentucky. They came to Illinois and died here. George W. was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming. He now owns 280 acres of land on sections 23 and 15, Phillips Township, and some in Grayville Township. He was married in 1866, to Caroline, daughter of Samuel

and Sarah (Grimes) Kirk, natives of Tennessee. They came to Illinois and died here. Caroline was born in Tennessee, in 1844. By this union there are three children—Samuel Jefferson, born Oct. 11, 1867; Minnie Ann, born June 11, 1872; George Frederick, born Sept. 22, 1877. Mr. H. is Commissioner of Highways. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Carson Hon, farmer; postoffice, Calvin; born in Illinois, Sept. 16, 1833, is a brother of Lewis Hon. He has followed farming, and now owns 330 acres of land. He lives on section 7, range 14 west. His farm is mostly in a good state of cultivation. In 1864 he married Mary' Ellen, daughter of Phillip and Maria (Bowers) Crowder, natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania respectively. Her grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he located in Illinois, and from thence he went to California, where he died. Mary Ellen was born in Illinois in 1848. By this union there are six children—Edward Everett, born Oct. 1, 1868; Louisa Anzella, born Jan. 8, 1870; Clarence Herman, born Jan. 9, 1875; Lena Letota, Oct. 1, 1878; Lotta Viola, born July 24, 1881; and Ernest Wilmer, deceased. Mr. Hon and wife are members of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Hon was Township Collector one year, and faithfully discharged his duty. He votes the Democratic ticket. In 1854 Mr. Hon went to California, where he followed mining, farming, teaming, etc. He returned in 1866, having accumulated considerable money, and then engaged in the merchandising business, which he followed three years, and then bought a farm, which business he still follows.

Elder Lewis Hon, farmer; postoffice, Crossville; was born in Illinois, June 12, 1828, and is the first son of Daniel and Sarah (Winkler) Hon, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. They came to Illinois in 1812, long before Illinois was admitted into the Union, and in 1827 he married and reared a family of seven children—all boys. Mrs. Hon died in 1850, and in 1852 he married again; this wife dying, he married again, and both he and his last wife died in this State. Lewis was educated here and has followed farming; he now owns 500 acres of land on sections 18 and 20, Phillips Township, and some in Hawthorne Township. He has been a very successful farmer and he now has a competency. In 1865 he began preaching for the Regular Baptist church, and has continued preaching ever since. He has charge of three churches and preaches regularly among them. There have been several revival seasons under his ministrations, with numerous

additions to the church. His churches are in Mill Shoals, Herald's Prairie and Carmi townships. In 1850 he married Lucinda, daughter of Edward D. Hart, of White County, Ill. There were two children by this union, one living—Daniel Edward, born July 12, 1851, married, living in Hawthorne Township. Lucinda died in 1853, and in 1854 Mr. Hon married Mary, daughter of John and Nancy (Crowder) Hunsinger, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. By this union there are twelve children, ten living—Leroy, born Dec. 8, 1854, married; Nancy E., Dec. 18, 1855, wife of Albert Owen, of Phillips Township; John C., May 16, 1858, married, living in Phillips Township; Isabel, July 11, 1860, wife of George Cleaveland, of Phillips Township; Franklin, April 8, 1863; Ellen, Feb. 1, 1869; George, Oct. 7, 1871; Nora, Sept. 13, 1875; Luther, Dec. 22, 1877. Mrs. Hon is a member of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Hon votes the Democratic ticket.

Absalom Malone, blacksmith; postoffice, Crossville; son of James and Christine (Hunter) Malone, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. Absalom was born in Gibson County, Ind., Sept. 7, 1821. He was educated in Indiana, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed forty-nine years. In 1849 he married Pamela, daughter of Lewis and Ellenor (Cater) Williams, natives of South Carolina. They came to Indiana at an early day, and died there. Pamela was born Sept. 5, 1824. There have been twelve children by this marriage, four living—Charles, born Aug. 16, 1861 (married); William Thomas, born June 30, 1859 (married); Anna; Fannie, born Nov. 22, 1863, wife of John Higginson; Stephen A. Douglas, born April 25, 1869. Mr. Malone and wife are members of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Malone votes the Democratic ticket.

George Rawlinson, farmer; postoffice, Calvin; son of William and Mary (Paine) Rawlinson, natives of London, England. They came to the United States in 1832, and located in New York City; thence to Boston, and thence back to New York; from there to Illinois in 1838, where they died. George was born in England May 11, 1828. He was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming, and now owns 120 acres of good land on section 1. In 1858 he married Mary, daughter of Wm. and Cicely Spencer, natives of England. They came to the United States, and located in Illinois, where they died. There were by this marriage two children—Florence, born Feb. 13, 1859, wife of John Taylor, of

Gray Township; Cicely, born March 16, 1861, wife of Jesse Taylor, of Gray Township. Mrs. Rawlinson died in October, 1875, and Mr. Rawlinson married, May, 1877, Sarah' Frances, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stuart) Stanley, natives of White County, Ill., where Mrs. Stanley died. By this union there are three children—Clyde, born June 8, 1878; Edgar, born May 24, 1880; Elsie, born Jan. 26, 1882. Mr. Rawlinson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rawlinson votes the Republican ticket. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company B, Captain Enlow, and served one year, and was discharged, on account of ill health, at St. Louis.

E. P. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Illinois, on the Wabash River, in the township of Phillips, April 3, 1832, and is the son of Thomas and Esther (Dalrymple) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1817, and raised a family of five children. They died here. E. P. was educated in his native State, and has followed farming. He now owns 300 acres of excellent land, and lives on section 5, where he has a fine home. In 1864 he married Inez, daughter of Osborn and Elizabeth (Hume) Stevens, natives of Kentucky. They moved to Indiana, and Mrs. Stevens died there September, 1882. Inez was born in Kentucky. There were two children by this union—Edward, born Nov. 12, 1867; Augustus, born Nov. 27, 1869. Mrs. Smith died Jan. 12, 1870, and in 1871 he married Nancy, daughter of Robert and Mary (Shryock) Fennell, natives of Kentucky. They are both dead. Mrs. Smith died May 5, 1875, and Mr. Smith married, April 5, 1876, Catherine, daughter of Jorden and Sarah A. (Gilkison) Peter, natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana, where they died. Catherine was born in Indiana, Feb. 8, 1848. This union has been blessed with three children, two living—Nora, born July 3, 1879; Orville, born Feb. 24, 1881. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He votes the Democratic ticket.

David Stuart, Elder of the Regular Baptist church and farmer; postoffice, Crossville. He is the fifth child and fourth son of Jonathan and Frances (Brown) Stuart, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1813, some five years before the State was admitted into the Union, and raised a family of eight children. Mr. Stuart was a licentiate in the Baptist church and preached for many years. They died in this

State. David was born in Illinois, Aug. 5, 1822, within three miles of where he now lives; he has always lived in the township, and now owns eighty acres of land on section 19, where he lives. In 1845 he married Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Tucker) Pickles, natives of England and Kentucky respectively, they moved to Illinois and died here. Mary E. was born in White County, Ill., Aug. 3, 1827. This union has been blessed by six children—Louisa, born Feb. 12, 1846, widow of Theodore Hughes; James E., Jan. 24, 1848, married, living in Crossville; George, June 5, 1856, married, living at Calvin; Daniel, born Jan. 3, 1853, married, living in Phillips Township; John Eli, born Dec. 27, 1858, married and living at home; Charles Hume, born Aug. 28, 1863. Some twenty years ago Mr. Stuart began preaching for the Regular Baptist church of which he and his wife were members, and continues preaching for his people yet. He votes the Democratic ticket.

J. W. Sumner, merchant; postoffice, Calvin; was born in Indiana, March 18, 1822, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Clayton) Sumner, natives of Tennessee and Scotland respectively. They came to Illinois in 1832 and lived one year in Sangamon County, then returned to Indiana where they died. J. W. Sumner was educated in Indiana, in the same house where Abraham Lincoln was a scholar. He worked at farming several years and then went to preaching for the Christian church (his father had followed preaching for thirty years in the Regular Baptist church). He followed preaching some twenty-six years, when his health led him to quit, and he went into the mercantile business. In 1849 he married Alzina, daughter of John and Marsena (Stearns) Porter, natives of New York. Mr. Sumner and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Sumner is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mr. Sumner votes the Democratic ticket. During his ministry Mr. Sumner baptized by immersion 4,018 persons. He still preaches when his health permits.

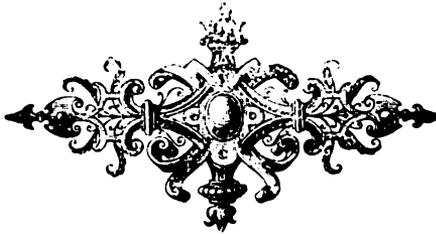
James M. Thrash, farmer; postoffice, Phillipstown; son of James and Sarah (Stanley) Thrash. His mother was a native of White County, Ill., where she died. James M. was born July 24, 1831; he followed farming and ran a saw-mill until the war, when he enlisted, in 1861, in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Company G, Captain Updegraf. He was wounded in skirmishing before Corinth, Miss., and lost an arm; in 1862 he was discharged at St.

Louis. After returning home he married, Dec. 14, 1862, Pamela, daughter of Thomas and Maria Jane (Kimball) Black, natives of Illinois. Mr. Black died in this State. Pamela was born Dec. 30, 1841. By this marriage there are nine children, four living—Thomas, born Aug. 29, 1863; Rosa, born Aug. 14, 1867; Effie, Sept. 15, 1872; Laura, Sept. 15, 1874. Mrs. Thrash is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Thrash votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Thrash after his marriage went into the mercantile trade, groceries, etc., which he continued some eighteen years, until he was burned out; he is now farming, owning 140 acres of land on section 31.

William Whitting, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Phillips-town; son of Benjamin and Mary (Spring) Whitting, natives of England. They came to the United States in 1844, being sixty-three days on the voyage, and located in Indiana; from thence to Illinois, where Mr. Whitting died. Mrs. Whitting married John Jones and moved to Iowa, where she died. They are both buried on the farm of William, in Illinois. William was born in England, Sept. 18, 1841; he was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming. He now owns 149 acres of fine land on section 31, under fine improvement; he has the best frame house in the county, and it is a good one. His specialty in farming is stock-raising, buying and selling, and making money. In 1865 he married Margaret, daughter of John and Jane (Nelson) Butler, natives of Illinois and Indiana respectively; they died in Illinois. Margaret was born April 15, 1846. By this union there is one child—Cora Belle, born Aug. 4, 1866. Mr. Whitting has held several of the township offices and has faithfully performed his duties. He votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Whitting enlisted in the army Aug. 15, 1862, in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Company K, and served about three years. He was discharged July 23, 1865; being sick soon after enlistment, he was retained at home, in the North, doing provost duty. Mr. Whitting now lives on the old family homestead, where he has been thirty-two years. He has bought out all of the other heirs and has one of the finest farms in the country. His crops all command the highest market prices and frequently more. He has one of the finest orchards in the county—his fruit is premium fruit.

W. H. Williams, tile manufacturer, son of Simon and Lavina (Wells) Williams, natives of Indiana. His father died in Indiana. W. H. was born in Indiana, March 25, 1845, and was educated in

his native State; he has followed farming, and in 1877 engaged in the manufacture of tile, and is now doing an extensive business in company with Robert Rudolph. In 1866 he married Ellen, daughter of George and Delilah (Graves) Finch, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. She was born in Vandenburg County, Ind., Oct. 25, 1850. By this union there were four children, three living—George F., born Aug. 30, 1869; Junius M., April 14, 1872; Hattie, June 1, 1874. Mr. Williams has been Justice of the Peace one term. He votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. W. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. In 1864 he enlisted in the Eightieth Indiana Regulars, Company F, and served till the end of the war. He was in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., also on Cape Fear River and several other skirmishes; he was mustered out in North Carolina, in August, 1865. After returning home he was married and went to Kansas and remained five years, engaged in farming.



GALLATIN COUNTY.

—o—
NEW HAVEN.

EARLY NEW HAVEN.

New Haven claims to be third oldest town in Illinois in the order of settlement by the white man. The first owner of this section was Joseph Boone, who bought of the United States, probably under James Madison's administration. Undoubtedly the spirit of adventure, urged by the increasing population at this point, and the fact that he had made a profitable investment in the few years he had been a resident at this point, induced him to emigrate, and so he pushed into the wilds of Arkansas, and far beyond the borders of civilization, where he died, at an advanced age. His successors were "Paddy Robinson," and Roswell H. Grant, the latter a shrewd Yankee from [Connecticut, and a son of A. S. Grant. He had been a trader with the Indians, carrying on several trading posts in the northern portion of the State and near the Galena lead mines. Records of his business of 1826 show him doing a good business. He died a bachelor in September, 1836. Paddy Robinson probably bought of Boone and was the principal real-estate holder at that time, and also of the water-power—which he improved. Not much is known of him. That he was an energetic man is undoubted. He traded by flat-boat with Lower Mississippi towns, taking produce and grain down and cordelling back. He died suddenly, while on one of these trips.

THE FIRST SURVEY

is said to have been instituted by Robinson. Some say Grant, and that Grant, as a Yankee, the genius of invention and master of circumstances, surveyed and platted the original plat. It consists of 261 lots, each 70 x 40 feet, with eight feet to the block, and an alley of sixteen feet running through the center of each block, thus giving each block an area of about two acres. The streets are sixty feet in width, with the exception of Water, which is seventy feet. The streets north and south are parallel with the river and extend the entire length of the town, both old and new survey. The principal street is Mill. South of its alley, east, the old survey extends. The streets on this part running east and west are Main,

(938)

Walnut, Hickory and Poplar, and at right angles extend the length of each survey, are Water, Front, Vine, Market, Lafayette, Marshal (between which and bounded by Hickory and Walnut is a reserve block for school purposes) and Jefferson. After the purchase by the Shawneetown parties a second survey was made, running north of this and into a part of White County. This second survey was run by Albert G. Caldwell, since a well-known lawyer of Shawneetown. This was in 1835 or 1836. The streets north and south were extended. North were added Melvin (in honor of an early settler who for many years kept the hotel of the region), Fort, (bounding the Fort on the south), Gallatin, Franklin and Boone. Besides the reserve block mentioned there is one between Mill and Main for church purposes, bounded by Vine and Front; one for mill purposes, between Water and Front, bounded south by Mill; one for burial purposes bounded by Marshal, Lafayette, Melvin and Fort. The origin of the name, "New Haven," is known to have been in honor of the city in Connecticut, and tradition gives credit to Grant for the same.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

The past business history of New Haven has been peculiarly a varied one. The advantages it possessed as a shipping point in staging and in State road days, together with its milling privileges, gave it a start almost from the very first. It has certainly had three distinct periods of activity and depression. Real estate has fluctuated in prices, rising at times to an almost fabulous price, only to suffer a reaction and ultimately fall to a mere nominal figure. During one of these especially active periods lots sold as high as \$500 that during the depressed times and now would not bring \$100. An instance may be cited where \$2,500 was paid for property on the corner of Mill and Water streets, by Mrs. Sheridan, that in the corresponding depression shrank at least \$1,200. The question of a railroad now in prospect is again suggesting better times. As early as 1826 Roswell H. Grant was doing a flourishing business in the general mercantile line. Who preceded him, if preceded by anyone, is not known. His papers show a healthy trade. Of course Robinson was his contemporary to a certain extent, buying produce and shipping to New Orleans, but not running a general store.

In 1833 the merchants had come in and all was activity. William, or "Billy" Parks (a bachelor from Franklin County, Tenn., and an Englishman) had opened a store. Others were R. H. Grant,

Gabriel Harrison (also from the East, and who went West a few years after), Peter Slater, Ephraim H. Gatewood and Jesse Kirkham, of Shawneetown (Gatewood & Kirkham), and John Wood. These gentlemen did a general business in the grocery line, exchanging their goods for the pioneers produce, and skins and hides, the results of their hunts. There were also three small saloons kept by Robert Grant, Stephen Morris and "Johnny" Sheridan. A few years later another was opened by Jones & Mansfield.

There were two hotels about that time, one kept by Hazel Moreland, in a frame house that long stood on the site just above Dr. Hicks's present drug-store. It was at times used as a school-house. It was burned in 1873, the sparks from which ignited the old mill. He kept a good house, and for many years was known as a genial hosteler. John Mervin had open doors at the old Robinson House. This old block house, standing as it does somewhat remote, demands a digression. It was built about 1823, and stands "a silent sentinel of the old guard." It was built to accommodate the workmen of Robinson. It is a large two-story log house, 30 x 40 feet, built of poplar logs; latterly it was sided. It contains eight large square rooms, with a ponderous New-England-styled chimney in the center, opening into which were five fire places, with one for cooking purposes, capable of accommodating the largest kind of a back log. In the base of the chimney is a large brick oven, the whole showing it to have been built by Yankee hands.

Passing over a period of nearly twenty years we find the men in business in 1850 were: Thomas S. Hick, Hinch & McDaniel, Samuel Dagley, Jr., H. P. Powell, dry goods and general groceries; Mrs. John Sheridan, groceries and a saloon; and Henry S. Line, John Ellis, blacksmith; Fletcher, a small tannery and boot and shoe store; Hanmore & Gallagher, the steam saw and grist mill and distillery above the town at the old Ferry landing owned by Mrs. Sheridan; a gentleman called Major Powell packed pork in the long warehouse on lot No. 1. The hotel was kept by Dr. Jones Galbrieth. These people remained in business until their death, excepting Major Powell, who remained until 1859, moving to Shawneetown.

In 1860 the business of the town had not materially increased. The firms read: Bailey & Hinch, Thomas S. Hick, Samuel Dagley & Co., Mrs. Sheridan, Felix Robinson. The Hanmores controlled the old mill; John H. Huse ran the steam mill; H. C. Catlin, the hotel. During this decade Richardson, of Shawnee-

town, established in 1854 the dry-goods and groceries store, with Griffith Garland as manager. About the same date Samuel Hayes, of Derby, Ind., did a small business in the grocery line, and also bought hoop poles, which at this time was quite a business. O'Neal and Ballard were in a like business. These poles were shipped South on flat-boats. The latter firm had a full load of goods confiscated while near New Orleans, the effects of which embarrassed them financially.

In 1857 Nelson & Melviss (J. L. Nelson and Andrew Melviss) commenced a general mercantile business, succeeded by Hodge, Ulen & Nelson. They merged the business into that of grain. They closed as a firm in 1860.

In 1870, resuming again, we find Hick & Hinch representing the old firms of Bailey & Hinch and Thomas S. Hick; Decker Bros. (produce, provisions and general merchandise), representing Dagley & Co.'s store and warehouse; Abshier & Stone, general store, were in Hicks old stand; Hunter & Keister, store, saw and grist mill, at the ferry. In 1865 A. J. Lurguy erected the building corner of Mill and Vine, now occupied by the Swafford Brothers. He also had a hardware and tinsmith's shop. T. W. Rice in 1870 was doing business in a small way on the Dagley estate, and C. S. Hanmore had established himself where he is at present—keeping a good line of groceries. Stephen Callahan had succeeded Mrs. Sheridan. Robert Hargraves also kept saloon. The water mill had ceased; the new sixteen-foot dam was furnishing power for the new mill at that point that was run by Captain Ford, and through the new lock small boats passed to and from Carmi, loaded with grain for Evansville and other railroad points.

In 1882 we find in the general merchandise line and buying country produce: Swafford Brothers, C. S. Hanmore, Mr. Luther, and Maurice Freeher; in the drug business: C. S. Hanmore, and Dr. Hick, with Lowry Hinch, assistant; Hinch & Epley keep the saloon; T. W. P. Aldrich is Postmaster; J. H. Grady, cooper; Barton & Co., wheelwrights and carriage manufacturers; Mrs. Dr. Hall, George Robinson, and James Farley are, respectively, proprietors of the three hotels. The steam saw-mill lies idle.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1848 or '49, Lizzie Boyd had a subscription school, in an old log house on what is now platted as Main street, corner of Front and Main, between lots 37 and 52. The next school was in another

log house, in 1851, near the old post oak tree, on lot 167, Mill street, and was taught by Samuel Murray, who had been a soldier and sailor, and whose stories amounted to more than his teaching. He was a popular man with the children, as he always catered to their pleasures.

Another school was taught in the same house about 1853 or '54, by Levi. H. Hitchcock, a Methodist Episcopal preacher from Ohio. He left as mysteriously as he came.

The following year an Irishman named Roger Frame taught in the same house. He was a good scholar, but not a strict disciplinarian, especially on Monday mornings, after his Saturday and Sunday potations.

In the spring of 1855 William Thomas taught another term of school on the hill. He also was a disciple of Bacchus more than of the arts and sciences, or even of the common branches. In the following summer Jesse Fuller, a young man from Mississippi, taught a term in the town hall; then Lucy Rowe, and lastly, under the old subscription plan, William Carter.

In the spring of 1856 the township was organized under the act of 1855, and elected a Board of three Directors, whose jurisdiction included all the territory of 7 south, 9 east, in Gallatin County; and Captain E. P. H. Stone, taught the first school under the free system.

In the fall and winter of 1856-'57, a six-months' school was kept.

The next teacher was Walter H. Bunn, of Otsego County, N. Y., who was here in 1857. George W. Cortwright commenced the next term, but died before the term was finished, and was followed by William Wallace, of Hamilton County. Other teachers who followed were: McMasters; John Malden, who taught several six-month terms, up to 1861; Fitzsimmons, who died while teaching, and was followed by James S. Perkins; Geo. B. Knight; Winslow Bailey, who taught until 1866, assisted by his wife a portion of the time, and also by Miss Julia Boyd. Then, in the fall of 1866, Rev. John Mellreth, a Presbyterian minister, taught a fine classical school several years. Geo. H. Phar taught two years, and was the first to teach in the new school-house, in 1870. Then George F. Eaton, James R. Campbell (Miss Wilson, of McLeansboro, assistant), James Kinsoll, — Watkins, of the vicinity of Shawneetown, John G. Ferrell, J. C. Wooten, who failed, and the term was finished by Miss Prudence H. Bozeman, now the wife of Maurice Feehrer, and the present teacher.

The school now has about sixty pupils in the winter time, and fifty in the summer.

The school-house was built in 1870, corner of Main and Market streets, on lots 138 and 148. It is 24 x 70 feet, and two stories high, well furnished, and cost \$3,300. It has a belfry, with bell.

The present Directors are: Captain Stone, Lowry Hinch and George W. Overton.

NEW HAVEN AND THE WAR.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the Southern leaders, who had long threatened to secede from the Union, ordered the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The excitement in New Haven, as elsewhere, was intense. Although the citizens of New Haven, as well as those throughout Gallatin and White counties, were descendants of Southern families, "Southern" in customs and sympathies, and also warm Democrats, and who had been accused of sympathizing with the Southern cause of State rights, etc., nearly every able-bodied man sought enlistment. It is said this portion of the North—these two counties—furnished the largest number of volunteers, for the population, of any section in the North. The question was not, "Who will go?" but, "Who will be allowed to go?" In a surprisingly short time full companies were raised, mustered into service, and hurried to the front. Company D, of the Twenty-ninth, was mustered into service Aug. 14, 1861, Lieutenants Hart and Stone. This was raised inside of one week's time. The Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company G, was sworn in Sept. 7, for the history of which regiment we refer the reader to the chapter, "The War for the Union." This company was commanded by Captain Trafton, a brave and efficient officer. The Lieutenants were Harding and Styles. In 1862 Company E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, was organized by J. L. Purvis with Lieutenants Haley and Pate. Purvis was afterward elected Major. There were also men who enlisted in the Fifty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Infantries, and Sixth and Fourteenth Cavalries. Others enlisted in Indiana regiments.

In "Sangamon County History," the historian claims many of New Haven and Bear Creek precincts, and Indian Creek and Herald's Prairie townships' brave boys. They should be credited to these counties. They enlisted as recruits. Their names were as follows :

TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY D.	Vinson, Elias D.	Bolerjack, J. E.
— <i>Captain.</i>	Vinson, David	Bowers, Geo.
— Stone.	Vanover, W. P. C.	Cook, Charles
— <i>Privates.</i>	Webb, Asa	Davis, Alfred
Brown, Geo. W.	Webb, Benj A.	Edwards, John
Cholson, Wm. T.	COMPANY G.	Farless, Columbus
Glasscock, J. J.	— <i>Captain.</i>	Greer, Wm. H.
Henry, Charles	Solomon Brill.	Greer, Wm.
Humphreys, Geo. W.	— <i>Privates.</i>	Harvey, Felix A.
Henson, Thomas	Baker, James	Hunt, Thomas
Luther, Martin	Edwards, Milton	Joyner, A. W.
Mobley, James C.	Honey, John	Keaser, Wm. P.
O'Hair, John	Keaser, Daniel	McGhee, George
Rodgers, David	Quigley, Phil. C.	Porter, Thos. J.
Rodgers, William	Starkey, C. Jesse	Poyner, James J.
Sanders, J. W.	Williams, McDonald	Tarrant, Wm. H.
Vinson, Robt. D.	Yates, James A.	Trousdale, Wm. A.

RELIGIOUS.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has been a large organization, with R. M. Davis, of Omaha, as pastor. The building, a substantial and commodious structure, was built in 1865 by popular subscription. C. B. Bayley, Samuel Dagley, Jr., and J. L. Purvis were the first Trustees. The society, as an organization, has been rather inactive for a year or so.

The Methodist Church building was erected in 1872 by contribution. Among its pastors have been the Revs. Mr. Fields, who officiated two years; Mr. Reef, also two years, and Mr. Morris, present pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

New Haven has had the unenviable reputation of being the very hot-bed of malaria and fever. This its citizens of to-day strongly contradict. It certainly has no modern cemetery. The disciples of Esculapius have been quite numerous. Among them we mention, Dr. Gilpin who was in practice for many years; Drs. Galbraith, two Halls, Lemon, Hudgins. The present doctors are all men well read in their profession, and doing a successful business.

A BANKING TOWN.

In the days of State Banks and wild-cat paper, New Haven ranked second in the State, at one time being the location of as many as five. This was in 1856. The idea was to have the location as far as possible from the business centers, in some small, un-

known town, the object being to avoid the frequent runs made by brokers and speculators, who made a business of buying up, at a large discount, all bills found floating in the business circles of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc. The bills were issued, signed and cut, and circulated from the principal points, no business but that of redemption being brought up at New Haven. Colonel Hick was President of "The Illinois State Bank." To him the agents of the brokers would come twice a month, with their gripsacks full of the discounted paper for redemption. The formality of presenting the bills was not gone through with until the gold was not forthcoming, whereupon a complaint was made to the Secretary of State, and the amount was paid from the State bonds deposited by the stockholders of the banks. The agents, while at New Haven, were always on the best of terms with Hick, playing cards evenings, smoking, and joking, and laughing over their hot punches. At one particular time the bankers of Chicago obtained definite information that a certain run was to be paid at a certain time. To outwit and general them several hundred dollars of five-cent silver pieces were hastily dispatched to Hick, with instructions to deal them out. Upon the arrival of the agents and their presentations, they were kindly treated, day after day, to redemption in earnest. Mistakes on the part of the joke-loving president were frequent, and a day's work was thought to be well done if \$20 were redeemed. Banking hours, from ten A. M. until three P. M. This continued several days, but it was the winding up of a systematic course of scalping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first marriage in the town is said to have been that of Captain Samuel Dagley to a Miss Webb. The ceremony was performed by 'Squire Groves.

The first death was that of a child belonging to Boone.

The first blacksmith was a Mr. Harper.

There is a ferry at this point, that has been in use for many years.

The town is free of debt, with some \$600 in the treasury.

The Stage Route was established at a very early day as a post route, extending from Shawneetown to Vincennes, from which point other routes diverged to all principal points. It was a tri-weekly route via New Haven, Carmi, Phillipstown, Grayville, etc., with a large patronage. The present routes are from Omaha to Carmi, via New Haven, and New Haven and Shawneetown, three miles daily.

The Postoffice was established about 1820. Some of the men who have held the position of Postmaster have been: Colonel Thos. S. Hick, 1837; John Wood, 1840; B. P. Hinch, 1845-'55; Samuel Dagley, 1855-'64; John Hick, 1863-'64; Thos. B. Hick, A. J. Surguy, W. P. Abshier, J. B. Hanmore, Victor Melvin; Lee Caruth, September, 1880; Victor Melvin, February, 1882; W. P. Aldrich, present incumbent.

The Telephone Exchange, of Evansville, established an office at this point in 1882, with office at the postoffice. W. P. Aldrich, operator. The citizens, being awake to its advantages, subscribed a large sum of money for its establishment. By this they have telegraphic communications at Mt. Vernon and also at Shawneetown.

Masonic.—The New Haven Lodge of A. F. & A. M. was organized many years ago, and, through some mistake, received a number far too high for the date of its application. The charter members and first officers were: James Edwards, W. M.; Sidney Pinney, S. W.; Jackson Abshier, J. W.; James Melvin, S. D.; E. W. Gaston, J. D.; John H. Hughes and Wm. Glasscock. Considering the size of the town, the lodge (No. 330) is in good condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jackson Abshier, born Jan. 8, 1815, the day of the memorable battle of New Orleans, was a son of Thomas and Nancy A. (Perryman) Abshier, natives of North Carolina. Their parents moved to Adair County, Ky., when they were both quite young and they were married there, about 1812, and moved to Murray County, Tenn. They resided in Tennessee till 1829, when, with a family of ten children, they moved to Franklin County, Ill. In 1833 the children that were living and unmarried and their mother came to New Haven, where they have since resided. The names of his father's family were—Elizabeth, Anderson, Jackson, Elias, Malinda, Milly L., Maria, Delila, Matilda, Jane, William and Washington, but five now living. Anderson was in the Black Hawk war. He lives in Thompson, Franklin Co., Ill. Elizabeth married Wesley Fletcher and lives in Saline County. Washington lives at Tipton, Mo. Maria married J. L. Purvis, of New Haven.

F. M. Aldridge, M. D., the well-known physician and surgeon, was born near Mount Vernon, April 14, 1843, and was a son of Eli and Lavina (Kivit) Aldridge, both natives of North Carolina.

His professional education was commenced under Dr. E. V. Spencer, physician and surgeon of Mt. Vernon, as preceptor, which took three years of study. One course of lectures was taken at Ann Arbor, and the graduating ones at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1868. Previous to this he had been a farmer, and was married to Mary J. Black daughter of James and Nancy Black, of Posey County. It was after her death that he commenced to study for his profession. After his graduation he located in New Haven, where he married Fatima A. Hinch, daughter of Benjamin P. Hinch, by whom he had two children—Spencer (deceased), and Frances. Here he practiced for three years, gaining reputation and honor. When his wife died, in 1872, he sought travel for his health and to partly assuage his grief. For three years or more he was in Texas, sometimes in business and at others solely for pleasure. Returning he re-established himself in New Haven, and is to-day a leading surgeon. He possesses that cool, clear-headed and steady-handed quality that must go hand-in-hand with the requisites of a good physician and surgeon. For many miles around, in White, Gallatin and Posey counties, his services are sought when cases of dangerous surgical operations require the hand of a skilled surgeon, and are usually attended with the most satisfactory results.

William P. Aldridge, born in Emma Township, White County, Ill., April 16, 1844, is a son of Russell D. and Sarah (Smith) Aldridge. Russell D.'s father was a Scotchman by birth and came to this country about 1800, locating in North Carolina, where Russell D. was born, in 1811. Their family consisted of seven children—Peter, Warren, John, Russell D., Eliza, Patsy and Harriet. They moved to Posey County, Ind., being of the earliest settlers. The descendants live in that vicinity to-day. Russell D. was married in White County and settled in Big Prairie Precinct. His family consisted of four children—Permelia (Mrs. N. McMullen, deceased), William P., George D., and Harriet (Mrs. Joel Clark). He was in the Mexican war. William P. Aldridge was married in 1867 to Mary, daughter of George and Emily Hantchel. They had four children—Sarah (died in infancy), Clara B., Minnie R. and Charles. Mrs. Aldrich died in November, 1878. In June, 1881, Mr. Aldrich married Harriet, daughter of William and Mary Downes, of Posey County, Ind. Her father died when she was a young girl, and her mother married William McDaniel and moved to Emma Township, White County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge

have one child—William. Mr. Aldridge moved to New Haven in 1877. He has been Deputy Sheriff of Gallatin County four years; was Marshal of the town three years, till 1880; has been a Township Trustee five years; was appointed Postmaster of New Haven in February, 1882. At the postoffice is located the Evansville Telephone Exchange, of which Mr. Aldridge is operator. Mr. Aldridge enlisted in 1862, when eighteen, in Company A, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was in East Tennessee under Foster. He was in forty-two battles and skirmishes. He was mustered out at Greenboro, N. C.

I. M. Asbury, M. D., was born in McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., July 6, 1848. He was a son of Wesley and Susan M. (Mitchell) Asbury. His father was a native of North Carolina, and came to this State in 1844; at present engaged in farming. His mother is a native of Illinois. Her father, Ichabod Mitchell, was among the earliest settlers of Hamilton County, and was elected the first Treasurer of the county. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he received an elementary school education. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, Company A, and remained until the close of the war. He was with Sherman's army in the grand march to the sea. After the war he attended the High School of McLeansboro, and in the mean time read medicine with Dr. David Barry as preceptor. In 1868 he was in Minnesota, where he was employed in a drug store, and at the same time continued his medical studies. He returned to Illinois in two years, where he was again under the tuition of his former preceptor. In 1871 Dr. Asbury attended lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, graduating May 19, 1873. He practiced in Springfield for some time with good success, and has since been in practice in and about New Haven. Dr. Asbury has been a close student and thoroughly in love with his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and has represented his lodge in McLeansboro, as Master Mason, for several years. He married, Jan. 1, 1877, Miss Mary Webb, daughter of John Webb, of Hamilton County, where she was born. The Doctor has fine literary tastes, is a close student, and a conscientious, Christian gentleman.

John H. Barter, senior partner of John H. Barter & Sons, the well-known carriage and wagon manufacturers, was a son of John F. Barter, a native of England. John F. was at one time in the English navy, and in 1812 was a Home Guard. He was a black-

smith, as has been his son and grandsons. John H. was born in Brooklyn, where his father was working at the time. He commenced business life in Mt. Vernon, by making trips down the Ohio and Mississippi in flat-boats carrying along a blacksmith's paraphernalia, stopping at plantations and doing work for steam-boats, etc. Mt. Vernon was then known as McFadden's Bluff. From this small beginning has sprung the present works so well known throughout Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Southern Illinois. His business takes now a force of 150 men, and the steam mill and buildings occupy the ground of 280 x 140 feet, and are three stories high. He turns out 100 wagons, 50 buggies, 300 plows, 100 harrows, etc., annually. He married Mary F. Ashworth, daughter of William Ashworth, of Posey County. They had \$40 and one cow to commence married life with. The children born to them were—Charles A., Emma M., William (married Mattie Hutcherson, daughter of Philo Hutcherson, present Recorder of Posey County), Ethel May. John H. married for his second wife Elizabeth J. Depriest. They have four children—Arthur, Ella, John A. and Fred. The New Haven Branch of John H. Barter & Sons was established in 1880, with William A. as manager. They are doing good work and are of great convenience to the country round about. Repairing is well and quickly done, and they always have a good supply of wagons, buggies or agricultural implements in their repository warehouse.

William S. Dale, Jr., son of Wm. S. and Sarah (Eledge) Dale, natives of Illinois and Alabama respectively, was born in Emma Township, White Co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1840. He lived on the home farm until his father's death in 1852, when the family, consisting of five sons, was moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo., afterward the spot where Marmaduke and the Federals had the skirmish. Mr. Dale moved to New Haven after the war. He afterward settled in White County, and married Sarah R., daughter of Rev. Wm. Slocumb, of White County. They returned to New Haven, where they have since resided. They have a family of four children—Edward L., Charles A., Maud and Cora L. He enlisted in Company D, Marble City Guards, when General Jackson called for 50,000 men; was out six months, and then enlisted in Company D, Brown's Battalion. He was in the State service under General Price, and was transferred to the navy, on the gunboat *Arkansas*. He was wounded three times at Altoona Pass,—one shot in the head, one through the breast and one in the left leg. Of 125 who

went out only seven came out alive, and, with one exception, every man was wounded three times.

Mathias Epley, born Feb. 17, 1840, in Baden, Germany, is a son of Martin and Barbara (Haman) Epley, who were large farmers for that county. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter. The parents, three sons and the daughter died in Germany. Joseph, Charles, Martin and Mathias came to this country in 1854, landing at Castle Garden June 1. From there they all went to Cincinnati, where Joseph and Charles are now living, both owning farms in Butler County, Ohio, Charles being married. Martin enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Ohio, and died at New Orleans of fever. Mathias lived in Butler and Hamilton counties, farming until 1865, when he came to Gallatin County and bought a farm, and has since resided here. He married Nancy E., daughter of James H. Lee, who moved here from Arkansas during the war. They had one child that died in infancy. His wife died in 1880. May 21, 1881, he married Susan A. Lee, a sister of his first wife. Besides carrying on his farm he is one of the firm of J. A. Hinch & Co., in the saloon and light grocery trade. He received a common-school education in Germany, but his English is pure and fluent.

James Farley, a son of Joseph and Indiana (McAllister) Farley, was born in White County in 1831. He was reared to the hardships and privations of a farm life. His father lived about three miles from New Haven. The family consisted of four children, of which three were half-brothers. His father died when James was but three years old. Mr. Farley has lived in New Haven for many years. He enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was in the service three years and three months. He married for his first wife Caroline Vines, of White County. One child was born—Margaret, afterward Mrs. Nelson. He married for his second wife Delila Elvira (Vaughn) Robinson, of White County. She was born April 21, 1830, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jackson) Vaughn. She was married to her first husband April 21, 1848, by whom two children were born. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Farley has been born one child. He is present Constable of New Haven, and has kept hotel since 1878.

Maurice Fehrer was a son of Alexander and Mary (Droll) Fehrer. His father was of French nativity and his mother of German. They both came to this country when quite young. They were married at Shawneetown. Nine children were born to

them, seven now living—John, Joseph (deceased), Alexander, Maurice, Mary (Mrs. Shockley-Raddick), Anthony, Charles, Laura, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Feehrer was engaged in the general mercantile business in Shawneetown for many years. His widow still continues the business. Of his children, John is in the clothing business in Rockport, Ind.; Alexander is managing the home store; Maurice established himself in a general grocery store in New Haven in 1875; Anthony and Charles are not yet located. Maurice received a common-school education in Shawneetown and attended the Commercial College in Rockport, Ind. He clerked for his father three years and then opened his present store. He married Prudence H., daughter of L. J. and Nancy (Cross) Bozman, of Carmi, who has for several years been a teacher. She is now teaching in New Haven. She taught seven years in White County, averaging ten months a year.

Captain James Ford, a native of Kentucky, was a son of Abraham Ford, an early pioneer of Kentucky. His early life was spent on Green River, in Ohio County, and his principal occupation after reaching maturity was that of a contractor on the river. He married a Miss Fox, of Ohio County. He came to New Haven in 1868 and contracted to put in the sixteen-foot dam, which he completed in 1869. After the acceptance of the work by the commissioners, Mr. Ford and A. C. Hess leased the privilege for a term of fifty years, and erected the mill, 40 x 40, four and a half stories high, three run of stones, with a capacity of fifty barrels of flour and 200 of meal per week, costing \$18,000. After two years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hess going out, and Philip Garst succeeding him. Mr. and Mrs. Ford had eight children, five now living—Mary (Mrs. A. C. Hess), Lucy (Mrs. S. C. Hall), Thomas K., Charles L. and Grace. Mr. Ford received his title of Captain from his position on the river for about twenty years prior to his advent in New Haven. He was a member of the South Carrollton Lodge of Masons. He died in the fall of 1875, and Mrs. Ford in 1874.

Thomas K. Ford was born in Ohio County, Ky., and was a son of James Ford. He spent his boyhood in South Carolina. He remained with his father till his death in 1875. He was married in December, 1878, to Kate, daughter of J. M. Reynolds, of Raymond, Hinds Co., Miss. Two children were born to them, but both died in infancy. In July, 1882, Mr. Ford leased the Eagle Mills, where he is doing a good business.

Charles S. Hanmore, a native of New Albany, Ind., is a son of James and Sarah (Sprout) Hanmore. James was a son of Job and Mary Hanmore, afterward Sheridan. Charles S. spent his early life in St. Louis, his father being an engineer on one of the St. Louis and Paducah packets. His parents had two children—Charles S. and Sarah, now Mrs. Bradshaw. His mother died in 1847, and his father married Margaret Fowler, of New Albany. They had four children—John, William, James and Carrie, now a teacher in the New Albany High School. They moved from St. Louis to New Haven in 1858. Mrs. Hanmore died in 1862. Mr. Hanmore had control of the large grist-mill for many years; part of the time with his brother Thomas, until his death in 1862, and afterward alone, until he sold out to the stock company. He died in 1861. Charles S. received a common-school education in St. Louis and New Haven. He commenced work for himself in 1862, by going on one of the packets as steersman, and afterward as pilot. In 1866 he came to New Haven, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He married Sarah Harding, a daughter of Richard Harding (deceased), who was a Second-Lieutenant in the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Her mother was a native of New York State, and, after Mr. Harding's death, married Elias R. Goad, of New Haven. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanmore have been born five children, two living—Claude and Capitolia.

Thomas B. Hick, M. D., was born Dec. 6, 1841, and was a son of Thomas S. and Fatima C. (Barger) Hick. He enlisted in the late war, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He was Postmaster for the Division. He was clerk for his father, and then attended Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After his return he took up the study of medicine with F. M. Aldrich. He attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, O. He went into the drug business the following year, with Mr. Mitchell, the firm name being Mitchell & Hick. Soon after they opened a drug store in Newport, Ark., associating with them a doctor named Gray, the firm name being Gray, Mitchell & Co., Dr. Hick being a silent partner, remaining in New Haven, practicing medicine. This partnership continued until Mitchell and Gray both died, when Dr. Hick went to Newport and settled up the business. He has been practicing in the vicinity of New Haven. In 1876 he moved to Hawthorne Township, but remained there less than a year. In 1880 he opened a drug store. Of late years he

has been engaged in bee culture, having the last summer about 150 hives. He was married in 1874, to Mary J. Slinger, daughter of Thomas Slinger. They had one child. His wife died in 1877. Dr. Hick is one in whom great confidence is reposed as a physician.

Thomas S. Hick (deceased) was one of New Haven's prominent citizens. He was of English nativity, and was born in November, 1809. His father, having probably a large family, bound Thomas and his brother William to a man named Pickering till they were twenty-one, for his paying their passage to this country. Pickering proved a hard task-master, and the boys left him, William settling in Equality, where he was successful as a merchant and miller, buying produce and provisions for the New Orleans market, and being interested in the salt wells leased from the State. Thomas first went to Golconda, Pope County, where he learned the tobacconist's trade of John Raum, father of General Raum. From there he went to Shawneetown and assisted Kirk Patrick in business. He came to New Haven in 1836. He married Fatima C. Barger. They had four children--John (deceased), Mary (now Mrs. Geo. L. Hanna, of Emma Township), Thomas B. and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Matthew Land, of Hawthorne township). Mrs. Hick died and he married Mrs. Sophia Staley, widow of Ahart Staley, of Carmi. She is still living in New Haven. From 1856 till his death he was engaged in general merchandising. He represented the district in the General Assembly, the last being in 1858, when Wm. R. Morrison was Speaker. He was President of the Illinois State Bank. He died Oct. 27, 1866.

J. A. Hinch, son of Benjamin P. and Rebecca S. (Barger) Hinch, was born May 29, 1851. His father was one of the prominent citizens of New Haven and Gallatin County. J. A. in early life helped to carry on the farm and afterward worked for the Government on one of its river dredging boats. Also on the flat boats, on one trip going down the Ohio and Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo River, and selling the cargo to the farmers and residents of that region. He is now one of the firm of J. A. Hinch & Co., dealers in choice wines, liquors, cigars and small groceries, and he owns a farm in Emma Township, which he rents, and is altogether a business man.

Lowry Hinch, son of Benjamin P. and Rebecca S. (Barger) Hinch, was born May 26, 1844. His father was a native of Christian County, Ky., and removed to Tennessee, and from there

to Gallatin County in 1839. His mother was a native of Shawneetown and a daughter of Jacob Barger, who came to Shawneetown in 1813. Benjamin P. Hinch was one of Gallatin's prominent men. He was a merchant, buying produce and provisions for the New Orleans market. He was Justice of the Peace (Precinct Justice) eight years; County Judge a year or two, having that office at the time of his death, and Notary Public from 1845 till his death. He was Postmaster from 1845 till 1855, resigning to take his seat in the House of Representatives. He died May 19, 1861, in his forty-ninth year. His family consisted of four children—Lowry, Fatima I. (Mrs. F. M. Aldridge, deceased), Julius A. and Amy (Mrs. J. G. Bunker, deceased). Mrs. B. P. Hinch died Oct. 1, 1877. July 19, 1874, Lowry Hinch married Lucinda, daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Dagley) Mitchell. Two children have been born to them—Rebecca C. (died in infancy), and Mary, born Oct. 8, 1877.

James M. Lasater, born Feb. 22, 1837, is a son of Absalom and Louisa (Vickers) Lasater, the father a native of Hamilton County, Ill., and the mother of Virginia. His parents moved to Tennessee after their marriage, and James was born there. They lived there a year and then returned to Hamilton County. Their family consisted of five children, James M. being the second. His father died about the time of the birth of his youngest sister. When he was thirteen years old he was obliged to take care of himself, and worked several years for \$4 a month. His schooling was necessarily limited, but by self application and observation he has acquired a good education. At the time of the Kansas excitement he went to that Territory, but finding it unprofitable and unsatisfactory he returned to Illinois. The next two years he traded in chickens in Shawneetown and New Orleans. At that time the Pike's Peak gold fever broke out, and he, in company with half a dozen others, started with ox teams for the Peak. When they reached Fort Kearney they met men coming back, and a few miles further on, more men, there being no gold. They then retraced their steps and returned to White County. Mr. Lasater worked the rest of the year in a saw-mill and the next year went to farming in Hamilton County. He remained there a year, and then moved to White County and remained two years; then moved to Gallatin County where he has since resided. He is on the county line, so his interests are still with White County. He married Mrs. Mary (Mills) Boyd, daughter of Charles and Julia (Pierce) Mills. They

have two children—Lucy and Edgar. He has eighty acres under good cultivation, gained by energy and hard work.

Joseph L. Purvis, born in Chatham County, N. C., Dec. 8, 1816, was a son of William Purvis. His father was a wealthy planter, and gave Joseph a classical education. He taught in North Carolina previous to his coming to this county. He has taught in various districts of Gallatin and White counties; also in Shawneetown. He came here in 1841. He married Nancy Maria, daughter of Thomas and Nancy A. (Perryman) Abshier, natives of North Carolina. She was born in Murray County, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1822. To this union have been born nine children—Matilda, born Aug. 7, 1847, now Mrs. J. A. Bennett; John M., born July. 1, 1849, deceased; James G., born Nov. 19, 1850, married Emma R. Butts; William L., born Jan. 24, 1853; Clarinda, born May 19, 1855, deceased; Clarissa, born Aug. 17, 1856; Manna A., born April 12, 1859, deceased; Andrew, born April 16, 1862, deceased; Mary E., born Aug. 25, 1864. Mr. Purvis raised Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, in and about this town and precinct. He was in the service about fourteen months.

George W. Robinson is a son of Enos and Polly Ann (Perkins) Robinson. His mother was a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Perkins. Both mother and daughter were well known throughout this settlement, the mother being a woman of strong mind, kind and generous of heart, philanthropic, a devout Methodist and a skillful nurse. Stories are told of her skill as a rider and her unselfishness in riding miles to attend to cases. Her daughter was no doctress but was a woman of marked beauty. The husband and father came from Christian County, Ky., to Gallatin County, at an early day, and settled on what is now known as the Perkins farm. His father, Enos Robinson, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to this county when nineteen with his mother and step-father. He married Polly Ann Perkins. They had four children—Margaret (deceased), Delilah A. (deceased), Lucian M. and George W. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Martha Haney. They had no children. His third wife was Rebecca, daughter of James Patterson, of Clermont County, O. Their children were—Martha J. (Mrs. James Luther) and Etta (deceased). Mr. Robinson moved to Ohio about 1850. He married his fourth wife, Elizabeth Haines, there. They had three children. Mr. Robinson died in 1879. George W. married Mrs. Sarah (Buchanan) Prichard, a native of

East Tennessee, and a daughter of Elihu and Elizabeth (Parks) Buchanan. Her parents moved to Indiana when she was young. They had a family of ten children, the most of whom grew to man and womanhood near Mount Vernon. Mr. Robinson is at present keeping a hotel. The stranger and traveler is always hospitably received and entertained. He is also quite extensively engaged in farming, having about 300 acres, with 200 under cultivation.



BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Township 7 south is divided in the center by the line between White and Gallatin counties. It is undulating ridge land and is well adapted to farming. It is watered by the north fork of the Saline River on the southwest, Bear Creek in the center, and Kane Creek on the east. The portion lying in range 8 east, Gallatin County, was first settled by former residents of White County. Zephaniah Johns settled on the present site of Omaha, about 1805. He sold his improvements to Rev. William Davis, who entered the land in 1833. Mr. Dunn, Mr. Hurd, Abraham Armstrong, Allen Dugger, Charles Edwards, Sr., John Edwards, Benjamin Kinsall Sr., John Kinsall, James Trousdale, and Mr. Orr were among the first settlers of the township. The first school in the township was taught in 1838 by Abraham Armstrong, on Moses Kinsall's farm. The first school under the free-school system was taught by Benjamin Kinsall, about 1848. The first house for school purposes was built on John Williams' farm, about 1840. There are now four school-houses in the township, valued at \$1,525; there are 412 children of school age.

The first postoffice was at South Hampton. David Keasler was the first Postmaster and the office was at his residence. It was discontinued on account of the railroads passing on each side of it. The first election was held in 1805, at the house of John Kinsall, where Moses Kinsall now resides, just east of Omaha.

RELIGIOUS.

The Palestine Cumberland Presbyterian Church was regularly organized Dec. 25, 1852. Two years previous, in 1848, a few of the pioneers agreed to build a house of worship if Rev. R. M. Davis, then a young minister, would preach for them, and erected a neat structure of hewed logs. In 1868 the present large, well-furnished frame building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. R. M. Davis is the only pastor the church has ever had. The first Elders were John Kinsall, Eli Price and Lewis West. The present Elders are Benjamin Kinsall, D. B. Rogers, William Kiser and John Blackard. It has been remarkably prosperous, having received in all about 450 members. The

Sunday-school was organized in 1851 with John Kinsall as Superintendent.

Hazel Ridge Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in September, 1881, by Rev. R. M. Davis. The Elders are L. Shain, J. B. Edwards and John Burns. The church numbers about forty members and has been under the leadership of Revs. W. E. Davis and Franklin McQuay. They have a prosperous Sabbath-school, and are contemplating building a new church soon.

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and the house of worship dedicated Feb. 15, 1868. They had a membership of fifty.

OMAHA.

The town was laid out by Rev. R. M. Davis on part of his farm, west of the railroad and about a mile east of the center of the township. The name was suggested by Henry Bearce, first baggage master on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, who had acted in the same capacity in Omaha, Neb. The first store was Dr. J. C. Harrell's drug store. The first dry-goods store was established by Hall & Pemberton, of Saline County, Ill.

The Omaha flour-mill was built by G. R. Pearce & Co., in 1878. Mr. Pearce bought out the company, Messrs. Porter and Rice, of Roland, in 1879, and sold one-half interest to William C. Trusty, and in the same year, 1879, sold out to Mr. Trusty, who in turn sold one-half to E. A. West. In 1881 Trusty & West sold the mill to Latimer & Bryant, and in 1882 Mr. Bryant sold his interest to W. F. Harrell. The firm of Latimer & Harrell, by the assistance of their experienced miller, C. R. Galloway, are doing a good business. The mill has the latest improved machinery, and is run by steam-power.

George A. Lutz, of St. Louis, established a stave factory, which was run about four years. He employed a number of hands and cut a large quantity of timber. It was finally blown up by a keg of powder in the boiler igniting, being placed there by an incendiary. It was never rebuilt.

Messrs. Harrell & Johnson have a new patent brick machine, by which they manufacture a great many bricks, and one or two tile kilns will be established soon.

Omaha has a large two-story school-house, and has had a graded school since 1874. The first Principal was H. P. Bozarth, followed by R. D. Kinsall, J. M. Kinsall, M. M. Robinson, A. H. Kinsall, W. E. Ferrell, H. P. Bozarth and W. E. Ferrell, the present incumbent, who is ably assisted by Miss R. Martin.

Rev. R. M. Davis preached the first sermon in the village. The only church immediately in the village is the Methodist Episcopal, which was begun in 1878, and finished at a cost of \$800. It was dedicated Sept. 16, 1882. The church was permanently organized in 1879, with twenty-five members, and has now thirty. The pastors have been J. J. R. Reaf and C. W. Morris.

Dr. Jas. C. Harrell was the first Postmaster. He was followed by M. M. Davis, Rev. R. M. Davis and Samuel Davis.

The first hotel was built by J. B. Latimer. The house is at present kept by A. D. Brockett. L. E. Quigley built a fine hotel in 1882, which is well fitted up with excellent accommodations.

Omaha has made a wonderfully rapid growth in the last three years, and bids fair to be one of the most important inland towns of Southern Illinois.

SOCIETIES.

Omaha Lodge, No. 723, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at Chicago, Oct. 7, 1874, with sixteen charter members. The present officers are: C. Harrell, W. M.; J. T. Hogan, S. W.; S. T. Webber, J. W.; Thomas Kinsall, Treasurer; Wm. F. Price, Secretary; John M. Crunk, S. D.; Charles Duckworth, J. D. The presiding officers in the order of their election are as follows: J. W. Meador, Dr. I. M. Asbery, L. E. Quigley, Dr. J. C. Harrell. This lodge is in a thriving condition.

Omaha Lodge, No. 183, A. O. U. W., was chartered May 10, 1881, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers were: J. C. Harrell, P. M. W.; Thomas Martin, M. W.; A. M. Blackard; Foreman; A. H. Blackard, Overseer; Edward Rice, Recorder; M. M. Davis, Financier; W. H. Walters, Receiver; W. D. Pearce, Guide; Peter Edwards, I. W.; John Sarver, O. W. The present officers are: A. P. Caldwell, P. M. W.; Edward Rice, M. W.; J. B. Latimer, Foreman; J. C. Harrell, Overseer; S. D. Lewis, Recorder; Thomas Martin, Financier; J. P. Robinson, Receiver; W. H. Waters, Guide; Peter Edwards, I. W.; John Sarver, O. W.; J. C. Harrell, District Deputy.

Omaha has no lawyers. The first physician was J. C. Harrell. The other physicians have been: James Porter, I. M. Asbery, J. H. Moore and C. M. Hudgins, all here at present except I. M. Asbery.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the principal business men of Omaha: Barter & Kinsall, blacksmiths; H. P. Bozarth, real-estate agent and Notary,

Public; A. D. Brockett, proprietor of the Omaha House, livery and feed stable; Bruce & Young, groceries; C. Cook & Son, general merchandise; R. M. Davis & Sons, general merchandise; A. Derham, Notary Public; Duncan & Burks, meat market; Peter Edwards, druggist; John Gregg, boots and shoes; Harrell Bros., drugs, etc.; C. M. Hudgins, physician and surgeon; Harrell & Johnson, brick and lumber dealers; Thomas Kinsall, general merchandise; Charles Moore, hardware; J. H. Moore, physician and druggist; J. H. Porter, physician and surgeon; Quigley & Crabtree, blacksmiths; L. E. Quigley, proprietor of the Quigley House; Martin Rice & Co., general merchandise; Swafford Bros., general merchandise.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Bear Creek's representation in the war of the Rebellion will compare favorably with other localities of the same population. The following is a list of her volunteers:

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.
First Lieutenant.
L. E. Quigley.

Privates.
Bella, Sr., Wm.
Bella, Jr., Wm.
Blackard, J. F.
Blackard, Thomas
Bowers, John
Bruce, George
Davis, Alfred
Davis, Wm. P.
Edwards, Charles
Edwards, John
Edwards, Milton
Eubanks, Aquilla
Eubanks, George
Glasscock, A. J.
Gott, B. F.
Gott, J. W.
Hale, John
Haney, John
Holderby, Robert
Hunt, Thomas
Joiner, A. W.
Kizer, Daniel
Kizer, W. P.
Lamb, N. R.
McGhee, Thos.

McKinzie, John
Quigley, H. D.
Quigley, P. C.
Souls, A.
Starkey, Jesse
Tarrant, Wm.
West, Joseph
Williams, I. B.
Williams, J. A.
Williams, McD.
Yates, Franklin
Yates, James

Miscellaneous.

Aarons, George
Abney, P. C.
Bailey, Charles
Bella, R. L.
Blackard, F. M.
Blackard, J. L.
Blackard, W. L.
Bruce, R. J.
Bruce, Franklin
Dorris, T. S.
Douglas, James
Edwards, Jos.
Eubanks, Thos.
Farles, C.
Garrett, George
Garrett, J. B.

Garrett, Peter
Hachtel, Jasper
Hafford, Charles
Holderby, Jesse
Kinsall, Benj., Jr.
Kinsall, D. M., Sr.
Manheard, Geo.
McQuay, James
Moore, J. C.
Pearce, Wm. D.
Poyner, Jas.
Quigley, Benj.
Rogers, David
Rogers, Elijah
Rogers, Wm.
Russell, Geo.
Satterfield, J.
Shain, H. T.
Shaw, Coleman
Shaw, Franklin
Shaw, John
Sisk, John
Souls, Henry
Staten, Wm.
Tant, Delaney
Tant, Jackson
Tarrant, Alex.
Wassan, Elisha
Williams, C. R.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. W. Armstrong was born in Indian Creek Township, White Co., Ill., Dec. 24, 1824. He was a son of Abraham L. Armstrong,

and grandson of Lancelot Armstrong, who was one of the earliest settlers of North Carolina, and who served through the war of the Revolution, being in the service seven years. He was held in captivity by the Indians two years. Mr. Armstrong's father was a native of White County, Va. He emigrated to Kentucky, from there to Tennessee, and then to White County, Ill., in 1819. He was a journeyman hatter, and worked at his trade a number of years in the vicinity of New Haven. He married Mary Lamb, daughter of John Lamb, a Revolutionary patriot. He was Justice of the Peace twenty-eight years with an interim of but one term. He served in the war of 1812 under General Jackson. J. W. Armstrong was married in 1855 to Margaret S. Blackard. They have a family of seven sons and three daughters, all living in this vicinity.

Alanson D. F. Brockett, son of James and H. A. Brockett, was born in White County, Ill., April 28, 1820. He received only a limited education, having to go three miles to attend the early subscription schools. He removed to Gallatin County in 1861 and purchased 142 acres of rich, black bottom land. He resided there twenty years and was a very successful farmer. In 1881 he moved to Omaha, and is now, with the help of his family, running the Omaha House and a livery and feed stable, and also carrying on his farm.

George W. Bruce was born in Tennessee, April 10, 1834. He came to Gallatin County and settled near Shawneetown. He enlisted in 1861 in the late war and served eight months, but was obliged to retire on account of ill-health. After his return he settled near Omaha and engaged in farming. He went to Missouri and staid ten years. He then returned to Omaha, and is now in partnership with Mr. Young in the grocery business. Mr. Bruce is a son of Henry Bruce and grandson of Walker Bruce, the first man buried in Palestine cemetery.

Robert J. Bruce, son of William M. and Maria Bruce, was born Jan. 25, 1838. His early days were spent on the farm in summer and attending the district schools in winter. He was very studious and was prepared to teach at an early age. He has taught about nine years. He enlisted in the late war and after his discharge invested his money in the fine farming lands known as the "Thorn Thicket," and has at this time one of the finest farms in Gallatin County. He was married April 5, 1866, to Huldah C. Campbell. They have four sons and one daughter. Mr. Bruce is serving his second term as Sheriff, having defeated at the last election one of the most popular men in the county. He is worth about \$15,000

William M. Bruce was born in Sumner County, Tenn., March 19, 1814. His father came to Illinois in 1817, and settled near the present site of Norris City, White County. Mr. Bruce came to Gallatin County in 1849 and entered eighty acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre. He now owns 250 acres of fine, well-improved farming land near the north fork of the Saline River. Mr. Bruce was elected Associate Justice of the County Court of Gallatin County, in 1857; was Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, always serving the public with fidelity and justice. He was married March 5, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have reared a family of our boys and two girls. Two sons, Robert and Franklin, were in the late war. Robert and Thomas were school-teachers for a number of years. Robert has been elected for the second time Sheriff of Gallatin County. Mr. Bruce has been a member of the Methodist church for the past forty years, and has been found ready to do his part in the work of the church.

Charles Cook was born in White County, Ill., Feb. 1, 1830. He was a son of Zachariah Cook, who died when Charles was but five years of age. He then lived with his uncle, John Cook, till he was nineteen years old, when he started out in the world for himself with a capital of \$40. We worked at the Bailey Mills five years, at \$5 a month. He bought a fourth interest in the mills. He, in company with Mr. Porter, built the flouring mills of Roland. Mr. Cook sold his interest and went on to his farm, where he resided till the war of the Rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted under Captain Brill and served three years. He was in the battle of Holly Springs, Miss.; was one of Grant's men who ran by the batteries at Vicksburg, and participated in the battle of Grand Gulf. After the surrender of Vicksburg he was furloughed. He then went to New Orleans and Mobile. He was mustered out at New Orleans. He returned home and remained on his farm five years, when he came to Omaha, and engaged in the dry-goods business with his son Silas. He was also interested in a saw-mill. Mr. Cook married Nancy J. Hedge. They have a family of two sons and four daughters. His educational advantages were limited, being only a few months in the early subscription school, yet by his energy and hard work he is at present worth \$5,000.

Rev. Robert Macklin Davis, son of Rev. William and Polly Davis, was born in White County, Ill., May 5, 1824. His parents were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, of English descent, and came to Illinois in 1811. Both his grandfathers were in the

Revolutionary war, and both were wounded. His father died when he was thirteen years old. He was obliged to work hard on the farm, and his education was mostly obtained by home study. He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church Oct. 21, 1839, and became a candidate for the ministry Oct. 29, 1843. He was licensed to preach on probation Sept. 28, 1844; ordained to the whole work of the ministry March 31, 1849. He was married Feb. 27, 1844, to Mary Sharp. After his marriage and admission to the ministry he availed himself of the opportunity of attending school two winters. He preached at several places in the bounds of the Ewing Presbytery, and received a great many members into the church at Eagle Creek, Equality, Galatia, McLeansboro, New Haven and other places. He organized the Palestine church near his own residence in 1852, and has been its only pastor. He took charge of the village church in 1851, and preached there twenty-six years. He took charge of the Union Ridge church in 1855 and has continued its pastor without intermission to the present time. He organized a church in New Haven in 1868, and one at Oak Grove in 1860, both off-shoots of the Union Ridge church. He organized the church at McLeansboro, assisted by Rev. J. M. Miller, and took charge of it in 1876, and is still its pastor. He has had charge of the Norris City church since 1879. He has never had less than four churches under his supervision, and has taken about 1,500 members into the church. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children—Prof. William Isaac Davis graduated at Lincoln in the classical course, and has been President of Hamilton College, and Principal at Mt. Vernon ten years, and is now teaching in Bryant, Iowa; M. M. and S. M. are in the dry-goods business in Omaha, the firm name being R. M. Davis & Sons; Jennie has attended Hamilton College, and is now attending school in Omaha and teaching music. Mr. Davis has been very successful in temporal affairs. He began on a farm in 1844 with nearly nothing, and now has 270 acres of fine farming land and also considerable town property. He is worth about \$10,000. His first public speech was on temperance. He has never tasted liquor as a beverage. His wife has always been a helpmeet to him, both in temporal and spiritual affairs.

Hugh C. Gregg, son of William R. and Elizabeth A. Gregg, was born in this county, Sept. 8, 1856. His father died in 1859, and his mother married Mr. Trousdale. His paternal grandparents were natives of South Carolina, and came to Illinois in 1832. His maternal grandparents (Cook) were natives of North Carolina, and

removed to Tennessee, from there to Indiana, and in 1818 came to Gallatin County. His Grandfather Cook enlisted in the war of 1812, but his father objected on account of his age, and an elder brother went in his place. He served as First Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Gregg spent his youth alternately on the farm, and attending the district school. He attended a select school in Omaha two terms, and Hamilton College, McLeansboro, a short time; also attended the Normal School at Carmi one term. He has been a very successful teacher, having taught six years in one district. He owns a good farm of 150 acres, and is worth about \$2,500. Mr. Gregg is County Superintendent of Schools. Politically he is a Democrat.

James C. Harrell, M. D., was born in Bear Creek Precinct, Gallatin Co., Ill., Aug. 21, 1847. His father, Benton R. Harrell, was born and reared in Indian Creek Precinct; his grandfather, Cader Harréll, was born in North Carolina, but his parents removed while he was yet a child to Sumner County, Tenn., and from thence to Kentucky, and shortly after his marriage he moved to White County, Ill., at a very early period in its history, where he lived and died at a ripe old age, being among the pioneers. Dr. Harrell was reared on a farm near Omaha, and his boyhood was spent alternately between working on the farm in the summer and attending school during the winter until he was seventeen years of age, when by assiduous study he was qualified to teach, and began life as one of the teachers of Gallatin County, which profession he followed with credit to himself and the profession in Gallatin and White counties, Ill., and Ballard County, Ky., in the meantime devoting himself earnestly and enthusiastically to the study of medicine. After attending a course of lectures at Philadelphia in 1869-'70, he graduated and returned home in the spring of 1870, and began his professional career in partnership with Dr. A. R. Pearce, near Roland, which continued until January of the ensuing year. When the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, as it was then called, was finished, he moved back to his native county, and built the first house in Omaha, since which time he has resided here. Feb. 6, 1871, he was married to Susan C. Keasler, a daughter of James Keasler, one of the pioneers of Gallatin County. Shortly after his building his new house at Omaha, he went to work with his usual zeal, and secured the establishment of a postoffice, and was himself appointed the first Postmaster. During his residence at Omaha, he has won

for himself a reputation as a physician second to none in the county, besides devoting his energies to the upbuilding of the town and county, the cause of education, churches, Sunday-schools and general progress. He is ever to be found in the van, when the cause of humanity and general progress requires a leader. He is sanguine of the grand future of Southern Illinois, and is engaged in manufacturing brick and lumber, and looks forward with prophetic eye to the time when our part of the country will be full of manufacturing industries. Politically he is a Republican, and is an earnest worker in the ranks of that party. The Doctor is a fine specimen of a self-made man. He possesses a fine library; is an inveterate reader, fluent and scholarly public speaker, and a gentleman of whom Omaha may well be proud.

William Finley Harrell, son of Benton R. and Dolly E. Harrell, was born in Gallatin County, in August, 1852. He was reared on a farm on the line between Gallatin and White counties. He was married in 1875 to Clara E. Blackard. He has a farm near that of his father. He moved to Omaha in 1880 and ran the Omaha House and a livery and feed stable in connection with his mother-in-law. He returned to his farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising until August, 1882, when he purchased a third interest in the Omaha flouring mills. Mr. Harrell has a family of two boys and one girl.

Columbus M. Hudgins, M. D., was born Sept. 5, 1852, in Saline County, Ill. He was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools. He also attended one term at Hamilton College. He taught school four years and then commenced the study of medicine at Keokuk, Iowa. He was there two terms and then practiced until 1879, when he entered the Evansville Medical College, and graduated. He located at New Haven, and remained there two years and a half; then came to Omaha, where he has a good practice. Dr. Hudgins traces his paternal ancestors to England and his maternal to Germany. His parents were from North Carolina, and settled in Tennessee, and in 1826 came to Illinois, and settled in Saline County.

Benjamin Kinsall, son of John and Elizabeth Kinsall, was born in White County, Ill., Sept 30, 1824. His parents were natives of Virginia, but removed to Tennessee, and from there to Illinois in 1818. His maternal grandfather, John Hancock, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was with Jackson at New Orleans, in the war of 1812. He also fought the Indians at

Horse-shoe Bend, Miss., where he was wounded in the leg, carrying the ball to his grave. Mr. Kinsall was Justice of the Peace twenty-two years, and Associate Justice of the County Court of Gallatin County six years. Aug. 19, 1845, he married Sarah A. Davis, a native of Tennessee. They have two children—Maurice and Surrilda E., the wife of Silas Cook, County Clerk of Gallatin County. Mr. Kinsall has been an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Omaha twenty-two years. He resides on a fine farm of 700 acres a mile south of Omaha. He is worth \$10,000.

Monroe Douglas Kinsall was born in Bear Creek Precinct, Gallatin County, Ill., June 12, 1860. He is the only surviving son of Benjamin and Sarah S. Kinsall. He spent his boyhood days working on the farm and attending the district and village schools in the vicinity of Omaha. He also attended Hamilton College, McLeansboro, Ill., one term. He taught school two terms. He is at present employed as bookkeeper and salesman for C. Cook & Son. He is unmarried.

John B. Latimer was born in White County, Ill., May 12, 1832. He is a son of Benjamin A. Latimer, for several years a County Commissioner of White County. He was a life-long member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he was an Elder several years, and was sent several times to represent his society in the General Assembly. Mr. Latimer's grandfather was one of the minute-men from Connecticut. He served as Orderly under his father, Colonel Latimer, in many important engagements of the Revolution. He was the Orderly who was sent to New London, Conn., to inform the minute-men of the approach of the British. He was wounded in the thigh, which prevented further active service. He was afterward engaged in a severe personal combat with a tory alone in the woods, whom he captured after receiving a severe wound in the hand by a broadsword. Mr. Latimer's great-grandfather came from England about the middle of the last century. He traces his genealogy direct from Bishop Latimer, who was martyred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth for his belief in the Protestant religion. Mr. Latimer's father came to White County in 1844. He was married in 1854 to Martha Bryant, of White County. They have three children. Mr. Latimer served three years in the late war under Grant, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry and Shiloh. He was engaged in farming till 1871, when he moved to Omaha and ran the Latimer

House. He served one year as Justice of the Peace. He is at present one of the proprietors of the Omaha flouring mills.

Samuel D. Lewis, son of Philip and Hester L. Lewis, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1852. His grandparents were from England and Scotland, and settled in North Carolina in early colonial times. His parents moved to Kentucky, and from there in 1815 to Illinois. His father was one of the pioneers of Eastern Illinois, being one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence County. Mr. Lewis was educated in the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he commenced the study of telegraphy, at Farmington, Iowa. His health failing, he returned to the farm and remained two years. He then went to Texas and taught penmanship in Wilderville, Snowsville and Hampton; then worked on a cotton farm awhile, after which he returned to Lawrenceville, Ill., and continued the study of telegraphy, and also dealt in grain. May 1, 1876, he took charge of the telegraph office at Omaha, where he still remains. He is a very faithful agent, attending to all the duties of his office, and has had charge of several mail routes; is also dealing in grain, game, etc. Jan. 21, 1876, Mr. Lewis married Maggie Lane, of Bridgeport, Ill. They have three children—Luella, Carrie and Pearl, ages six, four and one.

Joseph H. Moore, M. D., was born in Catawba County, N. C., in January, 1856. His great-grandfather came from Scotland in early colonial days. His grandfather was one of the early pioneers of Western North Carolina, and was one of the minute-men in the Revolution. Mr. Moore was educated at Rutherford College, Happy Home, N. C. He taught school a year and then went to South Carolina, and worked in a saw-mill, and ran a cotton-gin, by which he earned the money to begin his medical education. He studied with Dr. Ferrell, of New Jersey, eighteen months, and then attended the United States Medical College at New York City. After practicing a year at home, in Hickory, N. C., he attended the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., where he graduated in May, 1879. After settling up his business at home, he went to Lincoln County, Ky., and practiced a few months. In September, 1880, he bought the property of I. M. Asbery, in Omaha, and has since resided here. He has built a fine drug store, and is running it in connection with his practice. May 18, 1881, he married America J. Bradford, of Pendleton Co., Ky.

Granville R. Pearce, son of Elisha and A. J. Pearce, was born July 31, 1849, in Indian Creek Township, White Co., Ill. He was

educated in the public schools of Roland. He remained on the farm till eighteen years of age, when he engaged in the wool-carding business with his father, at Roland. He then worked on the farm three years, after which he was in the flour-mill of Porter & Rice. Roland; came to Omaha and built the flour-mill here under the firm name of G. R. Pearce & Co. Since retiring from the flouring mill, he has been engaged in wheat-threshing and running a saw-mill. Mr. Pearce was married in 1860 to Margaret J. Winfrey, of White County.

Philip C. Quigley, son of Aaron Quigley, was born in Gallatin County, Oct. 7, 1841. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He enlisted in the late war when twenty years of age. He was with Grant at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He was afterward with Thomas at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was captured at Holly Springs, Miss., and sent to St. Louis, Mo., when he was paroled and exchanged, arriving at Vicksburg on the day of the surrender. He was with the land forces who supported Farragut at Mobile, Ala.; went from there by ship to Galveston, Texas, and from there to Houston; from there to Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out, having served four years and five months. Mr. Quigley was married at the age of twenty-six to Nancy J. Eubanks. They have three children. Mr. Quigley owns a farm of seventy acres. He is also engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, plows, etc.

Edward Rice, son of Archibald B. and Nancy M. Rice, was born June 26, 1845. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Rice, was a native of Wales, and was a missionary to the Chickasaw Indians near Memphis in 1799. He put his goods on a flat-boat at the head of the Ohio and floated down that river and the Mississippi to his destination. His grandfather, Joel Rice, was born in Vermont; the first word he spoke was in the Indian language. He was in the Black Hawk war and went to California in 1848, during the gold excitement. He made money and returned via New Orleans in 1850 to his home in White County, Ill. He named Sacramento, Ill., in honor of the Sacramento Valley. Edward was reared on a farm and attended the public-schools. At breaking out of the late war he was undecided whether to enter the army or go to the High School. His father settled the matter by sending him to Hamilton College, McLeansboro. In 1868 he attended the Evansville Business College, where he graduated; then entered the dry-goods house of Martin & Rice, as bookkeeper, remaining with them three years.

He then went to Omaha, Neb., and kept books for J. J. Brown & Bro. two years, when he returned to Roland, Ill., and was employed by Porter & Rice. In 1878 he came to Omaha, and engaged with his brother-in-law, Thomas Martin, in the dry-goods business, the firm name being Martin & Rice. He is a very energetic worker and a prominent political man in a quite way. June 26, 1872, he married Grace G. Mount, of Tennessee. They have four children—Rollo, Estella Florence, Mabel Claire and Laura Edith.

Isaac T. Trusty, son of Henry and Elizabeth Trusty, was born in Tennessee, July 31, 1825. His parents moved to White County, Ill., when he was two years of age. Isaac T. was reared to the hardships of a pioneer farmer, having but a limited education. He was married Dec. 23, 1848, to Elizabeth Wilson. He moved to Gallatin County in 1850 and entered eighty acres of Government land. He now has a large and valuable farm. Mr. Trusty has always taken an active part in all public improvements. He united with the Methodist church in 1841. He is a member of the Omaha Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has been Constable several years. Mr. and Mrs. Trusty have reared a family of eight children. The eldest, William C., was a school teacher several years, and is at present one of the proprietors of the flouring mills at Equality, Ill.

William H. Walters, son of Charles and Nancy Walters, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., March 21, 1849. His parents came to Illinois in 1861. Mr. Walters received a common-school education. He is one of Gallatin County's most industrious farmers. He has served very acceptably as Constable five years, and Deputy Sheriff three years. He resides on his farm one-half mile west of Omaha.

H. P. Bozarth, born in White Oak Precinct, Gallatin Co., Ill., Feb. 2, 1852, is a son of Franklin and Lucretia Bozarth. His paternal ancestors were from France and Ireland. His mother's ancestors, the Pinnells, were from England and Scotland. All emigrated to America in the early Colonial times. His Grandfather Bozarth was among the first pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Equality, Gallatin Co., Ill. His father entered Government land at \$1.25 per acre, and by hard work and economy succeeded in making a fine farm of 200 acres. Mr. Bozarth labored on the farm in summer and attended the public schools in the winter. He made good use of his time and succeeded in becoming proficient in

Ray's Third Arithmetic at the early age of thirteen years. He obtained a portion of his education by study at home, frequently taking his book to the field to study while his team was resting. He began teaching in the common schools of Pope County, Ill., at the early age of seventeen, and has taught almost continually since that time. In 1872 he entered the Ewing High School in Franklin County for one term. In 1873 he attended Prof. John Turrentine's school at Enfield. In the autumn of the same year he assisted Prof. W. I. Davis in his select school at Omaha, Ill. He was married April 9, 1874, to Sarah M. Wolfe, of Hamilton County, Ill. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Omaha public school as Principal; held that position two terms, and has taught select schools four terms. Taught one select school at Norris City, and three terms in the public schools at Roland, White Co. In 1875 he moved his family to Carbondale and attended the Southern Illinois University a year. In 1881 Mr. Bozarth was appointed Superintendent of Schools of Gallatin County for one year. Mr. Bozarth is the owner of two improved farms in White County, besides some lands in Gallatin. He has some nice property in Omaha, where he now resides. He has a fine library and a pleasant home, and family of wife and three children--Jonnie, Charles Edwin, and Willie, aged respectively seven, four, and one. Mr. Bozarth has been for several years a member of M. E. church, A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

Silas Cook, son of Charles and Nancy J. Cook, was born in White County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1854. He was very industrious and persevering both at home and in school. He graduated from the Evansville Commercial College at the age of eighteen, having attended only one term. His father started him in business, and, being very successful, his father went in partnership with him, the firm being C. Cook & Son. Mr. Cook was married in 1879 to Surrilda E., daughter of J. Kinsall. They have two children--Lillie and Eula. Mr. Cook was elected, almost without opposition, on the Democratic ticket, in 1882, County Clerk of Gallatin County. He already owns considerable property, and has the prospect of a bright future.

William Ezra Ferrell was born near Independence, Saline Co., Ill., May 17, 1849. His early life was spent on the farm and in attending the public school. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching, and has since followed that avocation in connection with farming. He is now serving his fourth term as Principal of the Omaha schools. His grandparents were among the

first settlers of this county, coming here from North Carolina in 1800. He was married Sept. 25, 1870, to L. J. Porter, daughter of Dr. J. A. Porter. They have one daughter—Effie J., aged nine years. Mr. Ferrell attended a select school in 1871 at Golconda, taught by Prof. Newcomb, one of the best Normal teachers in the State. In 1878 he attended Hamilton College, McLeansboro. He owns a good farm adjoining Omaha, and is now Township Treasurer. He has been a member of the United Baptist church since 1870.

Charles R. Galloway, born Jan. 10, 1850, is a son of Dr. D. W. and Malinda J. Galloway. His father was reared in Kentucky, but when twenty-one came to Illinois, settling on a farm in White County, where he still resides. He has reared a large family of which Charles R. is the eldest. Charles R. was married July 16, 1868, to Brunett J. Pearce. She died, leaving one daughter—Virginia E. Jan. 30, 1875, he married Sylvestra J. McMurtry, of Roland. They have one child—Dora May, aged four years. In 1874 Mr. Galloway was employed as engineer in the flouring mill of D. M. Porter, and was afterward promoted to chief miller. In January, 1882, he came to Omaha to take an interest in the mills of J. B. Latimer & Co. He is building a nice house here and intends making Omaha his permanent home.

William E. Gregg, son of Franklin A. and Nancy C. Gregg, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., Dec. 24, 1857. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany and immigrated to South Carolina early in the State's history, and from there to Illinois. His maternal grandparents were from Virginia, his Grandfather Eubanks being one of the pioneers of White County. William E. attended school in the summer and worked on the farm in the winter, but being quick to learn and making good use of his time he always stood at the head of his classes. He was often advised to teach, but preferring a mercantile life he entered the dry-goods house of Henry Wakeford, Norris City. He afterward was employed by C. M. Ferrell & Co., Elizabethtown, Ill. About two years ago he came to Omaha to work in the branch store of Swafford Bros. A short time ago he left them and is now engaged in farming and dealing in stock.

Thomas Martin, born in West Franklin, Posey County, Ind., Oct. 1, 1836, is a son of Alfred and Rachel Martin. His Grandfather Martin emigrated to Indiana from South Carolina in 1810. He lived on his father's farm, attending the subscription schools

during his early life. He followed flat boating and trading on the Ohio River three years. In 1863 he commenced buying stock in Illinois and driving it to Indiana. He thus made acquaintances in White County and located at Brockett's Mill. After a residence there of about eight years he came to Omaha and is at present one of the partners of the firm of Martin & Rice. He first married Sarah V. Riley, daughter of Charles Riley, editor of the *Cairo Sun*. She died in 1863, leaving a daughter—Ratie, now assistant teacher in the Omaha schools. He next married Nancy C. Rice, of White County. Mr. Martin's maternal grandfather was a member of the Constitutional Convention that drafted the Constitution of Indiana, and was a member of the Indiana State Legislature.

Leonard E. Quigley was born in Gallatin County, Ill., Nov. 27, 1835. He remained on the farm till twenty-one years of age and then attended the public schools and obtained a good education. He then taught till the breaking out of the late war. In August, 1861, he entered the service of the United States as a private; was promoted four times, and when discharged was First Lieutenant. He was in all the important battles of the army of the Mississippi, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was mustered out Dec. 6, 1865. He then returned home and engaged in farming and teaching school till 1874, when he came to Omaha and bought out a hotel. In 1882 he built the finest hotel and residence in this part of the country, where he now resides. He was married Aug. 22, 1866, to Edna, daughter of Dr. James Porter. Mr. Quigley's great-grandfather was from Ireland. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather came from Scotland and settled in North Carolina.



Mayors Of Carmi Since 1873. . .

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|------|--|---|
| 1873 | Dr. E. L. Stewart, doctor, druggist, postmaster. | go to army. Vacancy filled on January 7, 1917, by Ralph Benson, who was in the milling business. |
| 1875 | Ross Graham, attorney. | |
| 1877 | Leroy L. Staley, miller and grocer. | 1919 Tom W. Hall, banker. |
| 1879 | Dr. Christian Cook, physician. | 1921 Dr. Frank Sibley. |
| 1881 | Orlando Burrell, contractor, county judge eight years, sheriff four years, Congressman two years, mayor eight years. | 1923 W. F. Elliott, auto dealer. |
| 1883 | George W. Wissinger, druggist. | 1925 W. F. Elliott. |
| 1885 | Frank E. Hay, banker | 1927 Fred J. Reinwald, poultry and feed dealer. |
| 1887 | Dr. John M. Minick, physician. | 1929 Fred J. Reinwald. |
| 1889 | Simon Grant, owner of brick yard. | 1931 Kelly P. Staiger, photographer. |
| 1891 | Simon Grant. | 1932 Jesse Grissom, poultry dealer, former sheriff, took over February 23, 1932, after an election contest. |
| 1893 | George D. Wheatcroft, owner of sawmill. | 1933 Kelly P. Staiger. |
| 1895 | Jasper Partridge, attorney. | 1935 Kelly P. Staiger. |
| 1897 | George C. Ziegler, partner in barrel and stave factory. | 1937 Dr. George T. Proctor, dentist. |
| 1899 | Harvey H. Crozier, grain dealer. | 1939 Dr. George T. Proctor. |
| 1901 | Orlando Burrell. | 1941 C. F. (Bud) Rebstock, auto dealer, oil and gasoline distributor. |
| 1903 | Orlando Burrell. | 1945 C. F. (Bud) Rebstock. |
| 1905 | Orlando Burrell | 1949 A. J. Brandt, farm implement dealer. |
| 1907 | F. M. Parish, attorney. | 1953 A. J. Brandt. |
| 1909 | Claude M. Barnes, furniture dealer, land owner. | 1957 J. Robert Randolph, engineer, auto dealer. |
| 1911 | Thomas H. Land, grain dealer, farm owner. | 1961 J. Robert Randolph. |
| 1913 | John C. Stokes, manager of telephone company. | 1965 Laurence C. Boehringer, semi-retired business man, auto salesman. |
| 1915 | Dr. Frank Sibley, physician. | 1969 Millage Carter, teacher, Circuit Clerk 16 years. |
| 1917 | Dr. Frank Sibley, who resigned to | |

COUNTY OFFICIALS SINCE 1816

COUNTY CLERKS

James Ratcliff	1816-1848
Isaac Mitchell	1848-1851
R. S. Graham	1851-1864
John G. Powell	1864-1870
William H. Pearce	1870-1880
John R. Kuykendall	1880-1890
William P. Tuley	1890-1899
Edgar Brown	1899-1906
Matthew Martin	1906-1926
Clyde P. Stone	1926-1933
Raymond Austin	1933-1942
Charles B. Lamp	1942-1954
John L. Whetstone	1954-1966
Bill D. Doshier	1966-

SHERIFFS

Benjamin R. Smith	1816-1820
Daniel Hay	1820-1824
George B. Hargrave	1824-1830
Hosea Pearce	1830-1840
John Phipps	1840-1846
John B. Blackford	1846-1848
Abraham C. Miller	1848-1850
D. G. Hay	1850-1851
George R. Logan	1851-1853
William S. Eubanks	1853-1856
John G. Powell	1856-1858
T. W. Stone	1858-1860
John G. Powell	1860-1862
T. W. Stone	1862-1864
Thomas J. Renshaw	1864-1866
J. D. Martin	1866-1868
D. P. Eubanks	1868-1870
Hail Storms	1870-1874
Thomas I. Porter	1874-1878
D. P. Eubanks	1878-1880
Leroy L. Staley	1880-1886
Orlando Burrell	1886-1890
Wyatt Williams	1890-1894
John B. Hutchison	1894-1898
Gene Ackerman	1898-1902
Joe Connery	1902-1906
Jess Grissom	1906-1910
Charles Frazier	1910-1914
George Morgan	1914-1918
Charles Gibbs	1918-1922
Oscar Phillips	1922-1926
Jess Grissom	1926-1930
Charles Gibbs	1930-1934
Chester Pyle	1934-1938
Tommy Thomas	1938-1942
Noel McCullough	1942-1946
Kenneth Cole	1946-1950
J. D. (Bud) Griffith	1950-1954
Kenneth Cole	1954-1958
Norwood F. Proctor	1958-1962
Charles Frazier	1962-1966
Hayward E. Mobley	1966-1970
Roy Poshard, Jr.	1970-

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

John Phipps	1835-1846
Wm. S. Hay	1846-1847
Henry P. Anderson	1847-1848
Alex F. Trousdale	1848-1851
R. S. Graham	1851-1860

TREASURERS

Daniel Hay	1816-1819
Benjamin R. Smith	1819
John McHenry	1819-1824
James Higginson	1824-1828
George McHenry	1828-1830
David Phillips	1830-1832
Nathaniel Blackford	1832-1834
John McCoun	1834-1836
Nathaniel Blackford	1836-1838
Milton B. Gowdy	1838-1840
William Little	1840-1844
James T. Ratcliff	1844-1849
D. Hay	1849-1851
Joseph Meador	1851-1853
J. B. Byram	1853-1857
J. S. Anderson	1857-1859
Thomas J. Renshaw	1859-1863
A. R. Logan	1863-1867
Michael S. Brockett	1867-1869
James B. Allen	1869-1871
B. F. Logan	1871-1877
James H. Shipley	1877-1878
E. W. Gaston	1878-1882
A. S. Harsha	1882-1886
S. J. Wilson	1886-1890
Thomas J. Mathews	1890-1894
L. S. Blue	1894-1898
William A. Raglin	1898-1902
George W. Clark	1902-1906
John Wilson	1906-1910
Jess Grissom	1910-1914
Fred Puntney	1914-1918
Charles Frazier	1918-1924
Edwin Spence	1924-1926
W. W. Williams	1926-1930
Edwin Spence	1930-1933
Martin Ziegler	1933-1934
Paul A. Ziegler	1934-1938
W. L. Gowdy	1938-1942
Baylus Hargrave	1942-1946
Roscoe Duckworth	1946-1950
Walter Brown	1950-1954
W. D. Morris	1954-1958
Raymond Spence	1958-1962
J. T. Gwaltney	1962-1966
Charles Frazier	1966-1970
Chester Carter	1970-

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

R. S. Graham	1860-1863
J. I. McClintock	1863-1869
Ahart Harsha	1869-1873
James I. McClintock	1877-1885
Commodore White	1885-1891
Thomas Fuller	1891-1895
Everett McCallister	1895-1907
Vol W. Smith	1907-1914
James Smith	1914-1915
Charles Mossberger	1915-1919
D. L. Boyd	1919-1923
R. E. McKinnies	1923-1927
Harry E. Puntney	1927-1939
Hubert Sutton	1939-1951
Walter L. Puckett	1951-1955
Harry E. Puntney	1955-1959
Richard Travis	1959-

COUNTY OFFICIALS SINCE 1816

COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES

James Ratcliff	1816-1848
Solomon Vories	1848-1852
Reuben Emerson	1852-1856
William P. Garrison	1856-1864
George Williams	1864
William Thomas	1864-1868
Samuel H. Martin	1868-1873
Orlando Burrell	1874-1882
James R. Williams	1882-1886
Benjamin S. Organ	1886-1890
James C. Pearce	1890-1898
John N. Wilson	1898-1906
Thomas G. Parker	1906-1907
Julius C. Kern	1908
John A. Lopp	1909
Julius C. Kern	1909-1914
James M. Endicott	1914-1918
Ulys Pyle	1918-1922
James A. Walsh	1922-1926
F.M. Parish	1926-1934
C.S. Conger	1934-1942
Charles T. Randolph	1942-1946
Max Endicott	1946-1964
(Jan. 1, 1964, the County Judge became Associate Circuit Judge)	

ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGE

Max Endicott	1964-1966
Henry Lewis	1966-1970
(In 1970, Associate Circuit Judge became Circuit Judge)	

Henry Lewis	1970-
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CIRCUIT CLERKS

James Ratcliff	1816-1848
Solomon Vories	1848-1856
J. B. Hinde	1856-1868
John D. Martin	1868-1872
Thomas K. Wilson	1872-1976
R. F. Stewart	1876-1879
Frank L. Stewart	1880-
J. H. Shipley	1880-1881
John D. Martin	1881-1888
George R. Williams	1888-1896
John D. Stewart	1896-1900
Charles E. Hill	1900-1908
William Poynton	1908-1916
Otis Downen	1916-1920
Newt Arbaugh	1920-1924
Frank McGhee	1924-1940
C. C. Morris	1940-1944
Millage Carter	1944-1960
J. Gordon Dagley	1960-1964
William Sharp	1964-1968
Lawrence Dozier	1968-

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Thomas C. Brown	
John M. Robinson	
Edwin B. Webb	
Aaron Shaw	
Edwin Kitchell	
L. J. S. Turney	1851-1852
James S. Robinson	1852-1860
John M. Crebs	1860-1864
Thomas S. Casey	1864-1868
R. W. Townsend	1868-1872
J. I. McClintock	1872-1876
P.A. Pearce	1876-1884
John W. Hon	1884-1888
P. A. Pearce	1888-1892
Francis M. Parish	1892-1896
Isaac Spence	1896-1904
William L. Martin	1908-1912
C. S. Conger, Jr.	1912-1913
Joe A. Pearce	1913-1920
Charles T. Randolph	1920-1924
Joe A. Pearce	1924-1928
James M. Endicott	1928-1932
H. C. McKinney	1932-1936
Ivan A. Elliott	1936-1942
Albert McCallister	1942-1948
Kenneth Pearce	1948-1952
William South	1952-1956
Henry Lewis	1956-1966
Albert McCallister	1966-

CORONERS

T. W. Stone	1850-1854
T. R. McClelland	1854-1856
Samuel Moore	1856-1860
E. W. Gaston	1860-1862
Wesley Hilliard	1862-1864
M. M. Doyle	1864-1866
Wesley Hilliard	1866-1874
Gilbert Asbery	1874-1876
Jonas J. Hon	1876-1878
A. G. Foster	1878-1880
William Truex	1880-1892
Barnabas B. York	1892-1896
R. A. Mayhew	1896-1900
James A. Boyer	1900-1904
George Staiger	1904-1906
Pierre DeLain	1906-1908
J. A. Boyer	1908-1920
Clinton Staley	1920-1924
J. A. Boyer	1924-1928
Leroy Stein	1928-1932
R. C. Brown	1932-1936
Leroy Stein	1936-1942
I. E. Turner	1942-
W. O. Walker	1942-1944
Herman Kittinger	1948-1956
Milas Cozart	1956-1964
Bernard York	1964-1972
William L. Hall	1972-

1973 MEMBERS

WHITE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On January 23, 1973, membership in the White County Historical Society totaled 499. These members were from 72 cities and towns in 27 states and two foreign countries. Although 364 live in White County, all the others have roots there and they value their memberships and their place in this history.

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Mrs. Barbara Endicott Borah

ARKANSAS

Blytheville

Mrs. Lillian Boyd Rothrock

CALIFORNIA

Anaheim

Todd Ralls Diaz

Mrs. Dalisa Ralls Diaz

Long Beach

Mrs. Mary Matilda Owen Michaelis

Los Angeles

Mrs. Dorothy G. Up de Graff

Norton A.F.B.

Capt. George W. Bonelli

San Diego

Mrs. Marjorie Dallas Ralls Kemp

Santa Ana

Mrs. David E. Craighead

COLORADO

Littleton

Mrs. Janet C. Neville

CONNECTICUT

New Canaan

Dr. William A. Ziegler

FLORIDA

Miami

Robert M. Fields

Tampa

John Henry Land

Peggy Wynn Charlton Land

John Talbot Land

Thomas Eaton Land

ILLINOIS

Albion

Virgil C. Fieber

Dora R. Fieber

Benton

Ralph Everett Lewis

Bloomington

Michael W. Seitzinger

Carbondale

William Francis Price

Thomas W. Vaught

Cathy Bossle Vaught

Carmi

Henry Absher

Mrs. Henry Absher

Ron Absher

Arthur Wade Ackerman

The Rev. Jack L. Adams

Mrs. John R. Adamson

Douglas J. Ames, Sr.

Mrs. Douglas J. Ames, Sr.

Miss Brenda Kay Armstrong

Mrs. M. L. Armstrong

Mrs. Harry L. Ashworth, Sr.

Mrs. Lena Austin

Allen Ball

Violet Lasater Barbre

Mrs. Frank E. Barnes

Herbert G. Bayley

Lena Bennett Bayley

Miss Esther Beck

Miss Madge Beck

Van M. Beck

Mrs. Van M. Beck

Mrs. William Beck

Ben Joe Behler

Mrs. Ben Joe Behler

Ben B. Berfield

Mrs. Ben B. Berfield

Florence Orr Blackledge

Kent F. P. Boeger

Mrs. Kent F. P. Boeger

David P. Bonelli

John P. Bonelli

Betty Britt Bonelli

John B. Bonelli

Emil Botsch

Mrs. Emil Botsch

Mrs. Olive Britt

Mrs. Earlene J. Brooks

John B. Brown, Sr.

Mrs. Ona B. Brown

Dr. R. C. Brown

Mrs. R. C. Brown

Pava Lasater Brown

Mrs. Ruth Burdette

Don Burris

Mrs. Don Burris

Arthur Burroughs

Mrs. Arthur Burroughs

Frances Land Calvert

Donald L. Campbell

Joyce F. Campbell

Mrs. Vernon Carney

Mrs. Clara Bohleber Carroll

Chester Carter

Mrs. Clara Carter

Maxwell Cook Chapman

Margaret Adkinson Chapman

Mrs. Orin Clindaniel

Mrs. C. E. Coale

Preston L. Coale

Verla M. Coale

Mrs. C. V. Cochran

Mrs. W. R. Cockran

Mrs. Ruby Coe

Mrs. Earlene Pyle Cook

Mrs. Helen Boyd Cooper

Dr. William H. Courtnage
Marjorie L. Courtnage
Harold T. Cox
Mrs. Harold T. Cox
Mark Cox
Steve Cox
Tracy Cunningham
Mrs. Tracy Cunningham
Jo Anna Cunningham
John Cunningham
Paul Dapogny
Anna West Dapogny
Otis E. Dill
Katherine St. John Dill
Daniel C. Drone
Rebecca Rebstock Drone
Debbie Ann Drone
Tammie Lynn Drone
Wilburn Duvall
Mrs. Wilburn Duvall
Anna Marie Duvall
Donald Ray Duvall
Cynthia Ann Elliott
Ivan A. Elliott, Sr.
Malen Stinson Elliott
Ivan A. Elliott, Jr.
Mrs. Ivan A. Elliott, Jr.
Marjorie Kay Elliott
Rebecca Sue Elliott
Cyril C. Endicott
Madge Hurley Endicott
Max Endicott
Eileen Parvin Endicott
William Richard Endicott
Mrs. William Richard Endicott
Elizabeth Crebs Evans
The Rev. Walter Fagan
Mrs. Walter Fagan
Remel E. Fair
Mrs. Remel E. Fair
Ernest E. Fechtig
Sallie K. Fechtig
Edwin B. Finch
Judy A. Finch
Clifford C. Fuller
Berneda Seitz Fuller
Terryl Fuller
James R. Gaines
Mrs. James R. Gaines
Mrs. C. E. Garner
J. L. "Chick" Graves
Mrs. J. L. Graves
Hugh K. Hale
Suma Powell Hale
H. Algene Harper
Helen K. Harper
Trudy Jean Harper
Miss Marie Harrawood
Dr. Julius G. Harrell
Dorothy Vincel Harrell
Sam B. Hart
Mrs. Sam B. Hart
Miss Laura E. Hill
Glen W. Holderby
Gladys Rudolph Holderby

John F. Hooser
Dorothy Johnson Hooser
Ray J. Hubele
Mrs. Ray J. Hubele
Larry B. Hughes
Barbara Hooser Hughes
Kevin Wayne Hughes
Kyle Lane Hughes
Noel Hughes
Pauline Pyle Hughes
Mrs. Carson L. Hughes
Miss E. Wave Jamerson
Urban B. Jeffries
Mrs. Urban B. Jeffries
Guy L. Johnson
Nigel F. Johnson
John L. Kane
Neda B. Kane
Kevin P. Kane
Mrs. Flora C. Karch
Mrs. M. L. Kinnan
Roy Kisner
Mrs. Roy Kisner
Larry Kisner
Annie Stover Kisner
Talmage W. Kisner
Mrs. Talmage W. Kisner
H. Powell Land
Mrs. H. Powell Land
Mrs. Will M. Land
Mrs. Alvin Leathers
Judge Henry Lewis
Mrs. Henry Lewis
Mrs. Henry Lichtman
W. R. Logan
Mrs. W. R. Logan
Albert W. McCallister
Isla Barbre McCallister
Ivan McCallister
Robilee Patrick McCallister
Dr. Ray A. McCallister
Fon Johnson McCallister
Carl H. McDaniel
Mrs. Carl H. McDaniel
Mrs. J. F. Marlin
Mrs. Clara B. Martin
Mrs. Nancy Martin
Clyde Majors
Mrs. Clyde Majors
Roy L. Matsel
Mrs. Roy L. Matsel
Curtis E. Matz
Mrs. Curtis E. Matz
Teresa Lamp Mauntell
Mrs. Katherine Hay Meharry
The Rev. Harold R. Meriwether
Andrew W. Mitchell
Deloris Mauntell Mitchell
A. Douglas Mitchell
Miss Andrea Mitchell
Miss Ruth Moore
Inez Harrawood Morlence
Miss Elizabeth Myers
Felix E. Myers
Mrs. Felix E. Myers

Roger E. Myers
Mrs. Roger E. Myers
Dr. Charles W. Myrna
Mrs. Charles W. Myrna
Miss Elizabeth M. Nauert
Everett Nelson
Mrs. Emilie Nelson
Cliff Newcomb
Rachel Boyer Newcomb
Alex Nibbling
Bertha Maurer Nibbling
Robert S. Nolen
Marilyn Finch Nolen
Jay Nolen
Miss Melinda Nolen
Tim Nolen
Mrs. James C. Odam, Sr.
James C. Odam
Lee Organ
Mrs. Lee Organ
Helen Hanna Pearce
Mrs. Stewart A. Pearce
William J. Peters
Mrs. William J. Peters
Dr. A. D. Phillips
Mrs. A. D. Phillips
Mrs. James Madison Pomeroy
John D. Pomeroy
M. Pauline Pomeroy
Roy Poshard, Jr.
Miss Mertice Pyle
Mrs. Viola Dagley Pyle
Cy Rabourn
Dorothy Blagg Rabourn
C. F. (Bud) Rebstock
Hazel Bingman Rebstock
Ray Rebstock
Edith Fuller Rebstock
Richard R. Rebstock
Mrs. Richard R. Rebstock
Miss Deborah Lynn Rebstock
Helen H. Reiling
Mrs. Mildred Land Reinwald
Mrs. Ulla J. Renfrow
Clarence M. Rice
Bernice Kinney Rice
Mabel Burris Robinson
Ralph Romig
Mrs. Ralph Romig
Clyde Roser
Mrs. Clyde Roser
Richard M. Roser
Donna Allison Roser
Pauline Cunningham Saunders
Dr. Charles G. Schanzle
Mrs. Charles G. Schanzle
George H. Schanzle
Mrs. George H. Schanzle
Miles W. Seitzinger
Mrs. Miles W. Seitzinger
Carl Shelton
Mrs. Carl Shelton
Ottis Simpson
Mrs. Ottis Simpson
Stanley L. Slocum

J. Robert Smith
Elizabeth Land Smith
Robert Land Smith
Diane Rice Smith
Mrs. Ruby Stokes Stanley
Andrew Land Stein
Rick D. Stein
Dr. Edwin Stocke
Beth Endicott Stocke
Philip E. Stocke
Ralph W. Stotts
Mrs. Ralph W. Stotts
Hal Taylor
Emma Stinnett Taylor
Miss Grayce B. Tedrow
Mrs. Lora Pyle Turner
Louise Land Twilla
Mrs. Madeleine Dapogny Tyler
Mrs. Harriet Barnes Vaught
Miss Eloise Vaupel
Albert Lewis Walsh
James A. Walsh, Jr.
Julia Thomas Walsh
James Thomas Walsh
Floyd Ward
Mrs. Floyd Ward
Miss Mary Anne Wehrle
Mrs. Lawrence E. Wehrle
David Weirauch
Mrs. David Weirauch
Ivan White
Mrs. Ivan White
Mrs. Robert Ready Williams
Edna Weigant Williams
Robert G. Williams
Gladys Pomeroy Williams
Mrs. Amabel Ziegler Wood
Robert Wood
C. C. (Cash) Wooten
Mrs. C. C. Wooten
Fred York
Mrs. Fred York
Walter B. Young, Jr.
Mrs. Walter B. (Nellena) Young, Jr.
Sam A. Ziegler
Mrs. Sam A. Zielger
Chatham
Mrs. Dorothy Chapman Marchal
Cynthia K. Marchal
David E. Marchal
Thomas F. Marchal
Chicago
R. Chase Phipps
Velma Harrawood Phipps
Miss Rebecca Poynton
Mrs. Emma B. Zappendorf
Collinsville
Mrs. August Verharst
Crossville
Alan Ray Barbre
Bert Bramlet
Margaret E. Bramlet
Heidi E. Bramlet
Kimbert E. Bramlet
Pamela K. Bramlet

St. Clair Bramlet
 Mrs. Ethel Bramlet
 Mrs. Kathryn Cleveland
 Mrs. Janet Harlan
 Edgar E. Hughes
 Nora Belle Hughes
 Ross E. Jackson
 Emilie Jackson
 Mrs. Florence A. Kallenbach
 Vincent O. Kallenbach
 Vergene Prince Kallenbach
 Dallas Allen Ralls
 Henry J. Wallace
 Barbara E. Wallace
 H. James Wallace, Jr.
 Mrs. H. James Wallace, Jr.
Downers Grove
 Richard F. Helfrich
 Virginia Hale Helfrich
 Kurt Powell Helfrich
 Kathryn Knight Helfrich
Eldorado
 Marion E. Kallenbach
 Thelma Kallenbach
 Cindy Kallenbach
Enfield
 Mrs. Margaret (C. W.) Davis
 Bill D. Doshier
 Vaudie L. Doshier
Fairfield
 Mrs. David A. Gershenson
 Thomas S. Land
Flora
 Robert F. A. Stocke
 Rebecca Stanford Stocke
 Robert Stanford Stocke
Freeburg
 Mrs. Julia Ann Walsh Heberer
Glen Carbon
 William E. Steinbrecher
 Marilyn Smith Steinbrecher
 Kathi Steinbrecher
 Heidi Steinbrecher
 Laurel Steinbrecher
Grayville
 Mrs. S. Henry Blood
 Abner Carey
 Thelma Carey
 Mrs. Maybelle Babb Coad
 Ted R. Fisk
 Blanche Lewis Fisk
 Teddy Fisk
 Brenda Fisk
 Fred H. Groff
 Madge Groff
 Mrs. Leona Leathers Jennings
 Mrs. Mary S. Richardson
 Joseph T. Scott
 Eleanor G. Scott
 Kenneth A. Skiles
 Marjorie H. Skiles
 Charles D. Wells
Lawrenceville
 George S. Jefferson
Lisle
 Kenneth A. Skiles, Jr.

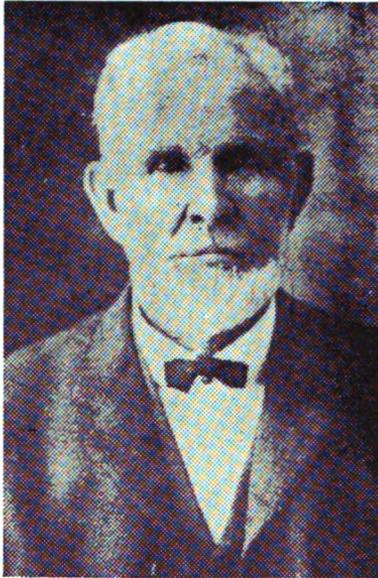
Maunie
 Ted A. Johnson
 Mrs. Beatrice Brown Schellenberg
McLeansboro
 Mrs. Albert G. Foote
 Will Stephens
Mt. Vernon
 Rowland F. Clark
 Mary Weese Clark
 George Carl Kirk, Sr.
Norris City
 Sylvester Austin
 Bernice Austin
 Mrs. Christine Fry
 Carl Dean Hughes
 Charles M. Oliver
 Veda DeLap Oliver
 Edward I. Oliver
 Millidge M. Thompson
 Mrs. Pearl Thompson
 A. A. Warren
 Lucinda L. Warren
Omaha
 Mrs. Paul S. Knight
Savoy
 Mrs. Kenneth Pritchett
Sherman
 Mrs. James O. Rinehart
Springerton
 Mrs. Anna M. Lichtenberger
 Mrs. L. Waldorf Springer
Springfield
 Mrs. Carl B. Brooks
 Mrs. Ethel B. Lichtenberger
Texico
 Mrs. Elizabeth Parker Wilson
 Mrs. Sidney Parker
Woodlawn
 George Carl Kirk, Jr.
INDIANA
Anderson
 Harry G. Little
 Margaret Buttry Little
East Gary
 Mrs. Doy Hooten
Evansville
 Mrs. Lena Felty Brashier
 Clarence E. Brooks
 Miss Joanna E. Chapman
New Harmony
 Miss I. J. Dartt
KANSAS
Springhill
 Alonzo Logan Pomeroy
KENTUCKY
Louisville
 Robert H. Rice
LOUISIANA
Belle Chasse
 Mildred Leathers Freeman
MARYLAND
Kensington
 Dr. Robert M. Chapman
 Mrs. Robert M. Chapman
 Eric R. I. Chapman

Oxon Hill
Revus Rudolph Black
Kathleen Marjorie Black
Alexander Graham Black
Joan Marie Beall Black
Ernest Templeton Black
James Revus Black
Miss Nancy Kathleen Black
Silver Spring
John A. Chapman
MICHIGAN
Grand Blanc
James M. Moss
Betty Simpson Moss
Northville
Joy Lee Walsh Holloway
MISSOURI
Clayton
Nancy Pomeroy Ruhoff
Hollister
Lowell Pearce
St. Louis
Mrs. Rosemary Costantinou
Mrs. Elizabeth Land Harrell
Mrs. Arnes Pearce
Herman Pearce
Rolla H. Stocke
Mrs. Rolla H. (Adelade) Stocke
MASSACHUSETTS
Kingston
James Sidney Parker
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Rochester
Mrs. Louise Williams
NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque
Norman J. Elliott
Mrs. Norman J. Elliott
NEW YORK
Jamaica
Mrs. Charles O. Barbre
Sibyl Barbre Rotheim
OHIO
Akron
Gary Noel Hughes
Janice Berger Hughes
Aaron Noel Hughes
Cincinnati
Martha Skiles Abel
Findlay
Mrs. Arthur Poynton

OKLAHOMA
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Alma Blagg Hughes
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Dr. James Madison Pomeroy
Mrs. James Madison Pomeroy
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Nola Poynton Webb
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Robert Casey Calvert, Jr.
Frances Land Calvert
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Helen B. Hargrave
Reginald Thompson
Barbara Hargrave Thompson
ENGLAND
London
Mrs. Peter M. (Sally Rice) Spooner



**James R. Williams, attorney, member of
Congress 1889-1895, 1899-1905.**



Orlando Burrell, who went on California gold rush in 1850, served as County Judge 1874-1882, Mayor of Carmi 1881-1882, Sheriff 1886-1890, Member of Congress 1897-1897, Mayor of Carmi 1901-1907.



**Roy Clippinger, Carmi editor 53 years, member of Congress
1945-1949.**



Ivan A. Elliot, Sr., Attorney General of Illinois, 1949-1953.

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