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Past and Present
of
Marshall and Putnam Counties
Illinois

By
John Spencer Burt and W. E. Hawthorne

Together with
Biographical Sketches
of Many Prominent and Leading Citizens and Illustrious Dead

Illustrated

Chicago
The Pioneer Publishing Company
1907

Dedicated to the Pioneers of Marshall
and Putnam Counties

Q.977.3515

B 95p

Illinois Historical Surv



John Spencer Burkh

HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY

BY
JOHN SPENCER BURT

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

It is a far cry to begin the history of Marshall county at the beginning of the twentieth century to the latter part of the fifteenth and yet he who writes American history, all or any part of it, must inevitably refer to that period, as the year 1492 A. D. can be considered the birthday of America so far as we and the race to which we belong are concerned.

Two events occurred in that year which gave to the Aryan races a new world. They were the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and consequently from Europe. Spain had been almost constantly in war with the Moors for over three hundred years and their final expulsion gave the sovereigns and grandees opportunity and willingness to think of other things, and Queen Isabella was at last willing to listen to the story of a mariner, who had for a long time been trying to interest some one of the rulers of Europe in furthering his project, as it was necessary that some sovereign should be sponsor for him, for anything he might discover must be taken possession of in the name of some king or potentate.

The career of Christopher Columbus, who gave to mankind a new world, is interesting reading even at the present day; what he accomplished by his persistence, under adverse circumstances, and how he finally saw the fruition of his hopes and his theories and deductions verified should be an incentive and inspiration to any boy or young man to never give up. We can here give only the slightest sketch of Columbus' life, but we think a short history may not be out of place.

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, about 1435 or 1436. His father was a wool comber and had means enough so that he was enabled to send his son to the University of Pavia, where Christopher devoted himself to the study of mathematics and natural science, of which he was fond. At the age of fifteen he became a sailor and says of his career: "Wherever ship has sailed, there have I journeyed." Columbus married the daughter of a sea captain who had made many voyages and his charts and papers, in which he kept full account of all his voyages, fell into Columbus' hands.

These voyages were to the Indies, then thought to be at the end of the world, and were made by following the contour of the coast nearly, the mariners seldom going out of sight of land except when sailing across from headland to headland.

Columbus also got hold of the history of the voyages of Marco Polo, a celebrated navigator of the time. Columbus made a study of these things as he was making a business of drawing maps and charts for sale.

The rotundity of the earth had not long before this been demonstrated and Columbus reasoned that if the earth was a globe that instead of sailing the long easterly route to the Indies, more than one-third of the distance might be saved by sailing to the west and coming upon the other side of them. He was wrong in two of his ideas. One was that the earth was much smaller than it really is, and the other that India was much larger.

Columbus laid his project and plans, enlarging

upon the results that might flow from it, first before his native country, Italy, and later Portugal, England, Venice and other places were tried. At last he went to Spain and had his hopes raised at times and at others dashed to the ground. After seven or eight years Queen Isabella, though against the advice of her husband, King Ferdinand, agreed to help him, but impoverished by the long wars with the Moors, who had just been finally driven from the country, after having been there four hundred years, she was obliged to pledge her jewels to raise the necessary means. She did so and sent word to Palos to furnish Columbus with the necessary vessels. The town of Palos soon placed two small vessels at his disposal but it was necessary to find men to man them, and this was no easy matter. The voyage to be undertaken was over an unknown sea and there was a legend that there existed somewhere an enormous whirlpool where the waters poured into the center of the earth taking everything with it, and at the west there was no knowing the dangers to be encountered. Columbus had made in Palos a friend of Juan Perez, a powerful priest, and he interested the brothers Martin and Vincent Pinzon in the voyage, and they succeeded in getting men to man the vessels. At last all was ready and on the third day of August, 1492, the little fleet, consisting of the Santa Maria, a decked ship, manned by fifty men under the command of Columbus, the Pinta, with thirty men under the command of Martin Pinzon, and the Nina, with twenty-four men under Vincent Pinzon, set their sails and started westward.

The hardihood and recklessness of this expedition can hardly be realized in this age. To set out in these boats, no better than fishing smacks, in fact a replica of one of them came down through the canal and through the lock down the river a few years ago. Just think what it meant to start out over an unknown ocean, of which nothing was known, and the most horrible stories had been told about it, in a little boat like that! Besides, although the "mariner's compass," as it was called, had been in use in Europe for some time, but little if anything was known of its qualities except that it pointed to the north, and when, as he went westward, Columbus observed its variations, there is no wonder that he and his men were alarmed, for it was their only dependence to find their way back home. But in spite of his own fears and the discontent and

almost mutiny of his men the persistency, it might be called obstinacy, of the man, which had carried him through the trials and disappointments in his long search for a sponsor for his enterprise, carried him through, and on October 12, 1492, a sailor on board the Nina at two o'clock in the morning, sighted land, which proved to be a part of what has since been called the "New World."

It is true they were islands which Columbus supposed was a part of the Indies, and so called them the West Indies, the name they bear to this day.

As a matter of fact Columbus never knew the magnificent proportions of the grand discovery he had given to the world. Only once did he visit the mainland of the continent and then he had no idea of its vastness.

The island upon which they had landed, after they all had knelt upon the beach and thanked God for his mercy in bringing them safely through the dangers, known and unknown, Columbus took possession of in the name of the sovereigns of Castile and Leon.

After considerable cruising, which resulted in the discovery of a number of the islands and the almost irreparable loss of the Santa Maria, their best ship, which ran aground and they were obliged to abandon her, Columbus built a fort and, leaving forty-three men in charge of it, on January 16, 1493, set sail with the Nina and Pinta for Spain, but, owing to head winds and other detentions, it was not until the 15th of March that he cast anchor off Palos, from which place he had started a little over seven months before.

Columbus was loaded with honors and titles and made a grandee of Spain for his discoveries. He made several voyages back and forth, but was met with envy and malice, his character traduced and he was at one time taken back to Spain in irons, but was later reinstated in his honors.

The story of the discovery of the New World electrified all Europe and whetted the appetite for adventure of all classes. Especially were the Spaniards roused to action. Spain at this time was filled with a great number of young cavaliers of noble families, whose means had been exhausted by the long wars with the Moors and from constant warring between themselves, and they were ready for almost anything.

They were a restless, reckless lot, brave to a

fault and were capable of any adventure, no matter how wild. They and the country were just in the mood to make the most of whatever there was and they started out as exploring parties in every direction.

With a few men, but those trained soldiers, and with superior arms, they, with ridiculously small forces attacked and eventually conquered great nations.

Hernando Cortez set out with 400 men and four cannon to conquer Mexico, and succeeded in doing it. At no time did he have 1,000 white men, though he had considerable Indian help before he was through.

Pizaro, with a force of about 1,000 men, a single regiment, conquered Peru, which was thickly settled by a people in an advanced state of civilization, in about a year.

Diego Columbus conquered the island of Cuba with three hundred men without the loss of a single man. The stories told of their doings are almost incredible. Gold and silver ornaments and other valuables were found in great quantities by the Spaniards in their raids and sent over in immense quantities to the mother country, and Spain flourished as never before and extended her dominion not only over the West India islands and the greater part of South America, Central America and Mexico, but over the greater part of Europe in a few years, and the king of Spain became the most powerful monarch of the time in Europe.

The conquest of Mexico, Peru and other South American states, is a wonderful story. How these Spaniards with a few hundred men met and overcame vast armies of the natives and in a wondrously short time conquered entire countries reads like a medieval romance, but the history does not come into the scope of a work like this.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA.

The discovery of North America is credited to John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who made their first voyage in the year 1497. Five years after the discovery of Columbus, they sailed under the auspices of Henry VII of England. The Cabots were mariners of Venice, though John Cabot appears to have lived in England at one time, and Sebastian, his son, was born in Bristol, England,

but John Cabot moved to Venice with his family when Sebastian was quite young, probably about four years old.

Even at this time no one had any idea of the magnitude of the new discoveries and the Cabots in their application to King Henry said they wanted to look for "a more direct and shorter passage to the Indies." This was the inducement they held out. Just where the Cabots made their first landing, whether upon the mainland or upon an island is not clear, but it was near the island of Newfoundland, and was probably what is now the province of Nova Scotia, Canada. He named the land "*Terra primini Vista*," first land seen, and this has probably given the name, Newfoundland to the large island off the coast, as it is uncertain whether it was the island they saw or the mainland.

Sebastian Cabot, his father John Cabot, having died, made a second voyage with five ships (none of more than two hundred tons), in May, 1498. During this voyage there is no question but that he discovered the continent of America and is the first white man, of which there is authentic account, that stepped upon the continent. It is certain that he saw it before either Columbus or Americus, for whom it was named America. Cabot not only discovered it but explored the coast for 1,800 miles and began to have some idea of its immensity, but it was not till Vasco Nunez Balboa, in 1513, with a small force of men, said to be less than 200, crossed the isthmus of Darien, now Panama, and from the tops of the mountains saw the broad Pacific ocean stretch out before him.

While the Spaniards were founding colonies and conquering the several states in South America which they appear to have largely accomplished in the sixteenth century, during the one hundred years following the discovery of America but little in the way of settlement was accomplished in North America. Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, while searching for the fountain of perpetual youth landed on the coast of a land he called Florida on account of the many flowers that were growing there. In 1512 a fort was built and a colony established in 1565 on what is now the site of St. Augustine, Florida.

In 1611 the Dutch founded a colony at the mouth of the Hudson river and in 1614 New York city, then called New Amsterdam, was founded by them. A few years before that in 1607 a

permanent settlement was made on the James river in Virginia, but the most interesting to us and the one which had the most to do with the giving our government its peculiar form was the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, as they are called, in Plymouth in 1620, in what is now the state of Massachusetts.

These people, who have had so much influence upon our national character, were largely English people who, on account of persecution for their religious views, had left the home country and gone first to Holland, but not finding the necessary liberty there to worship as they saw fit, concluded to cast their lot in the new world where there was no one to molest or make afraid, and they could worship their God as they saw fit.

Men and women who could thus leave everything they held dear, the comforts and luxuries to which they had been accustomed, trusting themselves in small and unserviceable vessels to go thousands of miles over almost unknown waters to make their homes in a wilderness, the resources and dangers of which were entirely unknown, because they wished to worship according to their own ideas, proves they were of stern and uncompromising natures, who were willing to sacrifice everything for what they thought was right.

It was the descendants of these men and women that, one hundred years later, still impatient to what they thought was wrong, who protested against what they thought was the iniquity of the stamp act, who refused to pay the tax on imports, who disguised as Indians threw the cargo of tea into Boston harbor, in fact, refused to be taxed, no matter how little when they had no voice in the matter; it was these things that, as every one knows, in part led up to the Revolutionary war.

It was these same men that a little later at Lexington near the first settlement, fired the gun "whose report was heard around the world," and demonstrated to the world that British troops, hitherto considered invincible, were not such objects of terror, and by their conduct at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, fairly inaugurated the Revolutionary war and made possible its successful conclusion. Had those undisciplined farmers, with their squirrel rifles been successfully met at the time by the British regulars the rebellion, in all probability, would have been crushed and the history of the United States would have been vastly different from what it is.

We do not wish to infer that the men of New

England alone fought and won the war of the revolution. What we wish to say is that the seeds of the revolution were sown in New England and that their stubborn and partially successful resistance, to the much superior forces of the British regulars in the early battles inspired the whole country with hopes of ultimate victory which finally crowned the efforts of the American forces.

The history of the various attempts to colonize the territory now known as the United States, the trials and tribulations, fights with the Indians and troubles among themselves arising from the ambition of leading men, is of intense interest to him who would be familiar with the history of his country, but such a history does not come in the scope of a work like this.

CHAPTER III.

OCCUPATION BY THE FRENCH.

The century following the discovery of America by Columbus was utilized by hardy adventurers from the three great maritime nations of Europe — Spain, England and France, — in exploring and colonizing the new world, though it was a long time before they began to realize the immensity of the new possessions. The three nations appear to have exhibited a sort of neutrality, confining their explorations and colonizations to special sections of the coast. Fortunately it was large enough to give all a chance and it was many years before there was a clash.

Of the explorers and exploiters of the new countries the Spaniards were by far the most active and during the sixteenth century they had explored and conquered the greater part of South America and Mexico, the West Indies Islands and had explored the southern part of what is now the United States, discovered the lower part of the Mississippi river and established settlements in Florida. Next to the Spaniard in activity of exploration were the French, who discovered and made their first settlements near the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and later spread their settlements up the coast.

This part of the country which is now Canada was wonderfully rich in fur bearing animals and other game and a race of hardy hunters and trappers, who were termed voyageurs, were developed who went far out into the country exploring the rivers and navigating the great lakes in frail

birch bark canoes, extending their explorations hundreds of miles into the heart of the wilderness but, unlike the Spaniards, went in pairs or small bands and made no attempt to conquer the native inhabitants.

From time to time trappers and hunters who had traversed the western lakes brought back rumors they had gathered from the Indians that there was a mighty river in the west farther south than they had yet been.

In 1672 the Governor General of Canada called Louis Joliet, a famous voyageur, well acquainted with wood life and familiar with several Indian languages and a peculiar tact in dealing with the Indians, and told him to go out and see if there was such a river and to bring him an account of it if there was. In all of the exploring expeditions of both Spaniards and French it appears to have been the rule for priests to accompany them, and whatever may have been their part in the business they were invariably the historians, and all we know of these early explorations are taken from the diaries of the priests.

Father Marquette was appointed to go with Joliet on his perilous journey, and it required men of boundless courage and a complete reliability upon themselves and a total disregard of danger from whatever source to make the journeys in an unknown land among the savage natives.

They were going into a country absolutely unknown, to navigate a river in the fraillest of boats, and of which they heard horrible stories of rapids and falls and monsters which inhabited the river and roamed upon its banks. They had no idea what the inhabitants were like, in fact they took their lives in their hands; no dangers appeared to daunt them and no hardships too great to be undertaken.

On the 17th of May, 1673, Joliet and Marquette set out on their remarkable voyage, one of the most remarkable in the history of the world and in which they were the first white men that set their eyes upon the fertile prairies of Illinois and also were the first to view the bold shores and oozy swamps of Marshall county along the river.

These two men started from the lake near Green Bay in two bark canoes with five men as helpers. They ascended the Fox river to its headwaters and getting some friendly Indians to guide them across the country they reached the source of the Wisconsin, and unheeding the protestations of their friendly guides and the many warnings about

the unknown dangers from rapids and waterfalls, they launched their canoes on the unknown waters and rapidly floated down the Wisconsin. Seven days later saw them afloat on the broad bosom of the father of waters, the first white men to navigate the treacherous waters of the great river which they named the River St. Louis in honor of their king.

Down the river they went past the mouths of the Illinois, the Missouri and the Ohio, the Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, on to the mouth of the Arkansas, where finding the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico one of the matters they were to determine, they concluded to turn back, coming to the mouth of the Illinois its placid waters lured them from the swelling, rapid current of the big river and they concluded to return by the Illinois, which they did without mishap. This voyage of Joliet and Marquette was a most remarkable one. In the one hundred and twenty days they were gone they travelled two thousand five hundred miles, an average of twenty miles a day paddling up stream and down, afraid to go ashore to kill any of the numerous game they saw or even to fire a gun, not knowing what savage enemies they might arouse, anchoring out in the stream at night for fear enemies might come upon them unawares, they travelled practically the entire length of three large rivers, finding they were navigable for hundreds of miles and getting a faint idea of the immense Mississippi valley.

The discoveries of Joliet do not appear to have, at the time, been utilized in any way, for it was not till six years later that LaSalle started out to begin the real history of Illinois.

While Joliet undoubtedly was elated by what he had done, he appears to have been content to rest upon his laurels and did not try to reap any benefit from his voyage, and did not take a thought of personal aggrandizement from his discoveries.

LaSalle was of different mold, fully as courageous and energetic as Joliet and probably a man of much greater resources; it was his design to sail down the Illinois and Mississippi, take possession of the country in the name of his king, make treaties with the natives, to build forts, open up settlements and trading posts, and become, under the king, governor of the lands he explored and received a permit from the king to do all that and further to enjoy a monopoly of the trade in

all the country he brought under the dominion of France for a period of five years. But LaSalle was an unfortunate man. He was of good birth and well educated, of boundless energy and undaunted courage, but bad luck appears to have followed him from the cradle to the grave. No sooner did he overcome an obstacle than something happened to put him back where he was or leave him worse off. With the exception of a few faithful friends everybody appeared to have been against him.

To carry out his scheme to explore the large rivers that Joliet had found he had from his own means built a boat of sixty tons burden, which he called the "Griffon." This was loaded with furs on Lake Michigan and with a crew of five men sent to Montreal where they were to sell the furs and to buy such supplies as he needed for his expedition. The Griffon was never heard from again. After waiting for its return in vain, short of means as he was, he determined to carry out his designs and going to the mouth of the St. Joseph river where he was joined by his lieutenant Tonti with twenty men.

When a few years before Joliet and Marquette had come up the Illinois river they had near the head waters found a large village of friendly Indians who had fed them, and to whom Marquette had promised to return and tell of the Savior, a promise which he religiously kept, and after his death another priest was sent there to continue the work.

Despairing of the return of the Griffon and undaunted by the shortness of his supplies, LaSalle with Tonti and Father Louis Hennepin, to whom we are indebted for most of our early history of this part of Illinois, set out with part of his men from the mouth of the St. Joseph across the country for the Kankakee river, carrying their canoes and rather scanty supplies.

The journey, which was undertaken in December, was a terrible one. It was over a rough, hilly country, in extremely cold weather, with short supplies and nothing to shelter them from the inclement nights, and to cap the climax, when the half frozen and nearly starved voyagers reached the Indian village they had relied upon to replenish their supplies they found it deserted, the Indians being away on their annual winter hunt. They, however, found a small quantity of corn under a cabin which they appropriated and passed on down the Illinois, to near where Peoria

now stands, landing there on New Year's Day, 1680.

Here they met a large concourse of friendly Indians returning from their hunt and coming to amicable terms with them, LaSalle concluded to remain till spring and built a fort and make the place a kind of base. He named it Fort "Creve Coeur" (broken heart), a sad commentary upon the struggles, trials and discouragements he had met with. He also began the building of a boat of larger size and better adapted for the purpose for which he wanted it than the canoes they had been using so far.

He also dispatched Father Hennepin with one companion to explore the Mississippi and he went down the Illinois to its junction and then up the Mississippi to the Wisconsin and going up the Wisconsin to its sources, then going across to Lake Michigan. He later gave us the first detailed history of the wonderful country of the Mississippi, taking rather more credit to himself than many think he is entitled to.

Leaving some of the men at Ft. Creve Coeur, LaSalle with Tonti and some of the men retraced their way up the Illinois to the village of the Illinois Indians, a short distance below where Ottawa now stands, and across the river but a short distance above the now well known Starved Rock, and leaving Tonti and a few men to erect a fort on Buffalo Rock to be called Ft. St. Louis, near the Indian village, he alone on foot started for Ft. Frontenac, now Montreal, a journey of over one thousand miles across a country almost unknown and in the early spring, the worst season that could have been selected.

In the meanwhile his usual bad luck was following him in his settlements upon the Illinois. No sooner was he and Tonti well away from Ft. Creve Coeur than the men remaining there became discontented and soon they demolished the fort, carried off such of the supplies and furnishing as they wanted and destroyed the rest. Only two of the men remained faithful to LaSalle, but they were powerless to prevent the destruction; nor did his projects under Tonti escape any better, for the warlike and powerful Iroquois, a tribe from the east, attacked the friendly Illinois and entirely routed and scattered them, seized Tonti and his men and destroyed the buildings in the course of erection.

This occurred in the neighborhood of Starved Rock and gave rise to the legend of Starved Rock

familiar now to all, which may or may not be true, but one thing is certain, the village was entirely destroyed and the survivors, if there were any, found a refuge and a home with other tribes. LaSalle returned to the Illinois river in August, 1680, looking for his lost friend Tonti. When they arrived at Ft. St. Louis, near Starved Rock, a scene of desolation greeted their eyes; his fort was gone and the Indian village utterly destroyed, but there was no word from Tonti. He descended the Illinois to its mouth and though his companions urged him to go on down the Mississippi he retraced his way up the river and back to the fort on the St. Joseph river without learning a word of the fate of Tonti.

The summer of 1681 was spent by LaSalle in making treaties with several of the smaller tribes of Indians in an offensive and defensive alliance of the French and Indians against the powerful Iroquois and in the latter part of the summer going into Mackinac he found Tonti, who had come in there the day before. They had been separated for fourteen months. He now prepared for another journey down to the mouth of the Mississippi and he and Tonti started again in December, 1681, better equipped in men and supplies than in their former voyages, the party consisting of twenty-three white men and thirty-one Indians.

Instead of crossing from St. Joseph they started from the mouth of the Chicago river, built sleds upon which their canoes were loaded, which they dragged on the ice till they reached the site of Ft. Creve Coeur, now Peoria, and there leaving their sledges and repairing their canoes they launched them upon the Illinois, reaching the mouth of the Mississippi April 7th, 1682, where LaSalle took possession of this country, which he called Louisiana, "with all its seas, harbors, ports, bays, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, in the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious prince, Louis the Great, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, 14th of that name and of his heirs and successors of his Crown."

This was the last voyage through the Illinois river that LaSalle made. His subsequent career, till on the 17th day of March, 1687, he was basely assassinated by two of his men, is of intense interest but has no further connection with the settlement of Illinois.

We have given considerable space to the lives and doings of these great explorers and their com-

panions because their names are so familiar to our ears and they must ever be connected with its history because they were the first white men who saw our fair country, and it is very possible and in fact probable that LaSalle and his comrades, in their various journeyings up and down made various landings and they may have been and probably were the first white men to set foot in Marshall county.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Nearly a century elapsed after the abortive attempts of LaSalle and Tonti to establish settlements along the upper Illinois river, before its waters were again vexed by the paddle of the white man's canoe, even the Kaskaskia Indians, where the good Father Marquette established a mission at their village near Starved Rock, were so harassed by the fierce tribes of the north and east that they in a few years abandoned the village and going down the Illinois made a new location on the Mississippi, taking the mission with them and the mission formed the nucleus of the first white settlement in Illinois that became permanent, and was known as the village of the "Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin"—the name Marquette had given to the mission he founded, and this was really the first permanent white settlement in Illinois. It later was known as Kaskaskia.

If during the century that followed white men visited this section, there is no account of it, and it was not till what is known in our history as the "French and Indian war," 1755 to 1763, was fought and won by the English that the settlement of Illinois can really be said to have begun.

Up to 1760 the country had been under the French government in accordance with LaSalle's discoveries, and what few settlements there was were under French control and the inhabitants were mostly French, but by the treaty of Paris signed the 10th of February, 1760, France ceded to England "all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi" with Nova Scotia and Canada and the English established forts at Kaskaskia and other places in what is now the state of Illinois.

In 1778, during the Revolutionary war, Col. George Rogers Clarke who was under a commission from Patrick Henry, then governor of Vir-

ginia, conceived the idea of breaking the British power on the Mississippi river, whose importance had already begun to attract notice, obtained permission from Governor Henry and with only four companies of soldiers set out from Louisville, Kentucky, where he was stationed, down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash and marched across the entire state of Illinois to Kaskaskia. The British garrison surrendered without the loss of a man, the fort at Cahokia, not a great distance away, surrendered without firing a gun and Illinois became a part of the state of Virginia.

The English, who had settled along the coast in what is now the United States, had not been so restless in exploring and making settlements to the west of them as had been the French at the north, who had become to a great extent familiar with the Canadian country to the north and east of the great lakes, and the Spaniards in the south, who had overrun and conquered the most of South America, Central America and Mexico, and it was over one hundred years after the discoveries of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and the country which is now Illinois before the English residents of the colonies knew anything about it, and it is extremely doubtful if the foot of Englishmen trod the soil of Marshall county, for more than half a century after it had come into their possession, for the settlers along the coast knew absolutely nothing of the rich heritage that had fallen to them.

Through the conquest of Clarke, as mentioned above, all the country from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river was claimed as part of Virginia. In 1783 the state of Virginia ceded to the United States all the land that had come to her by the conquest of Clarke.

This grant was later made into three great states, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. After the Revolutionary war white settlers began to come into Illinois, though the most of them coming from Virginia settled in the southern part, and by the year 1800 Illinois had a population of between three thousand and three thousand five hundred and it was thought best by the general government to pass a territorial act, and on the 7th of May, 1800, an act was passed creating Indiana territory which comprised all the land between the present State of Ohio and the Mississippi river. February 9, 1809, the act creating Illinois territory was passed and Ninian Edwards was appointed territorial governor.

The census of 1810 gave the territory of Illinois a population of 12,282. In 1818 the territorial legislature petitioned Congress that Illinois be admitted as a state, the population at that time being 45,000 and in December of that year, 1818, the petition was granted and Illinois was admitted as a state with all the privileges and rights of the older states. Up to this time the capital had been at Kaskaskia, the old French town on the Mississippi river, but the first state legislature transferred the capital to Vandalia in 1819.

Although Illinois was now a full-fledged state in 1820 with a population of 50,000 probably, it was all in the southern part, the entire state north of the Sangamon on both sides of the Illinois river was still an unbroken wilderness.

Fort Clark on the present site of Peoria had been built and a few Indian traders and hunters had settled there, a few miners were in the lead mines around Galena in the extreme northwest corner, and Chicago was a small village of some ten or twelve houses and sixty or seventy inhabitants. There was not a white man living at a ferry above Peoria on the Illinois river and in 1821 all the land north of where the Illinois joins the Mississippi to the Kankakee and north of that to the Indiana line was organized into Pike county, an immense tract of land equal to at least one-half of the present state of Illinois.

In 1815 Congress, wishing to do something for the soldiers of 1812-14, sent out a commission to find, if possible, a large and compact tract of land suitable for cutting up into farms of one hundred and sixty acres each.

The commission, after some considerable search in the new states, reported they had found a suitable tract that would answer the description, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and surveyors were accordingly sent out to lay out the land. Beginning at the place where the Illinois empties into the Mississippi, they ran due north one hundred and sixty-nine miles to a line drawn from the Great Bend in the Illinois below Peru, west to the Mississippi, a distance of about ninety miles. In the tract they laid off two hundred and seven full townships and sixty-one fractional ones or 5,360,000 acres. These were apportioned out to the soldiers by warrants, calling for a particular quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, and were all choice farming lands.

The country, however, was wild and unbroken, most of the old soldiers to whom the warrants were

issued had homes in the east and were loth to pull up and move into the unknown country, and a traffic in the land warrants after a few years, sprung up, and as the glowing accounts of the beauty of the land, the fertility of the soil and the ease with which it could be worked began to filter through the eastern settlements, men came out to look, they found the half had not been told, they went back for their families, their neighbors heard their stories and they too pulled up and settlements sprang up everywhere, but invariably near the timber patches and water courses.

Owing to the cheapness of the land in the military tract, warrants could be purchased for much less than government price, a one hundred and sixty-acre warrant selling for about \$90, while the government price was \$1.25 per acre, settlements sprang up faster in the tract than in most other places, though often transfers were made so loosely that many after living upon their farm for years found their titles imperfect; also thousands of farms, as the country became more settled, were sold for taxes with the titles still in the name of the original soldier owner. Men made it a business to trace up the heirs of the original owners and purchase the claim and when they could not settle satisfactorily to themselves, bring suit against the settler who had been living in peace on his land, maybe for years. As a matter of fact, the gift of this magnificent grant, probably the finest body of land of the size in the world, did those it was given to but little, if any, good, and was the cause of a world of litigation. But this is somewhat of a digression. We have little to do with the military tract in Marshall county, though the western part of the county is a part of it but it was mostly settled under tax titles, the owners of the original warrants being nearly all dead before that part of the tract in our county was settled.

The first settlements in this section were made from 1828 to 1830. A man by the name of Thomas Hartzell had established a general trading station or store, trading mostly with the Indians as early as 1817 at the present site of Hennepin, but it was ten years later before the actual settlers began to come in, Capt. William Haws settling near Magnolia in 1826; and by 1835 the country east and southeast of Hennepin, what is now Putnam county east of the river, was fairly well settled and small towns had sprung up

at Hennepin, Florid, Granville, Magnolia and Caledonia.

These settlements were all in what is now Putnam county and as a full and complete history of Putnam county is to be found under its appropriate heading, we will confine ourselves to the limits of Marshall county in the future, though the history of the early settlements when it was all Putnam county are so interwoven that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to separate them, for up to 1839 it was all Putnam county. So that what may be said up to that time must necessarily be Putnam county history.

CHAPTER V.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

A history of any country that may be written that leaves out an account of its wars is a good deal like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. In fact most history is four-fifths of it the account of its wars. And even our little county of Marshall, peaceful as it now appears, was at one time shaken to its center by wars and rumors of wars which were to the then scattered inhabitants a very present danger.

The Black Hawk war does not cut much of a figure in the history of the United States, but as it all occurred in this section, and many of the actors were citizens of the county, we think mention of it should be a part of the history of our county.

Unfortunately for the adventurous spirit that drives the white races to seek out new lands and new homes, the lands they have found have always been pre-occupied, and it was necessary to drive the owners from them, which they have generally been able to do by a higher intelligence and better arms.

At the end of what may be called Tecumseh's war, after his defeat at Tippecanoe at the hands of General William Henry Harrison, the lands in the northern part of Illinois were ceded by the Indians to the United States, and the Indians migrated west of the Mississippi. In the neighborhood of what is now Rock Island the government in 1815 or 1816 had surveyed a part of the country there as the military tract, and parts of it had been sold and settled upon.

There was in this section of country an Indian village and Indian cemetery belonging to the Sac

Indians, the chief of whom was named Black Hawk, at that time an old man but who had been a famous warrior in his younger days. He was one of the principal aids of the famous Tecumseh and had been chief of the Indian allies of the British in the war of 1812 and was by them made a Brigadier General.

Black Hawk, whose sympathies were with the British and who was prejudiced against the Americans, did not join in the treaty of peace made at the end of the war of 1812 and 1814, but went up into Canada with his band and nursed his animosity to the Americans. He also repudiated the treaty by which his country, with its beautiful rivers and broad prairies swarming with fish and game had been ceded away from him and sullenly obeyed the order of the government for the removal of his tribe across the Mississippi river.

In 1831 Black Hawk with about three hundred of his tribe, men, women and children, moved across the river and went to his old town. A brigade of troops was called up from St. Louis but before they could come in contact with the Indians they took to their canoes and recrossed to the west side of the river. The soldiers then burned the town, which had been the home for a long time of six or seven thousand Indians. This ended the campaign for that year.

The next spring, 1832, Black Hawk, who had been nursing his injuries and working among his warriors, again crossed the Mississippi with about five hundred warriors with their women and children with the expectation that the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes would immediately join him. In this, however, he was disappointed. Still relying upon getting his little band reinforced Black Hawk with his Indians went up the Rock River country to near its head waters. Here they were attacked by a raw, undisciplined body of militia under Major Stillman. The volunteers taking the bits in their teeth and a few of them, seeing what they thought was a small band of Indians and without officers or commands with hot valiant courage made an attack upon them, but finding more Indians than they had expected, for the whole band was there, fled incontinently and as they were pursued turned their flight into a rout and a panic which communicated itself to the rest of the men and the campaign was turned into a wild and disorderly retreat which continued until they reached Dixon thirty-five miles distant.

The news of this fiasco soon spread over the entire state and set everybody into a panic, and from the precipitate action of a few drunken men, an Indian scare which would undoubtedly have been effectually squelched in a few days more, kept the inhabitants of the entire state filled with dread and fear of the horrors of an Indian massacre throughout the entire summer and took most of the men away from their farms, some volunteering in the army and some fleeing to the south, many of whom never came back.

After the battle, if it may so be called, at the head of Rock river the Indians broke up into small bands, committing typical Indian depredations.

While there were a considerable number of settlers at this time in the country east of the river there were none on the west side and it was determined to so arrange matters that should the Indians come this way they might be stopped at the river. Companies of volunteers were raised and ordered to rendezvous on May 20th, at 9 a. m., at Columbia, now Lacon, and at 3 p. m. at Hennepin. All the settlers, with scarcely an exception, responded with such arms as they could muster and were mustered into service as rangers. Colonel John Strawn of Columbia had before been appointed colonel and took command.

Colonel Strawn had an original way of choosing his officers. He simply asked those who wished to be officers to advance ten paces to the front and wheel, and then desired the men to cluster around the men they wanted for officers, and the man who had the largest cluster was appointed.

Four companies were formed, one at Columbia and three at Hennepin, though the Hennepin companies were not mustered in till the next day, May 21, 1832.

The Columbia company consisted of Robert Barnes, captain; William McNeil, first lieutenant; John Weer, second lieutenant; eight non-commissioned officers and thirty-four privates.

Company No. 1 at Hennepin: George B. Willis, captain; Timothy Perkins, first lieutenant; Samuel Loughlin, second lieutenant; eight non-commissioned officers and fifty-two privates.

Company No. 2: William Haws, captain; James Garvin, first lieutenant; William M. Hart, second lieutenant; eight non-commissioned officers and twenty privates.

Company No. 3: William M. Stewart, captain; Mason Wilson, first lieutenant; Livingston Ro-

berets, second lieutenant; seven non-commissioned officers and twenty-six privates.

At the same time soldiers were being raised the settlers began building block houses and "forts," three of these were in what is now Marshall county; the forts were made of logs about twelve feet long set upright close together, in the ground. At the corners square bastions were built, pierced with port holes so that the face of the wall could be enfiladed in case of attack.

One of these was on the farm of Mr. James Dever on the edge of Round Prairie and about six miles southeast of Columbia. It was about one hundred feet from east to west and eighty feet north and south. In it was the cabin of Mr. Dever and several tents were pitched in it for the accommodation of those who fled there during the alarms.

Two miles south of Magnolia there was a similar fort on the farm of Jesse Roberts, where seven or eight families found protection, and there was another near the head of Sandy Creek. These were all in the present territory of Marshall county, but there were a number on the Ox Bow Prairie, one on the farm of J. W. Willis where twenty-one families, including one hundred children, were housed at one time.

The precautions taken will give some little idea of the state of feeling of the settlers during that summer. There were no Indian attacks in Putnam county, east of the river, but the tension was such that the least unusual noise like the firing of a gun or the supposed cry of Indians would send all skurrying to the forts. It is very probable however, that the completeness of the defenses deterred the Indians from crossing the river to make an attack. Once or twice they were observed scouting around on the east side, but no hostile demonstration was made.

But one man in Putnam county, large as it was at the time, was killed during the war. That was a man by the name of Phillips, who, with several others, went over into what is now Bureau county to look after their cattle.

They remained over night in the cabin of a Mr. Ament and when Mr. Phillips went to go over to his own cabin, but a short distance away, he was shot by the Indians as he stepped out of doors, the others remained in the cabin till help came from Hennepin, when the Indians disappeared.

This was the last trouble the settlers of Putnam county had with the Indians. The Indians

had committed several depredations and murdered quite a number, but retribution was rapidly overtaking them. An army of three thousand two hundred men had been called together and organized and after a number of ineffectual attacks upon small parties of the soldiers, in which they were always beaten off with more or less loss, the Indians began to make north till they were finally driven into the hills and brakes on the Wisconsin river in Wisconsin. They had been followed so closely that they could not obtain food and were nearly in a starving condition. They were at last overtaken by a brigade of volunteers and rangers under General James Henry and a most determined engagement took place, the Indians hiding in the tall grass and behind trees till driven out by the bayonet. The fight continued till night when both parties rested. In the morning General Henry advancing to the Wisconsin river, found that the Indians had crossed it and were in the hills between the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and were making for the Mississippi.

The battle at the Wisconsin had been a dear one for the Indians. Sixty-eight of their number lay dead on the field, and twenty-five more were found on the trail leading to the Mississippi who had died of their wounds, while General Henry had lost only one man killed and eight wounded.

The Indians were found just below the mouth of the Bad Axe river making preparation to cross the Mississippi. They were attacked there and were practically annihilated. Black Hawk was afterwards taken prisoner and taken to Washington, but was afterwards permitted to return to his people and was with them when he died October 3, 1840.

So ended a war which could by no possibility have other ending. It was the last despairing effort of a brave and patriotic people to regain possession of the grandest heritage the sun ever shone upon. Had the Winnebago and Pottawatomie tribes joined in, as Black Hawk expected, although there is no question what the final result would have been, the co-operation of these warlike tribes would have made the task of conquering them ten times more difficult and the death and destruction would have been horrible to contemplate. As it was Black Hawk, by his consummate generalship, with his little band placed the whole great state of Illinois in abject terror and fought the armies consisting of three thousand men sent against him for six months.

Several men who afterwards became famous, three of them presidents, were concerned in this war. They were Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, Sidney Johnston and Abraham Lincoln, the three first as officers of the regular army, the other as a member of a company of rangers, but it does not appear that any of them distinguished themselves in the Black Hawk war.

CHAPTER VI.

DIVISION OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

Following the Black Hawk war settlers began to pour into Illinois. Where before single families had come and settled here and there in spots they considered most favorable, now colonies of three, four and sometimes a dozen families, sometimes connected by blood or marriage, but often made up of old neighbors from their eastern home that were prompted to come by the glowing accounts of the fine climate and exhaustless fertility of the soil.

When they wrote back that crops, thought to be almost miraculous, could be raised year after year, without manuring the ground, it was a revelation to the farmers of Vermont and New Hampshire, whose entire crop depended upon a fertilizer. And though they hardly credited all the stories told, yet they went on the old adage, "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," and were surprised that the truth had been told.

They in turn wrote back and their accounts, if anything, outdid the former ones, and there was a constantly increasing immigration. Up to 1836 the attention of the immigrants had been turned to secure farms, though where necessary a small town with store, blacksmith shop and generally a schoolhouse and church clustered in one spot. In the wild cat money times of 1836 and 1837 the spirit of speculation was rife in the land and towns sprang up—on paper—in every direction; that is, a piece of land was laid off in streets, alleys, lots, etc., and a beautiful drawing of them made as they were expected to be when fully developed. Upon these drawings would be located fine squares, large buildings used for almost every conceivable purpose; even manufacturing establishments would be shown and other desirable things. The idea that was intended to be conveyed was that all

these things were there as represented, when the truth was that they only existed in the imagination, and there was nothing on the site of the "city" unless there might be a cabin or two.

There was a large traffic in these town lots, the eastern states were flooded with the handsomely drawn plots and the glowing descriptions of the advantages of these towns and what they were sure to be in the future tempted hundreds to buy lots at higher prices than the whole "city" was worth.

It helped, however, to boom things and called attention to the new country, and settlers poured into the state for, according to the prospectus of the agents, everybody was going to get rich; but the financial troubles of 1837 and 1838 came on and there was a rude awakening, men who thought they were rich found they were little better than paupers, and the many beautiful cities that had looked so well and promised so much were most of them plowed up and converted into cornfields.

There were no less than ten of these towns in what is now Marshall county and more than double that number in the rest of Putnam county, nearly all of them being laid out in 1836. The settlers in Marshall county on the west side of the river being very few at that time, nearly all the towns in it were on the eastern side; but we will say more of the towns in later chapters, the fact being that this digression about the towns and the speculations of those years had much to do with the eventual dividing up of Putnam county, for the hawking of the town lots all over the east called attention to the country and served to largely increase the influx of actual settlers.

By 1837 there were large settlements in the extreme western and northwestern part of Putnam county and the settlers, who found it very inconvenient at times to go to Hennepin to do all their business, began to agitate the question of a new county, and it culminated in setting off Bureau county, containing about one-half the territory which was set off by act of the legislature in 1837 and the county seat established at Princeton. Bureau county took more than one-half of the territory of Putnam county, coming down to township 14 and extending four townships north, but not crossing the Illinois river.

The cutting off of Bureau county left Hennepin, the county seat, in the extreme northeastern part of the county, with less than two townships east and nothing but the Illinois river on the west. On

the south the county was two townships deep and eight townships wide.

The county west of the Illinois river was very sparsely settled except in the extreme west, where considerable settlement had been made in the neighborhood of Spoon river.

As early as 1836 a petition was sent to the legislature, which was well received, and an act was passed during the winter of 1836 and 1837 to set off the county of Coffee, which was to be composed of six townships from Putnam county, two from Knox and one from Henry, to be called Coffee county. To give the act force it was provided that it must be ratified by a majority vote in Knox and Henry counties. The vote did not carry and the act became void.

In 1838 the matter was taken up again by the Spoon river residents, who were tired of going some thirty-five or forty miles to the county seat and possibly finding the Illinois river impassable when they arrived there.

On the 16th of January, 1839, another bill was introduced by Colonel W. H. Henderson, the representative of the district, to establish the county of Stark. After considerable discussion and several amendments the act was approved, March 2, 1839. The bill cut off six townships from Putnam county and two townships from Knox county. To give the act force the voters of the Knox county townships were to assent to the division, which they appear to have done.

In the meantime that part of Putnam county now comprised in Marshall county had been filling with settlers, especially along the river on both sides. On the east side a considerable settlement had been formed around Columbia (now Lacon), and a number of enterprising business men had settled in the town and near it, and had given it quite an impetus. Henry, also seven miles above on the river but on the west side, had made considerable progress and there was quite a sprinkling of farmers scattered along under and on the bluffs. Three or four miles west, the country which has since become Marshall county, had about 1,500 population, which was rapidly increasing.

On December 10, 1838, Colonel Henderson, the member of the legislature, presented a petition, which was largely signed, to form a new county from the southern part of Putnam county. There does not appear at this time to have been much opposition, even the people in the northern part of the county, in the neighborhood of Hennepin,

fearing to lose the county seat, gave it a tacit approval. Two days afterward a bill answering the "prayers of the petitioners" was introduced into the house. As the bill only proposed to cut off territory from Putnam county and as no particular opposition was made to it by Putnam county, the bill became a law January 19, 1839.

The county as then constituted consisted of four full townships on each side of the river, with four fractional townships, two of them covering an area of about one-half a township each and the other two quite small.

Before the session of the legislature was over a bill was introduced and passed, adding to the counties of Marshall and Putnam the townships known as 29, 30, 31, and 32, range 1 east, but with the proviso that it must be ratified by the voters of La Salle county, from which county the territory was to be taken. The requisite vote was not forthcoming from La Salle county and the act became void.

Four years later, however, the matter was again introduced, and on March 1, 1843, the two townships, 29 and 30, range 1 east, by an act which set off these two townships to Marshall county alone, the people living in the townships acquiescing.

In the winter of 1839 the legislature appointed a commission, consisting of William Ogle of Putnam, D. C. Salisbury of Bureau, and Campbell Wakefield of McLean counties, to locate a county seat, their instructions being to "faithfully take into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements with an eye to the future population and eligibility of the place," also "if selection was made of any town already laid off the proprietors should be required to donate a quantity of lots equal to twenty acres of land or a sum of \$5,000 in lieu thereof, for the purpose of erecting public buildings."

There were only two towns laid out in Marshall county at the time, Henry, which contained only some half a dozen cabins, a few people and not much else; besides, the town was laid out upon a school section and was under the control of the school trustees. Lacon (the name was changed by act of the legislature from Columbia in 1837) had become quite a town by this time and was in a flourishing condition, having a population probably of about 200 people.

As Henry was owned by the school authorities and the few inhabitants could not fill the condi-

tion, the commission, which had been instructed to make the county seat, by their report made April 6, 1839, located the county seat at Lacon, and Marshall county with the location of the county seat became a full-fledged county.

CHAPTER VII.

ORGANIZATION OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

The organic act of the legislature, establishing the county of Marshall, fixed the time for holding the election of county officers on the 25th day of February, 1839, and the prescribed fifteen-day notice was given by George Snyder, a justice of the peace, for Lacon precinct.

Notwithstanding the sparsely settled country, there appeared to be a patriotism among the people that made them willing to sacrifice themselves upon their country's altar. No less than twenty-eight candidates entered into the canvass, eight of them being for the office of sheriff; and though the canvass was a short one it was exciting and interesting while it lasted.

The officers elected were Elisha Swan, William Maxwell and George H. Shaw, county commissioners; William H. Efner, probate judge; Charles F. Speyers, recorder; Silas Ramsey, sheriff; Anson L. Deming, treasurer; A. S. Fishburn, county clerk; George F. Case, coroner; Jordan Sawyer, surveyor.

The board of commissioners met on the Saturday following their election in the house of John D. Coutlet, and there organized the first county court.

The term under the law for which the commissioners were elected was to be for three years, a new one to be elected every year, and it was necessary to decide which should serve for the short terms, which was done by casting lots, with the result that William Maxwell was to serve one year, Elisha Swan, two years, and George H. Shaw for three years. Ira I. Fenn was appointed clerk pro tem. Besides arranging for a permanent county court, the commissioners divided the county into four "justices' districts," two of them east of the river and two west, to which they gave the names of those east, Lacon and Lyons, and those west, Henry and Lafayette. They also appointed John

Wier school commissioner, he to give a bond for \$10,000.

The first circuit court was held in the county in Lacon, beginning April 23, 1839, and was held in the Methodist church. Hon. Thomas Ford sat as Judge, and J. M. Shannon as clerk.

A full panel of grand jurymen had been called, consisting of Ira F. Laury, foreman; Lewis Barney, Jeremiah Cooper, Joel Corbell, Alban N. Ford, William Gray, Enoch Sawyer, Charles Rice, Zorah D. Stewart, Elijah Freeman, Nathan Owen, Samuel Howe, George Scott, Robert Bennington, John Bird, Allen Hunter, Henry Snyder and Andrew Jackson, but as there was no criminal business to come before them and no jail to investigate they were discharged the same day. There had been no petit jury called and the business of the first circuit court held in Marshall county was soon finished, little or nothing being done.

But the session of the court showed the need of a court house, and in June, 1839, the board of commissioners was authorized to ascertain the probable cost. It would appear as if their report was satisfactory, as during the summer bids were advertised for "to erect a courthouse 55 feet long and 40 feet wide, with basement and underpinning of stone and superstructure of brick."

The contract was awarded to White & Shepherd, of Fremont, who put up the building according to specifications the next year.

In the fall of 1843, to be exact, on September 7, a contract was entered into between the commissioners and John Guthrie, to build a jail, the price to be \$515. Mr. Guthrie worked at it awhile and then took in Thomas Wier as a partner. It was built of large logs hewn square and set close together. It was entered from the upper story, a ladder furnishing means of ingress and egress, and when the jailer went out he took the ladder with him, it answering the purpose very well for minor offenders, but was hardly secure enough to imprison desperate criminals, several of whom escaped from it, but it was made to answer the purpose until 1857, when it was replaced by a brick and stone building, with a house for the sheriff attached, and cost \$12,000. It was replaced in 1903 by another, with all the latest improvements, at a cost of \$20,000.

In the organization of the county we have already mentioned that the county commissioners divided the county into four justices' or voting districts.

No. 1, Lafayette precinct, comprised all of the county west of the river below or south of townships 12 and 13, and consisted of what are now the towns of Steuben and La Prairie.

No. 2, Henry precinct, consisted of all the county west of the river and north of the Lafayette precinct, and consisted of what are now the towns of Henry, Whitefield and Saratoga.

No. 3, Lacon precinct, consisted of all the county east of the river and west of the third principal meridian, and was made up of what are now the towns of Lacon, Hopewell and Richland.

No. 4, Lyons precinct, was that part of the county west of the meridian comprising what are now the townships of Roberts and Belle Plain.

The third principal meridian was at that time the eastern boundary of the county, townships 29 and 30, range 1 east, having since been added to it.

Besides dividing the county into voting districts they also divided it into fourteen road districts and assessed each able-bodied man a poll tax of three days' labor to be applied upon the roads in his district.

As there was no court house, a room was rented from Elisha Swan in which the circuit clerk, county clerk, county recorder and probate judge all held their offices, and of which the rental was not to exceed \$75 per annum.

For their own use the commissioners rented of a man by the name of Coutlett, to whom they allowed the munificent sum of \$2.00 for rent of room and fuel for their four days' use. They also voted themselves a per diem of \$2.50 and fixed the pay of jurymen at 75 cents a day, they to board themselves.

In 1839 a tax was levied of forty cents on the one hundred dollars, for county purposes, the tax amounting to \$875. Of this Silas Ramsey, who was sheriff and collector, collected \$787.12.

In June, 1840, the regular decennial census was taken, the first in Marshall county. The enumeration gave the population as 1,849, of which 993 were males and 854 females; no negroes or Indians.

In 1850 the county, which had been rapidly filling up with settlers, had increased in population from 1,849 in 1840 to 5,180, and having at the November election of the previous year decided to adopt the system of township organization, in March, 1850, Samuel Camp, Addison Ramsey and Nathan Patton were appointed commissioners to "divide the county into convenient townships."

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

As mentioned in the foregoing chapter, township organization was adopted in Marshall county in 1850.

The commissioners appointed concluded in most cases to set off the congressional townships, and proceeded to name them, with the help of the inhabitants, as follows:

Town 30 N., range 1 E., 3d p. m., Evans.

Town 30 N., range 1 W., 3d p. m., Roberts.

Town 30 N., range 2 W., 3d p. m., Hopewell.

Town 29 N., range 1 W., 3d p. m., Belle Plain.

Town 29 N., range 2 W., 3d p. m., Richland.

Town 13 N., range 9 E., 4th p. m., Whitefield.

Town 12 N., range 9 E., 4th p. m., Steuben.

Town 12 N., range 8 E., 4th p. m., Fairfield.

Fractional town, 13-10 E., 4th p. m., Henry.

And fractional townships 29 and 30 N., range 3 E., 3d p. m., Lacon.

At the time of laying off the townships, town 13, 8 E., 4th p. m., and town 29 N., 1 W., 3d p. m., had none or very few inhabitants, and did not at that time come under the organization, but in 1855 town 13 N., 8 E., was called Saratoga, and town 29, 1 E., of 3d p. m., was in 1856 named Bennington. The name Fairfield was found to have been used in other places and was changed to La Prairie.

The first board of supervisors held their first meeting at the court house in Lacon on the 11th day of November, 1850. It was composed of Henry Snyder, John B. White, George W. Bettes, Amasa Garrett, William Maxwell, Albert Ramsey, Reuben F. Ball, Charles S. Edwards, James Gibson and Theodore Perry. William Maxwell was chosen chairman.

About the time that the township organization was adopted the county received a great impetus in the way of new inhabitants and in the matter of improvements. Comfortable frame houses with shingle roofs and sawed board floors were being built by the newcomers instead of the small log cabins with their clapboard roofs and puncheon floors. Also barns for the storing of grain and hay, as well as horses, began to appear here and there, and sheds for the protection of cattle. Farms also began to be improved, the lands fenced and broken, and prepared for cultivation. Men who had thought that fifteen or twenty acres was enough to farm began to make their fields of forty and eighty acres. The farming implements were

also improved, the wooden mold and cast iron plows being supplanted by steel plows, which were more or less given to scouring; the mower and reaper began to take the place of the scythe and cradle, and threshing machines that separated the grain from the chaff taking the place of the flail.

Especially was this true of the west side, which had not appealed to settlers, for some reason or other, nearly as inviting as the east side. At any rate, nearly if not quite two-thirds of the population of Marshall county was living on the east side of the river. So much was this so that the early settlers of Whitefield came from the east side of the river, from the neighborhood of Magnolia and Caledonia, feeling they were crowded out by the settlements becoming too thick.

It must not be inferred, however, that the adoption of township organization was the only cause that was making these important changes or even that it was the principal one. That it had an influence, however, there is no doubt. Probably the principal factor in settling up Marshall county about this time was the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1848.

Up to this time the settlers had literally no market for anything but their pork. The pork packing business received early attention in Lacon, and as it had much to do with the prosperity of the inhabitants in the early days, it deserves more than a passing mention. As early as 1837 the firm of Fenn, Howe & Co. went into the pork packing business, and the following year Elisha Swan bought and cut up three thousand hogs. Most of these hogs were killed by the farmers and the carcasses were bought and cut up. In 1840 Jabez Fisher & Co. began to buy hogs and erected a slaughter house, and soon monopolized the whole business and drew their trade from a circle of about forty miles, handling during the season an average of ten thousand hogs or more, and paying out from two hundred to three hundred thousand dollars for hogs, wages, etc.

The product was shipped by boats going down the river, the boats often making their entire cargo of pork, and going direct to New Orleans. The making of the barrels was also an important industry, employing from fifteen to twenty men throughout the entire year. The number of men employed in the entire business was not far from one hundred during the busy season, and brought to the city and county many of the men who later became prominent and useful citizens. The price

paid for pork ran from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds, according to the weight of the hog, heavy hogs bringing more, accordingly, than light ones. Another great advantage to the county was the money paid out by the Fishers. It was the time of the "wildcat banks," as they were called, and the currency from them, with which the country had been flooded in the flush times of 1836 and 1837, was practically worthless and only taken at large discounts, which varied from day to day, and the tax collectors absolutely refused to take it.

The gold and silver had been driven out of the country by the cheap money and money to pay taxes was almost impossible to obtain. In this dilemma Mr. Fisher made arrangements with a bank in Boston, Massachusetts, to furnish him money. Mr. Fisher had the confidence of the entire country as being a man of the strictest integrity. He offered to guarantee all money he paid out and such was the extent of that confidence that the tax collectors gave "notice" that they would receive "Boston money" as they called it at par.

Up to 1850 this was about the only way the farmers had to get money, except a few deer hides and furs they might have, but for farm produce there was no cash market. Wheat, to be sure, in Chicago brought cash, twenty-five cents a bushel, but it was necessary to haul it in wagons, and a man who took a load to Chicago and paid his expenses on the way had just a "long bit," twelve and one-half cents left of the proceeds.

It is true that some wheat was hauled to Chicago, but it was necessary, to save any of the proceeds, to carry provisions and blankets and camp along the road. The trip occupied about a week.

Corn was nominally worth about ten cents a bushel, but no one wanted any. There was no sale for it.

The opening of the canal changed this. While the prices were not much advanced, things could be sold at home. Boats would come to the landing, the grain was bought here and then shipped to Chicago or St. Louis.

About this same time the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad was projected, and in the years 1853 and 1854 the Peoria branch was built through the townships of Henry and Steuben. Many of the men who had worked building the road, charmed by the beauty of the country and fertility of the land, settled near the road, some in the towns and some on farms in the country, and became some of our most useful and prominent

citizens, building up a competency for themselves and raising noble families of boys and girls who became some of our best citizens.

About this time, too, immigration from the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, began to come in by great numbers. These men had more money, better ideas of profitable farming and more energy or at least were more accustomed to work.

Many of the earlier settlers sold out to them and the entire country began to put on a new aspect. Land began to advance in value, the towns began to fill up with merchants, mechanics and grain buyers, stocks of goods increased, hotels were built and banks opened, business began to flourish and the county began to reap some of the prosperity which it has enjoyed to so great an extent ever since.

Two great advantages were experienced upon the adoption of township organization.

First was the annual town meeting, which enabled the townships to choose their township officials from among their own number, making their official jurisdiction coeval with the township and not extending beyond the lines. The other was the board of supervisors, one from each township, a kind of parliament or congress where the business of the whole county was transacted, but in which each township had a representative, selected from among her own citizens, who knew the needs of the township, and who was supposed to look out for her welfare.

Before that three commissioners, who were not supposed to have any particular interest in any particular township, had transacted the county business as a whole, and the county officials had looked after the other affairs, the system being rather unsatisfactory.

The township and town meetings are carried on on true democratic principles, the people as a whole having complete control of their own affairs, elect their own officers, and are responsible to no one but themselves.

The history of the townships of which Marshall county is composed is the true history of the county, and, in fact, the only history that can be written.

While there were settlements in almost all parts of the county, and a county organization, yet the settlements were scattered and the county organization was in a crude and incomplete state.

At the time of township organization there

were only four voting precincts in the county, but this did not work so much hardship, as the voters, as a rule, were, in a manner bunched together.

Take the precinct of Henry. Although the area comprised what is now the three townships of Henry, Whitefield and Saratoga, yet more than nine-tenths of the voters lived within five miles of the voting place, Henry. At the time of township organization this was changed and a voting place established in each township, generally as near the center as practicable, the election being held in a school house. At the time of the election a portion of the time was devoted to town meeting, where any business pertaining to the town could be brought forward by anyone, where it would be properly discussed and then voted upon.

Also the reports of the several officers, who handled money belonging to the township, would be made.

As we have said above, a history of a county must necessarily be a history of the several townships of which it is composed, and to give you the history of Marshall county we will give a history of the several townships.

CHAPTER IX.

LACON TOWNSHIP.

As the first permanent settlements in Marshall county were made in what is now Lacon township, it appears to us as though the history of the townships should begin with Lacon.

Lacon township is composed of two fractional townships, 29 and 30 N., 3 W. of the 3d P. M., and is shaped somewhat after the manner of a long triangle, being a trifle over four miles wide at the base, extending north about ten miles, and terminating in a point, it contains fifteen full sections and eight fractional sections, the Illinois river washes its entire western line, and most of the fractional sections consist of swamp lands and bluffs covered with timber more or less scrubby, not more than one-third of the land being good farming land.

The first permanent settler in Marshall county was Colonel John Strawn, who built a cabin and moved his family into it September 21, 1829, the location of his claim being about three miles east of where Lacon now stands.

The country at that time was in the hands of the Indians, who often came to the house. The only white men they saw were a few hunters, and their visits were few and far between.

The nearest settlement at that time was Beardstown and Mr. Strawn, in looking for supplies for his family through the winter, went down to that place on horseback, chartered a keel boat then in use on the western rivers, which he loaded with corn and other things he needed and laboriously poled it up the river. This was probably the first landing made at this point by a boat larger than a canoc. From that time for several years the place was known as Strawn's landing.

A few days later his little girls, Rachel, 11 years old, and Mary Jane, 9, followed the wagon tracks from the house to the landing and were probably the first white persons that had ever set foot upon the present site of Lacon, certainly they were the first females.

The girls found a company of Indians camped not far from the landing, but although the Indians eyed them curiously they did not molest them and they returned home greatly to the relief of their mother.

In the spring of 1831, about eighteen months after the settlement of John Strawn, General Jonathan Babb and Major Filler, comrades in arms from the war of 1812, were traveling on horseback from Ohio through Illinois, they came to Strawn's Landing, as it was then known, and were struck by the beauty of the situation and saw that it was a very favorable location for a town.

During the winter of 1830-31 the county of Putnam had been reorganized, groups of settlers had located in different parts of the county and it became imperative upon the part of the government to open land offices so that the settlers could enter their lands, and proclamation was accordingly made that a government land office would be opened in Springfield, then a small but growing town on the Sangamon river.

When Babb and Filler saw the possibilities of the place, upon conferring with Mr. Strawn, they left the money with him to enter the place in their name, and on July 18th, 1831, the first day of the sales, Mr. Strawn entered in the name of Babb & Filler the fractional quarter sections of land known as the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, Town 30, N., 3 W. of the 3 P. M., consisting of about 67.15 acres.

A town was laid off in August, 1831, by John Stevenson, surveyor of Sangamon county,

and Colby F. Stevenson, surveyor of Putnam county. The new town was called Columbia, and the dedication was acknowledged before Thomas Gallaher, a Justice of the Peace at Hennepin, and was placed on the records there, being the first town plat recorded in Putnam county, the date being August 19th, 1831.

It must be remembered that up to this time the entire northern part of the state was an almost unbroken wilderness. Five years before, a gentleman had ridden from Peoria to Chicago without seeing a single habitation where white people lived. Peoria was only an Indian trading station with a few settlers, and Chicago a village, not yet laid off, of some forty or fifty houses and two hundred and fifty inhabitants and five stores.

During the next five years, however, a great change had come over the land and settlers had come in, in considerable numbers, especially in favored spots, and not far from Strawns quite a number had settled before the fall of 1831.

Lot and Joshua Bullman had taken claims a little north of Strawns, and a brother-in-law of theirs, Beltha Griffeth, one near them. James Hall and Newton Reeder located on a claim a little southeast, and they were soon followed by Lunsford Broadbuss, who settled a little west of them. Quite a number of settlers had come in to the south, and quite a settlement grew up in the Crow Creek neighborhood, in fact so thick had the settlers become that some of the earlier ones were selling their claims to others. A man named Hamilton settled near where Joseph Babb had opened a farm. Robert Rickey, George Easter, the Waughops and a man by the name of Lancaster had settled there.

In September, 1831, there was held a public sale of lots in Columbia, the lots bringing from \$5 to \$10 apiece according to location. It appears as if there must, even at that date, have been quite a population, as there was a number of lots sold and it can hardly be expected that all those present wanted to buy town lots at even the low price these were sold for. Among the buyers were Samuel Russell, Jesse Sawyer, Thaddeus Barney, William Haws, A. N. Denning, Henry Cassell, Jesse Smith, Joseph Johnson and Elisha Swan, but it was not till the spring of 1832 that any attempt at building upon the site was attempted, and even then, owing to the Indian scare, it was not completed for two years.

At this time, the spring of 1832, there was

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

quite a scare from the rumors of Indian troubles. Black Hawk had crossed the Mississippi and the Stillman fiasco as already mentioned, had occurred.

General Neal of Springfield had been sent out and fearing trouble, organized several companies of militia along the east bank of the Illinois river as a precautionary measure. This he called the 40th Regiment, Illinois Militia, and John Strawn was appointed Colonel of the regiment and was assigned the duty of patrolling along the Illinois river, but it was soon found there was no danger of the Indians in this vicinity, and after a month's service they were mustered out in Hennepin, June 18th, 1832.

The first actual settler to build in the town of Columbia was Elisha Swan. He came into the country in 1831 and with a small stock of goods opened a store a little distance from the "landing," but not on the site of the town. In the summer of 1833 he made arrangements by hewing out the frame of a building and hauled it to where Henry now is, expecting to establish a claim and lay out a town, but he found others had interests there, and upon inquiring into the matter it was found the land wanted was in a 16th section, consequently was school land and could not be entered, and he abandoned the project and moved back to Lacon and erected his building, a frame 20x36, a story and a half in height. The boards for the floor, etc., were brought on a keel boat from St. Louis, but the weather boards were rived by hand. It was quite a pretentious and serviceable building for the times and served both as store and residence. While Columbia did not improve much though it had a half dozen houses by 1834 the country east was rapidly filling up with settlers. And at an election for Justice of the Peace and a Constable held at the house of Colonel Strawn in June of that year fifty votes were polled.

In 1834 Jesse C. Smith and Joseph H. Johnson came out from Cincinnati on horseback viewing the land, and, stopping at Colonel Strawn's, told him they were thinking of building a mill if a suitable location could be found. Colonel Strawn persuaded them to stop at Columbia, and as an inducement offered to donate them several lots. They were pleased with the site and the mill was built in 1835 and went into operation in the fall of 1836.

The flouring mill which was quite large for the times and place, did a flourishing business, par-

ties coming from all the northern country for their supplies, even as far as Galena.

From 1835 the town improved more rapidly. Quite a number of houses were built in the town that year. In 1836 a cemetery was laid out. The first person to be buried in it was a young lady by the name of Lancaster, and the second was James Henthorn, who had, during the summer, helped to form the first Methodist society, and was its class leader at the time of his death. During the fall of this year a sawmill was put up at the lower end of town and a few miles south a man by the name of Barney put up another saw mill, and added to it a wood cording and fulling machine.

In 1835 the little village of Columbia received an influx of population that did much to give to Lacon its high standing as a literary and social place, and whose names became household words throughout the country. They were the brothers Fenn, Ira, Norman and William, Dr. Robert Boal, William Fisher, Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, Samuel Howe, William Hancock, Hartley Malone, H. L. and H. P. Crane and some others who were given the name of the "Lacon Colony." They were all men of high intellectual attainment and of good character and high standing—men that would exert an influence for good wherever they might go. About this time in 1836 the name Columbia was changed to that of Lacon.

During this time immigrants had been coming in from the eastern states and a fine class of people were coming in rapidly, the farming community keeping ahead of the towns, the object of the greater portion being to establish homes for their families. But about this time it received a setback in the hard times of 1836 and '37. Banks had been chartered in all parts of the country which had been issuing their notes without limit. For a year or two all had gone well, money was plentiful and a season of speculation followed such as the country has seldom seen. Everybody was making fortunes—on paper—but when they came to realize on their investments the bubble burst and they found what they thought was money was but little if any better than scraps of brown paper; the money was absolutely worthless. Then came hard times. The gold and silver which had been the circulating medium had been driven out of the country by the cheap money and there was absolutely no money, or very little, to be had.

This, although worse probably in the new states

than elsewhere, was felt all over the country and put quite a check upon immigration for a time.

About the year 1837 an enterprise was started in Lacon that did more than any other thing, possibly than all others together, to bring prosperity to it. We refer to the pork packing industry. The first buyers were Fenn, Howe & Co., who bought and cut up 750 hogs in 1837. With this firm William Fisher was connected. In the next year, 1838, William Fisher withdrew from the firm and went into partnership with his brother Jabez. They established one of the largest pork packing plants in the west, buying and packing from 8,000 to 11,000 hogs a year, paying out some years as high as \$250,000 and \$300,000 a year, and Jabez Fisher, who appears to have been the main spirit in the pork business, paid out money that he received from Boston that was guaranteed good and that the collectors would receive for taxes. It was a godsend to the farmers, for no other money could they get that would pay taxes.

In addition to the immense trade that flowed from the pork industry, and farmers for a circle of forty and fifty miles brought their pork to Lacon, the establishment employed something like 100 men during the busy season.

In the cooping business they employed from twelve to twenty men the year round, and used thousands of hoopoles that made very handy pocket money for those who gathered them.

The pork packing business was a great thing for Lacon and was also a good thing for the Fishers, for they prospered exceedingly and in 1849 and '50 erected in Lacon what at the time was probably the most complete building for the purpose of pork packing in the west, not excepting Chicago and Cincinnati, expending on it what at the time was an immense sum of money, \$10,000.

The pork packing industry no doubt had a good deal to do with bringing settlers into Lacon and the adjoining country that is now Marshall county.

Much happened to Lacon about the years 1835 to 1840.

In 1835 a postoffice was established there. Before that they had gone to Bell's ford on Crow creek, about six miles, for their mail, but as the postage was then 25 cents on a letter the mail, as might be expected, was not heavy and it is said the postmaster carried the mail in his hat and handed it to the owners as he met them.

In 1836 the town's name was changed from Co-

lumbia to Lacon, and in the same year the road from the landing, which was through a long piece of lowland, most of the time a swamp or marsh, was made a substantial road by laying down logs, covering them with bushes and slough grass and putting dirt upon it.

A ferry across the river had been established by Elisha Swan. He built a flatboat propelled with oars, but it was little used except to transport coal across the river from the Sparland banks. Mr. Swan had a license to run the ferry, for which he paid \$5 per annum, but it was not a paying investment even at that price. In 1837 he sold his interest in the ferry to Dr. Boal, who built a larger boat. It afterward passed into the hands of Fisher & Co., who built a still larger boat and stretched a rope across the river to pull it back and forth. They also assisted materially in building the causeway that runs from the river to Sparland. In 1879 the ferry rights passed to the city of Lacon, which, after maintaining the ferry for many years, in 1882 built a pontoon bridge, which was renewed in 1900, which with some renewing and repairing is in use today, a very satisfactory bridge.

In 1836 the Lacon academy was organized and one thousand dollars pledged for its support, a building was built that year capable of accommodating sixty or seventy pupils, but the building was intended for more than school purposes, and served for a church, a town hall, where elections and courts were held; for lyceums and other public purposes, but no school was taught there till the spring of 1837, which was the first school in Marshall county, when Miss Jane M. Kilgore was employed as a teacher. This school house answered the purpose for a few years, when it was necessary to build a larger one, which in 1856 gave place to a much larger and better building, which in 1878 was reconstructed, more room added and other improvements made. This building had become superannuated and out of date, when in 1902 John S. Thompson, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, offered to give twelve thousand dollars towards a new school house if the board would build one worth at least twenty-five thousand dollars. The board took him up on his offer and had a fine building erected, up-to-date in every particular, costing about thirty thousand dollars. It is undoubtedly the best school house in the county.



LACON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first church was built by the Methodists in 1837, and was the only church building for several years. Other societies were formed, but worshipped generally in the school house already mentioned. A Presbyterian society was formed also in this year and a remarkable revival experienced and some thirty-five members brought into the church.

January, 1839, the act establishing Marshall county was passed and under the instructions of the law the commissioners appointed for the purpose made Lacon the county seat, April 6, 1839. The first circuit court convened in Marshall county April 23 of that year, with Thomas Ford as judge and J. M. Shannon as clerk. A grand jury was summoned and impaneled, but as there were no cases to come before the court no petit jury was called. The first sessions were held in the Methodist church, but in December a contract was let for the building of a court house of stone and brick, forty by fifty-five feet, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. January 5, 1853, this building was burned down through some defect in the chimney, but fortunately the records were saved. Another building was built in 1854, at a cost of seven thousand eight hundred dollars. This building was entirely remodeled and rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1893, to what it is at present, 1906.

Besides her pork packing interests Lacon at one time had extensive flouring mills. In 1855 William Fisher built a mill that he called the Phoenix mill, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, and soon after the firm of Fenn, Perry & Dobbs built the Model mills, costing about the same amount, and later added to it a small distillery. Both the mills flourished for several years. The Phoenix burned down in 1871 and was never rebuilt. The Model mills partially burned in 1862, but the next year was purchased by two brothers by the name of Thayer, who rebuilt the mill and greatly increased the capacity of the distillery, and in a single year paid the government one million nine hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars in revenue tax. August 12, 1864, the boilers of the distillery exploded, nearly demolishing the building and killing five men. The building was patched up after this but the Thayer brothers dying, the business ran down and was some time after abandoned. The bonded warehouse in use when the distillery was running was afterwards converted into a hotel, and today has the only hall of any

size there is in Lacon, but there has been no hotel in it for several years, though the owner and wife have their residence there.

We must not omit mention of the woolen mill industry of which the citizens of Lacon are justly proud, and they may well be, for if we except probably a brick yard or two it is the only manufacturing establishment in Marshall county. About 1862 Spencer Ellsworth, then editor of the Lacon Journal, wrote for the Chicago Tribune an article on manufactures, which came to the attention of two gentlemen who were interested in woolen manufactures, and they opened a correspondence on the subject with him. The correspondence led to a meeting of the citizens and William Fisher and Mr. Ellsworth were appointed a committee to meet the gentlemen, and the outcome was that a company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Lacon Woolen Mill Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. D. E. Thomas was chosen president and Spencer Ellsworth secretary. During the winter books were opened and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock subscribed for, and the next summer the necessary buildings were built and the machinery installed, and Mr. Grieves employed to superintend it. The mill was run for several years quite successfully in making a certain kind of shawl, which found a large demand, also certain kinds of piece goods were made that gave excellent satisfaction, the mill giving employment to about seventy-five persons, but during the hard times of 1896 to 1898 the business fell off and the mill was closed down. It remained closed for about three years, when it was bought by Mr. Grieves and was again run by Grieves & Son, and was doing a good business, when it took fire and was burned to the ground in the spring of 1901. It was a sad loss to the Messrs. Grieves, as the insurance was light and they were not able to rebuild. However, a popular subscription was started that fall, the building rebuilt and somewhat enlarged, new and up-to-date machinery installed the next summer, and it was turned over to the Messrs. Grieves. It was too good a thing for Lacon to lose.

Lacon has a number of fine churches. The Presbyterian society in Lacon was organized May 12, 1837, the first minister being the Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, who had come to Columbia, as it was then, with a number of others, the year before, from Ohio. For several years services were

held in the house of Henry T. Crane till the school house was built. The present fine building in which they worship was started in 1849 and consecrated in 1851. It cost four thousand dollars and has a fine bell and church organ.

In 1836 the Methodists formed a society, the Rev. A. E. Phelps, with John McMurtrie, a sweet singer, holding a meeting in an unfinished mill. On his next visit, two weeks later, the Methodists there, to the number of sixteen, handed in their letters, a class was formed and the Methodist church society was organized.

For the first year meetings were held in a frame building. It had neither fireplace nor stove and was used summer and winter by both Methodists and Presbyterians. In 1837 the Methodists erected a building which was dedicated in November of that year by the Rev. William Candiff. For twenty years they used this building, and in 1855 began building their present place of worship, which was dedicated on June 24, 1860. It is a large, roomy building and well fitted for their accommodation.

A Baptist society was organized in February, 1855, under Elder I. L. Mahan, but it was not until January, 1856, that they decided to build, and in the latter part of 1856, after having raised \$4,500, they proceeded to erect a building, trusting in the Lord for aid to finish it. They erected a substantial, convenient church and have a flourishing society, with resident minister.

The Congregationalists also have a fine place of worship and a large congregation. The church was organized October 1, 1865, with a membership of forty and a church building, costing \$4,200, was erected the same year, the lots upon which it stands, valued at the time at \$1,000, were donated by Washington E. Cook. In 1879 the Presbyterian and Congregational societies were united upon a common confession of faith as the Union Church of Lacon.

There is also a Catholic society and church, built in 1867. It is one of the finest church buildings in the county and cost about \$13,000.

Lacon has the usual number of secret societies. A Masonic blue lodge was organized October 4, 1848, and the Odd Fellows established a lodge October 17, 1851. At present there is, besides these, a Knights of Pythias lodge, a camp of Modern Woodmen, a Rebekah lodge, etc., which have been instituted in the last few years.

The first newspaper published in Marshall coun-

ty was the Lacon *Herald*, the first number appearing December 13, 1837. It was published by Allen N. Ford, the people of Lacon giving him a bonus of \$2,000, and he was to publish the paper for at least two years. After the two years were up he changed the name of the paper to *Illinois Gazette*. Up to this time it had been non-partisan, but with the change of name he espoused the Whig side of politics. Mr. Ford published the paper until 1866, when he sold it to Spencer Ellsworth, who changed the name to the *Home Journal*. Mr. Ellsworth published it until his death, when it went into the hands of his son, Spencer, who, after a few years, sold it to W. B. Powell, and after his running it for a few months it passed into the hands of Charles F. Hacker, who had been in the office from the time of the elder Ellsworth. The paper has always maintained a high reputation and in execution and contents will compare favorably with the best of the country newspapers. It is republican in politics and Mr. Hacker, the editor and proprietor, is now postmaster of Lacon.

In 1850 the democrats started the Lacon *Herald*, with Jesse Lynch as editor. It was published by different parties for several years with more or less success until at length it was purchased by Spencer Ellsworth, who stopped the publication and sold the material of the office.

In 1867 J. G. Ford started the Lacon *Democrat*, but though he published a very good paper was not as successful as he hoped it to be and moved the office to Pontiac; but a short time later William B. Whiffen brought an outfit from Chillicothe and continued the publication under the name of the *Marshall County Democrat*.

Mr. Whiffen was well versed in the political history of the state, with a large acquaintance of the prominent men and he soon made the paper a power in democratic politics. After his death it passed into the hands of a man by the name of Day, who put in new type and machinery and greatly improved it as a newspaper. It has changed hands several times since then and is now owned and edited by F. C. Sorrells, who maintains the high reputation it has won as a newspaper and party organ.

Marshall county may well be proud of the number of lawyers who have been educated in Lacon and been advanced to high public position, some of them attaining national repute and many of them attaining distinction as learned and honest

judges upon the bench. Mark Bangs, United States district attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; G. L. Fort, member of congress for several terms, and a strong candidate for the nomination for governor of the state; Mark Bangs, Samuel L. Richmond, John Burns, Thomas M. Shaw, all of whom served with distinction as able and upright judges, upon the circuit bench. George O. Barnes, who was honored twice as a candidate by his party with the nomination for Congress, his son, R. M. Barnes, now one of the most brilliant lawyers in this section; C. N. Barnes and Judge Winslow Eyans, now among the most prominent members of the Peoria bar. It is certainly a grand record for so small a county as Marshall and a city the size of Lacon to contribute so many public men to the service of their country. This is the list: A United States district attorney, a congressman, five circuit judges, and two state senators.

We have devoted considerable space to the history of the city of Lacon because it has made and furnished much of the history of Marshall county.

As for the rest of the townships, not so much can be said. Lacon township, as has been already mentioned, is a long, triangular piece of land with a hypotenuse of about twelve miles in length, forming the east bank of the Illinois river. The land along the river from a quarter of a mile to a mile or more wide is more or less of a swampy nature and this is bordered by a system of bluffs covered with timber of more or less value. Through the southern part of the township flows Crow creek and the country along this is very rolling and was covered with timber. The land is reasonably productive where it can be worked and the rest makes very good pasture land, while the timber is utilized for firewood. As it contains the two necessities of the pioneer, wood and water, in abundance, the Crow creek country was early settled and by 1835 there was quite a settlement there, but, like the face of the country, the settlers there were a rough lot and were mostly a law unto themselves, settling most of their quarrels by fighting—the courts, justices and constables enforcing their decrees in the same way and not always coming out first best. Although they were hospitable to a degree, they would not tolerate preachers or lawyers; they could remain over night, but next day were given to understand they had no use for them. They generally took the hint and left. That part of the township was

in bad odor with the more civilized communities for a long time, but the old inhabitants have died or moved away and the neighborhood now averages up with the rest of the county.

There are a few sections of fine prairie farming land in Lacon township, but the greater part of it is rolling and was at one time covered with timber. It has been largely cut away and the land cleared, some of it utilized for crop raising and some for pasture.

CHAPTER X.

HOPWELL TOWNSHIP.

This township, being township 30 north, range 2 west of the third p. m., lays partly along the Illinois river and partly east of one of the fractional townships composing the township of Lacon, the river extending about four miles along the northwestern corner in a southwesterly direction, cutting off parts of sections 5 and 7 and most of section 6.

The land along the river is swampy and the greater part of it worthless, so far as crop raising is concerned, for something like a mile back from the river, when bold bluffs covered with timber take up the land for about two miles further back, although in many places the timber has been cut off and the land cultivated. Along the north side of the township are the bluffs of Sandy creek, but the southwestern part of the township is fine prairie land and contains many excellent farms.

The first settler in Hopewell was George Wagner, who put up a cabin in 1830, on the farm known as the Jerry Feazle farm. James Hall, William McNeill and Newton Reeder, Lot and Joshua Bullman and Jacob Smalley came in 1831.

In that year Elisha Swan, who afterwards figured extensively in the history of Lacon, with a man by the name of Deming, put up a log building on the Broadus farm, near Strawn's landing, and with a small stock of goods opened the first store in Marshall county, where he sold such things as the settlers needed and traded largely with the Indians.

Those mentioned settled in the southern part of the township. In the northern part Jesse Sawyer and Caleb Forbes settled in 1831. The Freemans, William White and John Benson, came in 1833, as did Robert Antrim, Lemuel Russell, Peter Barnhart and William Boys. John

Brumsey settled on Sandy, on the farm where his grandson, James Brumsey, now resides, in 1833.

From this on settlers came in rapidly and as the country filled up the people began to think of schools, and the first school was built about two miles west of Jesse Sawyer's in 1835. It was a single log house with a door and a log cut out and a hole left for light, but the door was usually left open and was more depended upon for light than the window. In the fall of the same year, 1835, another school house was built further south by Lemuel Russell, James Hall, John Wier, John Strawn, James Kane, William Hancock, the Bullmans and others, which was in comparison quite a pretentious building, and was used for meetings, debating societies, public meetings, shows, etc. It served its turn for several years and at last was, after a more up-to-date house had been built, turned into a stable for horses.

There many of Marshall county's future citizens imbibed their first ideas of learning and in 1880, forty-five years after the building of the old school house, a picnic composed of those who had attended school there in the early days was held on the spot and some eighty persons were present and among them were represented some of the most prominent names in Marshall county's history.

The first mill in Marshall county was (we had almost said built, but there was no building) located on Sandy on the Broadus place by Zion Shugart in 1830. He made his own millstones, fastened one of them to a large stump and, fixing up some machinery, revolved the upper one around on it. It was a slow process and only cracked the corn into small pieces—did not grind it into meal—but it beat the hollowed stump and hickory pestle which had been in use, a long way.

Mr. Shugart, who appears to have been an ingenious and practical man, built a mill the next season to run by water and was, under good conditions, able to grind about two bushels of dry corn an hour into very fair meal, but if the customers wished the bran and chaff taken from it they had to winnow it out in the wind. A freshet the next spring swept away every vestige of the mill except the stones.

Two of the more noted families of Hopewell are the Sawyer and Forbes families. Jesse Sawyer and Caleb Forbes came into this county on horseback in 1830. They liked the country so well that they concluded to return and settle in it. They went

to their home in North Carolina and the next April packed up their effects and, loading them into wagons, they started. The family of Mr. Sawyer consisted of himself and wife, four sons and a step-son, Lemuel Russell, who became quite famous. Mr. Forbes had two sons and two daughters. They traveled across Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, a distance of 1,100 miles, and after going through many trials and hardships arrived at their destination September 2, 1831, having been on the road for five months. Mr. Sawyer, who was somewhat of a rover, explored the east side of the river that fall for many miles, but as he found no country that suited him better came back. In the meantime Mr. Forbes had built a very comfortable cabin of hewn logs, which somewhat later was arranged with port holes, etc., and used as a fort to protect them from the Indians, but they were never attacked.

For some time after their settling they were often visited by roving bands of Indians, who would come into the house, sit down wherever the notion took them, after begging for food, which was generally given them. They were scared at times, as the Indians could not speak a word of English and their motions would not be understood, but they were never molested. The Indians disappeared from this section at the time of the Black Hawk war and never returned in any numbers.

The lands that Sawyer and Forbes settled upon are now occupied by their descendants, they never having gone out of the families.

Probably about as peculiar a case of long distance walking as ever occurred started from Hopewell. In 1833 a Mrs. White and her son, who had come from North Carolina the year before, became so much discouraged by the wildness of the country that they determined to go back. Mrs. White was over 70 years of age. They had no money to buy even the food they would need, the country they would traverse was for several hundred miles but little better than a wilderness, with a settler here and there, yet so strong was her desire to see her old home that, braving all obstacles, they set out. Their pathetic story made them friends everywhere they went, who furnished shelter and food, and they actually reached home after a tramp of nearly 1,100 miles. It was a most wonderful journey when it is remembered what the condition of the country was in 1833—

few roads, no bridges, and houses scattered in clusters many miles apart.

Hopewell township, with its swampy lands along the river, covered with grass higher than a man's head, its heavily timbered bottoms and the hills and hollows, was an ideal place for game. Deer and wild turkey abounded, rabbits, raccoons, muskrats, mink and other fur-bearing animals were to be had for the taking. It was a paradise for a hunter. Long after the game had mostly disappeared from other parts of the country hunters from Henry and other places would go over there for deer and turkeys. It was also a great place for wolves, both of the large gray timber and smaller prairie varieties, but the wolf is a cowardly animal and seldom attacks man.

The northern part of Hopewell township is, as we have said, somewhat rough for farming, though the soil is excellent. It makes excellent pastures and most of the farmers have turned their attention to raising improved stock. Here, on the farm first settled upon by their ancestors in 1831, live I. M. Forbes and his son Rankin, whose names and whose magnificent herd of Shorthorn Durham cattle have a national reputation. Wherever shorthorn cattle are raised the name of I. M. Forbes is a household word.

On the Sawyer farm, upon which live the Sawyer brothers, grandsons of the original Jesse Sawyer. They have made a specialty of fine Poland China hogs, of which there are no better in the country.

T. W. Stoner & Son, later comers, but still old settlers, are making quite a reputation on a particular strain of Duroc Jersey hogs. Others also are engaged in improving stock, and Hopewell township and the adjoining township in Putnam county are having a reputation for their finely improved breeds of horses, cattle and hogs all over the country.

About one-half of the township, the southeastern part, was originally prairie land and some of the finest farms in the state are found in it. You may travel far before you find a country where everything denotes a more prosperous community than you will find in Hopewell. The homes are elegant, roomy and commodious, the barns are large and well built, the outhouses and sheds are plentiful and well kept up and everything denotes an industrious and painstaking people, as well as one on whom prosperity smiles.

The Lacon-Varna branch of the Chicago &

Alton railroad runs through the southern part of Hopewell and on it, on section 25, is located Held, named after a prominent family. An elevator and a small store are located there and but little else. Considerable shipping is done there and passengers are taken on and let off.

There are no churches in the township and but four school houses, but many of the children attend school in Henry, Lacon and other outside townships.

CHAPTER XI.

HENRY TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county, but not the most insignificant by any means. Its legal designation is town 13 north, 10 east of the 4th principal meridian, or, as it is generally written, town 13 N., 10 E. of 4th p. m.

It is a fractional township containing only ten full sections and eight parts of sections, the others being cut off by the Illinois river, which flows in a southwesterly direction along its eastern boundary, but, unlike the eastern side of the river, it here washes a bold bank from fifty to seventy-five feet above the stream, which slopes from the top down to the water's edge.

In the township of Henry is located the city of Henry, one of the important cities of the county. It is built upon a bold bluff overlooking the river, the soil below being a loose gravel, giving at all times a perfect under-drainage, so that, except for a few days in spring, when the frost is going out, there is very little or no mud, the streets being dry and dusty, while the towns of the prairie are wallowing in mud hub deep, yet the gravel is covered with a fertile, sandy loam which enables all who wish to raise fine gardens.

Running back from the brow of the hill at the river banks lies one of the most beautiful prairies mortal eyes ever rested upon. It is some six or eight miles long and about three miles wide and as fertile as it is beautiful. Who was the first settler in Henry is very uncertain. A man by the name of Hart is said to have built a cabin or shack on the site in 1830 and another cabin is said to have been built and occupied by a man named Stacy, who moved the next year to Webster, but be that as it may the first permanent settlers were Elias Thompson and his family, Mr. Thompson and his eldest son, David, opening farms and cultivating small pieces of land, raising mostly vegetables, in 1833. Mr. Thompson

also "kept tavern" in his house, which was situated across the ravine near the old Bowers mill. His son David's farm was a little further out on what is now known as the Davis place.

As early as 1832 there was a wrangle over the claim to the land that Henry stands on, although the land was not yet on the market. The site was too fine a one to be passed by.

Erastus Wright and William Porter of Springfield were passing through and, seeing the prospect of a future town, made a claim and also procured a license for a ferry. In 1833 Anson L. Deming and Elisha Swan made a claim and to strengthen it Mr. Swan procured a boat for a ferry and engaged Mr. Thompson to run it. He also had framed a store building, which he expected to erect on the site and put in a stock of goods.

After some wrangling over the matter the rival claimants agreed to get a surveyor to lay off a town and they would sell the lots and divide the profits.

They sent to Springfield for a surveyor, but when he came he discovered the proposed town was on section No. 16 and therefore could only be sold for school purposes, by school authority.

The claimants then abandoned the project, Mr. Swan took his store back and located it in Columbia, afterwards Lacon, the ferry he left in the possession of Thompson, who operated it for some years. During this time a few transient men had come into the region, some of whom took claims or rather "squatted," for they could get no title to the land whatever, and these petitioned the superintendent of schools of Putnam county, as it was then, for permission to sell the school land, alleging there was fifty white people and fifteen voters in the district, though they must have stretched the limits of the township to have secured the requisite number of voters. The necessary permission was granted, rather loosely, it must be confessed, to sell it and on April 22, 1834, Charles Nock, Elias Thompson and Reuben Convers, as school trustees, employed B. M. Hayes to survey the section into town lots. They reported to the superintendent as follows:

"Lots from No. 30 to 291, inclusive, with streets and alleys within and thereto appertaining and the public grounds on said map designated, we propose as a town by the name of Henry, in memory of the late Gen. James D. Henry, deceased, who gallantly led the Illinois volunteers

to victory over the hostile Sac and Fox Indians in the year 1832, and who lately died of disease caused by the arduous service."

The suggestion of the name is ascribed to Mr. Hooper Warren, who was an intimate friend of the general.

A week after the survey a public sale of the lots was held in Hennepin by Nathaniel Chamberlain, school commissioner of Putnam county. There was no speculative bidding and the lots were generally sold at a dollar a lot, equivalent to about \$1.25 an acre, the price of government land, and in that way the wise provision of the government for the use of schools was frittered away before anybody was here to look after the people's interest. In less than five years \$300 to \$500 was asked for these same lots. Had they been held by the school authorities for a few years they would have supported a good school here for several years. The sale of the lots did not at the time stimulate the building of the city, but the country around it began to fill up rapidly. A number settled along what is called Crow creek, west of Henry. The Mallorys, a father and several grown sons, came about 1836; David B. Culver and Orsenus Culver and a brother-in-law, Hiram Kellogg, about the same; Laton Frisbee, a brother-in-law of the Mallorys, and Andrew Styles came in 1835, Col. Henry Snyder, William Kidney and Simeon Pool came in 1836.

Quite a number of German families settled just below Henry, forming quite a settlement, that was known in the early days as the "Dutch settlement." George and William Klein, George Heller, Fred Reinbeck, Anton Appel came in 1837 and later came Valentine Wies, Anton Sidel, Fred W. Troendley and Balser Klein and Joseph Merdian. Others also were coming in: Young Wren, Sampson Rowe and William Lottrop, and a man calling himself Joseph Burr, all three of whom married daughters of Elias Thompson, the pioneer of Henry. Mr. Thompson, as we have already said, used the cabin he had built as a tavern to keep wayfarers. In or about 1840 he built a more pretentious building near the foot of Edward street and called it the Henry House. At the side of it Joseph Burr, then his son-in-law, built a smaller building and opened out a general store, the first in Henry. He was also the first postmaster, but his duties were not onerous, as the postage on letters was twenty-five cents and on papers prohibitory.

Burr had quite a history. It appears that he had failed in business in the east, and taking what he could save of his effects, dropped the latter part of his name, which was Joseph Burr Bradley, and was known here and married under the name of Joseph Burr. He did a flourishing business for a while, when he sold out the business, went east and settled honorably with his creditors. He later came back and went on a farm in Whitefield, where he lived for several years and raised a fine family. Later he moved to Missouri, where he died.

With the building of the Henry House Henry began to improve. Benjamin Lombard came to Henry from St. Louis with a small stock of goods in 1840 or 1841, and he was followed by Thomas Gallaher, who came from Hennepin a little later. These stores were on Water street, that runs below the waterworks under the hill, but a firm by the name of Cheever & Cowel, starting a store upon the hill about 1844, soon began to draw the greater part of the trade, when Thomas Gallaher a year or two later built what for the time was quite a pretentious building, at the corner of Front and Edward streets and from that on the building was all on the hill.

Sampson Rowe put up a building about 1840 near where the Yaeger sample room stands, in which for a time he kept a stock of goods, and in 1845 Silas Lock built the building in which he kept a hotel, which was afterwards a part of the Paskell house. Up to this time, 1845, Henry had improved but slowly, the stores we have mentioned Jerry Ong had a blacksmith shop on School street and Richard Dikes a tinsmith's shop, and J. J. Merdian a wagonmaker's shop, but from this on it filled up more rapidly and by 1850 began to take on city airs. Two churches had been built, a Protestant Methodist in 1847 and a Christian church in 1849; the first was a frame building with little pretention to ornament. It was later sold to the Episcopalians, who remodeled it and used it for several years. It stood on a pretty knoll on Second street, near the corner of Carroll. The Christian church was of brick and, for the times when it was built, a fine church edifice. But the societies that built them gradually dwindled away and the churches, though used for other purposes, gradually went into decay and now have both disappeared.

About 1844 the first frame residence was built in Henry, on the corner of Front and School

streets. We are not advised who built it, but it was occupied in a very early day by a family of the name of Sinclair. It is still in existence and is in fairly good repair.

Between 1845 and 1850 there was a considerable influx of population and the buildings began to be more substantially built. A brickyard had been installed just below town and another west of town, a mile or so. Men with capital had come in and Henry had begun to have a healthy boom.

In 1848 the Illinois and Michigan canal was completed, making an outlet for grain. Boats on the river became more frequent in their visits and the facilities for shipping products greatly increased. The first boatload of grain shipped from this section was in the fall of 1848. It was loaded at Hall's Landing, about four miles above Henry, by J. C. Rolley for W. H. Kellogg. Mr. Rolley came to Henry the next spring and bought grain and shipped it to Chicago. Before this all the wheat sold had been hauled to Chicago on wagons, requiring about a week to make the journey, and it brought twenty-five cents a bushel, so that the incentive to raise wheat was not strong.

In 1850 Thomas Harless put up the double brick known as the Campbell building, later the double brick, on the corner of Front and Edwards was built by the Warren brothers and L. Kaufman, and then the one on the corner of Edwards and Third streets by Valentine Weis, while the places between were filled up with less pretentious wooden buildings.

In 1850 two brothers by the name of Benjamin and John Bowers put up a flouring mill over the ravine just north of Henry. About that time, 1851 and 1852, came Thomas Harless, the Lloyd brothers, Pool & Jones, Thomas Davis and his brother Richard. Richard established a cooper shop, made money and invested it in land. He died young and as he was not married his property fell to his brother Robert. Also came W. W. Heath, and many others, men of sound business qualifications and most of them with some capital. The Peoria branch of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad was finished in 1854 and this caused a new influx of population, mostly working men.

In 1850 the population of Henry was 401, in 1851, 789; in 1853, 1,009; in 1854, 1,306.

During the next five years Henry became quite a manufacturing point. W. H. Hanna estab-

lished a wagon shop, which afterwards grew into the Hanna wagon factory. A man by the name of Seymour had a large wagon factory, employing from fifteen to twenty hands, Holmes & Tabor also established a wagon and plow factory, which was run by different parties till a year or so ago.

I. Koehler manufactured buggies and carriages, as did Joiner & Morten, and Ken. McNeal, and Henry carriages have a fine reputation throughout the country. Each of them kept from six to ten hands employed. Henry Watercott at this time had a boot and shoe shop in which he employed twelve, fifteen or twenty hands, according to the season. There was also two or three harness shops, employing from three to six hands each, and a number of blacksmith shops. The Granite flouring mill was built and put in operation by Alexander and Calvin Hoagland about 1856 or 1857 and for a time did a tremendous business. About this time it was decided to build and equip a paper mill. A subscription paper was circulated and the stock needed, about \$27,000, was subscribed and the mill put in operation in 1858. It ran with various success till 1872, when it was burned to the ground and never rebuilt.

About 1864 the state legislature took up the question of slack water navigation and in 1868 it was decided to build a system of dams and locks and it was decided to build one at Henry. Work was begun on it in 1869. The work was under way for three years, being finished in 1871, and \$500,000 were expended upon it. This work was done by the state. It was a grand piece of work and employed a large number of men while building. Ten years later the state built another lock and dam at Copperas creek, sixty miles below, and later the United States government built two others, one at La Grange and one at Kampsville.

In 1859 a company was incorporated as the Henry City Bridge Company and the next spring work was begun upon a dike from the ferry landing to the bluffs and a good, substantial road above ordinary high water was built. This exhausted their funds, however, and nothing further was done till about 1867 and 1868, when a movement was made to raise funds to build the bridge. Shares of the value of \$50 each to the amount of nearly \$100,000 were sold, the city of Henry taking \$30,000 and the township \$20,000, the rest being sold to private parties, and in 1870 a magnificent bridge, costing \$80,000, was built. It

has never paid much in the way of dividends, but has been of incalculable service to the city by giving certain and safe crossing at all times to the fertile and prolific farms on the east side of the river.

About 1880 a man by the name of Stetson started a manufactory of pumps just west of the depot, but, having some trouble about the patents he was using, he abandoned the business, which fell into the hands of Theodore Bickerman, who established the Aera Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of the Aera windmills, and for several years did a thriving business, but of late years there does not appear to be so much demand for the wooden windmills, but the factory is still running under the care of Mr. Bickerman's son-in-law, Fred Merdian.

In 1901 George Travis started a small factory for the manufacture of a belt tightener of his own invention for traction engines. Two years later he began the manufacture of a peculiar rocking grate, also of his own invention, for engines, for which he is having considerable demand, which is constantly increasing, and it is very probable that more room and a larger supply of the grates will be wanted soon. Mr. Travis is the patentee of both articles.

The palmy days of Henry's manufacturing are past. There was a time when there was considerable done and the shops here gave employment to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, mechanics and artisans, to say nothing about the carpenters, masons, painters, etc., engaged in building trades.

But Henry is splendidly located for factories and some day when the transportation facilities are better they will come here.

As has been already mentioned, the people of Henry began very early to look after their spiritual welfare. As early as 1840, when there were only some twenty or thirty persons living in town, a society was under the preaching of Rev. Elder Devore, a Protestant Methodist. Services were held in the cabins of the settlers for some time and in 1847 the house of worship already spoken of was built. In February, 1850, a society was formed under the preaching of Elder S. L. Pervier, which took the name of the First Christian church. For a time services were held in the Protestant Methodist church, but arrangements were made during the summer following to erect

a church and a very substantial brick one, 30x50 feet, with a basement room below (which was later used for a school room), was dedicated in June, 1851.

Thomas Harless and Richard Garretson were the heaviest contributors, but almost every inhabitant of the town contributed to the extent of their ability. Richard Dikes, who wished to do something, brought a number of small trees from across the river on his back and set them out before the church. The trees are standing today, noble specimens, but the society dropped off one by one till it entirely lost its identity and the church, after being used for various purposes, was sold at auction a few years ago and was taken down.

About 1854 a number of Presbyterians from New Jersey, several families of Hoaglands, W. P. Williams and others came to Henry and the year following came the Rev. John Marquis, and steps were taken to organize a church society. Lucas V. Hoagland, William P. Williams and James Petrie were selected as ruling elders and the next season a church was built. The society flourished till it was much the strongest church in town, nearly all of the better class affiliating with it. A church was built and a strong and healthy society grew up.

About 1880 a rather peculiar circumstance occurred, which had the effect of dividing the congregation and caused it to change the name to "Congregationalists." About that time a minister in Jersey City who had acquired considerable celebrity as an eloquent preacher, found himself out of a position for the reason that his name was connected with the cause of the death of a young lady who had been a member of his choir. Some of the prominent members of the church broached the subject of giving Mr. Glendenning, the gentleman in question, a call. An equal number opposed the idea. The matter was argued, pro and con, for some months and although those who had first broached the subject were joined by others, they could not get votes enough to carry their point.

At last, however, a meeting was held where the majority present were in favor of the call and voted to make it and Mr. Glendenning received a call to Henry, but it stirred up an immense amount of ill feeling, not only in the church, but through the whole town, people who had no interest in the church taking sides. As the Pres-

bytery would not receive Mr. Glendenning, the church voted themselves Congregationalists. Another minister was secured by the others and the dissenting Presbyterians and others held services in the old Christian church, which was not at that time otherwise occupied.

Mr. Glendenning preached here for several years and the prejudice died out somewhat, but many never overcame their dislike. After he went away the church gradually came together again. About fifteen years ago, they built a new church, taking down the old one, and have since built a parsonage and keep a resident minister most of the time.

Here, as elsewhere, the Methodist preachers were the first on the ground and services were held at a very early date by the "circuit riders" in the cabins of the settlers. We cannot tell when the first "class" was formed or when the first society was organized, but it was at a very early date. The first church was built in 1852, and a few years after a parsonage was built. The church has been in a reasonably flourishing condition, having its ups and downs, to be sure, ever since its organization.

In 1885 Mrs. Harrom, a wealthy widow lady, gave a sum of money to the church and it was decided to build a new church. The old church was given to the Duke brothers, who were just getting fairly started in business when they were burned out and for several years it formed a part of the building they used, but is now occupied by A. & A. Dalzer as a wagon shop.

A fine new church was built in modern style, with conference and session rooms, that can be thrown into one large audience room by movable partitions.

In 1900 they built a new parsonage, a fine, up-to-date residence, and rent the old one. The church is now very flourishing, the pastor, Rev. D. S. McCown, now serving his fifth year.

In March, 1857, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, at the request of Charles Davis, Henry Vogelsang and Joseph Holmes, organized a society of the followers of the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. In 1865 and 1866 they built a small church capable of accommodating some 200 people.

They have maintained their organization through the years and for a time had a flourishing society, but they have dropped off one by one and as they have had very few accessions for several years the society has dwindled till it is quite small. A

missionary preacher, Rev. L. G. Landersberger, comes and holds services once a month.

The sect known as Christian, or Campbellites, have a small but a very comfortable and well furnished church here. The society is not a strong one. The church was built about 1890 through the efforts of Elder John Wherry, who, with his two sons, all wealthy farmers, had moved into town and were engaged in the mercantile business. A few years before a revivalist of that persuasion had held a series of meetings and made a number of converts, mostly young women. They generally have services about every other week, the pulpit being filled by students from Eureka College, who in this way eke out their finances and get practical experience.

An Episcopal society was formed here probably some time in the early '60s. Soon after its formation they secured possession of the Protestant Methodist church, which they repaired and remodeled, and for several years held services in it. About 1875 two ladies, daughters of Robert Davis, a wealthy man who had recently died, built a small but very neat church in memory of their father and presented it to the society. About 1900 the society bought a residence and fitted it up for a parsonage. The present rector is the Rev. R. F. Keicher.

In 1870 there were several Baptists residing in and near town, one of the principal ones being Deacon Nehemiah Merritt, living on the place now occupied by his nephew, S. S. Merritt. Deacon Merritt had two daughters, one of whom married a young minister by the name of Gregory. Rev. Gregory was quite an energetic man and persuaded the few members to build a church, going considerably in debt himself for it.

He preached for a short time only, when he found it was necessary for him to look up other business, as the society was so small and scattered that it could not support him. The church stood empty for some time and then was sold to pay the debts and was moved to a farm about two miles from town and converted into a residence.

Although among the very earliest settlers in the vicinity of Henry were a considerable number of German Catholic families and many priests came among them to say mass, officiate at funerals, weddings and christenings, and visit the sick, etc., it was not until 1850 that they had any established place of worship. In 1852 the foundation of a church was laid, but it was not

until two years later that the church, known as St. Mary's, or the "German Catholic church," was built. It was considered a very fine church at the time, was 35x56 feet, with 22-foot ceiling. It was nicely arranged inside, with a gallery for the choir, was equipped with a bell, and later a fine pipe organ, the first in the city, was installed. In 1870 a much larger brick building was built for a school, which has since been looked after by the sisters.

In 1874 the congregation exceeded the capacity of the church and about one-third of the congregation speaking English exclusively, while most of the services were in the German language, they concluded to separate, and the Irish built a fine church, under the name of St. Joseph's, toward which the German congregation gave \$4,000.

They have a fine building, well adapted for the purpose it is intended, have a bell and organ, and the congregation, which is mostly Irish, have a resident priest of their own nationality. A few years ago they built an extremely nice residence near the church for a parsonage.

The present pastor of St. Joseph's is the Rev. E. S. Kniery and of St. Mary's is Rev. Leonz Zumbuhl. St. Mary's church is getting rather old and is out of date and the congregation are making preparations, having already quite a sum laid aside for the purpose, to build a new church at a cost of between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

Henry people have always taken great interest in schools and education. In 1846, when the inhabitants all told amounted to no more than thirty people, the first school-house was built on School street, where Charles Balleweg's house now stands. In the spring of 1847, Miss Sarah Burt was engaged to teach the first school, which consisted of six or eight little fellows, two of whom are still living at Henry.

The house, as may be supposed, was a small one, built of logs and supplied with puncheon floors and benches, but it was about as good as could be expected under the circumstances. This building was used off and on for school purposes till the Christian church was built, when the basement of the church was fitted up and used for school purposes, but, it not being considered healthy for the children, a new two story brick building was erected in 1854, which was amply sufficient for a time.

About 1870 the school was graded and the building being somewhat crowded, the building built

for the Northwestern university was secured and the high school department was moved to that and the first class of four members was graduated in 1876.

In 1885 the high school building being pronounced unsafe and at the same time being on the extreme verge of the city, it was decided to build a new school building nearer the center of the city and have the school all under one roof, and the present magnificent building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. Nine teachers and a superintendent are employed and the high school graduates from fifteen to twenty each year. Beside the Henry public school there are five other school districts in the township.

In 1860 a frame building was built near St. Mary's church for a school house. The building had been originally intended for a barn, but it was finished for a school. It did for awhile, but about 1870 the project was started to build a larger building and the present fine structure was the result. The building is of brick, well built and well furnished, two stories in height, and is largely patronized by the younger scholars for several miles around. Only the elementary branches are taught and the scholars who wish to advance farther attend the public school. The school is supported by the church.

In the history of the educational institutions of Henry it will hardly do to pass entirely the college and seminary, though both are now among the things that were. As early as 1848 Rev. Henry G. Pendleton, a Presbyterian minister, who had come into the country a few years before, conceived the idea of establishing a seminary for females for training as teachers. He canvassed the country among the then sparse population and succeeded in getting subscriptions to be paid back later in tuition and in 1849 built a frame building about a mile and a half northwest of Henry. He had a flourishing school till 1855, when the building was entirely consumed, most of the students losing their belongings.

Not discouraged, he soon set about rebuilding, borrowing quite a sum from an eastern capitalist, and built a large four-story brick building. He carried on the school for several years, but it did not succeed financially and he was forced to abandon it.

A school was later kept there for a few years by Prof. Loomis and wife, both excellent teachers. After he left it remained idle for several years, when a Rev. Derr and his family started a

school there, which was quite successful for a time, but the reverend gentleman, not being up to his reputation and becoming mixed in some shady transactions, the school was closed and Mr. Derr went away, leaving many to mourn over his departure. It was never tried to revive the school and a few years ago the building was taken down and the brick used for other purposes.

In 1854 a charter was secured for the North Illinois University, to be located at the city of Henry and a fine brick building was erected at a cost of about \$25,000 on the outskirts of the city. The building was under the auspices of the Protestant Methodist church and was intended to become a first class educational institution. It flourished for awhile, but jealousies sprang up between the professors and the hard times of 1857 and 1858 coming on, the school languished. Necessary funds were hard to get and the school was closed. There were a few later attempts to revive it, but they all failed. The building remained idle for some years, when it was bought by the city and used for the high school department of the public school. It was used for this purpose till the present school house was built, when the building and grounds were sold and the building taken down and carted away. Henry now has no school but the Catholic and the public school, which is one of the very best. Its graduates are well qualified to enter upon life's duties or equally well fitted to enter colleges or universities if they wish the higher education.

Henry is as pretty a little city as can be found anywhere. It has an efficient system of water-works, owned by the city, and a superior electric light plant, owned by private parties, the streets being lighted by 2,000-candle power arc lights and the stores and residences by incandescent arc and bulb lights. It has a city hall, an artesian well, giving two kinds of water, a park with cement walks eight feet wide running diagonally through it, equipped with bandstand and many permanent seats. It also has over eighty blocks of cement sidewalk, reaching to nearly every part of the city. The residences, some of which are very fine ones, are all, even the most lowly, kept in good repair and nicely painted; the yards, lawns and streets are kept clean and everything looks comfortable, cozy and homelike.

Henry, from its earliest days, has always been a great trading point, drawing trade from a circle of twenty miles or more, and today, though towns

have sprung up in every direction, it is still celebrated for the amount of trading done here, and no other place in the county can show anything like the stores or extent and variety of stocks to equal the Henry stores, one store here employing twenty clerks and then often cannot wait on their customers.

Henry is well supplied with fraternal societies. An Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted in 1850, being No. 63 in the state of Illinois. They own the building on the corner of East Park row and Third street. It has a storeroom below and the hall is above.

A Masonic lodge was instituted in 1851 and is No. 119. It is in a flourishing condition and owns its hall, which is over the clothing department of the Hutchins Lincoln store and is elaborately fitted up and furnished.

About 1895 the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen established lodges here, and in later years have been established several other mutual insurance societies, among them the Western Catholic Union. There is also Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges, a Women's Club, a Grand Army of the Republic post and a Women's Relief Corps; in fact, Henry has about everything a well organized town should have.

In our history of Henry we should not omit mention of the Farmers' and Mechanics' County Fair, which was located in Henry after a spirited competition with Lacon as to which would raise the most money for it. Henry raised \$3,600, Lacon falling about \$500 short.

The grounds of the fair were located just west of the city in 1858, the necessary buildings erected and the fair inaugurated. For several years it was a great success, but after a few years the receipts diminished and after running for several years the holding of fairs was abandoned.

Some ten or twelve years ago the grounds were leased by a company which laid out a racing track, repaired the building and for several years held very successful racing meetings.

Before leaving Henry and its institutions we should not omit the newspapers, of which there are two, published weekly, and they rank well up among country newspapers.

Each is a six column quarto, printed all at home in the well equipped printing offices, which print not only the papers, but do beside a large amount of job work each year, being well equipped to do almost anything in the printing line.

The first paper in Henry was published by Robert Ruggles, in December, 1852, and went under the name of the *Henry Courier*. Mr. Ruggles published the *Courier* till July 1, 1862, when it was sold to J. D. & C. S. Woodward.

In 1863 the Marshall County *Democrat* was started by C. R. Fisk, but was later sold to F. M. Mills, but after continuing the paper through a political campaign, finding the patronage was not sufficient to sustain it, discontinued the publication and later sold the material of the office to S. S. Burdick, who in April, 1865, began the publication of the Marshall County *Telegraph*. In the fall of that same year George Burt bought a half interest in the paper. The next spring Burdick & Burt bought the interest of C. S. Woodward in the *Courier* and consolidated the two papers, calling the new paper the Marshall County *Republican*. Burdick soon sold out his interest to the other partners, who, together, ran the paper till 1869, when George Burt bought from Woodward his interest and has since owned and published the paper under the name of the *Henry Republican*. It is, as its name indicates, republican in politics. A few years ago Mr. Burt associated with himself his son, George A., and the firm name is George Burt & Son.

In 1885 three brothers by the name of O'Banion instituted a paper they called the *Henry Times*. After publishing it for three years they sold it to J. S. Burt, who since that time has been the owner and publisher. About six years ago he associated his son with him and the paper is now published by J. S. Burt & Son. The *Times* is democratic in politics.

Both offices are equipped with large cylinder presses with folders attached, which are run by gasoline power, and are finely equipped with smaller presses, all the necessary type, etc., while the *Republican* office also has a linotype typesetting machine.

Both offices print the entire paper. They are well patronized both by subscribers and advertisers and are an honor to the town. Like everything else in Henry, they are first class.

CHAPTER XII.

WHITEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Whitefield township lies directly west of Henry township. Its legal designation is Town 13 N.,

R. 9 E. of the 4 P. M., and was named in honor of its first supervisor, John B. White. It is mostly composed of extremely fine farming lands, on what is known as the High Prairie, and forms a part of the celebrated military tract.

The country in the extreme eastern part of the township consists of a system of rather bold bluffs that are underlaid with coal, which crops out in many places, and large quantities of it are taken out by drifting into the sides of the hills. But the much greater part consists of fine rolling prairie lands, very fertile.

The town is bounded along its northern and eastern boundaries by Crow creek, which with slight deviations, follows the entire north and east boundary, turning abruptly at the northeast corner. The bluffs which are really the bank of the river, the Henry prairie being a kind of second bottom, were heavily timbered and the ravines with which they are intersected, in the early days gave protection to a gang of freebooters as well as being the home of many deer and wild turkeys.

The first settlers are supposed to be two brothers by the name of Reeves, who were living in Putnam county but came down and located a claim on Crow creek which lay partly in the prairie and partly in the timbered bluff. They remained but a short time and turned the claim over to their brother George, who did not come to live here till several years later and who became quite notorious as will be mentioned further on.

The first real settler in the township was Warford Bonham. Mr. Bonham, generally known as Father Bonham, had a large family, some of whom were married. Mr. Bonham had come from Ohio in 1833 and stopped in Tazewell county. In the winter of 1834 and 1835 he and his sons-in-law, James Tanquary and John Haskins, coming across the river looking for locations, came upon the spot selected by Mr. Bonham. It was a beautiful little plain lying at the foot of the bluff with a gradual slope to the creek, containing about one hundred acres in the extreme southeast corner of the township. The two sons-in-law found claims, on land not yet in market, a mile or so south of their father-in-law's, but lying in what is now Steuben township. They built cabins on their several claims and in the spring went down and brought up their families. All three of them remained on their claims till a good old age and died there.

A year or two later George Bonham made a claim a little further up the creek from his father, and Jerial, another son, a claim west, extending up on the bluffs.

In 1838 George Reeves came on the claim his brothers had taken some years before, and Wm. Rowe, the same year or a year later, settled still further up under the bluffs, with a fine piece of bottom land between him and the creek.

Between the years 1838 and 1845 a number of settlements were made in Whitefield. Richard Hunt, Abijah Lyon, Major Elias Thompson, Joseph Burr Bradley, Sampson Rowe, Chauncey Barnes, Samuel Coleman and David Fanning had located just at the edge of the bluff, while Hiram Kellogg had located on the creek. The beautiful prairie land that formed about three-fourths of the township had as yet no settlers on it. It was thought to be too far from wood and water.

About 1840 a man named Hale built a sod house well out in the prairie, but lived in it but a short time. This afterward fell into the hands of Lucas and Charles Martin, brothers-in-law of Chauncey Barnes. They put up a good log house and it was occupied for a year or two by Charles, who was married, Lucas living with him, when they sold out and went to Iowa.

From 1846 the township began to fill more rapidly. In the more eastern part of the township came George Burt, and Horace Spencer came in 1846. Joseph Robertson built a little farther out on the prairie and William Underwood came there a year or two later. At an early date, probably not far from 1840, a family by the name of Mallory settled in the extreme northeastern part of the township.

Along on the northern line about 1840 a number settled, Timothy Atwood, George Bidwell, the Heustes family, Swifts and others. About 1850 a number of families came from West Virginia and bought farms in the western part of Whitefield and eastern Saratoga. Joseph Ray, Adam and James Faris, Joseph Buchanan, Eddy Stewart and Mr. Gaston, Zephaniah Bell, a family by the name of Henderson, Joseph Morrison, William Beeks and others. These people were all Presbyterians and as soon as they became fairly settled in their new home they set about organizing a society, and in 1857 built a house to worship in. It was of brick, and while not large it accommodated them very well. About this time came the Bursons, Nighswangers, John Taylor,

the Platters, Harvey Allen and others, who were Christians or Campbellites. They also organized a society and built a frame church a mile south and a mile east, in which they held services for several years. Just a mile east of the Christian church, on the farm of Edward Burson, the Baptists built a neat little church. But many of the members of these congregations moving west and others dying the societies dwindled till there was no more support for a pastor and at last the meetings were entirely abandoned, the buildings sold and either pulled down or moved off and now not a vestige marks the spot where either of the three churches stood. Neither is there a person living there who used to attend them nor hardly a descendant of the families.

About 1862 members of the Methodist Episcopal church formed a society and built what is known as the Whitefield Center church. Services are maintained regularly and it is in a flourishing condition. There is a cemetery attached which is looked after and is kept in good order. The cemeteries attached to the other churches have been abandoned and most of the bodies taken up and reburied, most of them in the M. E. cemetery or Center, as it is called.

We are not certain when the first school house was built in Whitefield, but it is true that schools were begun there at a very early date. About 1847 or 1848 a school was taught in an abandoned cabin just east of George Burt's farm by Miss Clarissa Thompson, a daughter of Major Elias Thompson. About 1850 the inhabitants around Sugar Grove petitioned to be set off as a school district, which was done. It was called District No. 1 and the next year a school house was built on a hill just west of the grove. Another school house was built not long after near Major Thompson's place. It was, however, a typical log cabin and quite small, but with an enormous fireplace and chimney. It was afterward replaced with a neat frame building. Quite a number of influential families moved into the Sugar Grove neighborhood about 1855. James and Smith P. Hill, John T. Smith, Harrison Gregory and others, and in 1867, when the Grove school was rebuilt, the site was moved one half mile west of the old location. Later, as the prairie filled with settlers, school houses were built in other places, one at Burson's, one at Dunlap's, one near Merrett's, one at the northwest corner of the township, one near Henry Ham's, called the Redtown, and one

on Section 16, called Center. This for many years served as a town hall till about ten years ago, the township built a very nice and convenient town hall.

Whitefield had a sensation in 1845. It became a certainty that for some time a gang of thieves had been operating through this section of country, and it began to be suspected that George Reeves was making a harboring place for the gang. Mr. Reeves' family consisted of himself and wife, four sons and a daughter, a very pretty and accomplished girl, the sons just coming into manhood.

Mr. Reeves himself was liked by every one. He was a good neighbor, always willing to assist, just in all his dealings and in every way quiet and gentlemanly in his behavior. But his sons were more than suspected of being engaged in petty pilfering about the neighborhood. Another thing that gave rise to suspicion was that Mr. Reeves had several cabins and outhouses, that could be used for sleeping rooms about the place, most of them back in the bushes out of sight from the road or house. Another thing was that he often had well dressed visitors come and stay there some times only for a day or so and sometimes for weeks together. These gentlemen did not appear to have any business, a very suspicious circumstance at that time.

Mr. Reeves' place was admirably adapted for the purpose it was supposed to be used for—hiding stolen horses. His cabin was in the mouth of a large ravine through which ran a small creek; high bluffs ran from it to the north and south which were seamed with smaller ravines and the whole covered with thick brush, plum thickets, etc. It was an ideal place for the purpose and a better one could not have been selected, while north and south the Crow creek bottoms near by were covered with a rank growth of grass, from eight to ten feet long, and a man on horseback could not be seen ten feet away.

While there was no much horse stealing or heavy robbery done in this immediate neighborhood, word came from other places of numerous cases and where the parties were captured they were either bailed out and not heard of again or made out to get clear by the aid of confederates.

Cameron Reeves, the oldest son, had been caught in one or two robberies, and was even then in hiding, having escaped from the officers after the robbery of a store in Hennepin. The whole

country was roused by the numerous robberies and it was determined to squelch the Reeves gang. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Reeves to meet them the next day at Council Grove, a small grove about three miles southwest of Henry and a mile or so east of the Reeves place. It is said to have been a place where the Indians at times held councils.

It will give some idea of the excitement at the time when it is known that, notwithstanding the scattered inhabitants, three hundred men were gathered at the grove, coming from Princeton, Tiskilwa, Peoria and all around for thirty or forty miles. They came on horseback and almost every man carried his rifle, as was the custom. The old man was very quiet about the matter, saying he was innocent of wrong doing and expressed his willingness to meet with the committee; but his wife stormed like a tiger robbed of her young. The next day, prompt to the time specified, Reeves came riding up to where the people were assembled. The meeting was organized by appointing Hall S. Gregory chairman. Dr. Swanzy, a fiery Irish doctor from Tiskilwa, who bore an excellent reputation as a physician, made a speech and after recounting the many crimes that had been committed urged the extermination of Reeves and the entire gang. His speech was received with approval by many in the crowd and Mr. Reeves would have been shot to pieces had not the chairman shielded him with his own body. Dr. Boal, of Lacon, replied in a more temperate speech, advising moderation in dealing with Mr. Reeves, giving him time to settle up his business and leave the country, but when several wished to know if the doctor would go security for their good behavior he declined, and was told to "sit down."

Mr. Reeves plead his own case and appealed to those who knew him if they had ever found anything wrong or dishonest in him. After the talk of Mr. Reeves, which had mollified the crowd somewhat, Dr. Temple, of Chillicothe, spoke, advising a middle course and the appointment of a committee of twelve to take Mr. Reeves and his family in charge and see that they were sent out of the country. A majority of those present were in favor of this and the crowd, led by the committee, and accompanied by Reeves went to his house. Purchasers were found for the stock, and the household goods loaded upon wagons, and then fire was applied to the cabin and soon nothing

remained of it but a pile of ashes. The family was then escorted to the river bank and kept under guard till the arrival of a steamboat from above, when they were put aboard and warned never to return. It was thought by some that the old lady did return several months after to secure some hidden treasure, but it may be only a story.

The lesson then received appears to have been a salutary one. The family went into the country that is now Omaha. Sophronia, the daughter, married A. D. Jones, the founder of Omaha, and its first postmaster. They were wealthy and respected and Mrs. Jones moved in the first society. Cameron, the oldest son, was elected the first sheriff of the county and it is said made a faithful and efficient officer. The other sons became well to do and raised respectable families, except the youngest, who ruined himself by drink and died of dissipation.

Whitefield is the only township in Marshall county west of the river that bears the distinction, though it is not an enviable one, of having a wilful murder committed within its borders.

March 18, 1854, George Bonham, having determined to move to Chicago, was holding a sale. A number of men sent a boy to Henry for a jug of whiskey, then costing twenty-five cents a gallon. The whiskey was brought and drank and the usual effects followed. John Organ and another man got into a quarrel. William Organ, his brother, who was perfectly sober, tried to persuade him to go home, when James Shinn came up behind him and plunged a large clasp knife into his side. Organ died in a few minutes. The murder, so far as Shinn was concerned, was entirely unprovoked. He was captured and after a long and costly trial was sentenced to the penitentiary for three and a half years, the sentence giving universal dissatisfaction.

Whitefield is a township of farms. Almost every acre is tillable and the land after being farmed for a half century is still producing large crops of corn and oats. Unlike any other township in the county it is not traversed by a railroad nor has it a town in it. There is a place they call Whitefield corners where there is a store or two, a blacksmith shop, a church, a resident doctor and several residences, but it is not in Whitefield or even in Marshall county. It is all over the line in Bureau county, except the school house.

CHATTER AHI.

SARATOGA TOWNSHIP.

Saratoga township is located in the northwest corner of Marshall county and on the government maps is Town 13 N., R 8, E. of the 4th P. M. It is almost entirely a level prairie except a strip along its northern border, which is rolling and somewhat broken. Saratoga, although it contains some of the finest land in the county, consequently the finest anywhere, was one of the last to be settled in the county. In 1850, the year of township organization, a man by the name of J. A. J. Smith came up from Peoria county and put up a house on the land now occupied by Joseph Harrington. There were no settlers in Whitefield at the time between his place and the strip of bluffs along which the inhabitants of Whitefield were located, and they thought he was a very foolish man, as they did not think he could live there, which shows how little was really known of the prairies in those days.

However Mr. Smith did manage to exist there and was so well pleased with his location that when, in the fall, he went down to his old home in Peoria county he was so enthusiastic over it that the next spring there was quite an influx of settlers came up from there.

Among them were Jonas and Samuel Divilbiss, Archibald and Hugh McVicker, Mason and Henry Seclye, and a little later came many others, John C. Townsend, Ira Torrey, Peter Smith, the Lytles and others.

Some time before Smith settled a man by the name of Stout had a cattle ranch on section 16. It was far removed from anybody and it was thought Mr. Stout had settled there for a purpose. He was a buyer of cattle and it was alleged that when driving cattle through the settlements he was not careful in separating the cattle along the road from his own herd but would drive all along together. When cattle were found with him he was very profuse in his apologies and asserted his ignorance. Many cattle were missed from time to time and so much feeling was created that he abandoned it and moved up near Bureau. The writer, then a boy about fourteen, accompanied a Mr. Richardson, an elderly English gentleman, out there to look for a fine yearling he had lost. It was about seven miles right across the prairie. We went on horseback and we thought it an awful long ride.

When we arrived there Mr. Stout was very

polite, did not think an animal answering the description was there; in fact was sure of it, etc. It appears the calf had been raised by hand and the two old people had made a pet of it. When Mr. Richardson pointed out the animal, which was a fine year-old calf, Mr. Stout was sure that was not Mr. Richardson's animal, could not possibly be; but when Mr. Richardson called "Rosie," "Rosie," the calf raised its head, stood for a moment or two and then came trotting up to him, there was no longer any question as to the ownership of the animal, and Mr. Stout was one of the most crestfallen men it has been my lot to see.

It had been supposed in the early days that the most of the land in Saratoga was too low and wet for successful cultivation and in fact there was, a little west of the center, a lake or pond covering nearly a section, the land bordering on it producing a large slough grass and blue stem as high as a man's head or higher.

It was a great place for game, the lake taking the name of Goose lake from the number of wild geese that alighted in it. It was also a great place for deer to hide, and parties of men would go with horses through the tall grass and drive out the deer which they would shoot as they ran out.

After Saratoga began to be settled others came pouring in and in 1857 the township was organized under the township organization law and was given the name Saratoga, said to have been suggested by George Scholes and others from the famous watering place of that name. John C. Townsend was elected the first supervisor. By 1860 nearly every available farm was taken up and cultivated, to a greater or less extent, the land proving to be extremely fertile, though terribly muddy in the spring, the roads being almost, if not quite, impassable; but the immense crops of corn and oats in the fall amply repaid them for the temporary inconvenience. About 1879 the owners of the land on which the lake was situated employed an engineer to see if it was feasible to drain it. He found there was sufficient fall so that it could be drained at a reasonable expense, and the next year a ditch was dug and the water turned into Hickory creek, which is a part of Crow creek, the one that flows between Henry and Whitefield townships and empties into the Illinois river a few miles below Henry.

As a rather curious circumstance the lake is on the highest land in Saratoga township. It is fed by springs and near it is the source of several

small streams, which uniting form in one direction the Crow creek which flows west of Henry, and in the other the larger Senachwine creek which empties into the Illinois just above Chillothe.

Now where the water once stood the year round are found some of the most prolific corn-fields in the county.

One of the earliest settlers in Saratoga was an Irishman by the name of Grady who settled near a small grove in the southwest corner of the township called Camping Grove, from the fact of its being the only grove near there and it was a sort of landmark as well as a camping place. It may have been this fact that prompted the wily Irishman to this location, for he built a large house for the times, and kept travelers whenever called upon. He was a jolly, good natured fellow and quite popular. It may have been this fact that prompted quite a number of his countrymen to settle in the southwestern part of the township as they did. Quite a little town sprang up—at least there was a store, a blacksmith shop, a post-office, and it became a general resort for the farmers around of an evening.

About 1870 the Irish Catholics built a very nice church large enough for their purposes. It had quite a congregation and was supplied part of the time by a priest from Henry and part of the time one from Lacon. The church was located about one half mile east of Camping Grove.

There is also a Methodist Episcopal church near the center of the township, but we have no data as to when it was built. It has been there for several years and is in a flourishing condition. There is also a very neat town hall which has been built for several years; in fact, we think it was the first country town hall built on the west side of the river in the county.

In 1902 the North-Western Railroad built a branch from their main line to Peoria, running a little east of the west line of the township and upon it located two stations in Saratoga. One was established in the northwest corner of the township and named Broadmoor. It is only a station as yet, although considerable grain and live stock are shipped from there. There are two stores, an elevator and a blacksmith shop. The other in the southwest corner takes the old name of Camp Grove. The Catholics of the neighborhood have built a new church of considerable pretensions to size and elegance and have abandoned

the old one. There are several stores, a fine school house, two banks and two or three hundred inhabitants. A newspaper was established about two years ago called the Camp Grove News, edited by George Moulton, but the patronage was not sufficient for its support and though quite a newsy little paper the publisher, after running it a year, felt obliged to discontinue it.

Saratoga is well supplied with school houses, having, ten, in which school is kept from eight to ten months in the year. They pay very good wages and have good schools, but some of them are small. The government set aside the sixteenth section in every township for school purposes, but most of the townships sold at an early day, realizing but very little from them, most of them going at government price—\$1.25 per acre. Saratoga, however, held her school lands for awhile and they brought them \$8.00 and \$10.00 per acre, which gives them a fund that helps out with their schools to some extent.

Saratoga has thirty-six full sections, every foot of which is highly fertile and can be cultivated. It has no waste land and in that respect is probably the best township in the county, possibly excepting Bennington. The farmers, as might be expected, are highly prosperous, have fine residences and large barns. They give their attention largely to raising corn and feeding hogs. Their lives are quiet and they are a happy, contented people.

CHAPTER XIV.

LA PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

La Prairie township occupies the southwest corner of Marshall county. It is Town 12 N., R. 8 E. of the 4th P. M., and is one of the very best townships in the county, being all a fine rolling prairie, well watered by numerous small runs or sloughs. All of it is in a high state of cultivation, more of the men who own the farms living on them than in any other township in the county, and as a consequence the land and buildings are in better condition and better kept up.

At the time of the township organization the name Fairfield was given, but as this name was already in use the present name of La Prairie, which had been suggested as a second choice, was given it. It is very pretty and appropriate.

The township forms part of the Military Tract, a large tract of land laid off by the government and given to the soldiers of 1812, each a quarter section. Very few of the soldiers settled upon them, many of the claims were bought for a few dollars, many sold for taxes, and many were settled upon by persons who had no title. Much confusion and litigation resulted and permanent settlement and improvements were much delayed.

The first settler in La Prairie was William Coulson, who came up from Peoria in 1832 and settled in the southeast part of the township on the road leading from Peoria to Galena in September, 1832. He built a rather large double log cabin and kept a hotel for the entertainment of such as passed that way. In 1838 he built a much larger house about a half mile further up the road, keeping a hotel as before. This place was bought by the brothers, Archibald and Robert Riddle, the pioneers of the several Scotch families that later settled in the township and have done so much to make La Prairie "flourish like the greenbay tree and blossom like the rose."

The next settler was Solomon Brewer, who settled one mile south of Coulson on section 25 in 1834. Brewer moved to Iowa in 1844. The third settler was James Kenyon, an Englishman who settled on section 26 in August, 1836. The government land office at that time was in Quincy and when Mr. Kenyon came to the place he was so much pleased with it that after coming he and his family camped under a tree, and he left early next morning for Quincy to enter the land. He became a prosperous farmer and in 1847 moved to Peoria.

In the southeast corner of the township were some settlements made about 1833. Mr. Elisha Stowell settled on section 33, about two miles east of Lawn Ridge. James Caldwell entered a part of section 25 in 1836 but did not come to reside on it till 1838. Some ten families came from Ohio and settled in Halleck township, adjoining La Prairie in Peoria county, in 1832 or thereabouts and Erastus Root, who was with them, bought the principal part of his farm in La Prairie township, but his home was in Peoria county.

These were about all the settlers up to 1845, but after that the country began to settle very fast. Charles Stone came in 1845 and closely following him were Joshua Powell and "Deacon" Smith, Rev. Mr. Ordway in 1846, and the Hurds

the same year, and the next year came Wm. Stevenson, the Stowells, the Vincents, Jos. Calder, Ransom Caldwell and Jacob Booth.

In 1848 to 1850 Elisha and Amos Leigh and Joel and William Atwood with his sons, Andrew, William and James. In the northern part of the township, Stephen Wilmot, Levi Holmes and James Doran located in 1847; Alden Hull in 1845.

In the Scotch neighborhood James Davidson, Robert Pringle, James Leigh and others located from 1845 to 1853.

About the year 1845 the first church in La Prairie was organized, the first services being held in a barn belonging to Samuel McCoy, on the first Sunday in June, 1844, and meetings were held from time to time in cabins or barns as ministers would be sent them, till in 1849 Rev. Nathaniel C. Weed came into the neighborhood and for twelve years was the pastor. The meetings at that time were held in the Hull school-house and about this time assumed the name of the Fairfield congregation of the United Presbyterian church, a name we think it still bears.

At the time Father Weed organized the church the membership consisted of Thomas Henry and Janet Scott, William and Wilhelmina Smith, John and Jennie Wylie, John and Jeannie Davidson, George and Helen Hastings and Janet Riddle, with John Ross and George Hastings as ruling elders. Rev. Weed preached twelve years for the society and surrendered his charge in April, 1864. Rev. Weed was an old fashioned preacher who believed in long sermons, preaching for two and sometimes three hours.

A peculiarity of the United Presbyterians is, or was at the time he was preaching, that they thought it profanation to sing anything but the Psalms, and as it was sometimes difficult to get a perfect meter in paraphrasing the sentences there were times when the music was hardly inspiring. Father Weed was a very good man and the church flourished under his administration. In the twelve years of his ministry eighty-eight were added to the society, thirty-three on profession of faith. During the last year of his pastorate a very neat church was built. It was finished in September, 1863, and the first service held in it the first Sunday in October, when it was turned over to the society free from debt.

Through the good work of Dr. Wilmot, Ebenezer Stowell and Nathaniel Smith, who were

exerting themselves to form a Congregational society in the lower part of La Prairie on what is generally known as Blue Ridge, a society was organized January 16, 1846, by Rev. L. N. Parker, of Galesburg.

The stern and courageous nature of these pioneers of La Prairie in their stand for what they believed was right and justice and which is a marked characteristic of their descendants to this day, shown by their adding to the usual Articles of Faith the following preamble: "Whereas, amid the light now shining, the manufacture, use and sale of intoxicating liquors, as well as the holding of slaves or apologizing for slavery by enacting pro-slavery laws are sins against God and these covenant vows, etc."

At this time it must be remembered both the slavery and liquor questions were in a very different phase from what they are now. An abolitionist then was considered but little if any better than a horse thief, while liquors were found in every house and not to offer a friend or neighbor when he called on you something to drink was considered almost an insult, so that it required a good amount of courage to take such a stand and put themselves on record for doing it. But no member was admitted without subscribing to it and it is said no one refused to join because of it.

The society grew and flourished and in 1856 a very neat little church was built which was badly wrecked in a wind storm two years later, but was repaired and served the purposes of the congregation till 1876, when a new church, one of the finest in the county, was built.

Near the center of the township stands a very neat church which was built by the Methodists. The society was first organized and a class instituted in 1850 by Rev. Samuel Smith, and Thomas Huff was appointed class leader, but his health failing he was succeeded by Amos F. Leigh. The original class consisted of Amos F. Leigh, Thomas Huff and wife, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. William Hart, William Hancock and wife, and Nancy Hull. In 1859 the church was built at a cost of \$1,825, the Leighs contributing about one-half of the cost. When the new church was built, in the winter of 1860, the Rev. Samuel Smith held a season of revival meetings of such power that over one hundred converts were added to the membership, the church was dedicated in 1861 by Elder Ritchie.

In 1830 a stage line was established from Peoria to Galena which passed through La Prairie. A man by the name of John P. Winters had the contract for carrying the mails. The stages were light, two horse wagons in the summer and a sled in the winter. The road ran from Peoria to Northampton and then to Boyds Grove, but after Coulson built his cabins, as mentioned above in 1832, the stage line made that a stopping place. This stage line was kept up till about 1840, when the towns along the river having obtained considered importance it was changed to the west side of the river and four-horse coaches were used. When the railroad was built in 1854 the stage lost its usefulness and the route was discontinued.

The only town worthy of the name in La Prairie is Lawn Ridge, situated in the extreme southwest corner of the township, the western boundary being only eighty rods from the Stark county line and the southern on the Peoria county line, and in fact the town juts over somewhat into Peoria county. It takes its name from the "divide" between the Illinois and Spoon rivers, a slight rise of land that slopes each way to the east and west and extends the whole length of the township, and extends down into Peoria county, where it is known as the "Blue Ridge." Farther south it is of a hilly order and covered more or less with timber, but in Marshall county it is prairie and much more gradual in its slopes and in the early days conveyed the idea of a well kept lawn. It is now covered with farms and has lost some of its early characteristics.

The town of Lawn Ridge never was platted. Land was plenty when it was laid out and the lots are described by metes and bounds and not by lots and blocks. It is a very pretty place, the streets running north and south, east and west, crossing at right angles. Although it was originally open prairie, it is now finely shaded with noble trees, which the inhabitants have set out. It is supplied with water by wells, plenty of good water having been obtained in the early days by digging from twenty to thirty feet. As the town is off from any watercourse or railroad it has no commercial advantages, but became a kind of central point for the farmers and appears to have grown more than most "country corners." In 1880 there were a postoffice, a general store, a grocery, two drug stores, a harness shop, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a barber shop, two hotels, etc., and between one and two hundred inhabitants, so

that it can be seen that at that early day it was pretty well patronized by the surrounding farmers.

Of late years there has come a change in the manufacturing of nearly everything and many of the shops that once resounded to the hammers and other tools of the mechanic have passed out of existence. A railroad runs within a scant mile of Lawn Ridge and the little town of Speer is there, Camp Grove and other towns have sprung up near it and are dividing the business with it.

In 1864 a number of the citizens and farmers of the neighborhood asked for a charter for a Masonic lodge, which was granted to them October 5, 1864. The lodge has flourished and they have a neat and serviceable lodge room over one of the stores.

There is also a hall large enough to serve their purpose, two churches, a Union Presbyterian and Methodist, and a fine school-house, 35x70 feet, in which is maintained a graded school. Everything is in good shape, both public and private buildings, and the villagers take pride in keeping them so.

On section 12, near the northern part of the township, flourished on paper, a town that went by the euphonious name of Chambersburg, but it has been, within a few years, ploughed up and is now a very prolific cornfield.

Near the center of the township stands a little cluster of buildings which go by the name of La Prairie center. Located there is a store, a blacksmith shop, the town hall and till lately a postoffice, but since the rural mail routes have been installed the postoffice is discontinued.

Of the farming townships of Marshall county, in the productiveness of the farms, the beauty and comfort expressed by the many fine homes, the herds of fine sleek cattle and fat hogs and the stalwart character and well-to-do appearance of the inhabitants taken as a whole La Prairie stands foremost of the townships of Marshall county.

As an evidence of the intelligence and uprightness of the people of La Prairie the township contains five churches and nine school-houses.

Of course such men as settled La Prairie and made it an article of their religious faith that human slavery was against God and the teachings of the Bible, would not sit idly by if their help was needed and they were ready to prove by their works that the faith they had proclaimed was not idle talk and in the old slavery days a station of

the underground railroad, as it was called, by which runaway slaves were helped on their way, was in La Prairie and many a poor fugitive was hid, fed and forwarded on his way to Canada.

CHAPTER XV.

STEUHEN TOWNSHIP.

Steuhen township is called on the government maps Town 12 N., R. 9, E. of the 4 P. M. It lies along the western bank of the Illinois river and contains twenty-seven full sections and six fractional ones, but only a few acres are cut off from sections 1 and 23, while but small bits of sections 24 and 35 are out of water. For nearly a mile along the river the land is swampy, full of small lakes and nearly all practically worthless except for the scanty timber that grows upon it, being subject to overflow. From the low lands the land rises in bold bluffs, covered with timber and valuable on that account, to the height of seventy-five or one hundred feet, the hills being cut by ravines. These bluffs or timber lands extend back from one to two miles, when prairie land is reached.

Ranging from a half mile to a full mile from its western border, Senachwine creek runs the full length of the township and as that too has its bottom and bluffs, though not nearly as much so as the river, a large part of Steuhen township is very rolling, though there are some farms as good and as profitable as in any of the townships, for the numerous small streams furnish plenty of water and the land, too rolling for other purposes, furnishes excellent pasture land and nowhere is finer stock and fatter hogs raised than in Steuhen. But while it is true that the bluffs along the river are not well suited to farming they are rich in other things which more than offset the advantage that other townships have over it in that respect, for in the bluff is found a very fair quality of bituminous coal which crops out at the side of the bluffs and is easily mined with little or no preliminary expense. This coal has been mined in this way for more than half a century and thousands of tons have been taken out and sold to the neighboring farmers and for factory use. It has excellent heating qualities but leaves considerable cinders and ashes. About twenty years ago a shaft was sunk down to the third vein, as it is called, and the product is the equal of other Illinois coal.

Besides the coal which is there in inexhaustible quantities the bluffs produce a fine limestone and a quarry was opened and kiln built some fifty or sixty years ago by a family by the name of Robinson, who burned lime and sold it to the surrounding country, but they did not carry it on on a very large scale, though they had a demand more than they could supply, and after the railroad was built they abandoned the lime burning and turned their attention to farming in the summer and taking out coal in the winter. Beside the coal under the ground the top soil of the bluff is a fine clay suitable for either brick or tile. About 1855 Colonel McClannahan built a tile factory and put in the necessary machinery, and for a year or two did a good business, but the hard times of 1857 coming on the business fell off and he abandoned it and it was not, we believe, ever revived.

Of late years since the demand for cement has become so great, we understand that large quantities of the necessary materials are found there, and there was considerable talk at one time of a company being organized to manufacture it.

At the foot of the highest bluff, and with the yields of all the valuable products of Mother Earth that we have named, nestles the beautiful little village of Sparland, partly on level land at the bottom of the hill, and partly on the slope of the hill, the stores and other business occupying most of the level land, the residences with beautiful lawns and blooming gardens rising one above another on the bold slope of the hill till the highest towers two hundred feet above the lowlands and all of them have most magnificent views toward the east.

About a mile to the east flows the Illinois, low flat lands separating it from the town. While the land is not as a general thing swampy it is subject to overflow and boats are sometimes landed close to town, that at normal times would be stopped a mile away. The Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad runs through the town just at the foot of the hill and is their principal means of communication. It is also the place from which the Lacon people begin most of their journeys, it being connected with Lacon by a good dirt road built above high water, except in extraordinary raises, and the Lacon bridge. A line of stages or busses from Lacon meets every train in the day time and will make those at night if called upon. Sparland

has also for many years done a large business in buying and shipping grain and livestock, especially hogs, which a few years ago they handled in large quantities. It was the shipping point of all of Steuben, most of La Prairie and a good part of Saratoga and Whitefield. The principal industry, we might almost say the only one, is mining coal.

There is a regular mine from which the coal is taken from what is called the third vein, being two and three hundred feet under the surface. The mine, or shaft as it is called, gives employment to about one hundred men. There are many other mines of the drift order. Some of these employ several men and some only one or two. The coal from the shaft is much superior to the drift coal, not containing near the amount of ashes and cinders. But the drift coal burns freely, gives out heat equal to the other and is a valuable fuel. The town supports a well stocked general store, a dry goods and clothing store, two grocery stores, a hardware and drug store, a hotel and two restaurants, two or three blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a postoffice and fancy goods store, a tailor shop, etc.

The village was laid out in 1855 by a family by the name of Sparr. At first it consisted of only two ranges of blocks lying between the railroad and bluff; several additions have since been added, but the name Sparland has remained.

From the first the village flourished and at the time of the war was one of the most enterprising places in the country, the coal beds being thought to be mines of wealth, and they became somewhat excited. Several of the more enterprising men formed a company for the purpose of taking the coal from the drift banks in large quantities, shipping it to Chicago and selling it. Land was purchased at a high price in Chicago for a coal yard and a large amount of coal was shipped there, but after a year's trial it was found that the coal could not compete with the Streator shaft coal, which then sold at the same price, and the project was abandoned with considerable loss to those who had promoted it.

Two and a half miles below Sparland, about the same time a company came and made preparations to mine coal upon a large scale. They built quite a number of houses and made preparations to, and did for awhile, employ from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men. They named the place Grantville and expected to found a large,

thriving town there. But after expending thousands of dollars they were forced to abandon it, as they could not sell the coal. The houses were left till they went to decay, several blew down and all have gone to destruction.

A company from Rock Island a few years later also made extensive preparations for mining coal two miles above Sparland but found the same trouble and were forced to abandon it.

Although the drift coal has not proved a success from a commercial standpoint, thousands of tons of it have been consumed by the people of the neighborhood, and it has given employment to hundreds of men all along the bluff. The shaft, or mine, coal of Sparland is equal to any of the Illinois coal and stands high in the market.

Although these coal ventures were disastrous to those that were promoting them they were a grand thing for Sparland. They employed many men to whom large sums of money were paid and that money was mostly spent in Sparland.

This made extremely good times in Sparland and the town grew rapidly and everything that was started met with prosperity. Then the Fassbender Brothers came in, had a large general store, a lumber yard and bought grain and at last built a distillery and it looked as if Sparland was soon going to be the metropolis of the county. Then the failure of the coal projects and later trouble came about the distillery. It was during the time of the whiskey frauds that made so much excitement during the presidency of General Grant when many of the smaller distilleries that had started up all over the country were forced to close down, the Sparland distillery with others, and a disastrous fire in the business section of the village about this time gave it a blow from which it never fully recovered, or at least did not regain its former prestige.

Since, Sparland has been growing steadily but slowly but it has that within the bosom of its mother earth that in all probability will again put it on the road to prosperity.

During the flush time in Sparland they built a school-house that at the time and for a long time after was the finest in the county. It was their pride, and well it might be, and they have a school which they also have reason to be proud of. They employ three teachers, beside the superintendent, who has been there for the past ten years. They graduate from three to five each year who rank well up to the larger schools.

While they were all away from the building one day in the spring of 1904 the building, in some way never satisfactorily explained, took fire and was destroyed as much as a brick building could be, as they have no way to fight fire. It was quite a blow to the village but they soon rallied and with true western enterprise set about rebuilding it, and it was but a few months before the site, and there is not a finer one for many miles around, was graced with another fine structure which well replaced the old one. It is not quite so large, quite so imposing, but it is more convenient, more up-to-date. They also have a school, smaller to be sure, but fully equal in curriculum and completeness of study, to those of their larger sisters in the county.

Two fine churches, a Methodist and Baptist, send their spires heavenward from the hillside, which are crowded with worshippers on the Sabbath and eloquent preachers break to the congregations the bread of life and grand choirs lead the people in melodious songs of praise.

Here at the foot of the hill is the Steuben town hall, a very neat wooden building covered with steel made and painted in imitation of brick, in which elections and town assemblies are held and which is also used for entertainments of various kinds.

Such is Sparland which, from the wealth nature has hid away in her high hills may some day outrank any of her sister cities in the county.

The first known resident of Steuben township was Franklin Ward Graves, who came there in 1831, bought of the Indians the land where Sparland now stands and built a cabin at the foot of the hill. Mr. Graves lived here till 1846, when he sold his claim to George Sparr and with his wife and family of nine children and two sons-in-law, started for Oregon. Undertaking to cross the mountains on a new trail they lost their way and the company of ninety persons were overtaken by winter, and after one of the most heartrending experiences ever recorded in which only forty-eight survived, finally were rescued. Of the Graves family of thirteen persons only six survived, five of whom were women, Mr. and Mrs. Graves and both the sons-in-law perishing miserably. The next known settler was John Ridgeway, who came in the fall of 1832, settling where Grantville was located, Jeremiah Cooper and family coming about the same time. George Reddick came in 1833, S. E. Thomson and George

B. Drake came in 1834, Joseph Thompson with his sons, Asa and Ellis, came in 1834. In 1835 Francis B. Drake settled at what has since been known as Drake's Grove. Mrs. Mary Watkins, with her sons, Jekial and David, came in 1835.

David W. Bates and son, L. M. Bates, came in 1837, and the place now known as the county poor farm was settled upon by Benjamin Allen in 1837.

There were quite a number of settlers settled on the Peoria and Galena road which was laid out in 1835. Timothy Atwood settled there in 1835 and Thomas Miner in 1838, and Allen Hunter in 1837. Other settlers came in and settled along the road and it became known by the name of "Yankee Street," while another road along under the bluff became another favorite place of settlement and was called "Hardscrabble." Many settlers came in between 1835 and 1845. John Webster, Russell Frisbee, Joel Fosdick, Levi Fosdick, George Mead, Amasa Garrett, the Hoskins and Tanquary families, Samuel McLaughlin and many others.

As early as 1837 a school-house was built on the Thomson's land. It was built of logs, 16x18, with two windows, each of six panes of 8x10 glass and a large stone fireplace. The floors and benches were of split logs or puncheons, the first school being taught in the summer of 1839. In 1853 this was replaced by a very neat brick built farther west upon the road. For many years this building was used as a church by a band of worshippers of the Methodist persuasion and the neighborhood went by the name of "Bethel." Some fifteen years ago a new church was built about a mile farther west to accommodate a larger number of the congregation which now comprises about one hundred families. There is also a Baptist church on Yankee street which is well kept up and which has a large membership.

Probably we can not close the history of Steuben township better than by a brief relation of two mysterious disappearances of men in the prime of life and no clue was ever found as to their fate.

In the fall of 1861 Michael Wyley, a farmer in the western part of Steuben township, went to Sparland. He was of a convivial disposition and somewhat addicted to drinking. He was seen on the road returning home between nine and ten o'clock in the evening somewhat intoxicated, and that was the last ever seen of him. He had

been married about a year before to a widow of the neighborhood who was of a rather shrewish nature, but Wyley was a large, strong man, weighing probably 180 pounds while she was quite a small woman, possibly weighing 110 pounds or so. After Wyley was missed search was made but nothing could be found. It was suspected his wife might have killed him while in a drunken sleep, but what she had done with the body was a poser. Her story was that Mike had come home, said he had a telegram to come to St. Louis, where he had a brother, had changed his clothes and went out saying that he was going to meet the early train. While she was strongly suspected of the killing there was no proof of his being dead and nothing was done about it. Several years afterward it is said some bones were found in the bluffs about four miles below Sparland, which it is said "were identified as the remains of Mike Wyley," though a thorough search of the entire country had been made at the time of his disappearance without revealing a single suspicious circumstance.

The disappearance of Washington Orr a year or two later raised a great excitement. Mr. Orr was a farmer owning a large farm one mile and a half south of the county farm. He was a member of one of the most prominent families of the county and a brother-in-law of Amasa Garrett, the foremost man of Steuben township. One afternoon he went to Sparland and about five o'clock was seen to start for home carrying a gallon can of kerosene oil. That was the last seen of him by anyone who would tell, and what became of him remains a mystery to this day. He was married and had a wife and two daughters, girls of about twelve and fourteen years of age at that time. The widow and daughters lived on the place for six or seven years and then moved to Iowa we believe, and the place was sold to a man by the name of John Hunt. If they knew what became of the husband and father they made no sign and not the slightest hint of what became of Washington Orr has ever transpired.

CHAPTER XVI.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is a full township of thirty-six sections, laying between Lacon on the west and Belle Plain township on the east, its government desig-

nation being township 29 N., 2 W., 3d P. M. The township is traversed through its southern part by Crow creek and a number of branches which empty into it and the entire southern half of the township is much cut up with hills and hollows, at one time covered with timber, which in later years has been to a great extent cut out, the land cleared of brush and stumps and placed under cultivation. The northern part of the township consists of a beautiful fertile prairie which in early days was called "Round Prairie." The combination of timber, water and prairie furnished by the peculiar lay of the land along the edge of Round Prairie held out great inducements to settlers and we find them seeking homes here in an early day.

The first visitor to this section was John Strawn, who later became a colonel in the Black Hawk war. He came prospecting in 1828 and brought his family and made a permanent settlement about three miles east of Lacon in 1829. The next to make their homes in what was then a wilderness, so far as white men were concerned, were Robert Barnes and his brother-in-law, James Dever, who came in the fall of 1829. They got out the logs for a cabin and on November 18, 1830, they raised it, put on the roof and slept in it that night. Next day they put up a stick chimney and laid the puncheon floor. The chimney, however, had only been finished to the roof when a snow storm coming on prevented their finishing it. They had been in the country a year and during the year several families had settled farther into the woods and from this time on the country settled up rapidly. H. B. Barnes came in 1834, as did Samuel M. Kilgore. John Dever came in 1833 and located near his brother James. Robert Iliff and Joseph Burt located about the same time and John Williams and Allen Gray came in 1834, as did Archibald Johnson. Benjamin Fort also came in 1834 and located near the Devers, who were brothers of his wife. He was the father of Greenbury L. Fort, for many years congressman from this district, and grandfather of Robert L. Fort of later memory. Abraham Keedy came in 1834 and Hoel Duddy about the same time. The Remleys, father and son, Woodford Fisher, and William Spangler came in 1835, as did James Work and Andrew Jackson, so that by 1840 the township was pretty thickly settled, more so, in fact, than any other part of Marshall county, and, what was more, most of the settlers raised

large families, eight, nine and ten children being about the usual size of the family.

Although schools had been kept in Richland since 1837 the first school census was taken in 1840 and it gave 135 children of school age. In 1843 the number had increased to 227 and in 1851 to 342.

The first preaching in the township was by Rev. William Royal, a Methodist preacher, in the cabin of Mrs. Bland, in 1831. The next year Rev. Jesse Hall, the pastor on the Pekin circuit, preached occasionally at the cabin of Mr. James Dever, on the prairie, and also in that of Timothy Owens, on the creek, and the next year the Rev. Zadoc Hall, who followed him kept the appointments and organized a class of which Robert Barnes was chosen leader—a position he held for many years.

About this time Mr. James Dever organized the first Sunday school in Marshall county. The meetings were held in the double cabin of James Dever until, in 1844, a school house was built near Timothy Owens' place and they were held in that till the building of Phelps chapel, in 1853. Phelps chapel was dedicated by Rev. J. W. Flowers and named, at the suggestion of Rev. Zadoc Hall, the pastor, "Phelps chapel," after Ashael E. Phelps.

One of the principal forts, as it was the largest built at the time of the Black Hawk war, was in this neighborhood. Rumors of massacres by the Indians were coming in every day, though when traced up were found to be false, yet they kept the few inhabitants, especially the women and children, in a constant state of alarm and the husbands and fathers shared their fears. One day, after a hearty scare, all the men in the neighborhood started in to build a stockade that would at least afford some protection. The stockade was built around the cabin of Mr. Dever and was designed by Robert Bird, Sr., the only man who had ever seen a stockade or blockhouse. To this place all came at night—men, women and children. About one acre was enclosed by the stockade. There was, however, but few men around the fort, except at night, the greater part of them had gone on duty as rangers to meet the Indians, and during the day the greater part of those left were at work upon their farms, so that the women had to depend largely upon themselves; but they were brave and though they received two or three scares kept up their courage nobly to the end. Fortunately the Indians committed no depreda-

tions east of the river and as there was no one living west of the river Marshall county was not molested by them.

About 1850 an atrocious murder roused the people of Richland. A man by the name of William McNeil had come into the township about 1830, married and settled there upon a farm about five miles northeast of Lacon, and was foully murdered while sleeping by being shot through the window.

His first wife had died and he had married again a widow of high temper and strong will, who had several children. The bringing of the two families of children together caused many bitter quarrels and the wife proposed to divide the property and separate, but to this he was bitterly opposed. One morning he was found dead in his bed. He had been shot through a window about three feet from where he lay and two balls had entered his head, killing him instantly. It was later discovered that the weapon used was a musket he had himself carried when a soldier. It was of the old flintlock pattern and, part of the lock being gone, had been touched off with a coal of fire. A curious circumstance connected with the incident was that the weapon that it was certain the crime was committed with could not be found till John Jason, a near neighbor, dreamed it was hid in a certain place between the outer wall and plastering in the house, and, going to the place of the dream, found it.

Mrs. McNeil was suspected of the crime and several circumstances pointed strongly to her as the criminal. She was arrested, but when brought to trial she was defended by Burns & Bangs, two brilliant lawyers of Lacon, and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A rather good story is told of John Strawn, the pioneer settler of Marshall county, and his brother, Jacob Strawn, who lived near Jacksonville and a few years ago was considered the largest cattle raiser and dealer in Illinois. Both the brothers were "sharp dealers" and would take advantage if they could in a trade, but otherwise were strictly honest. When the lands came into market John Strawn wanted to "enter" his lands, but had little money, though he had several fine horses to dispose of, so he concluded to see Jacob on his way to Springfield and sell the horses to him, as he knew he would want them. During the evening "Jake" found out just how much John was short and when the sale came up in the morning that

was all he would offer for them, though they were worth considerable more. John demurred at the price, but it was all his brother would give and as he wanted the land he took it, though with rather bad grace.

One season was an extremely cold and backward one and but little good corn was raised. John had about forty acres of good corn and about a hundred more that was not. Jacob, as crops in his vicinity were very poor, wrote to John asking how they were with him. John wrote back that he had one hundred and fifty acres of good corn and for him to come up and see it for himself, and when he came took him out and showed him the good corn and led him around in such a way that they kept coming into the good corn without seeing the poor and Jacob supposed it was all the same quality through the field, so he bought the field at a good round price for good corn and later sent up a herd of cattle under a trusty man. The forty acres were soon consumed and then the cattle began to grow poor and the man wrote to Mr. Strawn about it. He at once saw that he had been tricked and began to upbraid his brother. John admitted the sharp practice, but said: "It's all right, brother; it's all right. We are even now and after this we'll trade fair."

Although John Strawn was the first settler in this county, his son Enoch, a boy seven years old when his father came, died this summer (1906). What a wonderful transformation has taken place in the county during the lifetime of a single person.

Although Richland is more diversified with hills and hollows, even the prairie being quite rolling, it must not be supposed it is the poorest township in the county, far from it. It is doubtful if another township contains so many finely cultivated farms, so many spacious and beautiful farmers' homes, and so many capacious barns and other signs of prosperity as Richland.

Through the southern part of the township runs the Santa Fe railroad and at a station a little town called Wilburn has been built. It consists of one or two stores, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop and repair shop and a few houses, but is much used by the farmers as a shipping point for grain and stock.

Not far from the track of the railroad the Standard Oil Company has laid a pipe line the past year, to carry oil from the Kansas oil fields to their refineries in Whiting, Indiana. They have

also established a pumping station in the township and are erecting buildings and installing machinery to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, so that the taxes assessed against it will materially lessen the taxation of the farmers. The village of Washburn lays partly in the township, giving the residents of the southeastern portion of Richland the privilege of their excellent school, and also the church privileges. For the rest of the township two churches and six school houses give ample educational and religious privileges. A fine town hall stands near the center of the township.

CHAPTER XVII.

BELLE PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

Belle Plain township lies directly east of Richland township, its government designation being township 29, 1 W. of the 3d P. M. It contains thirty-six, full sections. It is mostly prairie but the source of Crow creek being near its northeastern border and consequently traversing its entire width and the numerous small branches which act as feeders for it make the land somewhat broken and rolling, but it is very fertile and some of the finest farms in the county are in Belle Plain township. The Santa Fe railroad follows the valley of Crow creek and so passes nearly diagonally through the township, entering from the west on the northwest quarter of section 19 and passing out on the east in northeast quarter of section 12. The Washington branch of the Chicago & Alton also traverses nearly the entire length of the township north and south, entering on the northwest quarter of section 31 and passing out on the northwest quarter of section 4. On the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16 is the village of La Rose, located on the Chicago & Alton railroad, and is about three-quarters of a mile north of the Santa Fe railroad, which maintains a station just south of La Rose. La Rose, or, as it was then called, Montrose, was laid out in September, 1870. It has never had a boom, but has had a healthy and steady growth. It contains quite a number of fine residences and several stores, shops, etc. as well as a bank, mill, elevator, a fine graded school, a postoffice and churches, all the usual buildings in a thriving and flourishing village.

It is quite a shipping point for the farmers and large quantities of grain and stock are bought and shipped from there. The farms and country surrounding it are fully equal to any in the county.

The first church in the village was built in 1872, at a cost of \$1,500, and the next year a parsonage costing \$1,100 was built. The church was dedicated June 14, 1872, by Rev. Johnson.

The village is also graced by a very neat town hall, built by the township and used for township purposes. Of the other churches there is a Lutheran church, which has a large congregation drawn from the Swedish residents, of which there are many in the vicinity. They support a resident minister, have a fine parsonage, and cemetery attached to the church.

Situated on section 35 in the southeast corner of the township is a little village laid out in 1856 named Pattonsburg, named after the proprietor. It contains a store, postoffice, blacksmith shop and a good school house. Near it are also two churches, a Baptist church, built in 1858, about a half-mile west of the town. It is a house of good size, with not much in the way of ornament, but is neat and comfortable.

As early as 1839 preachers of the Methodist persuasion began to hold meetings in and around Pattonsburg. At first the services were held in the school house in winter and in barns in the summer until 1859, when a small building was put up about a quarter of a mile north of the village. This was burned down in the winter of 1867. When the church was rebuilt it was erected in the village. It is a very neat building, capable of seating comfortably about three hundred persons, has comfortable pews, a good organ and the entire furnishing is neat and tasty. There is also a well kept cemetery near the village.

About two miles east of Pattonsburg, is or was, for it has now mostly disappeared, a small grove in which the first settler in Belle Plain, James Martin, built a cabin in 1829. He was soon followed by others, for Samuel Hawkins came in 1830, Thomas Bennington in 1831, Jerry Black, Pierce Perry and Joseph and Robert Bennington in 1832, Daniel Hollenback in 1833, Nathan Patton in 1834 and John Willson, Forsythe Hatton, James Clemens, David Hester and William Hendricks a year or two later, and then came others, so that in the neighborhood of Crow creek, so early as 1840, there was quite a strong settlement.

In 1836 the settlers around the grove built a

school house where their children were taught the rudiments of education. It was about the first thought of the early pioneers of Illinois after getting fairly settled in their homes, to provide means for the education of their children. There was no public fund in those days to draw from—money was very scarce and they had but little to get it with even at that, but they put up buildings, crude and rude, to be sure, but as good as most of them were living in themselves. The families were widely scattered and often the children were obliged to go two or three miles and sometimes more to attend them.

Next to their anxiety for school houses they felt the necessity of churches and though the school house was made to do for a house of worship for awhile a few years later they would build in their midst a neat, commodious church.

While it might not be just right to pronounce Belle Plain township the best in the county, one thing is certain, no other township surpasses it in the fertility of its soil or in the quality and quantity of its productions.

It is probably, taken as a whole, the most beautiful and pleasing to the eye, having neither the flat, plane-like surface of the pure prairie nor the bold hills of the river bluffs, but a surface composed of gentle undulations, full of small brooks and groves, though the latter are fast being eradicated to improve the pasturage.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ROBERTS TOWNSHIP.

Roberts township is named after its first settler, Jesse Roberts, who divides the honor of being the pioneer settler of Marshall county with Colonel John Strawn, both coming in the same year—1828.

It lays directly north of Belle Plain and its government designation is township 30 N., 1 west of the 3d P. M. The township contains thirty-six full sections, or 23,040 acres of land. The southern portion of it is prairie, but through the northern portion which is traversed by Sandy creek, the country is more rolling, in some places quite rough and covered with timber.

The entire township is well watered, numerous branches or small streams traversing every part of it and over a great part of it was a fine growth of timber while patches of prairie lay between

the numerous runs. It was an ideal home for the early settlers, for there they found that which they desired most, all in close connection—wood, water, and easily cultivated land.

The first settlers, Jesse and Livingston Roberts, came here, as we have said, in 1828. They were followed in 1829 by Dr. J. Gaylord, Abel Eastbrook and Horace Gaylord. The year 1830 saw their numbers increased by Enoch Dent, George Morton, G. H. Shaw and William Cowan. In 1831 came Samuel Redmond and Eli Redmond. In 1832, David Myers, Charles S. Edwards, David Stoteler, Samuel Beckwith, William McMillan, Jerry Hartenbower and John Myers. After 1835 the township settled more rapidly and by 1840 was quite thickly settled, more so than any other township in the county, and some of the names have been among the most illustrious the county has produced.

Passing through the township from east to west is the western division of the Chicago & Alton railroad. It enters at the center of section 25 and thence due east through the centers of sections 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

In the center of section 28 a branch, or what is really a part of the main line, runs nearly due south and goes to Peoria, while the part of the line running west from the junction is used as a branch road to Lacon.

At the junction on section 28 is located the flourishing village of Varna, which was laid out in September, 1870. The first building to be used as a store, was put up that fall by J. R. Brotherhood and as soon as the store was built he put up a residence for himself that same fall. Quite a number followed his example and by the next fall a goodly little village had sprung up, with the usual stores, shops, etc., that go to make up a thriving village. Since then the village has been slowly but surely growing. It now contains several stores, smith and wagon shops, lumber yard, two grain elevators two drug stores, hardware, carriage stores, two hotels, dealer in agricultural implements, doctors, etc., everything usually found in a well organized and flourishing village.

Besides these, there is a fine building where a graded school is maintained, equal in its efficiency to any in the county.

The school house is a frame structure, erected in 1870 by the school district, which accommodates about one hundred pupils, who are cared for by a

principal and three assistants, the school house being well adapted for using the graded system of teaching. Besides the fine school building there are four very creditable churches, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, German Methodist Episcopal and Methodist churches.

About 1864 or 1865 colonies of Swedes began settling in the neighborhood of Varna and by 1866 began to hold public worship in their own faith. About 1873 or 1874 a very eloquent Swedish preacher held a revival which was attended with a good deal of success and a society was organized and in 1874 a church building twenty-five by seventy-two feet with an eighteen-foot ceiling was built and later neatly furnished with an organ, comfortable seats, etc., the cost being about \$4,500, all raised by subscription. The membership is about 250. The society conducts an excellent Sunday-school.

The German Lutheran society is much smaller. They have, though, a neat church somewhat smaller than the other, costing about \$2,300. It has a steeple and bell and a small organ and is comfortably seated and kept in good condition.

The other churches with their societies are not as large but all are kept in good repair and are comfortable meeting houses.

Besides the school in Varna, Roberts township has five school houses in which are kept good schools about nine months in the year.

During the flush times of 1835 and 1836 there was a mania for laying out towns in this then new country. Money was plentiful and land more plentiful still and many eastern companies laid out towns—on paper—and expected to make fortunes. Nearly, if not quite every township in Marshall county had one and some several of these paper towns laid out, but few of them ever amounted to anything and since all have been turned into cornfields.

A little history of Lyons, which met a fate typical of all of them, may be interesting.

In 1836 an eastern company residing in New York laid out a town near where Varna now stands, they called Lyons. They also entered within a radius of six or seven miles forty-six sections of land and assessed upon each quarter section twenty-five dollars to form a fund to build a house upon the land for a resident agent and for surveying, etc. The house was built with a hewn frame covered with hardwood lumber, the land laid off according to the plat by a surveyor,

and the agent moved into the house. The agent must have been pretty lonesome, for his nearest neighbors lived up on Sandy creek at the north, on Shaw's point on the south and in the neighborhood of Columbia or Lacon on the west, and no other house was ever built there. The hard times of 1837 coming on nothing more was done, the plat was never recorded nor were the streets and alleys ever dedicated to the public. The land was sold as acre property about 1847 and later, but no settler except William Green who went into the agent's house, ever settled upon the town lots, and by the time it was sold the original company had passed out of existence. These paper towns were started as a mere matter of speculation. There was nothing to maintain them as towns and the only existence most of them had was in the flaming prospectuses and lurid descriptions that were written up by the promoters to induce people to buy the lots. Maps and lithographic prints showing location of factories, churches, parks, etc., were made and shown and hundreds of lots were sold in the east on the say-so of the smooth tongued agents, but not a house, unless built by the promoters, were ever built on the paper towns. But a very few of the plats were surveyed and still fewer of them ever recorded. It was the greatest season of speculation in the unknown country ever experienced.

Other towns in this county which never existed except on paper are Dorchester, about a mile below Henry on the river; Bristol, about a mile above Lacon; Auburn, about half a mile north of Washburn; Centreville, twelve miles west of Henry in the center of Saratoga township; Troy City, about eight miles west of Lacon in La Prairie township; Chambersburg, seven miles west of Lacon and two miles north of Troy City. All these towns were brought into being in 1836. Not one of them ever had any inhabitants. Not only this section but the whole state was covered with these town sites.

Those who live now in Roberts township with the thriving towns, its churches and school houses, its telephones and rural mail delivery, and its neighbors every half mile or less, can not form much idea of what it was to live here in the '30s. At that time there was no store at which anything could be bought, nor was there anything that could be sold to bring any money. Neither were there any neighbors where you could run over and borrow what was needed. The first settlers were

absolutely alone. There were no mills and their food consisted largely of corn, pounded as fine as they could pound it, mixed with water, often without salt, which was very expensive, and that baked on a board before the fire. This with what wild game, which fortunately was plenty, varied in the summer with a few vegetables, was their diet.

Nor were their homes any better adapted to their wants, a log cabin, generally 14x16, with a roof made of "clapboards" split from a tree. A log was cut about four feet long and then split in sections about five inches wide and then again split to the thickness of about a half-inch. When the cabin was built, after getting up about seven feet, shorter logs were used at the ends forming a gable and the clapboards fastened on, sometimes with wooden pins, for nails were scarce. Rough doors were made but there was no glass for windows and consequently no windows. The door was left open for light. Often there was no floor but the earth and the clapboard roof was not always of the tightest and it can be imagined what kind of a place it was after a rain or snow which, with a driving wind, was generally worse than rain.

Up to 1835 there were no markets in the state for anything but furs, and the skins of wild animals which could be bartered for a few staple groceries and powder and lead, and sometimes a little money, and the only place in this section where that could be done was Hennepin.

Up to the building of the canal there was no market for grain nearer than Chicago and then only for wheat, which brought from twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel.

The experience of Livingston Roberts, one of the earliest and best known settlers in Roberts township, is a case in point. About 1830 Mr. Roberts went to Chicago with a load of oats. His "outfit" was three yoke of oxen, a "prairie schooner" wagon, blanket, axe, camp kettle and flint and steel for making fire and gun. The first night he camped on the Vermillion river. He had seen no settlers or other sign of improvement. The next day he reached Ottawa, which at that time contained three log cabins, where he camped the second night. The next day he made Holderman's grove where he found a single settler. The fourth night out he camped by a big spring near the present village of Plattville and the fifth night camped on the banks of the Du Page, and on the

sixth night camped on the Summit. The only signs of civilization were two cabins in the fringe of timber. The next day he drove into Chicago, but the city which today contains over two million inhabitants, seventy-five years ago consisted of two frame dwellings and one store, the barracks, where a company of soldiers were stationed, and a little cluster of huts occupied by a few French and half breeds. He was unable to sell his oats in Chicago but found a man a few miles up the north branch and disposed of them to him, taking a greyhound as part pay.

Mr. Roberts followed "teaming," which for several years was quite a business, between Chicago and the towns that were springing up all over the state, it being about the only way goods could be procured. They would take a load of grain on the up trip and load back with groceries, such as were in demand at that time, though hundreds of the things now sold in grocery stores were unknown at that time. Salt was one of the most common necessities at that time. It was heavy and bulky to haul but they had to have it. It cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a barrel in Chicago, but the expensive hauling brought up the cost at its destination to prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$7.00, and the prices of other things were raised in proportion, and it may readily be supposed that the people were not extravagant in buying, as the prices of everything they had to sell were extremely low. Good horses, \$30 and \$40; cows, \$10 and \$12; oats and corn, 10 cents a bushel; butter, 5 cents; eggs, 2½ in trade, while wild game could not be sold at all. A "saddle" of a large deer—the two hind quarters—was well sold if it brought 50 cents. Because this history of the privations of the early settlers has been sketched in the history of Roberts township it must not be supposed they alone suffered them. They were the common lot of all the earliest settlers and all those who came into this county before 1845 were compelled to put up with them to a greater or less extent.

CHAPTER XIX.

EVANS TOWNSHIP.

Evans township is situated directly east of Roberts and is the northeast township of the county. Its government designation is Town 30 N., R. 1, E. of the 3d P. M.

It has thirty-six full sections and every acre of it is susceptible of high cultivation and it is in fact one of the best townships in the county. Sandy creek, which flows entirely across the extreme northern part of Marshall county, through Roberts and Hopewell townships and empties into the Illinois river opposite Henry, has its beginning in the extreme northeastern part of Evans township, in fact in the northeast quarter of section one and flows through about a mile south of the north line of the township, which is also the county line. Consequently the land in the northern part of the township is somewhat rolling and was somewhat timbered. It is well drained and exceedingly fertile and was an ideal country to those who early sought for homes in this western country. And we find that when these lands were surveyed by the government in 1834 it was the most thickly settled section in Marshall county.

Up to 1835 the settlers had no legal claim whatever to the lands they settled upon. They were not surveyed till 1834 and it was not till the next session of congress in 1835 they were put on the market and could be bought. After that they could be "entered" for \$1.25 an acre and the "pre-emption" was also passed the same year, which gave an actual settler upon a piece of land a first chance of entry, though if he did not avail himself of it any one could enter it from under him. Even in those early days there were land speculators that were ready to snap up land, especially in the settlements, when they could get a chance, but there was a kind of unwritten law or tacit agreement among the settlers to protect each other in what they considered their rights, and speculators were given to understand it would not be healthy to undertake to jump claims, and while the settlers had been much alarmed there was very little trouble in this section from that source, and all that were able to secured their lands and those that were not able sold their claims to others better supplied with wealth. When the lands were surveyed another trouble arose which promised to create a good deal of friction. It was found that the government lines did not correspond with the lines the settlers had laid out for themselves.

To remedy this they did the very best thing they could do. A public meeting was held August 7, 1837, and after a calm discussion of the matter a resolution was adopted "that each settler

should have the land he had selected" and Thomas Judd, Joshua Evans and James Caldwell were appointed a committee to fix upon a method to bring about that result. They reported on August 26 that the original claims should be respected and that each settler should deed the others, the parts that lapped over, and this was accordingly done, and though it caused almost innumerable conveyances, no disputes arose and that is the reason there are some very odd shaped pieces of land in Evans township.

In the spring of 1830 Joshua Evans hired a cabin built on the north side of Sandy, giving a rather valuable mare for it. During that summer came James Reynolds, Thomas Dixon, John S. Hunt, John Darnell, Lemuel Gaylord, John Griffith, Stewart Ward and Kirby and Jeremiah Hartenbower.

The next season, 1831, Justus, Ira, Barton and Abram Jones, Thomas Judd, Mr. Ransberger, Mr. Simpson and Abram Darnell settled in the same neighborhood.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war was on, which stopped immigration for awhile, as the most fearful stories of Indian massacres were rife all over the land.

The settlers determined to build a fort to protect themselves and families, and the next day they all met with spades, axes and guns, and in a couple of days had their fort built. They dug a deep trench and, using split logs, made a stockade ten feet high around a patch of ground large enough to hold comfortably over a hundred people, which was perforated on all sides with loopholes to shoot through. Inside of this a well was dug, so that they would have plenty of water. Inside of this about twenty families gathered. Fortunately, they were not called upon to defend it and in a few weeks word came that peace was restored and the settlers returned to their homes.

The first election in Marshall county was one held in "Sandy Precinct" on March 30, 1833. The township at that time was under the jurisdiction of La Salle county.

The officers to be elected were two justices of the peace and two constables. There were fifteen votes cast, and Justus Jones and Richard Hunt were elected justices, and Barton Jones and George Martin constables.

In 1843 townships 29 and 30, lying directly east of the third principal meridian, now Evans and Bennington, took a vote as to whether they

should be attached to Marshall county. They had never been a part of Putnam county, as Marshall was, and by unanimous vote decided to do so, the principal reason being they were so far from the county seat, then as now, Ottawa. It might be the want of companionship had something to do with it, for while there were respectable settlements in Roberts and Belle Plain townships on the west, there was not a single settler in the two townships on the east. One of the wants severely felt in a new settlement is the want of lumber. As we have already said, the roofs were covered with clapboards; the floors, where there were any, were made of puncheons. Puncheons were made by splitting a log into halves and then with an ax hewing them as straight and smooth as possible. They were laid into a floor by laying down poles and with the ax chipping till they would lay as flat and even as it might be. Some made fairly good, smooth floors of them, others not so good. Much of the furniture was also made by the early pioneers with ax and auger, which, with a froe, an instrument used for riving clapboards, generally comprised the "kit" of tools. Sometimes a man was lucky enough to own a hand saw and a drawing knife, and men would go five and six miles and sometimes farther to borrow them.

We have said a good deal of the furniture was made with the ax and auger; for instance, a man wanted a bedstead, he would take his auger and bore into the logs of the side of his house, one at the head and one at the foot of the bed, the height he wanted the bed, then cut two poles, one the length of the width of the bed and one for the length he wanted; cut a stick for a leg, boring holes the right height to receive his poles and then all he had to do was to drive his poles into the leg and insert the other ends into the holes in the log and the bedstead was finished. Sticks and brush could be laid over it, or a bed cord, if he was fortunate enough to have one, could be put on. It was crude and rough, no doubt, but the sleep got on it was as sound and sweet as on the most expensive of modern bedsteads. For chairs and tables a piece of puncheon, with legs driven in, would serve, while a buttery could be made by inserting a few pins in the logs and putting up a few clapboards for shelves. It is an old saying "that necessity is the mother of invention," and the circumstances in which the pioneers found themselves sharpened their wits.

* The distress for the want of lumber continued

till 1838, when Joshua Evans put up a sawmill on Sandy, near where the Methodist church now stands, and the same year John S. Hunt put up one farther down the creek. John Evans, a very ingenious man, had put up a turning lathe, from which he furnished table and chair legs, etc., and he also made splint bottomed chairs that were serviceable and lasting.

While the northern part of Evans township is quite rolling and somewhat heavily timbered, the southern part is a beautiful prairie, an insignificant creek or run traverses its western part and numerous draws, or what were sloughs in the early days, are found there, but the land mostly may be said to be smooth prairie. The large prairies were considered in the early days as little better than swamps, and it must be said that in a wet time they were pretty muddy and it was hard work for a team to draw an empty wagon through them; for that reason they were shunned by the early settlers, who made their homes where the land was more rolling and where they were handy to timber, and it was not till 1845 that any one was bold enough to build out on the open prairie. In that year a man by the name of Alexander built out a mile or more from the timber line and it was several years before he had any near neighbors. Mr. Alexander brought with him a herd of thoroughbred short horn cattle, the first introduction of this excellent breed of cattle for which Marshall county has become so famous in the past few years. But the lands that were supposed to be almost worthless proved to be superior to all others. Other settlers rapidly came in and systems of drainage were established. Hundreds of dollars were spent for tile drains, and now the most valuable lands to be found anywhere are in what was the once despised prairie.

Evans township is traversed by two railroads; the Illinois Central extends the most of the way along its eastern border and the Chicago & Alton through the center of the southern half. At the crossing of the two roads is situated Wenona, now one of the most flourishing towns or rather cities in the county.

When the Illinois Central railroad was laid out in 1852, the place where Wenona stands was selected as a station. It was then in the midst of an immense prairie, with not a settler or house within miles of it. The first house was a shanty for the accommodation of the workmen and was built in 1852. The next year the road was com-

pleted from La Salle and a depot and freight house was built, also a fair sized dwelling house for the agent and a postoffice established, and the station agent, G. W. Goodell was appointed postmaster. A store was started and a few persons built there.

In May, 1855, the town was laid off and at that time there were nine houses and about fifty inhabitants. For a few years it did not grow much. It was not at that time a very inviting place. Situated in a treeless plain, the ground low and in a wet time the roads and streets almost impassable, it did not hold out many inducements for persons to come there.

But as the railroad brought settlers to take up the neighboring farms the town began to fill up and it became a shipping point for all the country round.

In 1857 a village government was organized and a system of improvements was begun, and from 1859, when the town was incorporated, it grew rapidly; stores were built and stocks brought in, shops were established, and a fine trade began to grow up with the surrounding country, which was rapidly filled up.

A great change has come over Wenona from the bare, treeless place it was in its early days. It is now one of the handsomest towns in the county. It is laid out with regularity on both sides of the railroad, the principal part of the city being west of it. As the railroad runs at a small angle, about fifteen degrees west of north, the streets are laid to correspond with it, the north and south streets running parallel to the railroad and the east and west streets crossing at right angles. Tile drains have been put in, that have, to a great extent, overcome the mud they had to contend with in the beginning.

The treeless condition of earlier years has also passed away and no city in the county can boast of more shade trees or finer ones than Wenona. As you approach it, it has the appearance of being set in a forest. Much of the transformation of Wenona from a treeless prairie town to a city of beautiful shade trees is due to the aesthetic tastes and indomitable energy of the Hon. John O. Dent, a son of one of the earliest settlers on Sandy, and who had, before the town was thought of, entered the land adjoining the town, if he did not enter the land the town stands on. Almost from the very starting of the town Mr. Dent saw the need of shade trees, and procuring bushels of the seeds of

the deciduous trees that grow in this section, the principal ones being maple, hackberry, elm, box elder, buckeye and locust, he started a nursery. After Mr. Dent got his trees to growing he labored hard and long with the inhabitants to set them out. He charged a nominal price for them, but where a man would not take them otherwise, he gave them, and he also donated them to churches and other public places and superintended the setting of them out.

In 1871 a company was organized in which Mr. Dent was one of the principal advisers and promoters to start the movement for a fair. A meeting was called April 22, 1871, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the Evans Farmers' Club will heartily co-operate with the people of Wenona and surrounding townships to aid in getting up a Union Township Fair, to be held in Wenona the fall of 1871."

Several practical men of Wenona, John O. Dent being one, outlined the following plan, which was carried out and placed the Wenona Union Fair upon a permanent basis and made it a splendid success.

The society was to issue shares of twenty-five dollars each, no man to hold more than one share, and each one to obligate himself to pay in such amount as might be needed. The society was to purchase fifty acres of land, near Wenona, fence it and make the necessary improvements.

A constitution embodying these features was adopted and the necessary officers elected. A subscription list showed two hundred and twenty names and five thousand five hundred dollars collected, sufficient at that time to buy the necessary land and make the necessary improvements. The fifty-five acres were bought and a good fence and substantial buildings erected, also a fine racing track made during the summer, and October 3d to 6th, inclusive, was set for the coming fair. A prospectus and a premium list with twenty thousand dollars in prizes were sent out and the fair was a huge success. Nor did it, by any means, stop there. Grand fairs, both in the number of exhibits and attendance, were held year after year for many years, but the promoters, men who had been instrumental in getting it up and maintaining it, dropping off, interest dwindled down, it ceased to pay, and the lands have been sold and no fairs had been held there for many years till 1901, when Evans grange concluded to hold a fair, and

have had one annually since, but they hardly came up to the old Wenona Union Fairs.

At one of the Union fairs, in 1872, the Big Bend Veteran Reunion Association was formed and every year since then there has been a reunion of the old soldiers in some of the nearby towns under its auspices.

But Wenona does not depend upon the farmers' trade, although it is a big one, for her prosperity. About 1865 some enterprising men prospected there for coal and found a fine vein of excellent coal at a convenient depth for working, and a shaft was sunk, at which an average of two hundred men are employed. There is also a zinc smelter near the coal shaft that employs some fifty or sixty men, which has been established about ten years. The pay-roll, as may be supposed, from these two important industries is no insignificant factor in the prosperity of Wenona and make it one of the most flourishing and prosperous towns in the county.

On section 28, of Evans township, is a railroad station on the Chicago & Alton, which has taken the name of Evans station. It is quite a shipping point for grain and stock, and there is also a store and blacksmith shop; there was a post-office, which has been discontinued since the advent of the rural mail delivery. It did not improve, according to the expectations of its founders, and remains about as it was in the beginning, a point for shipping and not much else. Its most prominent characteristic is that it is claimed to be the highest point between the Illinois and Wabash rivers. Whether this is so or not, it is stated that on a clear day a good pair of eyes can see the towns of Wenona, Minonk, Rutland, Pattonburg, Varna, Lostant and the spires of the churches at Mt. Palatine.

There are several churches in Evans township, most of them being located in Wenona, though there is a flourishing Methodist society and church at the head of Sandy, established there in the early days, and services were held there and at Wenona, but in 1865 a Methodist church was established in Wenona, and the two were separated. Both have good congregations and maintain good Sunday schools and each supports its own preacher.

A Presbyterian society was organized by the Presbyterians in 1852, before Wenona was laid out, which they called the Hebron Presbyterian Church of Marshall County. In 1856 the railroad

company donated the society a lot in the town, upon which they erected a very neat church.

There is also a Catholic church, St. Mary's, built about 1866. A very neat and substantial building, comfortably seated and handsomely furnished. The society at the time the church was built was quite weak, but of late years there has been many accessions and it now numbers about 400 communicants.

Wenona has a fine graded public school, which employs, besides the principal, seven teachers in the different departments. They have a fine school building, which was partially destroyed by fire a few years ago, but was immediately replaced by a much better one. In 1858 a building was erected for an academy, one of its laws being, "it shall forever be free from sectarian control." It has been quite flourishing, but as it is located in La Salle county, it hardly forms a part of Marshall county's history, though partly built and sustained by Marshall county people.

There is a very good weekly paper published in Wenona by the name of the Wenona Index. Several others have started since 1865, when it was started, but did not appear to meet with much success and were discontinued.

CHAPTER XX.

BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township, the youngest of the Marshall county townships, is geographically described as Town 29 N, R. 1, E. of the 3d P. M. It is situated in the southeast corner of Marshall county and contains thirty-six full sections of land, and although the youngest of the townships, it is not the least important.

When the Illinois Central railroad was laid in 1852 there was not a permanent settler in the township, it being mostly a nearly level prairie, filled with small depressions which contained water most of the season and were connected by small waterways that were called "sloughs," the land being at that time not considered fit for farming purposes, except for the grazing of cattle and for such hay as was needed.

When the railroad was laid off a station was established upon it in La Salle county, just at the line in Bennington township. It originally lay entirely in La Salle county, but later a small addition to it was laid out in Marshall county.

The settlement of Rutland properly belongs to the history of La Salle county, but as it had much to do with the early settlement of Bennington township a brief mention may be made of it here.

In March, 1855, a company was formed in Rutland, Vermont, styled the "Vermont Emigration Association." The object was stated to be "for the purpose of settling a section of country in the west, where social, religious and civil privileges may be enjoyed." A committee was appointed "to proceed to the west, to select a site for a village in the midst of government lands, where each member may obtain a quarter section or more of land at the minimum price."

They went out to Iowa and other parts of the west, but finally reported in favor of Rutland. The association agreed to the location and twenty-two thousand acres of land were purchased in the vicinity.

The village was laid out in November, 1855, and was named by the settlers New Rutland, after their old home. The "New" has since been dropped and the postoffice and town have since gone by the name of Rutland.

From the settlement at Rutland a few settlers settled in the eastern part of Bennington and a few adventurous ones struck out into the western part about the same time.

It was soon found that the land was not only susceptible of cultivation, but that it was extremely fertile, and the crops raised were much better than those in the timbered land, and it was but a very short time before the land was all taken up and farm houses sprung up in every direction. But a serious problem arose, and that was how to fence the farms. In the timber was plenty of stuff for rails, but the hauling of them eight or ten miles was too much to be undertaken, and to fence with lumber too expensive for the condition of their finances.

About this time the legislature passed an act giving the township the privilege of deciding by a vote whether cattle and hogs should be permitted to run at large. At the next spring election Bennington submitted the question to the people and the vote was nearly an unanimous "No," and that township was the first in this section of country to try to raise crops without fences, the cattle being either herded or shut up.

We have said that Bennington was the youngest of the townships, for at the time that township organization was adopted by the other townships,

in 1850, Bennington did not have a settler in it, and Saratoga, a similar township, was not much better off. It filled up sooner, however, than Bennington, and was granted a town organization in September, 1855, and Bennington did not become a town until December, 1856.

Not much more can be said about the early settling of Bennington. After it began to settle, in an incredibly short time the land was all taken up, and as the land could be brought under cultivation simply by plowing, no fences being needed, no timber to clear off nor stumps to pull, it was very rapidly brought under cultivation, the water soon disappeared from the depressions, the connecting sloughs dried up and the system of drainage which has been adopted make it the best farming land in the county. At least it is not excelled by any.

But fine farms are not all that Bennington township can boast of. On the Santa Fe Railroad, which was built through the northern part of the township about fifteen years ago, in the corner of the southeast quarter of section 5, was located a station, and named Toluca. At first it was only a village, with its one or two stores, a blacksmith shop, postoffice, an elevator, lumber yard and the usual concomitants of a farming village, till three years later Charles J. Devlin, who had been the managing head of the opening of the Spring Valley coal mines, turned his attention to Toluca, where a former prospecting had developed the fact that there practicable coal mines could be developed.

Mr. Devlin, who was a wonderfully energetic man, began the work of sinking the shaft and putting up the necessary buildings. The work progressed rapidly, and in a few months coal was brought to the surface, and as fast as room could be made for them men were put in to dig it out, and since that the mines have been actively at work and Toluca has grown from a village of one hundred or so inhabitants to a city of between five and six thousand, with the churches, stores, two newspapers and other things that are generally found in cities of the size and style.

The foreign population is largely of the better class of Italians, although there are enough American residents to give tone to the society and to maintain an excellent graded school, with a principal and nine assistants. Besides the Americans and Italians there is a sprinkling of Poles, Lithuanians and other races employed in

and around the mines, the number of men employed averaging about 800, the output of the mines in 1905 being 379,974 tons, valued at \$450,104, of which 323,469 tons were loaded on cars for shipment. The price for mining—that is, the price paid to men as wages—is about seventy-five cents a ton, which would make in the gross amount of wages paid in a year \$275,000, or about \$23,000 a month.

Mr. Devlin, who established the Toluca mines, was a remarkable man. Not content with his mines, he first built a railroad from Toluca, connecting his mines with the Illinois Central railroad at Rutland. He also became largely interested in coal properties in Kansas, so much so that he took up his residence in Topeka, Kansas, but still kept the superintendency of his Toluca properties, and was largely interested in the Spring Valley mines. He founded banks at Topeka, Toluca and Spring Valley, and, not content with his railroad connecting with the Illinois Central, he built an extension to McNabb, connecting with the I. I. C. at that place, and named it the Toluca, Marquette and Northern. He also built out a branch from the Toluca, Marquette and Northern from Magnolia to Henry, expecting to cross the Illinois river at that place and later extend the line further west. He had also several other railroad projects in view; in fact, was contemplating a gigantic scheme of railroad building, but unfortunately, with his plans unfinished, he received a stroke of paralysis. He rallied from the physical effects in a comparatively short time, but his mental powers remained clouded. It was then found that he had kept practically no books, but had carried all the details of his immense business in his head; that no one but himself knew anything about the business, and his mind was in such condition that he was unable to give any account of it.

While Mr. Devlin was the owner of property worth millions, and all of it good paying properties, it was also found he was heavily in debt, and, further, had borrowed heavily from his banks at Topeka, Spring Valley and Toluca; had, in fact, used about all their available assets, including the deposits, in financing his various ventures, and that his debts amounted to about \$3,000,000. The first result was the suspension of the three banks and the placing of the properties in the hands of receivers, who have at last straightened things out pretty well so far as the

banks are concerned, but there is, we understand, to be some litigation over the Toluca mines. For several years they have gone under the name of the Devlin Coal Company, but were originally in the name of Charles J. Devlin, and there is no record of the mines ever being transferred from Devlin to the coal company. It may be said here that Mr. Devlin owned nearly all the stock of the company, others holding only enough so they could act as directors and officers. The legal question is, whether a mortgage given by the Devlin Coal Company is good when the property has never been transferred to them.

Mr. Devlin, after his partial recovery, took a voyage to Europe to recuperate, but did not appear to improve much. He never fully recovered, and died a short time after his return from the European trip.

While Toluca is the largest of the towns in Marshall county, containing a population more than three times that of any of the others, it is behind them in embellishments and improvements. The nature of the population being largely miners are more or less shifting all the time and do not take the same interest in their homes and surroundings as do those towns where the inhabitants are more permanently settled.

CHAPTER XXI.

MARSHALL COUNTY AS IT IS.

Marshall county is one of the smallest counties in the state. It contains only twelve townships, and some of these are fractions. Yet it is doubtful if there is a fairer one or one that has more natural resources. Its broad prairies, always ready to respond to efforts of the husbandman, unfailingly produce large crops of corn, oats, wheat or whatever he wishes to raise in overflowing abundance. With an experience here of over sixty years we have never known a crop failure. Besides being unexcelled as farming lands the whole country is underlaid with two or three veins of excellent coal. The hills are not only covered with fine timber, but are full of fine building stone, limestone fit for a good quality of lime, and now that cement has come so much into use there is but little doubt that large quantities of it could be found if properly searched for.

Sand and gravel of the finest quality are found in many places, and nature appears to have taken

Marshall county under her wing and showered her with her most precious treasures.

And while nature has done so much man has added to and improved upon it, and it would be very hard to find a piece of land of the same extent of Marshall county where there are so many fine farm residences and improved surroundings. Nor are the cities behind the country. They are not so large as some, it is true, but they are beautiful, not only in the large, palatial residences, with their spacious lawns and well kept grounds, but also the most humble homes have an air of contentment and peace, and over all an air of comfort and home cheer that makes the heart glad, and the same care is shown in keeping up the house and grounds of the smaller homes as in the larger ones. It shows they have a confidence and pride in their little cities that you will not find in the large cities. You will travel far and wide before you find prettier or nicer little cities than Marshall county can boast of.

Besides the corn and other crop raising much attention is paid stock raising, and Marshall county can boast of some of the finest herds of thoroughbred stock, horses, cattle and hogs there is in the state. In fact, both thoroughbred cattle and horses were introduced into this section by Marshall county farmers in very early days. The county has long been noted for shorthorn cattle, and there is now a herd of them here which have repeatedly taken premiums at the state fairs and at the International Stock Show in Chicago, that is well known throughout the United States and Canada and is famous for its purity and the beauty of its individuals.

Although Marshall county is small, yet every variety of soil and contour that Illinois affords is found here, the level flat prairie, with its deep black soil, the sand prairie with its light fertile soil, the rolling high prairie with its clayey, sticky richness, the bold bluff with its timber and stone and coal boldly cropping out, the swamps with untold richness which is waiting for the drain, and the noble river, bearing on its bosom cargoes of corn, oats and wheat and noble steamers upon which hundreds of passengers daily pass up and down, and whose product of fish is by no means an insignificant item in the prosperity of the county. We think it would be extremely difficult to find a more diversified landscape or where nature has bestowed her best gifts with a more lavish hand.

Marshall county is celebrated for the excellence of her schools. Almost the first thing the early settlers did after providing for the comfort of their families was to do something for the education of their children, and almost as soon as they became settled their first care was to build school houses and provide means to educate the children, and the same disposition pertains to this day, and no one can hardly travel two miles in any direction but what they will see a very neat, comfortable building which has "school" written all over it. The grounds around it will be well cared for, by far the larger part of them having fine shade trees even when built upon the open prairie. If you go into one you will find it comfortably seated with patent seats and desks, the walls decorated with maps and charts, and all but one of the eighty schools of the county have libraries of greater or less extent, with an encyclopædia and dictionary handy and plenty of blackboard and chalk. There are in the county forty-three hundred and twenty-four children of school age, between six and twenty-one. Of these, thirty-four hundred and twenty-eight are upon the rolls of the different schools. To teach these schools one hundred and twenty-six teachers are employed, twenty-one males and one hundred and five females. Of the eighty schools, eight are graded, and each requires several teachers. Some of the male teachers, principals, command a wage of one hundred and twenty dollars and over a month. Some of the females are paid as low as thirty dollars, but the average salary for teachers is from forty to fifty dollars. The eight graded schools are found at present in the cities and towns, but the time is not far distant when each township will have its high school, with means provided for scholars living at a distance to ride to the school house. A school of this kind is already established in the adjoining county, and it will not be long before it is generally adopted.

With the same zeal that they provided for secular instruction for their children did they look out for religious instruction for themselves, and no sooner was the school house built, and sometimes before, they began to hold religious services, at times in houses, but they were quite small, and at other times in barns, where a larger number could be accommodated. When the school house was built the services were held there. The pioneer preachers were as a rule rough, uncultured men, often unable even to read, but they were earnest

and sincere and often powerful preachers. They would often go many miles to fill an appointment made, it might be, several months ahead, and would brave any weather or other obstacles. The writer has in mind one of these men who lived fifteen miles away, who had a standing appointment to preach at a certain school house every fifth Sunday in the month, having other regular appointments for all the other Sundays. He never missed an appointment if his health permitted him to start.

To the honor of the settlers be it said that when the preacher came to his appointment he found his congregation there to meet him, and they came from far and near, not to show their fine bonnets and new clothes, for they had none, but to listen reverently to the words of the preacher. They may have been rough and uncouth in their exterior, but they were honest and upright in heart, and the good qualities they transmitted to their children have done much to make of the people of Marshall county a moral, law abiding people. It is singularly free from rowdyism and crime.

As more settlers came in and the school houses became too small for the congregations and the settlers a little more forehanded they began to build churches, possibly not so imposing or gaudy as some, but good, substantial buildings, large enough to accommodate all, and dedicated them to the worship of God, and it is to the credit of these men that they made provision for their souls' welfare before they were fully able to care for the body. They looked after the essentials, leaving other matters to care for themselves.

This disposition to build churches and gather together for worship is a distinct trait today of the people of Marshall county, and we doubt if another county of the same size, and even some much larger, can be found that has had more churches built in it than Marshall county, and today they are found everywhere, every township having from one to three or four in the country districts. No village has less than two, and of the cities of two thousand or so, Henry has seven and Lacon and Wenona about as many.

While the people have well looked after their spiritual needs they have not by any means neglected the bodily comforts. The little twelve by fourteen log cabin has been replaced by palatial residences, and the straw-covered stable of poles by a capacious barn and sometimes two or three.

The houses are nicely built and painted, large, roomy and comfortable, and furnished with most of the modern conveniences and comforts. Heated in winter by furnaces or large hard coal burners, they are kept comfortable throughout. A telephone connecting with the outer world is found in nearly every house, and every morning their mail is delivered at the gate by the rural mail carrier.

Marshall county is essentially a farming community, located in one of the finest farming sections in the world. There may be other patches of land more prolific at times, but the farmer in Marshall county is always assured of a fair return if he gives it the needed attention. The numerous well filled barns and the bursting corn cribs attest the bounteous profusion of nature's gifts to the thrifty husbandman.

While Marshall county is not located exactly in the "fruit belt," strawberries, raspberries and blackberries grow wild in the woods and on the prairies, and when cultivated produce immense crops of excellent quality. Apples, pears, plums and cherries all do well, and in favorable seasons, which are much more common than unfavorable ones, produce large crops of fine fruit. Peaches are somewhat uncertain, a cold winter killing the buds, but after a mild winter like the last, every tree is loaded to its full capacity; in fact, all the fruits of the temperate zone can be raised here with a little care and cultivation.

Another thing which contributes to the prosperity of the county and has been lavishly supplied by nature is the coal beds. There is but little if any doubt but that the whole of Marshall county, with the exception of the small Henry prairie, about two miles wide and five miles long, is underlaid with several beds of excellent coal. Already Marshall county, small as it is, ranks eighteenth in the coal producing counties of the state, of which there are forty-two. The output for shipping last year (1905) was 503,776 tons, valued at \$666,686, from the three mines of Toluca, Wenona and Sparland, while the local banks are credited with seventy-one hundred and ninety-two tons, valued at \$10,999, mostly consumed in the county. There are no mines down to the third vein coal west of the river except at Sparland, and there are grand possibilities yet in the large prairies that compose the four townships on that side, for the coal lays there in inexhaustible quantities as the Creator laid it ages ago. It might be sup-

posed that the farms located in the rich prairies had a great advantage over those whose farms extended into the timber and bluffs, but not so. There is hardly an acre in Marshall county which, if properly cultivated, will not bring a fair crop of corn, wheat, oats or other cereals, but the bluffs make excellent grazing grounds, and those living there have turned their attention to breeding and raising cattle and hogs, and the signs of prosperity around their homes are fully equal to those of the denizens of the prairie.

Before we leave the sources of production that nature has bounteously bestowed upon Marshall county we must not omit the Illinois river, which is one of the greatest fish producers in the country. The statistics tell us that the Illinois produces more fish than all the rest of the tributaries of the Mississippi together. Be that as it may, thousands of pounds are caught here and shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Boston every year, and between two and three hundred persons in the little city of Henry alone derive the greater part of their living from the fish industry. During the first two weeks in June there was shipped from Henry five carloads, over one hundred thousand pounds. These fish are taken by professional fishermen with nets and seines, and consist of the coarser fish, carp and buffalo. No account is taken of the croppie, bass, bullheads and other fish which are taken with hook and line and will number in a season many thousands and furnish a delightful change in the cuisine of hundreds of households. The river also, with its numerous ponds and bayous, gives protection to swarms of ducks and other aquatic birds, which furnish sport to the hunters and many a tidbit for the table.

As yet Marshall county has no factories except the woolen mill at Lacon that was destroyed by fire about four years ago but was rebuilt, larger than before. They are prosperous and compete successfully with the large eastern corporations. They are crowded with orders and are contemplating doubling the capacity of the plant in the near future, which shows that factories can be successfully conducted here, and there is no question that it is only a question of time when more will be established in the county, as there are plenty of fine sites and conditions are favorable.

In summing up, what more can we say of Marshall county? We have known it and lived in it over sixty years, and we never knew it to go back on the farmer. We have seen it change from a

few small hamlets and scattered settlers, when it was almost in its primitive state, nearly as wild as when La Salle and Marquette first sailed down the river in their canoes, and have seen the hamlets grow into cities and farms cover the whole face of the country. We have seen the little log cabin of the settler first exchanged for a neat frame house and that in turn replaced by a palace. We have seen the land rise in value from one dollar and a quarter an acre to one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars an acre. The changes have been great and wonderful.

Sixty years is a long time in the life of a man, but a short time in the history of a country. This great change has come over the county during one life time of a man. A member of the family of the first settler of Marshall county, seven years old at the time the family settled here, died last June at the age of eighty-five years. He found the country a wild wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals and the still wilder Indians, he left it "as a garden, blossoming like the rose."

Of those that came in the earlier days many remained, some went away. Of those who went away a few may have bettered their lot, but many did not, but of those who remained, almost without exception, they found as old age came on they could retire from the strenuous life and spend the closing years in peaceful ease. Marshall county has in almost every instance rewarded their days of toil with a bountiful surplus that makes their last days a peaceful rest, free from toil and care.

Of the future of Marshall county who shall say? Who will have the audacity to place a limit upon its improvement? Who shall say "thus far and no farther"?

Had any one a half century ago undertook to describe it as it really is today; had he had the gift of second sight and really seen it as it is, those to whom he told it would have considered it wild vaporings; they would not have believed it possible that it could be. May not the next half century make changes here even more wonderful than the past one?

We have seen that her resources are practically inexhaustible and that in fact they are not half developed. The farms under a better and more comprehensive system of cultivation would yield double, possibly treble, what they do at present. Her inexhaustible coal beds have hardly been touched, even. Her gravel, sand, lime and cement beds have hardly been disturbed. Production in

the county is just in its infancy; it needs developing in other lines and almost as badly now as farming did at the beginning of the past half century.

We have all these things in unlimited quantities, but we have little use for them, and consequently they are undeveloped. Others, however, do want them, and when transportation facilities are such that we can move them, then we can establish communication with them and they will be glad to get these things and will remunerate us for them. It is true we now have five great railroads

within our borders, but they are taxed to their utmost to move the grain and coal that is now produced. We are promised other roads, and conditions are such that other railroads must come, but it is when the river improvement, now contemplated, when the "great waterway from the lakes to the gulf" is finished, when ships load with the varied productions of Marshall county at her own wharves for all parts of the world, then and not until then will anybody be able to answer intelligently the question, What shall the future of Marshall county be?



W. E. Hawthorne
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HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY

BY

W. E. HAWTHORNE

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Men are ever interested to know who they are and how they came to be where they are and why they are what they are.

In a brief account of a very small portion of a great people a casual reference to the great whole is sufficient to introduce the particular portion whose history is to be recorded in this volume.

In the early part of the nineteenth century men along the eastern coast of our great country began looking westward for room in which to expand. Explorers had traversed the great prairies toward the setting sun; up and down the water courses that ramified like an arterial system the great valley between the Blue Ridge mountains to the east and the Rockies to the west, men had steered their frail barques seeking a country where they might pitch their tents and rear their families unrestrained by the requirements of established social customs. "Out West" in the origin of the term meant over the Alleghany mountains, and as civilization pushed westward people still spoke of "going west." Ohio was "out on the frontier" in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Michigan and Indiana were settled in advance of Ohio. Then Illinois was the Mecca of the pilgrim westward bound. The latter half of the nineteenth century to refer to the "wild and woolly west" meant beyond the father of waters, as the Mississippi river has been called.

In the morning days of the twentieth century there is no "out west" since man has fixed his habitation from ocean to ocean subduing the boundless prairies and causing them to blossom like the rose.

In the dawn of the past century the territory between Lake Michigan on the east, the Mississippi river on the west and the Ohio river on the south to $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude on the north was rapidly settling with a rugged yeomanry ambitious to become an integral part of the great country known as the United States. In 1818 she stood at the door and knocked; was heard and admitted and her part in the nation's life has been such that every citizen in the great commonwealth of "Illinois" is proud to declare his allegiance to the great prairie state.

It would seem as we look back upon the beginnings that our forefathers hardly knew the immensity of the undertaking that they had on their hands when they began the work of constructing the political sub-divisions of a state that contained thirty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight square miles.

The principal settlements were through the central portion of this territory and in the first division into counties, the acreage allotted to some of them equaled oriental principalities or kingdoms. We have some now to our theme proper. We shall presume that our readers are informed on the general history of our country at large and on that portion of the state history that is of general interest. To record some of

the events and to name the persons who figured in those events is the prerogative of the historian.

Each life, each family, every community has its history peculiar to itself. No two are exactly alike; but there are similarities and analogies enough in each to make it interesting to the other while differences make the more fascinating reading.

In the original formation of Putnam county, which honors General Isaac Putnam of Revolutionary fame in its name, about one-fourth of the state was embraced in its borders. The original Putnam county became such by legislative enactment on January 13, 1825, and embraced some sixteen to eighteen of the western counties including Bureau, La Salle, Will and Cook. In 1831 Putnam was again divided and reduced to the territory of the present Marshall, Stark, Putnam and Bureau counties. In 1837 Bureau county was established leaving Putnam, Marshall and Stark as Putnam county. Two years later Stark and Marshall each set up for themselves a county organization and "Little Put," shorn of all her former greatness, remained but the core of the original apple. Many of her children have grown so great that they chide their mother that she has shriveled to such proportion, not realizing that she was simply sluffed off the rough exterior, retaining the real source of growth and development—the heart. For nearly seventy years the boundaries of Putnam county have remained unchanged though there have been occasional agitations of the advisability of consolidation with an adjoining county, probably Marshall. The maintenance of a county government in a district containing one hundred and seventy square miles and part of that river, bottoms and bluffs, is appreciably greater than in the larger counties and yet so economically and honestly have the affairs of Putnam county been administered that the people have never complained. Practically speaking "boodles" and "graft" are unknown terms in official life in Putnam county, an evidence of the moral status of her people.

The men who first came to this sequestered spot were in the main, men of Christian character, men who believed that God is everywhere and can be honored on the frontier as well as in the city's kirk. So these men came from settlements of Ohio, Michigan and the states beyond the Blue Ridge range. Few of their descendants appreci-

ate the courage required to face the hardships and dangers of pioneer life in the early days in Illinois.

Where now the steam engine rushes along at forty to ninety miles an hour or the automobile makes twenty to thirty miles an hour our fathers were content to make a few miles per day. The evolution of the years since first the virgin soil yielded to their crude share is wonderful to contemplate. We are wont to be puffed up with our advanced civilization, considering the early settlers but little above the red man in intellect and culture, but it is they who gave us the endurance and perseverance, who made it possible for us to attain the degree of enlightenment now prevailing in the great prairie state.

CHAPTER II. TOPOGRAPHY.

Putnam county is beautiful for situation, with rolling prairies and wooded bluff lands. Aware of the richness of the fertility of the Eden of the Universe, the majestic Illinois in its meanderings sought and passed through this sequestered spot. Up and down its waters, men whose names have become famous in all-world history, have steered their barks. Upon its banks events of historic importance have transpired. Events so familiar to every student of school history that the very children can recount by the hour thrilling narratives associated with the Illinois.

When Putnam county was first occupied by the white man he found its prairies dotted with sloughs and swamps, and to traverse its borders the traveler kept to the high ground. But the hand of man has changed the face of nature. The swampy land has been tiled out and is now the most productive land available for agricultural purposes. There is now no land within the county except along the rivers and bluffs that is not absolutely redeemed. Not an acre is untilable.

Each of the four townships has its creek or creeks. Fringing these little streams are found the timber lands of hard woods. All kinds of oaks, ash, walnut, hickory, hard maple, elm, cotton-wood, lynn and cedars, poplars and willows. In the early days the farmer spent his winters in the timber cutting rails and hauling them to his farm lands for fences. Can you imagine the

necessary work to produce rails enough to build a mile of fence "10 rails high and staked and ridered"? This language is Greek to modern readers. One must see a rail fence to appreciate it. The rail fence was supplanted by the post and board fence, still necessitating much labor in the timber; this was supplanted by the barbed wire and that by the woven wire. Up to within the past decade or two the universal fuel of the entire community has been wood. Much splendid material has thus been used up for fuel purposes. Much time has been spent in accumulating a pile of wood during the winter that was sawed by horse power in the spring time, split and ranked up for the family's use. A wood pile is as rare a sight now as a rail fence. Much of the timber land in the county has been cleared off and worked up into coal props, or sawed up into railroad or mine ties, and yet there is sufficient timber remaining to beautify the landscape and to furnish post timber for farm lands. Many magnificent maple groves have been preserved for the purpose of making maple sugar and syrup.

There is no grander sight in all the realm of nature than the wooded bluffs along the Illinois when the frost has tinged the oak and maple leaves. The ride down the river from Hennepin to Putnam presents a sight of gorgeous beauty and autumnal glory beggaring description and rivaling the scenic grandeur of the Hudson.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the county and touching the physical features, natural and revised, adown the Illinois we find first on the highway leading to the river from the village of Granville what is known as the Spring Valley hill. A tortuous road winding around the bluffs down into a beautiful canyon and out onto the river bottoms. Across the river lies Spring Valley—the place whose name is synonymous with coal-strikes and labor eruptions; a town with a very unenviable reputation in the past but much improved in latter days. At the north end of Hennepin township is a little body of water called Mud lake, a favorite resort for anglers and picnickers. Near this lake, on a beautiful level plat studded with stalwart trees trimmed high under which the luxuriant grass produces a velvety carpeting, on the very edge of the river bank, is a picnic ground known as Benedict's Grove, where school and Sunday-school children

frequently congregate to enjoy the beauties of nature's handiwork.

A few miles down the river we come to Purviance's natural park. A preserve kept in its wild and original condition by Amos T. Purviance, a lover and student of nature, whose name is mentioned elsewhere as a county official for many years.

Mr. Purviance's place has become for miles around a favorite haunt for seekers of beautiful and natural scenery.

A large island divides the river just at Hennepin and about its point plies back and forth, carrying its human freight, the famous Hennepin ferry boat. Across the bottom lands from Hennepin to Bureau, about four miles away, a turnpike has been thrown up but is overflowed every spring during high water season, shutting off the west side people except by boat.

The rich bottom lands of the Illinois river comprise hundreds of acres in Putnam county and are very productive, and are extensively cultivated, especially for corn. In the spring of the year the overflow covers the entire bottoms but subsides in time for cultivation. Occasionally, however, the fields are inundated after the crops are partially matured and then the "bottom farmer" finds himself out of his season's work. Thousands of tons of "ram-rod" hay are harvested in the sloughs that are too moist for cultivation. Much of the timber is cut for props and cord wood. Thus there is scarcely any territory in the county that is not productive.

A few miles below Hennepin, in Senachwine township, is a beautiful lake called Senachwine lake. It is about two and a half miles long and a third of a mile wide, and has become a favorite pleasure resort. A beautiful and natural canyon leads from the high land down to the lake. At the opening of the canyon a large hotel has been built. This resort is known as the "Undercliff." In former years it was patronized by young people during the summer time for fishing and boating but at the present time it is a favorite resort the year round where people from Chicago, St. Louis and nearby cities secure a secluded spot for rest and recuperation.

So entranced have become the people with the beautiful and magnificent scenery along the Illinois that as familiar as "America" to the school children, has become the State song, "Illinois."

ILLINOIS.

By thy rivers gently flowing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 O'er thy prairies verdant growing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Comes an echo on the breeze,
 Rustling through the leafy trees,
 And its mellow tones are these,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 And its mellow tones are these,
 Illinois.

When you heard your country calling,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Where the shot and shell were falling,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 When the southern hosts withdrew,
 Pitting Gray against the Blue,
 There were none more brave than you,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 There were none more brave than you,
 Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Can be writ the Nation's glory,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 On the record of thy years,
 Abram Lincoln's name appears,
 Grant and Logan, and our tears,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Grant and Logan, and our tears,
 Illinois.

The territory embraced in the limits of Putnam county would seem to have been designed by nature as a magnificent park. From the ancient bluffs along the river rising to the eastward to Mt. Palatine, reputed to be one of the highest points in the state, to the western limits of the county rolling away to the Mississippi, is one Edenic realm.

Granville township is mostly billowed prairie lands. In the northern portion of Hennepin township following the bend of the river is a broad and level tract known as Hennepin Prairie. The soil is rich and sandy and extremely productive. Below Hennepin to the south is another tract called Sand Prairie where the soil is very

sandy and yet sufficiently mixed with black soil to make it productive.

Magnolia township is decidedly the garden spot of Central Illinois and here it was that the first settlements were made. Ox Bow Prairie derived its name from the outline of the timber that enclosed three sides of the territory bearing that name. "The Ox Bow, in olden times, was one of the best known localities in Illinois and in priority of its settlement by white people, takes rank with the first made between Peoria and the Wisconsin line. In early days the Ox Bow Prairie was as well known as Galena, Chicago, Peoria or any other point in the state. This section, by reason of its geographical position, the wonderful fertility of the soil, its fine drainage, its superior water supply, and especially because it was surrounded by timber, seemed a very Garden of Eden to the immigrant from the wooded countries of the east. In consequence of its peculiar location its settlement was rapid, and long ago it was so completely improved that not a foot of its soil was left unoccupied."

In Senachwine township, back from the bluffs stretching away toward the setting sun is another magnificent prairie possessing all the beauty and the excellence that are ascribed to the other prairies of the county, and yet having sufficient differences to give it a distinctive character.

But why elaborate, when it is known that this little garden spot, important enough to be called a county, is an integral part of the great prairie state, and without her portion can not be written in the history of the commonwealth?

 CHAPTER III.
 SETTLEMENT.

In this simple narrative it is not possible to name each individual settler as he came into the county, suffice it to generalize and localize.

The very first white man who holds unchallenged the distinction of being first in any particular thing is Adam, the progenitor of the human race, and even the man from the Garden of Eden has been called by some fellows from the zoological gardens. It matters little who is first on the ground in an enterprise; the important question is, "Who did the work?" In the pioneer days of Putnam county everybody



OLD INDIAN POST AT HENNEPIN, 1817.

worked. In the days we sing "Everybody works but father," which is only true when father has earned his surcease from labor by years of braving the storms of life until the going down of the sun comes the calm that he is entitled to enjoy.

It is as true today as of yore that "Woman's work is never done." Our mothers back to Mrs. Eve Adam were inveterate workers and not until the decrepitude of years or the inroads of disease has sapped her vital energy does mother cease her family ministrations. "Mother" immortalized herself by her consecrated devotion to her maternal relationships.

It matters little to what rank or station man may climb in this life, he instinctively ascribes the source of inspiration to mother. That same element that lavishes itself on her offspring develops first in her devotion and fidelity to him whom she honors as her lord and protector, the father of her child. Since first the flight of years began the historian has made man the whole thing in life's doings. Looking down the vista through six thousand years of human existence in which men have played the star acts in life's drama, we are able to discover that back of it all the incentives to the noblest, grandest accomplishments have come through the woman in the case. Men are inclined to think in these days that there is a new being in existence, part angel, part woman, some devil and some man, and they have named this creature "The New Woman." In the process of evolution the spiritual side of woman's life has developed so much faster than she could work it out through her sons that it has become a matter of necessity that she work out a portion of her spirit through her daughters, at the same time supplying all the moral vitality that her sons will appropriate. Because she has thrown herself into the breach that bids fair to wreck her home and life, by some shallow-pated weakling she had been chided for her presumption and assumption.

All hail to the mother who stands shoulder to shoulder with the father in the efforts to make their union count for the betterment of our civilization. Should misfortune, Maud Muller like, cast her lot with a man who dozes in the chimney corner or the grogshops hard by, the more the necessity that she assert her personality and bestow upon her children the spirit of doing something for self and humanity.

True to the spirit of ascribing everything to the fathers, the historians of this county have given us a few names of the pioneer ladies, but the evidence remains that there were ladies among the pioneers and to them belongs much of the glory for an advanced state of social, civic and religious life. Most of the very first settlers came up from the older settlement down the state; in fact, the state had been admitted to the union before anyone had really settled in the county, although a few traders, as the early merchants were called, had located along the river as early as 1817. There remains about a mile above Hennepin today, the ruins of an old trading post where Thomas Hartzell did business in the twenties.

To Captain William Haws is ascribed the credit of being the first permanent settler in the county.

He came up from Springfield in the spring of 1821 en route to Galena, became enamored of the country about Magnolia and decided to locate there. He blazed his name upon a tree and went on to Galena, where he remained till the fall of 1826, when he returned and took formal possession of his claim.

He built an exceedingly primitive house of round poles. He split puncheons for the floor and doors and carried rock from the creek for the chimney and a former historian has said that not a nail was used in the construction of this house, but like the building of Solomon's temple no sound of a hammer was heard, for he had none.

He kept batch the first winter, existing on the result of his skill as a hunter and some corn he had brought with him from the south. This first cabin stood near the northern limits of the village of Magnolia. The following spring he put up a more pretentious cabin near the first one, in which he and his family lived for years. His first crop of winter wheat yielded twenty to thirty bushels to the acre which he threshed by tramping it out and cleaned by hand. His corn crop he disposed of to newcomers at twenty and twenty-five cents a bushel. This early pioneer had few domestic animals—his oxen, a cow and calf and a few pigs. His hogs ran wild in the timber and multiplied until they became everybody's property and were worth nothing until dressed.

Naturally enough the newcomers, as they approached from the south, were favorably im-

pressed with the beautiful country about Mr. Haws' claim. Consequently the south end of the county received the first attention. After locating there many of them branched out on prospecting tours to other parts of the county, and eventually spread out along the timber line from Magnolia to the river on the north. These early people took to the woods. Many of them thought that the prairies never would be settled. The probable reason for this was the fact that the material for building, fences and fuel, and protection from the storms, afforded by the timber, caused them to seek its friendly shelter. Thus we find the little openings in the timber lands were the first settled.

From 1826 to 1835-6 we find the county rapidly filling up in all parts. The first settlers becoming courageous, disposed of their claims to the new arrivals and moved farther toward the frontier. In the volumes that have been written heretofore great lists of the names of these pioneers have appeared that cannot even be mentioned in a simple narrative, and whose descendants, many of them, are still the leading citizens of the community, and the matter has resolved itself into such proportions that family histories have been written and printed.

We shall not attempt to name the people who have made history in Putnam County except in as much as their names appear in connection with the events which we shall select to show the character of such people.

In 1831 by act of legislature a committee was appointed to examine various localities in the county for the purpose of locating the county seat. The most promising outlook was the village of Hennepin, which was selected as the capital of the county. The first county commissioners under the organization were Thomas Gallagher, George Ish and John M. Gay. Seventy-five years have elapsed since that time, which has demonstrated the wisdom of the choice of that committee. Hennepin is situated on the east bank of the Illinois river on a high and level bluff, a most beautiful natural situation for a city. In the early days Hennepin was a very active and busy city, the river affording a means of transportation to the market at St. Louis and the return of the necessaries of life from that point.

Very little money was in circulation. The tiller of the soil brought the product of his labor to

Hennepin and bartered it for his family wants. It is really interesting to know how few articles, that are not home-made, are absolutely necessary to our comfort and existence.

Mr. John Swaney, who came to the county in 1840, and who still lives, told us that wages were very low in those days. He worked for Jim Jones a quarter of a day and got six and a fourth cents. Fifty cents a week for hard work was good pay. The day began at sun-up and lasted till after sun-down. A school teacher got \$12 or \$13 a month. His sister taught at Granville and rode back and forth across the prairies every night and morning. She is still living and is eighty-five years old.

Mrs. Mary Massie, who came to the county sixty-seven years ago, tells us that during the war her husband and brothers were in the army and she supported herself and child by working at twenty-five cents a day; that she paid thirty cents for calico that may be bought now for three cents, and seventy-five cents a yard for eight or ten-cent muslin. Parenthetically, let us suggest that reading between the lines we may note a little something of what it cost the wives and mothers of the country to preserve the Union.

There were many necessities in the development of the homes in this new country that could not be gotten at Hennepin, nor did Hennepin become a general market until boats began to ply the river. The farmer would load his grain and start on the long trip to Chicago, requiring from nine to fifteen days, taking with him feed for his horses and a scythe; he would mow the grass by the wayside and sleep under his wagon at night, or stop in the winter time at the inns along the stage route. Many incidents are related in which, by unavoidable delays, the proceeds of the whole of his produce would not defray the expenses of the trip. For example, twelve and one-half and thirteen cents for corn and thirty-one and thirty-eight cents for wheat. All the lumber, shingles, doors and windows had to be hauled from Chicago. Boys went to Chicago oftener than than boys do now.

Gradually Hennepin became a great market, remaining so until Lacon and Peru, with greater attractions, began to draw trade thitherward. Villages sprang up in various parts of the county with their shops, stores, schools and churches, thus creating new centers around which clustered the interests of the communities.

Hennepin was surveyed in 1831 by Ira Ladd on government land. The new town was extensively advertised, by what means we are not advised, and the first sale of lots ranged from \$11.68 to \$87.86 each. The first lot was sold to J. and W. Durley, who proceeded at once to build on what is now the corner of Front and Court streets. Dunlavy and Stewart built a trading house at the same time, preceding the Durleys a few days in commencing business. J. S. Simpson; Ira Ladd, who became the first sheriff of the county, and a man named Gleason each built a log cabin in the fall of '31. Thus just three-quarters of a century ago came into existence the county seat. The next spring the first hotel was built, a double log cabin. About this time Thomas Hartzell built a store in the new town and transferred his stock of merchandise from his log store a mile above the town into Hennepin.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out and Hennepin was made the rallying point of the rangers. The settlers were poorly equipped with arms and means of defense. Thomas Hartzell offered to donate his old store for a block house, and in forty-eight hours the community had transferred and rebuilt the same on what is now Front street. This building was used as a fort during the exciting months that followed, though we are informed by the older settlers that the dusky warriors did not cross the river at any time during the war. In moving Hartzell's store the brick chimney was left standing where a Frenchman and his half-breed wife, occupying a cabin nearby, resorted for cooking purposes. One day while thus engaged a high wind blew down the chimney, killing the woman instantly. The exact location of this chimney is marked today by a little mound made by the falling brick over which has grown a luxuriant sod.

The settlement of the county is more fully treated under Villages and in the biographies of the work. The biographical feature is a brief record of the life of the individual, written of him from facts gathered from him and others. Anything that might seem out of place in an autobiography may be perfectly proper in a biography. The items of praise have been expressions of kindly friends and neighbors. Some subjects on hearing the story of their lives as herein written have objected because the writer said so many good things about him, but so long as the truth only

appears, let it stand; seldom do men have too many good things said about them while they yet live.

"The evil men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

CHAPTER IV. VILLAGES.

ALL THE ROADS IN THE COUNTY LEAD TO HENNEPIN. Speaking of roads, there were no highways at that time, hedged in with fences, cutting right angles and taking one through swamps and around Robin Hood's barn to get any place, the traveler simply fixed his eye on the star of destiny and moved in that direction until he reached the desired point.

Hennepin is no longer a market place as in bygone days. Railroads have brought shipping points all about her and she now has the reputation of being the most exclusive county seat in the state. She also has other unique features that give her special distinction; her streets are all graveled, she has elegant concrete walks, she has an artesian water system, and the river skirts her limits, upon which plies the Hennepin ferry boat, which is as interesting to modern travelers as it is ancient in method of transportation.

Some very good stores supply the mercantile interests and she now has one of the very best hotels in her history, "The Cecil." Being the county seat brings people to the monthly sessions of the County Court, and the semi-annual sessions of the Circuit Court, and to the political conventions and such other gatherings of interest to the whole county.

Much of the general history of this narrative clusters about Hennepin and much is said elsewhere that properly belongs here, but the task of classification in a brief sketch is not an easy one. Hennepin is still an important factor in county matters, but is no longer the whole thing as in former days.

MAGNOLIA.

Glancing at the map of the Putnam county we discover that a number of little villages in the good old days sprang up as community centers. Perhaps a brief sketch of each of them may be of interest. Hennepin we have already noted was

the important town of the county. Perhaps in the beginning, Magnolia was the next important, situated as it is at the extreme southeast corner of the county near the Marshall County line, it is the oldest-settled town in the county. In the fall of 1826 claims were made within a mile, north of the site of the village by Captain Wm. Haws, James W. Willis and Stephen D. Willis, who are believed to have been the first to penetrate that part of the wilderness with the intention of settling. The next year John Knox arrived and located at the city of Magnolia. The first public house was a log structure and the first teacher was Andrew Burns. Thomas Paterson was the founder of the town and it was here he built and dedicated to science this first school building. The development of the school work is noted under the heading of Schools. Knox's Tavern was the first public house erected in Magnolia. A double cabin which became a depot on Finch and Walker's stage line and like the Ramage House of today became famous along the line for its comforts, its conveniences and sumptuous fare. Among the first merchants to locate there were John McKisson, Thomas Paterson and Elijah Swan. Magnolia did not have a postoffice for some time after its settlement. The people had to go to Roberts' point for their mail as late as 1836. The first preacher who visited the village was Jesse Walker in 1828. He had a trading post at Ottawa and obtained his goods at St. Louis and brought them here by boat. He preached occasionally and was a curious, bluff gentleman rather shrewd in business. Magnolia has been the center of much commercial activity in its day. It is here the first county election was held. In 1841 and 1842 James Ramage constructed the first plow that would scour in Illinois soil. It was he who produced the Diamond Plow, the forerunner of all self-scouring implements of the plow kind and it was in Magnolia that Mr. Ramage carried on the mercantile business until others with greater facilities took away his trade. It was also in Magnolia that one of the first reaping machines was constructed. In 1849 Mr. William E. Parrott put up the first reaper ever constructed in the state of Illinois. They were not the self-binders of the present day but the man who first invented the sickle-bar and the place where first made, deserve recognition. All glory to Magnolia's inventive genius!

In the state atlas of 1876 Magnolia furnishes a larger quota of men who were willing to pay for personal recognition in that work than any other township in the state. Not only the village itself but the surrounding country has produced an energetic class of citizenship and to the advanced spirituality of this community is due much of the credit of Putnam county's rank among the other counties of the state. The village has not grown much in the last quarter of a century. It has now some very nice stores, many splendid dwellings; has been fortunate enough to have the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railroad pass through its limits, thus giving it good shipping facilities; has a new school building, and while not increasing in size, is altogether a unique and interesting community.

GRANVILLE.

Perhaps next to Magnolia in importance was the village of Granville. It was surveyed and laid out in 1836. The first settler was a man named Creswell, who built a cabin in 1832. In 1834 Thomas Ware erected the first frame structure. "Loveliest village of the plain"—that's Granville; nestling near the primeval forest, occupying a commanding site affording a fine view of the surrounding country, stretching away to Magnolia to the south and the sunrise to the east. No better natural location for a city can be found. There was nothing at Granville in the beginning to develop a city. Simply a splendid location with a magnificent agricultural environment. The fathers of the settlement laid its foundation broad and deep on the eternal principles of truth and rectitude. Spirituality and intellectuality were the warp and woof of the community fabric. The church and school were the two factors in social development that received the attention of great and small. Under the headings, Schools and Churches, we shall treat the subject more extensively.

In early times Granville was a hustling business place with a promising future. Its merchants were enterprising and carried large stocks of goods; its artisans were competent and industrious; its ministers were eloquent; society refined; newspapers and books circulated freely and on all questions of public interest people

were well informed and voted intelligently. Farmers for twenty miles came to Granville to trade. The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad on the east and the Rock Island on the north cut off her source of patronage and the once promising, thrifty village ceased her expansion and for years remained but an inland hamlet, though through it all she retained her spiritual and intellectual status. In 1900 the construction of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad extension from Streator west across Putnam county passed through the village limits and brought her a new lease of life. To the shame of the railroad company be it said that \$1,500 were extorted from the citizens for the location of a depot building within the village, which was made up by subscription by those who preferred giving, to seeing a new town established within a mile of old Granville. With the coming of the railroad came new enterprise and new industries. Hon. A. W. Hopkins, who had been a member of the legislature from this district for several terms and whose home had always been within a mile and a half of the village, believed that the opportune time had arrived for booming his native community. Inspiring in others the same belief, he with James Albertus Harper began a vigorous campaign to boom the community. A joint arrangement was made by which all the merchants then in town and a number desirous of coming in, united in the construction of a magnificent brick block which was to become the centralized Emporium of the commercial interests of the town. An architect was employed, plans and specifications drafted and this project crystallized into tangibility which resulted in the constructed in 1900 of the "Lincoln Block." New additions were platted; lots were put on the market, and a regular western boom was on. Since that time there has been no cessation. The St. Paul Coal Company bought up most of the coal lands in the township and sunk a magnificent shaft at the western limits of the village and are now employing hundreds of men and are paying through the Granville Bank, at this early stage of development, fifty thousand dollars a month in wages. The Granville Bank, established by Joel W. Hopkins and son, has been a strong feature in the commercial development. Two splendid grain elevators furnish a market for cereal products. The Toluca, Marquette & North-

ern Railroad was built through the village in 1905, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1904, and in 1905 and 1906 the Oglesby & Granville, a short line connecting Granville with the Illinois Central at Oglesby, was constructed. Hundreds of houses have been built. The little village of two or three hundred people has approximated that many thousand. Two miles east of the village the B. F. Berry Coal Co. have sunk the largest shaft in the state of Illinois and at the close of 1906 are just beginning the opening up of the underground work. Taking all in all, the pay-roll from the St. Paul shaft and from the Berry shaft, the Oglesby & Granville Railroad, and the commercial interests of the town and the elevators, we are safe in saying that no other town of its size in Illinois today, presents a better outlook for future business than Granville.

FLORID.

In 1836 Thomas W. Stewart and Aaron Thompson laid out a village three and a half miles southeast of Hennepin which they named Florid. It attained its greatest growth soon after. The extent of its development has been a little hamlet nestling in the woods, built upon the road that leads from Hennepin to the settlements in Ox Bow, Strawn's, and Magnolia, with no cross streets. For about sixty rods the villagers built their houses on either side of the road. At one time it had two churches, both of which are closed now, which with a Woodman Hall and the school house constitute the public buildings. This community was made up of some of the best and strongest characters of pioneer days. A few rods east of the village is the site of the famous Fort Cribbs which was erected in 1832 as a block house for defense against the Indians. It takes its name from the fact that a number of corn cribs were within the enclosure. It was resorted to by all the settlers in the vicinity for safety, as many as a hundred being there at one time. A memorable event was the birth, while in this fort, of Milton Shepard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Shepherd. We personally remember while teaching at Florid in 1881 and 1882 that a part of this fort still stood but has been torn away. Florid contains one good general store at present and a number of good, substantial dwelling houses, with its honorable

citizens, mostly retired from the active duties of life.

MT. PALATINE.

On the county line between Putnam and La Salle, on the highest point, in the loveliest part of the state, overlooking as it does the beautiful waving fields of grain stretching away to the sylvan borders of the Vermillion on the east and the Illinois on the west, beautiful for situation stands what is left of what once promised to be the center of education—Mt. Palatine. It was laid out in 1849 by Christopher Winters. Mr. Winters had bought a large body of land in this territory and resold it mostly to eastern settlers designing to start a live Yankee town. He also purposed to establish an educational institution which when first built was called a seminary but afterward it rose to the dignity of Judson College. In 1842 the first house was built in the town by Deacon Woodbury. Otis Fisher, of Granville, became the first teacher in the settlement in 1841. He had a small frame dwelling erected just outside the limits of the village where he lived for a year. Dr. Larned Davis first visited Mt. Palatine in July, 1841, but did not take up his permanent abode there until 1843. There were a few other houses built near and around the town in 1842. It is strange that at the time of the founding of Mt. Palatine there was not a house within twenty-five miles southeasterly except that of William Johnston, which was a mile away. The village promised well until the establishment of Tonica, which, on the construction of the Illinois Central, began to grow, taking away the trade and furnishing a railroad market but seven miles away. The first store opened in Mt. Palatine was that of Boardman Fulson, where were sold drugs, groceries and dry goods. He began business there soon after the town was laid out and retired from business in 1879. The village contained three churches, a good district school, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one physician and a postoffice, about twenty-five dwelling houses with a population of about one hundred people. The first hotel built was owned by Samuel Puffer. It was a big brick house which still stands. Thus like many little villages its history was greater in the beginning than in the end. By the establishment of McNabb

two and a half miles to the southwest the last flickering hope for Mt. Palatine ever becoming a town of any importance died out.

PUTNAM.

In Senachwine township about ten miles to the southwest of Hennepin, situated upon the western bank of the Illinois river is a little hamlet now called Putnam, but formerly known by the name of the Indian chieftain, Senachwine. Some heartless wretch with no appreciation of the beautiful persuaded the government to change the post-office from Senachwine to Putnam, and Putnam it remains. In 1835 a town was laid out by B. M. Hayes, but nothing came of it and the present town was established by Peter Barnhart and Cortland Condit, who owned the land upon which it stands. In 1855 the Bureau Valley Railroad, now a part of the Rock Island system was built through to Peoria. Then soon after James McCurdey opened the first store. He was also postmaster. Soon after George Ward engaged in the grocery business and Aaron Hines built a hotel. The town has good gravel streets, an artesian well, and several fairly good business houses, a large elevator, two schools and two churches and is the social, religious and political life of the township.

Just below Putnam, about 1836 or 1837 upon a beautiful plateau with a convenient steamboat landing, a town of considerable pretensions was projected and boomed by energetic business men. Lots sold readily; a sawmill and gristmill to be propelled by steam were contracted for and the machinery brought upon the ground, a blacksmith shop was set up, and a dozen cabins erected and sold, a store was opened by Josiah Hayes, better known from his diminutive stature and certain characteristics as "Little Hayes." He afterward moved to Kansas and achieved greatness by becoming a colonel in the Union Army and afterward secretary of state. The many sloughs and low places covered with decaying matter and the impure water developed chills and fever and malaria, and followed by the death of the principal promoter of the town, caused it to be abandoned, but not, however, until it had been named in honor of the great Daniel Webster. All that remains now to mark the place are a few depressions in the soil that show just where the cabins had been.

CALEDONIA.

At one time there was a little settlement called Caledonia, where there were a number of buildings, including a church, a school house, a blacksmith shop and a store, in Magnolia township, on Ox Box prairie. Nothing now stands there except the church and the old school house.

YOSEMITE.

After the establishing of Spring Valley about a quarter of a century ago Mr. Mower planned on the south bank of the Illinois river, near the site of the present Spring Valley bridge, a village he called Yosemite, upon which he paid taxes for a number of years. Perhaps half a dozen buildings were erected on that site, but nothing came of it and Yosemite you can not see.

MCNABB.

The coming of the L., I. & I. Railroad in 1900 brought to the county an additional village. In Magnolia township one of the principal local promoters of this road was Hon. J. M. McNabb, at that time county judge. The railroad company felt that it was to its interest to establish a station somewhere in Magnolia township, so they bought Judge McNabb's farm at the highest price that was ever paid for land in the county, and laid out a little town which they rightly named McNabb. Its development has not been up to expectations, but what the future holds for it we may not yet discover. It is already a social and business center for the community. It has two or three good stores, two elevators, a lumber yard and a hotel. It also has two rural mail routes emanating from its office. A banking house under the name of the "Farmers' Bank of McNabb" is managed by Judge McNabb, cashier and one of the proprietors. There is a thriving Danish church in the village, and a new school building of two stories and two teachers. The Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railroad also runs through the town. McNabb can boast of one feature that no other town in the county possesses. They have a regular sale stable where public sales of fancy and blooded stock take place. They have a commodious hall in which social and literary entertainments are held. Taking all in all, the village has made an interesting social center.

MORONTS.

There remains but one other place on the map and that is the station of Moronts in Hennepin township, on Hennepin prairie, and four miles northwest of Granville and the same distance northeast of Hennepin. There is no town here. There is not a house there. Only the station and a grain elevator, but it has become a good shipping point for the farmers in the community and for Hennepin.

MARK.

The advent of the coal industry has brought its accompanying influx of population. North and west of the St. Paul shaft a village was laid out and named Mark. Many of the foreign-born mining population secured lots and built homes for themselves in this new town site. To the southeast of the shaft the coal company itself has built its houses, which differ from the stereotyped houses inasmuch as there is a variety of architecture relieving the distressing sameness usually seen in corporation cottages. Being just over the Granville village corporation line this addition seems rather to be a part of Granville, although in reality it is "Mark." An effort was made to prevent its incorporation and to annex it to Granville proper, but the coal company did not move in time and the promoters of the new village succeeded in incorporating it. In all probability in the near future the two towns will become one.

STANDARD.

Joining the Berry plant, F. W. Sucher platted a town and named it Standard and at the close of the year 1906 most of the lots in the new town had been sold and many buildings erected. The Oglesby and Granville road connecting this hamlet with Granville makes it practically a suburb of the old town.

CEDAR POINT.

Just over in La Salle county at the settlement called Cedar Point, another shaft is in process of development, and like Standard, located on the O. & G. railroad, giving it interurban connection with Granville makes it tributary to Putnam county's great metropolis. What change this development will produce upon the social and financial interests of Granville remains to be seen. Our prerogative is that of a chronicler, not a prophet.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY RECORDS.

Amos T. Purviance, who served this county faithfully and very satisfactorily as county clerk over forty successive years (1857-1898) had a penchant for acquiring data and souvenirs and has left about the court house many very interesting relics and records of interest to the present generation. From Mr. Purviance's compilations and from data gathered by other historians we gather some very interesting items of importance, showing many names whose descendants are still prominent in public affairs, though so numerous have become people that everybody no longer knows everybody in the county.

The first election in the new county was held at the house of William Haws, near Magnolia, and besides the judges of election, but one voter appeared. Of course there were no "split tickets" and Thomas Gallagher, George Ish and John M. Gay were declared elected as county commissioners, Ira Ladd as sheriff, and Aaron Paine as coroner. James W. Willis was subsequently appointed treasurer. Hooper Warren filled the offices of recorder, clerk of the county and circuit courts and justice of the peace.

Among the members of the bar who attended court here were: Senator David Davis, who came from Bloomington on horseback, and Judge John B. Caton, who came down from Chicago, riding an Indian pony.

The first death in the counties of Bureau, Putnam or Marshall was in the family of Aaron Mitchell, who lost a child in August or September, 1829. There being no lumber in the country, a puncheon coffin was made by N. and S. Shepherd and the child was interred near Captain Price's, near Magnolia.

The first corpse buried in Hennepin Cemetery was that of Philips, shot by the Indians, June 4 1831. No memorial stone marks the place, and his grave is unknown.

Most of the early settlers were young men, and in those days a woman or a baby was as much of a novelty and excited as lively an interest as ever they did in Roaring Camp. Some of the men however, brought their wives, and with them came other female marriageable members of their families who speedily found husbands; we find among the early records the following marriages:

John Shepherd to Tennessee McComas, July 5, 1831; by George Ish, county judge.

Elisha Swan, of Lacon, was married to Zilpha Dent, February 25, 1832, by Rev. Zadock Hall.

Livingston Roberts to Margaret Dent, January 24, 1843, by Hooper Warren, justice of the peace
Lemuel Russell to Sarah Ann Edwards, February 23, 1823, by Rev. Edward Hale.

William Munson to Rachael Hall, March 7, 1833, by John M. Gay, justice of the peace.

William S. Horn to Sylvia Hall, May 5, 1833, by Rev. Horn.

The ladies whose names appear in the last two notices were the Hall girls whose thrilling experience with the Indians is given elsewhere.

Some of the early ministers of the county were Revs. John McDonald, Elijah Epperson, William H. Heath and Joel Arlington.

The first farm opened in Hennepin township was that of James Willis, at Union Grove, in 1828, and his was the first dwelling house outside of the village of Hennepin.

Elizabeth Shepherd was one of the first white women in this locality, coming in 1829.

Austin Hannum is claimed as the first white child born in the county. His parents lived in Magnolia.

Isabel Patterson, since Mrs. R. W. Bowman was born in 1832, and Augustus Shepherd in 1830.

In the court house at Hennepin hangs a large frame with the portraits and names of many old settlers, and the date of their coming to the county. It will be observed that many of the descendants of these pioneers are still residents of the county:

1817—Thomas Hartzell.

1827—Thomas Gallagher, James W. Willis.

1828—Stephen D. Willis, Smiley Shepherd.

1829—James G. Ross, Nelson Shepherd, Elizabeth Shepherd.

1830—Harvey Leeper, Flora Zenor, Augustus Shepherd, William Patterson, L. E. Skeel, David Richey, Lucy Dick, Olive Skeel, William M. Ham Anthony Turk, Samuel D. Laughlin, Catherine Shepherd.

1831—Alvira Zenor, Lewis Durley, Lucy Durley, Mary Stewart, Mary Shepherd, George Dent, Comfort Dent, Williamson Durley, H. K. Zenor, Emeline Durley, E. G. Powers, Louisa Nash, John Gallagher, Aaron Gunn.

1832—John G. Ross (born here), Stephen W. Stewart, Nancy Skeel, Sarah Stewart, John W. Stewart, B. F. Whittaker, J. W. Leech, Mary Leech, Robert Leech, Mary A. Templeton, S. G. Leech, Sarah Brumfield, Thomas Brumfield, Marian Noys, John Brumfield, Aaron Barlow, John N. Laughlin.

1833—Bayliss Culter, William H. Zenor, Elizabeth Durley, Joseph Fairfield, Joseph Cassell, Thomas Coleman, Charles Coleman, Oakes Turner, Wilson Everett, Jeremiah Everett, Alex. Ross, Milton Robinson.

1834—Cyrus Shepherd, William Baxendale, Thomas W. Shepherd, Guy W. Pool, Thomas Atwater (first lawyer), H. J. White, Washington Webb.

1836—Lyle Shepherd, Samuel Holmes, Sr., Alfred Turner, David Cryder.

We do not presume to give the biography of these persons; it is not desired of us. We name them as actors in the drama, but do not assign their parts.

Biography is the narrative of individual life while history is the account of the deeds of many lives. Our part in the work is not so much to memorialize the man as to point to the lesson of his life.

In coming years men may not know the names of their ancestors, but the lives of those ancestors will tell in them whether they know their genealogy or not, for we live in deeds, not words.

Inasmuch as the composite life of this community has been progressive—progressive means advancing toward the goal of Divine purpose for us—it evidences the fact that the majority of the community has appreciated its opportunities and improved them. Inasmuch as it has done this it has made history worthy of record.

Previous historians have elaborated the deeds of outlaws and miscreants as if the men of today desired to know the evils of their ancestry. We can see no excuse for exploiting such acts unless it be to point out the evil effects, that men may shun them. We incline rather to the doctrine that the best way to keep our boys out of hell eventually is to keep hell out of them now. A witty Irish friend of ours has said to us, that the way to keep hell out of a boy is to "give him hell" just as you fight fire with fire. We shall not turn the searchlight on the dark pictures in Putnam county's history, but rather show the bright experiences

the testings and the victories, moral and physical, that made our fathers pioneer heroes worthy of our emulation.

"Speak, history! who are life's victors? Unroll
* thy long annals and say.

Are they those whom the world called the victors
who won the success of a day?

The martyrs of Nero? The Spartans who fell in
Thermopylae's tryst,

Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or
Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?"

CHAPTER VI.

JUST BEFO' THE WA'.

Many very thrilling incidents of before-the-Civil-war events are recorded which serve to show how the Putnam county stood on the slavery question. While there were a few nigger haters, most of our ancestors believed in the principles set forth by our national Constitution recently tersely put by President Roosevelt—"Give every man a square deal."

Putnam county had some popular stopping places on the underground railroad for colored men and women who were seeking to free themselves from the galling chains of bondage. The people generally sympathized with them and if there were any who were not active in aiding the fugitives forward they remained neutral. On one occasion as many as sixteen negroes were seen in the village of Granville at one time, having come in on the "night accommodation train." They had made their way from St. Louis without money or molestation.

In 1835 two negro women who were pursued by their owners and were likely to be captured, were hidden in the cellar of James T. Laughlin's house, and there remained a night and a day. The weather was exceedingly stormy and cold and the pursuers were kept in a continual dance from one place to another on false scents and rumors, until they were nearly dead from fatigue and exposure. The citizens, while pretending to help the confiding slave-catchers, were deluding them all the time, and the fellows finally gave up their job and returned home. Of course the poor fugitives were sent in the opposite direction at fast as possible, until they were safe among friendly Canadians.

Harry B. Leeper was a very active conductor on this underground railway and a well-known citizen of Granville, who devoted much of his time to the cause of freedom.

About 1835 a negro was sold in Hennepin under the operation of the infamous black laws of the state. He was a refugee from below, and probably reached here on one of the many steamers plying the Illinois.

He possessed no visible means of support and either cared not to work or could not get the opportunity, and at the instigation of interested parties was arrested under the provisions of the vagrant act, and advertised for sale for his keeping and costs. There was an active abolition element at Granville and elsewhere in the county and on the day of the sale the members were present, but finding there was no claimant for his person nor any arranged plan to return him to slavery, they allowed the sale to go on, and he brought, we believe, one dollar and costs. William M. Stewart, of Florid, became the purchaser, who put him in the harvest field and paid him regular wages. The man earned a suit of clothes besides his freedom, and some money to take him on the road to Canada.

A slave was brought to Union Grove in 1830 by Samuel D. Laughlin, and remained some time. He was taken to Chicago by Thomas Hartzell, and sent on his way.

Occasionally a fugitive would find the road to freedom through Senachwine, sent upon this out-of-the-way trail to avoid pursuit. Once, a negro, hotly pressed by his enemies was disguised by his friends as a woman and passed thro' Senachwine in a lumber wagon, in charge of George Cone, who lived between this village and Henry.

On another occasion a fellow came to the house of Asa Cunningham, near the village, and begged his assistance. He was an escaped slave, from Missouri, and while resting by the roadside discovered in the distance an approaching horseman, whom he at once knew to be his master. The negro said, "I was so skeert dat I shet my eyes, afeerd he'd see 'em, and didn't dar to draw my bref afeerd he'd smell 'um, for I'd a ben eatin' wild ingens." The master was at the hotel and the slave dare not move, for it was in the middle of the day. Mr. Cunningham was the village undertaker and rightly believing that no one would hunt a runaway in a hearse, hitched up his

horse and loading the darkey into a coffin drove through Senachwine at a melancholy amble, the business gait of the ancient nag. The master saw the cavalcade and was amused at the oddity of the turnout while the driver headed his course for Hennepin and safely delivered his living "corpse" into the hands of trusty friends who kept him concealed until the pursuers left the country.

We are quoting from Ellsworth's Record of the Olden Times a few incidents particularly pat to this subject.

SLAVE HUNTERS FOILED.

In 1837 Alexander Ross living near Hennepin, while on his way to Galena, when a few miles beyond Princeton encountered a couple of slave hunters returning with two young and attractive mulatto girls who had escaped from slavery. The sight of the weeping girls aroused all his manly sympathies at once. Ross was a democrat, but not of the pro-slavery class, and he formed a resolution to rescue and save the victims if possible. So he proclaimed himself a bitter anti-abolitionist, and denounced the slave stealers, as he called them in fearful terms. The men were glad to meet some one so much after their own heart, and asked his opinion as to how they could best get away with their chattels and escape the fury of the abolitionists. He promptly told them of a friend of his at Princeton who was "all right" and offered to pilot them to his house. His proffered services being promptly accepted, they arrived and were duly quartered for the night, when Ross volunteered to sit up and guard the slaves from any attempt at rescue. As soon as all was quiet the cunning conspirator and the lady of the house aroused the girls and took them in a cutter to James W. Willis, at Florid, where they safely arrived. Ross returned to Princeton by daylight the next morning. The men awoke, inquired after their property and lo! the birds had flown. Ross was found at his post, sleeping the sleep of the just, where he appeared to have been all night, and as he explained, from the fatigue of watching, had fallen asleep in spite of himself. He was really asleep and was with some difficulty aroused and it took some time to make him aware of what had happened—his head being unusually thick on this occasion. When he realized what had occurred he seemed very much chagrined, and blamed himself for his inability to keep awake.

He promptly volunteered to help the fellows find their property, and led them many a wild-geese chase about the town and country, but all to no purpose, and finally left them and returned to the land office. In the meantime Mr. Willis and other friends of the cause started the girls on their way to a safer retreat.

MAGNOLIA UNDERGROUND RAILROAD STATION.

The managers of the underground railroad line for this section of country were the Lewis brothers, William and Jehu, the former, however, the chief and ever-active superintendent. There were two branches of the road to the South, which united at William Lewis' house, one from Parker Morse's in Woodford and the other from Nathaniel Smith's at the southwest corner of Marshall county. From William Lewis' house the escaping negroes were usually taken to Chester Duryee's, at Lowell in La Salle county, but occasionally some were sent to Union Grove, a few miles north of Clear Creek, where there lived several sympathizers in the cause of slavery. The Lewises, though Virginians by birth, were thorough abolitionists, and earnest active workers in the cause of freedom.

Once, an old gray-headed negro came along who wore a pair of spectacles, one glass of which was gone and the other badly cracked. He was wrinkled and had but little hair upon his cranium. He could give little account of himself save that he had "runned away from marser, on de Knaw way in ole Virginy" and that he had "heered that de norf star would lead him to a lan' of liberty; and he had follered it ebber since he left Knaw way." He had picked out the brightest star he could find in the northwest, probably Sirius, and thus he traveled mostly by night, heading his course toward that far off luminary. Mr. Lewis gave him better advice and started him on a shorter route.

Once there came an intelligent black woman, whose back and shoulders yet showed the marks of a recent terrible flagellation at the hands of her master. It was her fourth attempt to escape, and this time she was successful. She reached Canada in safety and wrote a touching letter of thanks to her friends.

Another slave came to Mr. Lewis' who was so near white as to escape suspicion. He was a blacksmith and worked some time at his trade and got liberal wages. His master in Kentucky was

his own half-brother. He at length left here and went to Chicago, when his master wrote him a touching letter promising all things that the young man could desire if he would return to the family. The relationship was acknowledged and the family joined in imploring their own "dear Edward" to come home, but he had tasted liberty and breathed the air of freedom and equality. While not doubting the sincerity of his relatives yet he dreaded the possible consequences which the laws then entailed upon a runaway slave and refused to return. This letter was sent to Mr. Lewis whose family still have it in their possession.

Among the fugitives at different times were several young girls nearly white. They did not escape because of any harsh treatment or indignity but simply to avoid the consequences that slavery was sure to bring upon them sooner or later by being sold to go south, or become the victims of brutal men restrained by no law, moral or Divine, in their treatment of the unfortunate females who added youth, beauty and gracefulness to the other charms of their sex.

WHITE SLAVES.

Mr. Morse held the opinion that eight-tenths of all the escaping slaves had white blood in their veins. Among the many who passed through was a pretty young girl with pure blue eyes, thin, evenly-formed features, a straight nose and auburn hair falling in ringlets down her back. It was not kinky or wavy, but in natural curls.

On another occasion two sisters stopped there who seemed the perfection of grace and loveliness. Their lips were neither too thick nor yet too thin; their skin was fair and their cheeks bloomed with nature's roses; their hair in long ringlets of a light brown color, their feet small and without the African heel, the nose Grecian without flaring nostrils, and the eyes a bright tender blue. On one side their parents had been white for generations; on the other a grandmother was partly colored. Themselves and parents belonged to an aristocratic family, but reverses and imprudent speculations had ruined the estate and they were about to be sold, and so wisely sought their freedom.

Afterward came a little girl, so purely Caucasian in form and features, that no one could believe she was aught else. Mrs. Morse was strongly tempted to keep her and finish her educa-

tion that her mistress had begun, and adopt her into her family; but fearing to create an attachment that might be broken by the Southern master, she let the child go on her way with a devout prayer for her happiness.

Another incident occurred a year later at Florid, in which a slave-catcher was baffled. A couple of slaves, a woman and her daughter traveling by underground railway had reached Wm. M. Stewart's and were stopping for the night. While there, a sharp fellow appeared who claimed to own the fugitives, and demanded them. He, too, remained over night, when, to gain time, Mr. Stewart had him arrested on a charge of attempted kidnapping. The slave-hunter familiar with our odious laws, managed his own case and cleared himself, but the woman in the meantime had been hidden in Geo. McCoy's smoke-house and couldn't be found. They got away safely. Ten years afterward, Mr. McCoy while passing through Indiana in the timber, passing a neat comfortable cabin, was astonished by hearing his name spoken by a good-looking black woman, who proved to be one of the two above mentioned. She had since married and was in happy circumstances, and her mother also lived near by and was satisfactorily provided for.

AARON PAYNE.

Aaron Payne was a good Christian, but reared in the South he firmly believed in the divinity of slavery, and bitterly opposed the advocates of freedom. During the anti-slavery excitement an enthusiastic meeting was once held at the log school house on Clear creek, north of Magnolia and addresses and sermons on the subject were delivered by such workers as Benj. Lundy, Owen Lovejoy and Richard Coddling. Aaron Payne attended one of these gatherings and created a fearful explosion by getting up and denouncing the meeting and its object as an affront to the Almighty, who had created the negro and condemned the race to be the slaves of the white man, and the institution being of Divine origin, countenanced and approved by the Creator; in both the old and the new testaments, could not be assailed by human hands without sacrilege and sin. The old pro-slavery preacher was not allowed to finish his remarks, being hustled out of the presence of the offended congregation. Nothing but his per-

sonal popularity and known goodness of heart, saved him from being roughly handled. He departed highly indignant and often afterward related the incident as a grievous and unpardonable offense to himself, as well as an assault upon free speech.

William E. Curtis, the great newspaper correspondent, wrote up an excellent incident familiar to our people in early days under the caption—

NIGGER JIM.

Down at Ottawa the other day the old residents were telling about the famous episode of "Nigger Jim" which occurred at that place in 1859, soon after the Dred Scot decision by the United States Supreme Court. A colored man named Jim who had run away from a plantation in Missouri, got as far as Ottawa which was a station on the underground railway and before he could be passed on was arrested and held for trial under the fugitive slave law. His owner came on from Missouri, employed able counsel and the case was tried before Judge Caton. The night before the trial a company of citizens gathered as usual at Thompson's drug store which was a popular rendezvous and discussed the subject with great interest and suppressed excitement. Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Stout, the two leading physicians of Ottawa, with James Stouf, an attorney, and John Hossack who were among those present, formed a plan which they immediately began to carry out. The next morning the seats along the only aisle in the courtroom, which led from the main entrance to the bar, were occupied by selected abolitionists, and other friends of human freedom were detailed to mingle with the crowd ready to act upon a signal:

The evidence against the prisoner was positive and no one questioned it. There was not a man in town but believed that Jim was a runaway slave and the law as interpreted by Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court was equally correct and indisputable. Judge Caton, in summing up, stated the law and the facts, although he took the liberty to deplore them. He declared in emphatic language that he was not in sympathy with the proceedings, but under his oath he had no alternative but to uphold and vindicate what he believed to be a wicked law. Therefore, he was compelled to find in favor of the plaintiff

and order the sheriff to deliver the fugitive to his owner and master.

The court was then dismissed. The prisoner, with his master on one side and the sheriff on the other, started down the aisle. When they were about half way to the door James Stout climbed upon a chair and shouted, "Make way for liberty."

That was the signal. The men who had been placed on the seats along the aisle quietly stepped in between Nigger Jim and his custodians and held the latter back while others hustled the prisoner out of the door and into a carriage that Major James Campbell had in waiting. Nigger Jim has not been seen in Ottawa since. Of course his master was furious and Judge Caton boiled with indignation outwardly at the manner in which the law and justice had been trampled upon. James Stout, John Hossack and Dr. Stout were indicted, tried, found guilty and fined one thousand dollars each. James Stout pleaded his own cause and, when asked whether he desired any witness to be summoned, demanded that a subpoena be issued for God Almighty. The convicted men refused to pay their fines. The money was raised by public subscription, but they declined to accept it and served their time in jail.

These were exciting days and when the call came for men to go forth to preserve the union Putnam county offered her full quota. The war record of the county is alone sufficient to fill a volume, but the matter is touched upon briefly under another head. Many colored people came into the county and at one time there were various settlements of negroes among our inhabitants, but they found it less and less agreeable till now there are but two or three families in the county and they reside at Hennepin. There have been several very interesting characters among these sons of Ham. None more interesting than Americus Reddick, who by some valiant deed preserved the life of some white girl, who was so impressed with the heroism of her savior that she felt the only way in which she could ever pay him for his heroic deed was by giving herself to him. Unto them have been born a number of half-breeds, among them a pair of twin boys who are now in school at Hennepin and they are an intelligent pair. So in the process of evolution the colored man under favorable conditions is gaining what the white man

unrighteously took from him, his intellect and his manhood.

It may not be out of place in this connection to preserve a present-day poem that has created no small stir in civic affairs, written apropos of Millet's great painting which represents a slave disfigured in facial expression and physical appearance by years and generations of servitude, leaning upon his hoe, a figure representing forcibly the wreck of a human being, which the author, Edwin Markham, has named for Millet's great conception.

Walt Whitman

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes at the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down his lower jaw
Whose was the hand that slanted back his brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within his brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have domain over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for
power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the
suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More ~~tongued~~ ^{greed} with censure of the world's blind
More ~~filled~~ signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop.
Plundered, profaned, and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you gave to God,
This monstrous thing, distorted and soul-
quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?

CHAPTER VII. POLITICS.

The political history of Putnam county has not been so radical that it differs materially from the political life of any community. Her local matters have always been administered in a satisfactory manner to the people of the community. She has a few times furnished members to the State Legislature. The number has been limited by the fact that she has always been united with some stronger counties in the legislative district and has had to take what she could get. By no means has it been because she did not have men capable of holding the position. Many times in the years past have her honorable citizens had their ears to the ground waiting for their country's call, but the most ambitious have accepted their fate gratefully and heroically. We are a part of the great commonwealth of Illinois, and Illinois' glory is our glory; Illinois' great men are our great men. Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, Logan, Cullom and men of their stamp were the product of our state. Most of these men have figured during campaigns in Putnam county, and Daniel Webster at one time considered the territory of sufficient importance to make a speech here. The county, since the organization of the republican party, has been republican, but strange as it may seem the offices of the county have been about equally divided between

the democrats and republicans, which goes to show that political ties do not bind where personal tastes differ. While space will not admit of a review of the officers of the county, interesting as it might be, we do wish to enter in this record a list of the first and present official roster:

County Judge—John P. Blake, 1833; Henry C. Mills, 1902.

County Treasurer—James W. Willis, 1833, appointed; Harry E. Raley, 1906.

Circuit Clerk—Hooper Warren, 1831, also Recorder; Jefferson Durley, 1876-1900; J. Linn Downey, 1904.

State's Attorney—Wm. H. Casson, 1872-1888; James E. Taylor, 1888.

County Clerk—Hooper Warren, 1831; Amos T. Purviance, 1857-1898; Chas. C. Greiner, 1902.

Sheriff—Ira Ladd, 1831; Jasper Cecil, 1906.

County Surveyors—O. F. Stevenson, 1831; Daniel B. Turner, 1879, till present time, except six months.

Coroner—Aaron Payne, 1831; O. F. Taylor, 1902.

County Superintendent of Schools—1831, N. Chamberlain. Called School Commissioner until 1865 and then called Superintendent; George W. Hunt, 1902.

It might be said in passing, that the first and last may not include the best always, and we are of the opinion that many of the officials whose names do not appear in this list made equally as interesting and successful history as those here mentioned.

The men who have represented Putnam county in the State Legislature, who have gone from this county, have been:

In the Tenth General Assembly—Thomas Atwater.

In the Twelfth General Assembly—William H. Henderson.

In the Seventeenth General Assembly—E. B. Ames.

In the Twenty-third General Assembly—George Dent.

In the Twenty-fourth General Assembly—George B. Henderson.

In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly—Joel W. Hopkins.

In the Twenty-seventh General Assembly—Joseph Rheinhardt.

In the Twenty-eighth General Assembly—John G. Freeman.

In the Twenty-ninth General Assembly—James T. Thornton.

In the Thirtieth General Assembly—Eli V. Raley.

In the Thirty-second General Assembly—James T. Thornton.

In the Thirty-third General Assembly—James T. Thornton.

In the Thirty-fourth General Assembly—Eli V. Raley.

In the Thirty-seventh General Assembly—Archibald W. Hopkins.

In the Thirty-eighth General Assembly—Archibald W. Hopkins.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUTNAM COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper published in Putnam county of which we have any knowledge was the *Hennepin Journal*, established by Dr. Wilson Everett in 1837, which was published until December, 1838, when it suspended for want of patronage.

The *Genius of Universal Emancipation* was then started in 1845 by Benjamin Lundy, a brief sketch of whose life appears elsewhere, but it was soon moved to Lowell, near Ottawa, where it existed only a few years.

In 1845 Philip Lynch started a paper in Hennepin called the *Hennepin Herald*, which lived from 1845 to 1848.

Then came the *Hennepin Tribune*, in 1856, by Birney and Duncan, which existed for about three years. This was followed by the *Putnam County Standard*, with Grable Bros. as publishers, in 1860. In 1861 the Grable boys enlisted in the army and left the paper in the hands of their father with Thomas Stanton as editor. W. H. G. Birney was also connected with the *Standard* for a short time. At the close of their terms of service, the Grable boys moved the plant to Wenona and started the *Index*.

On the 25th of June, 1868, I. H. Cook issued the first number of the *Putnam County Record*, a little three column folio 12x18 inches, printed on an Army press, which was continued for one year. In July the paper was enlarged to a six column folio and the name changed to the *Putnam Rec-*

ord. This was on July 23d, 1869, and it continued until 1877 when it was enlarged to a seven column folio, which form was continued until 1882. In 1882 a new power press was purchased (the one now in use) and the form of the paper was changed to a five column quarto. One year later an engraved head was put on the paper, which is still in use.

Mr. Cook has edited an extremely unique periodical. Never has he tolerated matter of a political bias to enter his columns, nor in the history of his paper has he ever mixed in community squabbles. He has edited a newspaper pure and simple and his subscribers, who are legion, insist that he has run the best paper ever published at Hennepin. Mr. Cook's office is decidedly a condensed curiosity. In a little room hardly large enough for a private office, he has stowed away all the necessary outfit for successfully carrying forward a newspaper business. No visitor to Hennepin has seen all the attractions of the place until he visits the *Record* office.

Mr. Cook, who has passed the three-score year and ten mark in life's pilgrimage, still devotes as many hours to his business as he did in his younger years. Always agreeable and accommodating we have found him an honorable competitor and a faithful friend.

A number of papers have been started in Hennepin since Mr. Cook's residence there, among which we recall the *Hennepin Herald* by a Mr. Whitaker. After a seamy existence of a year and a half it sank into Grover Cleveland's famous innocuous desuetude. The *Epitome*, started by A. A. Davis an attache of the *Record* office, after a brief and rocky effort was transferred to some Dakota town.

Magnolia boasted of a paper at one time called the *Magnolia News*, edited in *Magnolia* and published in *Wenona*, but it also followed in the wake of oblivion. The County Superintendent of Schools, John M. Boyer, while occupying that office, established the *Granville Review*, which was published at Spring Valley. The first number appeared March 28, 1891. A very creditable little sheet, spicy and newsy, with a fairly good advertising patronage and correspondence from every hamlet in the county. In looking over an old file of the *Review* which we have in our possession we discover that Mr. Boyer used the columns of his paper for the publication of his official re-

ports of visits to the various schools. Some of the comments upon the schools, the ability or lack of ability of the teachers, general appearance of the school property and school children make very interesting reading at this late day and must have created no little furor at the time of publication. Boyer had physical courage and was never thrashed that we have heard of. When he was superintendent of schools the work advanced under his administration very rapidly. The Granville Review, after about two years' existence, was discontinued and F. S. Johnston took it under the wing of the Spring Valley parent paper.

The Granville Echo came into being May 29, 1903. A number of newspaper men visited the village, which had taken on new life by reason of the advent of a railroad and coal mines, with the expressed intention of establishing a newspaper for the growing town, but were not the kind of people that the community encouraged, so moved on.

W. E. Hawthorne, Boyer's successor as superintendent of schools of the county, who at the time was engaged in mercantile pursuit, and who had had some little experience in newspaper work believed that the opportune moment had arrived for him to launch his barque on a comparatively untried sea. Therefore, under the management of his brother-in-law, B. B. Blosser, who had been at the head of the Carlinville Republican, the first Echo went out from Granville on May 29, 1903. The enterprise being fostered by all of the business men of the community and patronized by the people quite generally met with unusual success from its inception. The editor was a man of rare talent in his profession whose experience covered every phase of newspaper work from errand boy to business manager of a city daily, but owing to misfortune not necessary to recount here, we find this new enterprise very fortunate in his misfortune in securing such a man to stand at the helm. Business and circulation increased rapidly, so much so that on December 1, 1905, the proprietor disposed of his mercantile interest in which he had been engaged since the expiration of his term as school superintendent and devoted all his time to the newspaper business. On the 3d day of June, 1906, Mr. Blosser died suddenly of heart failure. During the year of 1906 Mr. Hawthorne was doing the entire editorial and reportorial work of the paper. The ever-increas-

ing volume of business indicates the favor with which the enterprise has been sustained by the community.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

UNION GROVE.

The first school at Union Grove was taught by Mrs. Ramsey in a blacksmith shop in the summer of 1831. The building stood about half a mile from the site of the present brick church called the Union Grove church. In the fall of '31 John P. Blake was engaged to take charge of the school and he remained for two years. His building was a log cabin that had been erected by the Presbyterian church society in 1830, a fairly good room eighteen feet square with logs hewn on the inside. Some of the children who attended the school were those of John W. and Stephen D. Willis, Hugh Warnock, J. L. Ramsey, Thomas Gallaher, Mr. Leech, Isaac Stewart, William Stewart and Torrance Stewart. It is also stated that two colored people, a young man twenty-two years of age and a girl twenty years old, runaway slaves, who were staying with James Willis, attended this school. The establishing of schools in the adjoining districts and nearness to the villages in this part of the county prevented Union Grove from ever becoming more than a "district" school, which it remains to the present day.

SCHOOLS AT CLEAR CREEK AND CENTER.

The oldest school in Magnolia township, if not in the county, was built in the fall and winter of 1830 and stood on Clear creek about a mile above the camp ground. It was of hewn logs, sixteen feet square, with a hole hewn for a window made by cutting out a log. Its roof was covered with sticks, and C. S. Edwards, the pioneer pedagogue, opened school there January 6th, 1831, and taught until February, 1832. When he commenced teaching the building was unfinished, having neither a floor nor a permanent door. It was supported for several years on the subscription plan. The patrons of this first school were Aaron Whitaker, Thornton Wilson, Aaron Payne, David Boyle, Hartwell Haley, George Hildebrandt, William Graves, Ashael Hannum and Mr. Studyvin. The average attendance in this school was from ten to



JOHN SWANEY SCHOOL.

twelve in summer and from fifteen to twenty in winter.

This school's development was commensurate with the opportunities of the community. Appreciating the benefits to be derived from superior instructors, the fathers of the community began importing professional teachers, and the spirit of advancement has grown until today within the boundaries of this district stands an educational monument, unique in its history and prophetic in its consummation, which shall be treated as worthy of special mention under the head of the "John Swaney School."

In the district adjacent to Clear Creek on the east is the famous Center school, formerly called the Quaker school because a large majority of the attendance were Quakers. This district has produced some of the very strongest men of the county; strong in every sense of the word, and this school was known for years as the best rural school in the state of Illinois. It has been customary, as in the Clear Creek district, to employ especially qualified instructors; and students from this school have been admitted without examination to higher institutions in the state. Out of this spirit of intellectual development and thirst for refinement and culture has grown a community rural in aspect that is equal in intelligence to the educational centers of the state. This district has had much to do with bringing about the establishment of the John Swaney School and it is now merged with the Clear-Creek and Ox Bow schools into one district—the famous 532 school.

JOHN SWANEY SCHOOL.

As an introduction to this theme, which has been one of absorbing interest and great import to the entire county during the present year, let us quote from the Granville Echo of March 2, which first announced the plans of its organization:

Our venerable and esteemed citizen, John Swaney, of McNabb, has planned and promulgated a scheme by which the community about his home may receive an everlasting benefit and a world-wide renown.

Lying north of and contiguous to the Grange fair grounds is a splendid tract of twenty-four acres of beautifully located land which Mr. and Mrs. Swaney propose dedicating to the people of

two or more school districts on condition of their consolidation into one district and the selection of said site for such consolidated school district, within eighteen months from the date of said proposition. Mr. Swaney further proposes to put the plat into special condition after the planning of a landscape gardener, provided that the plans should be after the manner of rural ideals, and not in imitation of city park or flower gardening.

A gentleman from the state university has been on the ground and has made blue prints of an ideal arrangement of the grounds which the donor endorses as his own ideal of what a rural school premises should be.

It is specially provided that this platting shall teach to the children and to the whole community the possibilities of a beautiful rural environment, inspiring a love for nature and a desire to remain on the farm. The idea is unique, the manner of accomplishment is reasonable, and the author is able and willing to supply the means for its development.

Nothing of its character now exists that we know of save by public expense. To be sure this school must be sustained as other schools are, by public tax; but it will offer superior opportunities to any school system now extant. Think of it, a fine, up-to-date building with campus, experimental garden and field, home for superintendent, stables for students' horses, walks, drives, and fountains; is it not a beautiful conception? Ought not this consummation make country life more attractive, bring child life more in touch with the great heart of nature?

And here in this sequestered spot, far from the contaminating influence of the maddening crowd, children may grow to maturity subject to home atmosphere, tintured and rarefied by contact only with this ideal intellectual dispensary. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

What a noble purpose! This patriarch who at best has but a few years' pilgrimage before him, who has no personal benefit to derive from his great plan, is willing to build a monument more enduring than granite shaft, more beneficial to posterity than houses or land, with a portion of his material accumulation, blessing his neighbors' children to generations yet unborn.

Will the people of the community appreciate the opportunity and rise to the demands of the occasion? We think they will. Already a large fund has been raised which is increasing daily

to be used for furthering the plan. The opportunity to vote on the consolidation will be given the districts to be benefited this spring and it is morally certain that these friends of education whose record has been to spare no expense to give their children the greatest possible advantage obtainable in the premises will endorse the plan of enlargement and thus increase their already envious reputation for leadership in rural school work.

Putnam county stands in the first rank in Illinois for the condition of work in the district schools, and carrying to completion Mr. Swaney's plan for Clear Creek, Center and the adjoining districts will give us a distinction not only in Illinois, but in the country at large, for a mammoth stride in advance of the most progressive rural communities.

No more beautiful site for such an experiment can be found in our country.

While it is an experiment in one sense, it is not of a speculative character; there is no uncertainty about its results.

There is no life so full of sweetness, so enjoyable, so conducive to a completed development of perfect manhood as a life on the farm. To this end our venerable friend proposes the establishment of this ideal country school.

The matter of the consolidation of the three districts, Center, Clear Creek and Ox Bow, came up for consideration before the trustees of Magnolia township at their April meeting and became the issue in the election of a trustee which resulted in the selection of the anti-consolidation candidate. Seventy-five per cent of the voters in the three districts petitioned for the consolidation, which was rejected by the board of trustees. The matter was appealed to the county superintendent, who in an elaborate official ruling setting forth in a concise and exhaustive manner the law and the interest of the question, reversed the decision of the trustees and granted the prayer of the petitioners for consolidation.

After much study, gathering of data at home and abroad, counseling with the state superintendent and authorities legal and scholastic, the county superintendent elaborated an exhaustive opinion which he rendered to the parties interested on Saturday, April 27, 1906, at the Congregational church in Granville.

Quite a delegation came from the districts in-

terested and a number of Granville people gathered to hear the decision that was to affect for all time the school life of the county. Acting upon the decision of the superintendent, an election was called for a board of directors in the new district, which resulted in the selection as the first board, Willis B. Mills, from Center; John Wilson, from Clear Creek, and Victor Kays, from Ox Bow, a splendid selection to initiate this new plan—men of practical experience, of character, of intelligence, and each vitally interested in the success of the enterprise. Proceeding at once to the business in hand, an election was called to vote on bonding the new district to secure funds for the erection of a suitable school building. The people entered into the matter with zeal and a building was soon under way which, at the close of the year, is about completed—a beautiful three-story brick structure with all the modern improvements; light, water and heat in every room; the most ideal rural school in existence. This season's school work has been carried on in the Grange Hall and the Clear Creek school house a few rods south of the new building under the superintendency of McNeil C. James of the state university. Thus have the ambitions and dreams of the promoters of this philanthropic enterprise crystallized into a magnificent reality the John Swaney School.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

MAGNOLIA, HENNEPIN, PUTNAM, FLORID AND McNABB.

There is no written record that goes to show that any one of these villages ever aspired to become seats of learning. No colleges have ever been established and the early schools were all of a private character. While these villages have maintained schools of average standing, none of them has been a leader in school matters. In later days since the establishment of public schools they have held their standards up to the average and are still pushing to the fore. At the present time each village has a graded school with a classified course of study and employs especially qualified instructors who give the students a rudimentary education.

In Magnolia and Hennepin lecture courses have been maintained with varied success which have done much for the stimulating of educational in-

terests. Hennepin in particular, as the county seat, has been the center of many gatherings, political and educational, that have brought to the town educators of superior talent, and as communities, like individuals, are subject to influence, so these villages have kept abreast of the times in matters educational and social. At the present time, in Hennepin and Putnam the spirit of consolidation is the leading hope of the people, and no doubt at an early date this movement will crystallize into something real along this line. Putnam county as a unit is well to the fore in school matters and under the leadership of the present superintendent, George W. Hunt, sustained by an intelligent and enthusiastic constituency, she is destined to take front rank in the great commonwealth.

JUDSON COLLEGE.

Mr. Christopher Winters, in the establishment of the village of Mt. Palatine, designed an educational institution and planned and hoped to make it a seat of learning. When he built the first school house it was called a seminary, but it afterward rose to the dignity of Judson College. The probability of the town ever becoming a place of any size depended upon the success of this scheme. The school that was erected was paid for by subscriptions from the farmers in the neighborhood. The building begun in the fall of 1841 was plain and substantial, built of brick. Rev. Otis Fisher, who had done much in the building up of the Granville academy, came to this new field as superintendent. For fifteen years the college flourished and the village grew in population; but as is cited elsewhere, the coming of the Illinois Central to Tonica, only six miles distant, caused the rapid decline of Mt. Palatine. The school, too, ceased to be an attraction and, becoming unprofitable, was sold in 1860 to the Catholic people in the vicinity. A condition of the sale between the parties was that the buyers should maintain permanent school in the building, which they have done thus far, the condition being that in the event of failure to maintain such school the title of the property reverts to the original owners. The Catholics not only use the building for school purposes, but for church as well. This educational institution began first under a charter as an academy, but during the days of Mt. Palatine's prosperity the trustees obtained from

the legislature a charter as a college. The building cost originally \$3,000.

Among the students who attended this school at one time were the Hon. Thomas Shaw, late judge of this district, and a Rev. Daniel Whittaker, who became a distinguished missionary to Burmah. Another distinguished person connected with the institution as a teacher was the poet, Coates Kenney, author of "Rain on the Roof" and other poems.

As a climax to the educational interests of the village it might be said that at this time she supports a fairly good rural school in one of the poorest school buildings in the county.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN GRANVILLE.

We have a faint recollection of once hearing it stated that a gentleman by the name of Mr. Columbus, from Europe, a long time ago, while out boating, was surprised by a sudden fog prevalent in those parts which so befogged him that he floated across stream and discovered a new country, inhabited by a strangely peculiar people. It is stated that at the time he named his discovery Putnam county, in honor of an Israelite named Putnam, who afterward appeared, fought and died for his country.

If we remember correctly, it is further stated that this same Putnam, along with some of his neighbors, had a little unpleasantness with another crowd at that time considered considerable, and, although Mr. Putnam's neighbors came out ahead, he lost his head. It appears that about 1827 the following parties, disregarding Mr. Columbus' rights by discovery, began occupying that gentleman's territory: Three brothers by the name of Willis, Haws, Rosses, Warnocks, Ishes, Harpers, Mills, Blakes and Wares. Still there were Moores to follow, Gunn, Whitaker, Hopkins and Shepards (by the way, there must have been rich pasturage here in early days, judging from the number of Shepards that pitched their tents here).

Ministers of the gospel were the first educators on the ground. It was not until 1834 (seven years after the first settlement) that the first school was taught, Miss Burr being the teacher. The "edifice" was constructed strictly according to specifications, of logs, with a 12x12 auditorium, usually used by Mr. Wafer as a smoke house.

The first school building erected in the village

was the "academy," reminiscences of which our forefathers never tire of recounting. Rev. Nathan Gould, the first Presbyterian minister who settled in the township, was the projector, not only of the academy, but of the village itself. Granville, as we glean it from the records of the olden times, is the fossilized embryo of blighted anticipation. It appears that Rev. Gould was not the only person who desired to found the loveliest village of the plain. Rev. Gale, founder of Galesburg, the seat of the Harvard of the west, had followed the star of empire westward till it stood over the enchanted spot dear to the heart of Brother Gould. Failing to persuade Mr. Gould that "that divinity that shapes our ends" had directed him here to father the speculative enterprise of founding a city and college, Rev. Gale moved on, believing there was yet a sacred spot upon which to build his Sweet Auburn. Both gentlemen sought to promote the interests of humanity; both sought to bring within the confines of civilization the rolling wealth of the Sucker domain.

How wisely and how well each had builded time has told. Each in his own peculiar way has enjoyed success; yet we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that had the spirit of union among ministers of the gospel existed then as now, the reverend gentlemen would have united their efforts and their fortunes and today Granville would be the educational center of the whole west and in all probability one of the largest cities of the state, the grand result of the united effort of two great and noble lives.

In the early days the Academy was a popular institution, being patronized by young people of promise from various parts of the state.

Her "roll of honor" is resplendent with illustrious names. Many of her dear boys have played well their parts in the drama of life, as educators, pulpit orators and statesmen.

Although Rev. Gould but partly accomplished the work he had planned to do, and but saw the alpha of his darling project, he lives today in the glorious results of the efforts and influence he exerted.

Many admirable characters molded in the principles of true manhood, whose lives are blessings to humanity, are noble monuments to his honor.

In 1837 the academy was turned over to the township trustees for the purpose of opening a

public school. Prof. Otis Fisher was the first principal in charge.

Miss Lovejoy, sister to the noted Owen Lovejoy, followed Prof. Fisher, who became a celebrated Baptist minister. It is no uncommon thing at the present time to hear praises to the names of these early teachers, who educated not only for time but for eternity.

Many of Prof. Fisher's students followed him into the ministry and became successful workers in that most important field of usefulness. Among those who turned their attention to law and politics were Judge Burns and ex-Governor Beveridge, whose names are familiar in all our homes.

Continual improvement is necessary to keep abreast of the times. "Onward" is inscribed upon the banner of civilization. Success in the agricultural world assures success in the commercial. Agricultural and commercial success depend upon the educational.

As agricultural and financial success came to Granville township the pressing need of the hour seemed to be a much more commodious building, which under the rushing supervision of Mr. Hiram Colby, was erected in 1869, a structure of imposing appearance that could be seen for miles around, the pride and glory of the township. From this building many splendid men and women went forth to engage in the conflict of life—to make practical application of the principles imbibed at their alma mater.

Other schools of good standing coming into existence in various parts of the state, this school gradually narrowed down to the township, still maintaining the same degree of excellence. Today, Granville boys are filling positions of honor and trust in various parts of the union. To home influences most of their success is attributed; but it is with pride that they refer to Granville as one of the dearest spots on earth, made doubly dear by so many sacred memories of happy days and school-day associations.

GRANVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.

About forty years ago a literary society was organized at Granville, of which the teachers and ministers and the intellectual people generally were members. This society was very much

like any other organization that has for its aim the culture and development of the young people of the community. It became one of the fixed institutions of society and all the young people who expected to become something or somebody felt the benefits to be derived from a course in this literary society. Not only did the young people receive constant drilling and coaching and encouragement, but the maturer ones found here an intellectual arena for mental combat and the preparation afforded the young man has been telling, not only in this community, but in various communities in which they are exercising today their talent. Many young men went out to colleges and took training in specialized work and are now filling positions of importance in various parts of the United States. In connection with this literary society there developed the Granville lecture course, which had for its object the introduction of high-class attractions in the lecture field. Not only speakers, but musicians of superior talent and novelty entertainments of a high class were thus presented to the people of the rural community, thus bringing to them the culture and refinement of more favored communities. The very best talent of America has thus been brought before this community. Wendling, Beecher, Joseph Cook, Wendell Phillips, Lovejoy, Greeley, Burdette, Moody, Bryan, and in fact nearly all of the great speakers of the country have appeared upon the Granville platform, and thus this lecture course has flourished through forty or fifty years and is still maintained with as much interest and enthusiasm as in days gone by.

Mr. Archibald W. Hopkins, who is now past sixty years of age, is one of the boys who began his career in the Granville Literary society and who for twenty-five years managed the business of the Granville lecture course successfully, who is entitled to much of the credit for the life of the organization.

CHAPTER X. CHURCHES.

As has been noted heretofore, the religious spirit of the early settlers dominated everything they did. They believed firmly in practical Christianity. They believed in the principles of the

Sermon on the Mount as applied to life upon the plains. In their private life they conscientiously adhered to the professions they made. In public gatherings they did not forget to recognize their Creator, and in business affairs, honesty was with them not a policy, but principle. Though many of the events that have helped to make the history of the county may conflict with this assertion, yet the evidence remains that violation of this principle was the exception, not the rule. One previous historian rolled as a sweet morsel under his tongue the misdeeds of the few men whose lives were not in keeping with the general character of the community. It has been stated that Satan himself once inhabited the heavenly realm but was cast out for lack of affinity and harmony with his environments. Since that time wherever good men have congregated Satan came also in the person of his devotees. While it is proper to cite the deeds of these evil persons to show the reader the harm to follow as natural consequences, that he may avoid them, we cannot feel that in this brief narrative the recounting of the wickedness of these men is in any way interesting or necessary. This is particularly true to those who have descended from these progenitors and who, while they cannot be held accountable for the deeds of their ancestors, are the fulfilment of the prophecy, "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children," etc.

It has been said that in opening up civilization the Bible leads the way, missionaries push out into the unknown and unclaimed regions, the military follows, and civilization is the result.

As early as the beginning of 1829 a Bible society was formed at Union Grove church under control of the Presbyterian people; the first Bible society in this part of the state. The officers were James A. Warnock, president; Christopher Wagner, vice-president; James W. Willis, corresponding secretary; Hugh Warnock, recording secretary.

The territory over which this society had jurisdiction originally extended from the Vermillion to the Illinois river, and from Tazewell county to the Illinois on the north. Just what work was accomplished by this society we are not told, but no doubt it was out of their work that sprang the different churches in the limits of their territory.

Quoting from the first authentic history, Henry A. Ford's work, we find that the first church in

the county was the one at Union Grove upon whose historic ground still remains the largest auditorium in the county. The rear of the building is next to the street and the entrances front the south with doors on either side of the pulpit without a hallway. The church-goers stepped abruptly into the presence of the assembly and climbed the elevated floor to their particular stall. Each pew was enclosed and had a door and when the family were once in, the juvenile members were expected to remain, calm and dignified, during the hour and a half or two hour sermon. The interior of the building remains to this day as constructed over half a century ago. Over the exterior beautiful ivy vines have grown which give it much the appearance of an ancient castle ruin. The property is kept intact by a special fund under trustees who have control of the property belonging to the society. Church services are no longer held in the building, but an occasional funeral is conducted within its hallowed walls. One appreciates the spirit of the muse that took hold on Gray when he penned his immortal Elegy, as he sits in the shadow of this ancient kirk.

In this cemetery, awaiting the sound of Gabriel's trumpet, lie many of the forefathers of the community. They have played well their parts, and to them cannot be ascribed too much of the credit for the social condition of the present time.

Ford says: "The first church erected in Putnam county was put up in the Grove in 1830—a little rude log building in the wilderness, whither the pioneers and their families for miles around repaired for the worship of God. Here in the season of Indian difficulties there was an appearance of the warlike mingled with the devotional, as many settlers carried their guns to meeting to guard against surprise from the savage foe. A strong religious sentiment pervaded the entire community, and the settlement was named Union Grove in token of the peace and harmony which reigned there, and which it was hoped would abide forever within its borders."

The church history of the county would of itself make many volumes and in our brief space we cannot particularize. We have not time to elaborate, but let us in a general way take a glimpse at the progress of the church since its organization.

The early settlers were pre-eminently religious

people. One of the first things they did was to furnish a place in which to worship. There was no lack of earnest, self-sacrificing ministers who held services at the different private houses, or in the groves. These services were usually well attended and always received the strictest attention. The good these men did was not interred with their bones, but lives after them and bears its fruit to this day.

Scattered throughout the county in the location of the original settlements there still stand churches in various stages of disintegration. One of the first sects to establish an organization was that of the "Friends" or Quakers, who settled in Magnolia township near Clear Creek as early as 1833. These people have made the southern portion of the county famous by their interest in religious and educational matters as well as by their success in agricultural pursuits. Many of the most illustrious names in the annals of the county come from this section.

This society was broad in its influence and its reputation as an intellectual and religious community was known throughout the entire west. In 1869 they built a large and convenient meeting house where it now stands, and vied with the Union Grove church in having the largest auditorium in the county. The regular annual meeting draws immense crowds, not only of Friends, but also of their friends of other denominations. The organization still stands and holds to the traditions of their fathers, although materially broader and more liberal in their ideas of religious conduct, which is true of most of the modern churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church organization first established itself in the county at Hennepin in 1833. The first workers came into the country as missionaries and went about from house to house holding what modern-day people would call cottage prayer-meetings. As interest grew the numbers affiliating with this society increased until they perfected a church organization and constructed a modest meeting-house in which they worshiped for a number of years, until 1866, when the present commodious brick building was dedicated.

In the vicinity of Granville, Union Grove and Florid the blessings of Christianity were taught



UNION GROVE CHURCH.

by these early day missionaries, among whom are named Revs. William Royal, a Methodist; Mr. Parker and Edward Haile. There are still evidences that the seed sown has been ripening with increasing fruitage. There are today in the county of the Methodist denomination, church organizations at Hennepin, Granville, Magnolia, Strawn's, Putnam and Caledonia.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1845 the Catholic people in the vicinity of the county seat began to hold public religious services, ministered to by different priests sent over from LaSalle. Antedating this period priests had come up from Peoria and even St. Louis at intervals depending upon circumstances, such as deaths or sickness where the last sacrament was desired. Not until 1852 did they erect a church building which was later enlarged, and within the past few years a beautiful brick structure facing the Court House stands as a monument to Patrick Dore, the principal donor and called in his name, St. Patrick's Church.

The only other organization of the denomination in the county is the church at Mt. Palatine which secured the building originally erected for a college and which is treated more fully as Judson College under the general head of Schools. At the very close of 1906 the number of Catholics who have come into Granville have made it possible for them to plan an organization in that place and no doubt within a year a splendid church edifice will be added to the list already given.

BAPTISTS.

There are now no active Baptist organizations within the county, though history recounts and many of the oldest settlers distinctly recall several flourishing congregations. As the new settlers came in they brought their religious notions with them and it would seem that they attached more to doctrine and ritualism, three-quarters of a century ago, than we do today. Nearly all of the leading protestant denominations were represented among the new comers. We find at least three Baptist churches have come into existence, flourished and passed away. In 1836, Elder Thomas Powell was the first Baptist minister to preach in Granville, holding his services in an unfin-

ished frame store building erected by James Laughlin which was crowded to the utmost with Presbyterians, Seceders, Congregationalists and Baptists. Elder Powell had been sent as a missionary by the Baptist Home Mission Society. The people of the community generally were very anxious to have regular religious exercises and they invited the Elder to divide his time between them and his other appointments which included Hennepin, Clear Creek, Payne's Point, Magnolia and on the Vermillion where Streator now stands. There were thirteen Baptists in Hennepin and Granville who organized into the Baptist church of Granville. For many years it was one of the most important factors in social life of the community; it furnished four young men for the ministry, one of whom went as a foreign missionary and one established a church at the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, which was said to be the first protestant church on the Pacific Coast. Very few of the members of this church remain in the county and most of them are identified with other church organizations. A magnificent church bell that was purchased by general subscription was donated by the organization at its last meeting when it met for disbandment, to the Baptist church at Utica. Many of the oldest settlers claim that this was the sweetest toned bell that ever pealed forth the call to worship.

The church organizations at Mt. Palatine was established in 1845 and Elder Powell was its first pastor, which goes to show what indefatigable workers these pioneer missionaries must have been. A few of the names upon that church list still live, but many of their descendants occupy the same territory as that once belonging to their ancestors.

A Union church, since the passing of the Baptists, was maintained for awhile by the people of that vicinity which also having lived out its time, gave place to the present organization which is Congregational.

PRESBYTERIAN.

This rich Illinois soil was very productive of good Presbyterian stock, and in the formative period the Presbyterians seem to have been more numerous than any other sect. Particularly is this true in Granville township and Union Grove. At one time there were two branches of the denomination in the village of Granville and the

Grove church was the great church of the county. The mere mention of the names of the organizers of the church in Granville will serve to show the strength of character that the infant church must have assumed. There were Mearses, Wares, Pools, Laughlins, Wafers, Nashes, and Shorts. In less than six months after the organization the church was called to mourn the death of one of its first chosen Ruling Elders, James Mears. Rev. H. G. Pendleton was the first pastor of the church. The church was torn with dissention by matters of personal interest, especially true was this on the slavery question. Many of the members withdrew from the church and connected themselves with a Congregational church which still exists. The history of this church is quite interesting but unfortunately demonstrates that even those who profess to be imbued with the spirit of the gentle Nazarine may so far forget His example as to bring disrespect upon their profession. But this is not a church history. There does not remain a single active society of this faith in the county today, though the tenets and the pious example of many of these saintly people are among the richest inheritances of the community.

The Clear Creek congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. S. E. Hudson, of Pennsylvania Presbytery, November 26, 1854, A. D., and flourished during the middle of that century, but did not live to see its close.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Three Congregational churches constitute the complete number of that denomination ever organized in the county, at Granville, in 1850, in Mt. Palatine in 1869, and in Hennepin in 1874. These organizations, as their name implies, were made up on what in the early days was called the broad gauged plan. The ultimate destiny of every religionist is heaven. All the sectarian doctrines teach this idea. Much as we may differ on non-essentials, there are many general doctrines upon which we agree. This denomination originally was made up of comers from all the other denominations. These three churches still live. The one at Granville being the strongest religious organization in the county.

The men and women who have stamped their personality most indelibly upon the community life have been church people. For the past third

of a century the social life of the county has been dominated by the membership of this church. No spirit of clannishness or intolerance prevailed, but rather the higher and nobler tie of Christian fellowship.

The congregation at Granville erected a fine modern church in 1892 with a seating capacity of 500, and often this will not comfortably hold the crowd. The entertainments of the Granville Lecture Association are held in this room and while the church does not think that secular matters should be taken into the church as a usual thing, under the existing circumstances, in as much as there is no audience room in the town large enough to hold the patrons of the Course, it is used for that purpose only. No church fairs, or plays, or suppers or anything of that kind for the purpose of raising money to support the church are now, or ever have been tolerated.

The church at Hennepin has a nice little building, well furnished, with regular services. The church roll bears many of the historic names of the community, who have stood for the things that build up a people.

The Mt. Palatine church has decreased in numbers by deaths and removals, and no longer supports a resident pastor, but is ministered to by the pastor from the Tonica organization. The church edifice is a fine one, and occupies a commanding site overlooking the broad expanse of the beautiful prairie homes whose occupants, at the ringing of the angelus, may turn their faces toward Mt. Zion, which Mt. Palatine might well be called.

In association matters, denominational or un-denominational, of any Christian character, this denomination, true to its name, is ever in the lead.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the people of the county in the past few decades, there have come into existence various churches to meet the requirements of these new people. Upon the county line north of Mt. Palatine, in a German community, there exist two German churches, a Lutheran and Evangelical.

The Lutheran church is just over the line in LaSalle county, but a large area of the parish is in Putnam. This last statement is also true of

the Evangelical church. For a quarter of a century Rev. Baumann ministered to the Lutheran congregation, a man of rare talent and personal magnetism, who has but recently left the scenes of so many happy and active years.

The Evangelical church is ministered jointly with the church in Richland township, LaSalle county, and is composed of a strong, earnest, consecrated membership.

In the village of Granville a neat little chapel stands as the worshiping place of the Swedish Lutherans of the community which with the increasing population is growing in numbers and in influence. It maintains a Sunday school in English, and its whole service is American in character, though the native tongue is spoken from the pulpit for the benefit of the older members.

At McNabb the Danish citizenship support a church. A very nice, modern structure with a parsonage adjoining and a resident pastor. This organization, too, is wielding an influence increasing in extent constantly.

Within the recollection of the writer, a Dunkard church existed at Florid, but has long since passed away. A nice village kirk stands on an eminent location in the center of the village, where services are held regularly, ministered to either by the Congregational pastor from Hennepin or a Presbyterian Theological Seminary student.

This church maintains a Sabbath school and a Young People's Society, and much of the real social life of the community clusters about the organization.

One of the strong churches of the county is the Christian organization at Putnam, of whose history we know very little except by their works. Many of the influential people of the township are communicants of this body, and in general religious gatherings are ever ready to send representatives or extend fraternal courtesies to their home church. It is the only church of the denomination ever organized in the county, we believe.

Ellsworth, in his records, names a denomination as once having existed in Granville called the Emanuel Church of Granville, a union of Evangelical and Methodist Protestant denominations, and was organized in 1867.

CHAPTER XI. BUEL INSTITUTE.

As early as 1844 a very interesting Farmers' Institute met in the county, which continued for

more than two years when it was merged into the Buel Institute, and under this heading we are treating the matters of organized efforts of interest to the agriculturists.

This was the oldest agricultural society in Illinois and the first formed in the entire West. The initiatory steps to organize it were taken at Lowell, LaSalle county, on February 23, 1846. J. S. Bullock was the chairman and Elmer Baldwin the secretary. There were four or five farmers present and they resolved to form a society including the friends south of the Illinois river in that part of the county and as many as wished to unite from the counties of Putnam and Marshall. A committee to draft a constitution was appointed consisting of Elmer Baldwin, L. L. Bullock and R. C. Elliott of LaSalle county; Ralph Ware of Putnam county; and William Clarkson of Marshall county. Later, on March 18, another meeting was held and the constitution was adopted and officers elected. Elmer Baldwin was president; Ralph Ware, William Clarkson and J. T. Little were vice-presidents; J. S. Bullock, treasurer; Oakes Turner, corresponding secretary; and L. L. Bullock, recording secretary.

The next meeting was held in Granville the first Tuesday in June and at this and subsequent meetings a hundred and seventy persons joined and paid the fifty cent membership dues into the treasury. Arrangements were made for discussing important topics, such as farming, stock raising, fruit growing, etc. These meetings were to be held every three months at places easy of access within the boundaries of the society.

The question under discussion at the first meeting in Granville was "The best mode of cultivating corn." At this meeting an annual fair was decided upon to be held at Lowell the first Tuesday in October. This society was received with great favor and became a popular social and educational feature, both ladies and gentlemen riding great distances in inclement weather to attend. The meetings for debates were fixed for the first Tuesday of every December, March, June and September, and the place was chosen at the previous quarterly meeting. In 1846 the fair for that year was abandoned on account of the great amount of sickness prevailing throughout the country. The regular meetings were held at Lowell, Caledonia, Point Republic, Cedar Point, Granville and Magnolia, in turn, and the leading

members delivered addresses and read essays, while oral discussions were freely indulged in.

The second regular fair was held at Granville in October, 1848, and premiums were offered.

The third fair was held at Lowell and \$100.00 was voted for prizes. The executive committee was instructed to place on their advertising bills that there would be no horse racing on or near the show grounds. At this time it was concluded that two days were necessary, as the fair had become so extensive that it could not be satisfactorily viewed in one day.

The fourth fair was held at Granville, and this fair was quite extensively advertised by large "show bills."

The fifth fair was held at Hennepin and was far more pretentious than any of its predecessors and seems to have been proportionally successful. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand above all expenses of more than \$150.00. To this society belongs the credit of first suggesting a government department of agriculture. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the Institute and the result of the debate was a petition signed by the leading farmers of Putnam, Marshall and La-Salle counties, which was forwarded to the representatives at Washington, which petition set forth the importance to the country of agriculture, the basis of all pursuits.

The matter came before Congress and was not only heard but acted upon and the result was the forming of the Bureau of Agriculture.

These fairs were also held at Peru, but the disadvantage of moving about without permanent building or grounds, the growth of the society, and the importance and increasing size of its annual exhibitions made a permanent location necessary, and the Society settled upon Hennepin as central and sufficiently accessible from all directions for the purpose.

These fairs continued many years and were counted as one of the great events of the year, people coming for miles and miles to attend them. But, owing to the development of such organizations at larger centers of population, the Hennepin Fair died a natural death from old age.

CHAPTER XII. GRANGE FAIR.

About thirty years ago a movement of general interest to the agriculturists throughout the

United States was made, which was known as the Grange movement. True to the spirit of the community, the people of Magnolia met and accepted this new organization and formed a society out of which has grown a general union of thought and effort permeating the whole community life. A spirited and healthy rivalry between the boys and girls of the community has been encouraged along the lines of mental and professional development. Scientific Agriculture and Domestic Science have become fixed teachings in every home and school. Out of this developed an annual exhibition of the handiwork and the production of their labors. The Grange Fair has become the most important event of the whole year of general interest to the county, and fine fair grounds with the necessary building equipment is maintained, and at the regular annual exhibition people drive for miles from all parts of Putnam county and from adjoining counties. We are under obligations to the first secretary of this organization for the following information which we print verbatim as given to us:

Magnolia Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized February 13, 1873, at Clear Creek school house, Magnolia township, Putnam county, with twenty-one charter members as follows: Thomas Flower, John Swaney, Sarah G. Swaney, David Swaney, Mary Ann Swaney, Henry K. Smith, Oliver Smith, Amos B. Wilson, Oliver Wilson, Henry Mills, Sr., Pusey Mills, Joseph Mills, Thomas K. Mills, Alfred Given, Philonzo Given, Sarah M. Given, Ann Morris, Sarah L. Hoyle, Gustav Otto, Louis Beek and Barnet Swaney.

John Swaney was elected its first Master and Amos B. Wilson the secretary. The meetings were held for a few years in the school house and the membership increased soon to about seventy-five. Later the abandoned Cumberland Presbyterian Church, adjoining the school house, was rented and used for a meeting place. In 1880 the Grange bought the hall and fitted it up, paying largely for it from the proceeds of two crops of potatoes raised in 1879 and 1880, the members donating all the work of plowing, planting, harvesting, and each member donating a chair for furnishing the hall after the old pews and seats were taken out, since which time, now over twenty-six years, the Grange has never failed to meet, and hold a meeting Saturday afternoon of every alternate week with a membership enrollment of from 75 to 120 during the whole time. What of good or ill, and

the influence it has exerted over the community. the public must decide.

About twenty-two years ago the Magnolia Grange instituted what is now known as the Magnolia Grange Fair, which has gradually grown each year to its present proportions. Its management is entirely within the Grange. A board of nine directors, three of which are elected each year by the Grange, have the entire management and control of the Fair, and the object has been to give the county a strictly clean country fair without the objectionable features that characterize many of the county and other fairs elsewhere. It is, however, only fair to state here that this fair could never have reached its present proportions and influence had it not been for the hearty support, liberal exhibits, and charitable appreciation of the efforts of the Grange by a generous, sympathetic, true and honest-minded public.

CHAPTER XIII. GAME.

BY J. O. WINSHIP.

Early settlers found game abundant in Putnam county. Deer were so plentiful that they were often shot from the door of the settlers' cabins and with a little hunting, deer could be killed at any time. Later it was necessary to have a track in the snow and follow the trail until the game was captured. Wild turkeys were so numerous that there was nearly always wild turkey on the table on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, and in fact whenever the pioneer had time to shoot them. They were often captured in rail pens. A wild turkey will never go under anything if he knows it. Rail pens were built on sloping ground and well covered, on the lower side a little space was left next the ground. These were built of old rotten poles and sticks and very inconspicuous. Corn was scattered on the lower side of the pen and a trail of corn up into the pen. The turkeys would be so intent on eating the corn that often several of them would follow the train of corn up into the pen by feeding with heads down; once inside, up would go their heads and nothing could induce them to go out at the place where they came in.

As the settlers grew thicker the deer and wild turkeys grew thinner in number and in about 1880 entirely disappeared. There was a tradition among

the Indians that buffalo were plentiful. That about fifty years before the white settlers came, during a very hard winter, they nearly all perished and that the survivors soon left and were seen no more. Buffalo bones and horns were sometimes found by the early settlers.

Prairie chickens were so abundant that a few steps from the house would secure a mess any time. I have seen thousands in a single flock. Have seen houses, barns, corn-cribs and shade trees literally covered with them; now only a few lonely specimens are left. Quail were always uncertain quantities. There would be very great numbers of them and then a hard winter would kill them by thousands; several years would elapse before they were plentiful again. The pheasant is a product of civilization. Owing to the destruction of the undergrowth by fire, the early settler found none here, since the second growth of timber and brush has grown a few have come in. Rabbits have also increased with civilization. Wild pigeons were so numerous that flocks often a mile long were seen. They were caught by thousands in nets by feeding for a few days in a selected spot and using stool pigeons as decoys. They entirely disappeared about 1885, not only from Putnam county but from the United States as well. Their sudden disappearance is a mystery to naturalists.

In early days sand hill cranes were numerous. They always migrated by flying in circles, and continually uttering their doleful cries. They have disappeared from Putnam county but are still seen in the western states.

Swans, two varieties of geese, brants and sixteen kinds of ducks were so plentiful that it was little sport to shoot them. All that a family could use could be had in a few minutes. In early days they were not considered good eating in comparison with turkeys or venison and were very little sought. Duck calls, decoys, breech-loading shot-guns and nitro-powder have about exterminated these once plentiful game birds. The city sportsmen have rented or bought the marshes, have employed watchmen to keep the farmers' sons off the preserves, fed the game until they have become tame, then slaughtered them for the pure love of killing. I have seen hundreds of these birds killed and hung up for the carrion birds to devour. Among the smaller game, snipe and woodcocks were numerous. A few pelicans have been killed in the

county and many other water birds and wooders. Song birds were very numerous but are disappearing and with their disappearance, the worms and insects are taking possession of our fruit.

Wolves, foxes, lynx, wildcats, racoons, skunks, opossums, otter, mink and muskrats were a menace to the settlers' poultry and young domestic animals. Minks and muskrats are still quite numerous.

Wolves, foxes, lynx and wildcats were hunted with hounds; racoons were hunted at night with any kind of a "coon dog"—always "the best dog that ever treed a coon." In October and November the racoons would fatten on any cornfield near the timber, always feeding at night. The coon hunters would circle the fields and the dog would soon strike the trail and follow it silently until the 'coon took to a tree. The excitement would cause the creature's eyes to glow like two balls of fire, and the pioneer seldom failed to plant a bullet in the creature's brain even in the darkest night; in fact, they claimed the darker the night the better.

Wolves had to be shot while on the run, the hunter stationing himself where the animal was most likely to pass. Gray foxes were treed, red foxes took to holes in the ground. Foxes were often chased for the sport, but were seldom killed. In late years there has been a bounty on foxes and now they are killed whenever possible. Wildcats and lynx are now seldom seen; foxes are still numerous; otter have disappeared. Most fur animals were easily caught in traps.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS.

As an introduction to this theme we quote Ellsworth in 1880:

"The County of Putnam is wholly destitute of railroads, and this want of a means of transit has led to several expensive schemes, thus far without any result; prominent of which is the building of a line from Bureau Junction through the counties of Putnam, LaSalle, Grundy, Will and Kankakee. It was agitated in 1868-9, and meetings were held at different points along the line in the spring and summer. Putnam county voted to subscribe \$125,000; Granville added \$10,000; Round Grove \$15,000; Dwight \$30,000; Tonica \$50,000; LaSalle and Livingston counties to-

gether gave \$205,000; Bureau \$10,000; and Kankakee \$165,000, making a grand total of half a million dollars. In Putnam county the first vote of \$75,000 had been nearly unanimous for the stock, but when the company demanded an increase of \$50,000 more, the people were not quite so eager. The question was submitted to the voters February 8, 1870, and the result was: For the additional sum, 475 votes; against it, 350. February 26, 1870, the road made an assessment of three per cent upon its capital stock, a sum that though small, was not very cheerfully given.

"Magnolia had been deeply moved for and against the project, and much bitterness of feeling resulted. Finally they voted to subscribe, provided the company would build eight miles of the road in this township, the work to be completed to the eastern terminus before the bonds should be issued. This well guarded provision proved their safety. The road was graded in many places in Putnam county and large sums of money expended in the work, but the company failed in making expected loans, and it was never finished, its history being that of many other roads in the West, where people subscribe bonds in advance of the completion of the enterprise. The county, though deeply swindled, is paying her obligations in full, thereby setting an example that wealthier corporations might copy with profit."

It would seem that this historian was not always particular as to relative events. In another chapter, pertaining to the settlement of Senachwine township, he plainly states that the Bureau Valley railroad was built through the township in 1855, which served as an impetus to the rapid development of the community. This road connected the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at Bureau with Peoria, now a division of that great system, and is the first railroad of which Little Putnam can boast. The Kankakee line, which cost the county so much in taxes, of which many of the present generation distinctly remember by the taxes they paid, was never built though the moss-covered grade crosses Magnolia and Hennepin townships, remaining as monuments of what was to be. In 1900 the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway following the original Kankakee survey until it came into this county, and having for a number of years operated as far west as Streator, extended its line across Putnam county into Bureau to connect with the Chicago, Burlington



SENACHWINE LAKE.

and Quincy east of Princeton at a place named Zearing, in honor of Louis Zearing, a former State Senator of this district. This road enters the county at exactly the center of Magnolia township on the county line and runs in a north-westerly direction for about three miles where it turns and runs due north for five miles and then to the northwest in a circuitous route to the Illinois river, thus entering all the townships on the east side of the Illinois.

On the farm of John McNabb, Judge of the county at that time, a town has been established and named in honor of the Judge, McNabb. The Judge had much to do in assisting the company to survey its right-of-way across the county and had no small influence with the company in the establishment of its route.

Granville, the little staid village that had a history because of its unique personality, in modern phraseology, was "help up" for \$1,500 that it might secure a station within the village limits.

In securing the right-of-way, the company paid what was at that time considered a very liberal price to the farmers for their land, and made such stipulations as were demanded as to fences, farm crossings, etc.

With the coming of the railroad came a new spirit of commercial interests to the entire community which is elaborated in the comments on Granville. This road was operated under its charter until April 10, 1906, when it was merged with the Indiana Harbor road into a new line called the Chicago, Indiana and Southern and became a part of the New York Central system. This road serves as an outer belt line for Chicago as it crosses nearly every road that runs into the great metropolis and has become a great seaboard outlet for western freight.

In 1904 and 1905 a coal railroad that had for its purpose the connecting of the Devlin coal interests in Bureau, Putnam and Marshall counties, was constructed. The southern point was at Toluca on the Santa Fe railroad in the eastern portion of Marshall county. Its course is to the northwest; passing directly through the village of Magnolia it follows the timber line to the west of the fair grounds and circles to the east to McNabb. From this point it parallels the Chicago, Indiana & Southern until it reaches Granville, which point at the present time is its northern terminus, and owing to the financial failure of Charles J. Devlin,

the promoter, the road has gone into the hands of a receiver and what disposition will be made of it is not known. It has furnished very convenient accommodations for the eastern side of the county and added materially to the freight facilities of the villages on its line.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, having completed its own line as far as Seatonville in Bureau county, eleven miles north of Granville, leased the right-of-way of the "Three I" to McNabb and in 1904 began running trains to McNabb. The St. Paul Coal Company had constructed a spur from the "Three I" tracks in Granville to their shaft half a mile west, and owning thousands of acres of coal lands in this part of the state, it may easily be seen what their object was for constructing their line into this territory.

In 1906 the Oglesby and Granville railroad was completed. This is a short line connecting Granville with the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Oglesby, LaSalle county. Thus it will be seen that the statement our previous historian made as shown in our quotation, that Putnam county is destitute of railroads is no longer true. Not only are the roads named operating and doing an immense business, but there is at present a prospect of at least two new roads entering the county in the near future; one from Peoria follows the river, through Hennepin and on the northeast. The other is still "in the air" and may result in an air line.

CHAPTER XV.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

Illinois ranks first in the Union in her production of corn and her reputation as a bituminous coal producing territory is rapidly forging to the front as well. "The Coalfields of Illinois" has become a stereotyped term in commercial parlance.

The St. Paul Coal company which is auxiliary to the St. Paul Railroad company, having secured thousands of acres of coal land in Putnam and LaSalle counties, sunk their first shaft in this part of the state at Granville in 1903. Newspapers are the chroniclers of historical events. By referring to the Granville "Echo" files we extract the following account of this event:

"A Red Letter Day! Granville Coal Shaft is formally opened. June 25th the eventful day. With ceremonies befitting the occasion, the St. Paul Coal Co. breaks soil for shaft No. 1.

"At two o'clock p. m. on Thursday, June 25, 1903, the new mine of the St. Paul Coal Company just west of Granville was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies improvised only a few hours before upon the announcement of Superintendent Cherry that he would begin to sink the shaft after dinner on that day. The Granville Band led the procession from town.

"Mr. C. B. Peck, the local head of the coal company had prepared a platform and erected a pole from which "Old Glory" floated proudly to the gentle breeze.

"Mr. Peck introduced W. E. Hawthorne as master of ceremonies, who presented each number on the programme with short appropriate comment:

Music	Granville Band
Quartet	Ladies' Celestial Choir
Address	George W. Hunt
Turning of soil with a golden spade...	C. B. Peck
Vocal Selection	Celestial Quartet
Remarks	C. B. Peck
Music	Band
Address	Judge Martin, Topeka, Kan.
Music	Band

"Then everybody threw out a shovelful of dirt—women and children, as well as men—and the ceremonies were declared closed.

"There was a large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance, and everybody pronounced the dedicatory program a decided success."

During the construction part, a great deal of speculation was entered into by the citizens of the county, as to whether it would be for the betterment of community life. The class of people who follow mining as a business, coming as they do from all parts of the world, and bringing with them their customs and habits, introduced into the staid old community like Granville, produced a revolution in social conditions. But our theme is the Coal Industry.

The St. Paul Company erected a magnificent modern plant over their shaft, putting up brick buildings and a steel tippie. A splendid write-up of the shaft at Granville in the "Black Diamond" the miners' journal, published in Chicago, profusely illustrated and elaborated this mine as being one of the best in the state.

The shaft does not hoist coal for commercial purposes. It does supply the local demand at the shaft but its principal object is to secure coal for the St. Paul Railway Company which it hauls out by the train load.

The company is at present working the third vein which is about 500 feet below the surface. The underground plans are modern in every particular. The main drives are electric lighted and the mine being a dry one the works are easily kept in splendid condition. The amount of coal hoisted per man is equal to the average anywhere else. The capacity of the shaft when in full working operation is about 2,000 tons per day, employing below and about the works from 700 to 1,000 men.

The second shaft in the county was sunk by the B. F. Berry Coal Company two miles east of Granville and exceeds the St. Paul shaft very little in size. The whole shaft, like No. 1, is modern in its equipment. No shacks; no wooden buildings existing, but all their structures are brick and steel.

This shaft is located on the Oglesby & Granville Railway and its output goes to the Milwaukee. Prospecting drilling having taken place in a number of other places in different portions of the county in Magnolia and Hennepin townships and also in Granville township, there is no question but what a number of other shafts will be sunk within the next few years, and Putnam county will become celebrated for her coal fields, as the quality of the production is superior.

CHAPTER XVI. INCIDENTS.

"A FOOL AND HIS MONEY ARE SOON PARTED."

Of James Willis this story is told: In the spring of 1830 he returned to his former home to settle up some business and on his way stopped at a wayside house of entertainment, where he made the acquaintance of a traveler, looking up, as he said, a location. As usual in those days, the men made known their respective businesses, and Mr. Willis stated that he had been quite successful in closing up his affairs, and was conveying home the results. He had some ready money and proposed to improve his farm, and was on the lookout for a suitable man to engage. The stranger listened with interest and replied that he thought some of visiting the Illinois country, and that if Mr. Willis would give him a job he would change his route and accompany him home. A bargain was easily made, and the next morning the two started out, Willis riding his horse and the stranger on foot. In this way they passed

the settlements and entered on an extensive prairie, Willis occasionally giving his companion a ride and walking himself. As they journeyed along a deer sprang up and the stranger asked to shoot it. His request was granted, but, though the chance was good, the fellow didn't fire, saying he couldn't "get the hang of the tarnal thing." Not long after they again changed, Mr. Willis resuming his gun. The money was carried, be it known, in a pair of saddlebags behind the saddle. After mounting the stranger rode off leisurely but in a gradually increasing gait until a sufficient distance was gained, when he raised his hat, bade Willis good-by, and rode off at a gallop. Willis brought his fusée to his face and ordered him to stop, but the powder had in the meantime been removed from the pan, and it would not go off. He turned off the regular road and was soon lost to view. Willis, meantime, pushed on as hard as he could. A dozen miles or so ahead was a settlement where he was known, and a few hours sufficed to gather a crowd of trusty men on horseback, and after a sharp chase of thirty miles the thief was turned over to the sheriff of the county, and Willis proceeded homeward.

There was no jail in the county and the sheriff took his prisoner home, placed shackles on his limbs and kept him in his own house. The fellow took the arrest quite coolly, and appeared to be not at all displeased with the arrangement. It was the beginning of a hard winter and the prospect of comfortable quarters was not at all displeasing. He read and sang and played the fiddle, and made himself both agreeable and useful. Finding his landlord's household needed shoeing, he made it known that he understood the whole art of cobbling and said that if his entertainer would furnish the leather he would do the work. It was done, and the good-natured thief made shoes for the whole family while chained by one leg to his work bench. One stormy day the sheriff was absent and none about the premises but women, the cattle broke into the field where the corn was in shock and the accommodating fellow unlocked his shackles with an awl, drove them out, and then replaced the irons on his legs as usual. Toward spring he grew uneasy, and as court was about to convene, he told his entertainers that his health was failing, and was afraid they would have to part. So, removing his shackles in their absence, he left.

CHIEF SHABBONA EXCITED.

Somewhere about 1831, a minister named Jesse Hale came to Hennepin to establish a mission among the Indians. He was a man of simple faith and very earnest, believing himself able to convert and civilize them if only a hearing could be obtained. Old Louis Baley was sent for as an interpreter, and the Indians came from far and near. Hale mounted a stump in the woods below Hennepin and harangued his dusky audience for an hour. When the interpreter had translated the last sentence into the Pottawatomie dialect, old Shabbona came forward and, motioning silence, said: "To what white preacher say, I say may be so! Arc all white men good? I say, may be so. Do white men cheat Indians? I say, may be so. Governor Cole gave me, Shabbona, hunting grounds, and told me to hunt. Your big White-sides (General Whiteside) come along and tell Shabbona puck-a-chee (clear out)." Here the angry chief exhibited his papers bearing the signature of the governor and the great seal of the state, and, throwing them on the ground, stamped them with his feet. Hale tried to pacify the indignant chief by saying that "Whiteside is a bad white man", whereupon Shabbona retorted: "If white man steal Indian's land, hang him." Hale thought he meant himself, and he fled through the bushes for town and never sought to convert an Indian again.

"QUEEN ANN" AND MOSQUITOES.

The year 1849 will be remembered by the old settlers for the great prevalence of bilious diseases. It was known-as the "sickly season." It was ushered in by a wet, dismal spring, a backward summer and very high water in June, running down in August and leaving ponds of stagnant water everywhere to rot and breed pestilence and death. Ague was universal, even far out on the prairies among the few settlements that had been attempted in the wilderness of grass and sloughs. Along the river bottoms and the borders of streams ague was universal, continual, unrelenting and incurable; never yielding to anything but its higher type of bilious or intermittent fever, either of which in those days very frequently ended the patient's career.

The people were poor in every sense of the word.

Ragged, shrunken of form, living skeletons, with nothing to eat, nobody to cook it, and not appetite to eat if food were cooked. The prevailing malady not only affected human beings, but even dogs and cats dragged their hollow carcasses into the sunlight and trembled and shook as if stricken with the dread contagion. The calves got too poor to bawl, the cattle, neglected, roamed off to the timber, and the very chickens seemed to crow with melancholy languor. Of course, these were exaggerated descriptions of the general complaint, but several of our old physicians, who were then young men, who went forth to battle with the universal malady, still insist that the accounts cannot be overdrawn. During the great freshet in the spring one or two steamboats and wrecks of others were seen in the cornfields between Ottawa and Hennepin by Dr. Perry, who soon afterward had occasion to note the "tallow-faced" people he met. All were sallow, hollow-eyed, blue-lipped and ready to shake on the slightest provocation. Children died of the fever and dysentery, and quinine, or "queen ann," as they called it, was the staple diet of everybody. A storekeeper of a neighboring county said that region produced two articles, "queen ann and mosquitos." The mosquitoes were pests of the most aggravating character, and, owing to the extent of their breeding places from the unusual overflow and the consequent stagnant water, their increase favored, too, by a fiercely hot sun, the winged messengers of sharp bills swarmed and grew to monstrous proportions, and as the modern appliances of screens and mosquito bars were unknown then, the miserable victims of the double affliction were defenceless indeed.

But there is no evil without its corresponding good. The great floods drove the ducks out upon the ponds in the edge of the prairie, where they reared large flocks. They swarmed the country everywhere, and became so numerous and so accustomed to the new haunts of stubble field and corn that the settlers had no trouble in supplying themselves and neighbors with duck meat in abundance.

DURLEY'S STRATAGEM—INDIANS SEE DOUBLE.

One of the first merchants of Hennepin was John Durley, and the following incident in which he was an actor, though occurring else-

where, is told by his descendants. Previous to his removal to Putnam county he resided in Madison county, in this state, where in 1824 they were greatly annoyed by a band of thievish, impudent Indians, encamped in the vicinity. Having previously sold their lands to the government, and consented to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, application was made to the Indian agent, who sent a company of soldiers to order their removal. The former were few in number, while the Indians were well armed and supplied with ammunition, and the advantages if force were resorted to would be all on their side. In this predicament a ruse suggested by Mr. Durley was tried and proved entirely successful. Accompanied by his son James, now of Hennepin, he rode over to the Indian village, with the chief of which he was on friendly terms, and told him the purpose of the great father, who had sent a thousand warriors with orders to kill all the Indians who had not left the country as agreed in their treaty, adding that in half an hour they would pass in front of Sugar Loaf hill, a small, conical eminence a mile from the Indian village, and near which they were to camp. He advised the chief to leave, or, doubting his word, to hide among the trees and count the soldiers.

Soon after the troops appeared, marching slowly in front of the hill, and running at full speed on the opposite side, so as to keep the show in front continuous. In this way the duped chief was deluded into counting thirty or forty men over and over until they numbered thousands, when he broke for the camp, hastily packed his ponies, and left helter-skelter for the Mississippi river, followed by the soldiers at a safe distance all night. While crossing the Illinois river the Indians were fired upon by the troops and several killed. A pony on which was strapped seven little Indian children was shot and its load of infants all drowned.

SOAP AND WATER OBJECTIONABLE.

In 1832 few settlers came into the country, and many who were here, alarmed at the prospect, abandoned their claims never to return. After the war was over, a few came in, among whom were Isaac D. Glenn, Henry Hartenbower and Henry Studyvin. Also, Isaac Ash, George Griffith and William and Joseph Hoyle.

Joseph Hoyle moved into a cabin built by Mr. Gunn, who afterwards moved to La Salle. It was quite primitive in character, having been built during the Indian war excitement and had port holes for defense. It was sixteen feet square and had a "shake" roof and the old-fashioned chimney with dried clay hearth. Mrs. Hoyle, a Quakeress, and, like her friends, noted for cleanliness and tidy surroundings, undertook to polish up with soap and water the clay hearth, not doubting that she could make it clean and white, until it assumed the consistency of a sort of mortar bed, when she perceived her error and abandoned the task with disgust.

MARRIED—UNMARRIED—REARRIED —MUCH MARRIED.

In 1833 there were eleven families, all told, in Hennepin, half a dozen marriageable females and about forty eligible bachelors and widowers. Of course the former were in great demand among the young settlers wanting wives, but the widowers had the inside track and carried off the best ones. In those days an extensive trip and wedding outfit was not thought of, for both parties meant business and proceeded in a business way. The groom prepared his cabin for its new occupant and she, dressed in a clean calico dress, with hair nicely combed, was ready for the ceremony. Next the services of a minister were invoked, a few friends called in, and a bountiful supper of venison and johnny cake concluded the festivities, after which the bride was conducted to her new home and their married life began. For ten years there was a marked scarcity of marriageable women, and the first indictment in the county was made against a man for having two wives. The culprit, a man named Hall, lived in the vicinity of Hennepin, in a small cabin, and claimed to be lawfully married to the two women with whom he lived, and that his religious views justified his conduct.

The jurymen, who were mostly bachelors, thought it smacked too much of monopoly and some favored hanging as an example for the future, but their advice was not taken.

What was strange about it was that the women seemed satisfied, and on hearing what had been done by the grand jury voluntarily followed their much-married husband elsewhere.

AN EARLY DAY HOSPICE.

Hotel accommodations in 1834 and 1835 were not what they are at present. There was plenty to eat, such as it was, but French cooks had not been imported and cook books were unknown to our grandmothers. Hog and hominy, coffee and molasses were the staples, and the traveler who could not appreciate them after a six-hour jolt in Frank & Walker's "mud wagons" was set down as "too nice for anything." For lodgings, a blanket, buffalo robe, or a sheepskin was provided, and the traveler told to select the softest plank he could find. As landlords increased in wealth they increased their accommodations, and a single large room was devoted to sleeping purposes, filled with beds upon which was a "shake down" filled with prairie hay and a blanket. Sheets were a decided luxury, and it was not "every hotel" that afforded them. The traveler was expected to share his bed with others, and this custom of the country was accepted as a matter of course, though occasionally some fine-haired individual objected.

Captain Haws, of Magnolia, once entertained a choleric fellow who claimed to be "a gentleman" and said he never in his life slept with anyone but his wife and rather than do that he sat up all night. At intervals he would groan and wish himself out of this barbarous country, to which the unfeeling lodgers would respond with a hearty "Amen."

BIG "INJUN" RIDE ON COW.

Indian boys affiliated readily with the whites of their own age, and joined heartily in the sports common to both. They were athletic and "springy," but usually undersize, and could not cope in a fair rough-and-tumble with the pale faces. They did not easily take offense, but when angered their wrath was fearful. Mr. William Gallaher tells us an amusing story of one who was his frequent playmate. Mr. G.'s business was hauling logs with a yoke of oxen, one of which, a very quietly disposed brute, he used to ride, and his mate was wild and vicious. The Indian one day wished to ride and G., in a spirit of mischief, put him on the wild animal, at the same time releasing him from the yoke. The ox has an instinctive fear of an Indian, and, unused to such treatment, he started off at a desperate

pace, setting up a bellow that infected every animal on the place with a like frenzy, and away they started in pursuit. The Indian was a good rider and hung on like grim death, while the ox tore through the fields, brush and briers until he reached the larger timber, where a projecting limb brushed off his rider, unhurt. But the Indian never forgave this too practical joke and sought to kill young Gallaher, who was careful ever after to keep out of his way.

CAPTURED BY THE INDIANS.

Volumes might be written about incidents that occurred during the Black Hawk war, which war has been dignified by special history and not necessary to repeat here. Illinois was the dividing line between the settlers and the red men and while Putnam county was not the battle ground of the war, it was on the very borders. A simple incident taken from "Reminiscences of Bureau County" will serve to illustrate the experiences and the exciting events of those cruel days. This narrative of the capture and escape of Rachel and Sylvia Hall, personally narrated by the elder sister:

After being placed on horseback, and guarded by two Indians who rode by our sides, holding onto the reins of the bridles, we commenced our long and tedious journey. We rode most of the time on a canter and the Indians frequently looked back, as though afraid of being followed by the rangers who were at that time roaming through the country. We continued to travel at a rapid rate until near midnight, when we halted to rest our ponies. After waiting about two hours we rode on, traveling all night and all the next day until noon, when we again halted. Here our captors turned out their horses to graze, built a fire, scalded some beans, roasted some acorns, of which they offered us some to eat, but we declined tasting. We remained in camp a few hours; during that time the Indians were engaged in dressing scalps by stretching them on small willow hoops. Among these scalps I recognized my mother's by the bright color of her hair. The sight of this produced in me a faintness and I fell to the ground in a swoon from which I was soon after aroused in order to continue our journey. After leaving the camp we traveled more

leisurely than before, until about nine o'clock at night we reached the camp of Black Hawk, after having ridden near ninety miles in twenty-eight hours.

We found the Indian camp on the bank of a creek, surrounded by marshy ground covered with burr oak trees, being, as we afterward learned, near the Four Lakes (now Madison City, Wisconsin). On our arrival in camp, a number of squaws came to our assistance, taking us from our horses and conducting us into a wigwam. These squaws were very kind to us and gave us some parched corn and maple sugar to eat, it being the first food we had tasted since our captivity. Our arrival in camp caused great rejoicing among the Indians. A large number of warriors collected around us beating on drums, dancing, and yelling at the top of their voices. Next morning our fear of massacre or torture had somewhat subsided, and we were presented with beans and maple sugar for breakfast. They also offered us coffee to eat, which had been taken from Davis' house, not knowing that it required to be ground and boiled before using. About ten o'clock the camp was broken up and we moved five or six miles, crossing a creek, and encamped on high ground which was covered with timber. We were provided with horses to ride and behind us was packed camp equipage which consisted of tents, kettles, provisions, etc. On arriving at our new camp a white birch pole was stuck into the ground, on which the scalps of our murdered friends were hung, being exhibited here as trophies of the war. About fifty warriors, with faces painted red and divested of their clothing, danced around this pole to the music of drums and rattling gourds. Every day during our stay this pole with the scalps was erected and the dance was repeated.

One morning a party of warriors came to our camp and took us out, placing in our hands small red flags, and made us march around the encampment with them, stopping to wave the flags at the door of every wigwam. After this we were taken to the dance ground beside the scalp pole, by the side of which a blanket was spread. After painting our faces, one half red and the other half black, we were made to lie down on the blanket with our faces on the ground. The warriors then commenced dancing around us, flourishing their tomahawks and war clubs over our heads and yelling like demons. We now thought our time

had come and waited our fate quietly, expecting every minute to be our last. When the dance was over, we were taken away by two squaws, whom we understood to be the wives of Black Hawk. By these squaws we were adopted as their children; although separated, we were allowed to visit each other frequently. Every day our camp was moved, always traveling in a circular route. Along the trail at short intervals the Indians would erect poles with tufts of grass tied on one side to show the hunters in what direction the camp could be found. Our fears of massacre had entirely disappeared, being adopted into the families of these squaws, not being required to work, but being watched closely to prevent our escape.

Some days after our arrival at Black Hawk's camp we were told that we must go with two Winnebago chiefs who had come for us. The squaws with whom we lived were greatly distressed at the thought of parting with us. The Winnebago chiefs tried to make us understand that they were taking us to white people, but we did not believe them. Thinking they intended to take us further from home and friends, we clung to the squaws and refused to go.

Contrary to our wish, we were placed on horses, behind each of the chiefs, and with us they galloped away, traveling twenty miles that same night. The chiefs said they were afraid of being followed by some of the Sacs and Foxes, who were displeased at our departure. Every few minutes the chiefs would look back to see if they were pursued, and would then whip their ponies into a gallop.

Some time after dark we arrived at the Winnebago camp, where we remained over night. Early the next morning we continued our journey, traveling all day, when we arrived at an encampment on the Wisconsin river, where there were about a hundred warriors. During the next day a party of Sac Indians, dressed in the clothes of murdered white men, came into camp. These Indians commenced talking to us, but the Winnebago chiefs told us to turn away from them and not listen to what they said, which we did. ("It was afterwards ascertained that a petty chief who had captured the girls was off on a hunt at the time the girls were given to the Winnebago chiefs, and, not receiving his portion of the ransom, immediately started off with a party of warriors to retake them or kill them in the attempt. These

warriors did not overtake the girls until they arrived safe at the Winnebago camp.")

White Crow asked us if we thought the whites would hang them if they took us to the fort. We gave them to understand that they would not. White Crow then collected horses and with Whirling Thunder and about twenty Winnebagoes we crossed the river and pursued our journey, my sister and myself, each on a different horse. We encamped about dark, rose early the next morning, and after a hasty meal of pork and potatoes (the first we had seen since our captivity) of which we ate heartily, we traveled on until we reached the fort near Blue Mounds, Wisconsin territory.

Before our arrival there we had become satisfied that our protectors were taking us to our friends and that we had done them injustice. About three miles from the fort we stopped, and the Indians cooked some venison, after which they took a white handkerchief which I had, and tying it to a long pole, three Indians proceeded with it to the fort. About a quarter of a mile from there, we were met by a Frenchman. The Indians formed a ring and the Frenchman rode into it and had a talk with our protectors. The latter expressed an unwillingness to give us up until they had seen Mr. Gratiot, the agent. Being informed by the Frenchman that we should be well treated, and that they should see us daily until Mr. Gratiot's return they delivered us into the Frenchman's care.

We repaired immediately to the fort, where the ladies, who had in the meantime assembled, received us with the utmost tenderness. We were thereupon attired once more in the costume of our own country and next day started for Galena.

On reaching a little spring at White Oak Springs we were met by our eldest brother, who, together with a younger one, was at work in the field near the house where we were captured and who, when the massacre began, fled and arrived in safety at Dixon's Ferry. On leaving Galena, we went on board the steamboat "Winnebago" for St. Louis, which place we reached in five days and were kindly received by the citizens and hospitably entertained by Governor Clark. Previous to our leaving Galena we had received an affectionate letter from Rev. Mr. Horn of Morgan county, Illinois, inviting us to make his house our future home. We accepted the invitation and left St. Louis in the steamboat Caroline, for Beardstown on the Illinois river, where we arrived on the third

day thereafter. On landing, we were kindly received by the citizens and in a few hours reached the residence of Mr. Horn, five miles distant, in the latter part of July, 1832, when our troubles ended.

A brother of the Hall sisters, having married and settled in Putnam county, invited his sisters to come and reside with him. They did so in the forepart of August, 1832. The elder Miss Hall afterward married William Munson, and the younger sister in May, 1833, married William Horn, a son of the clergyman who had so kindly offered them a home in his family, removed to Morgan county and then to Nebraska.

The Hall sisters were captured May 21, 1832. According to foregoing account, they were three days in traveling with their captors and continued five days with the Sacs at their camp. This would bring the time up to May 29. They were five days more in traveling with the Winnebagoes to the Blue Mounds which comports with all the reliable statements of the time of their being delivered up to the whites which was June 3, 1832.

William Munson, who became the husband of Rachel Hall, a few years ago, erected a beautiful marble monument at the grave where the fifteen victims were buried. It is in view of the public road leading from north to south in Freedom township, near the banks of Indian Creek and the scene of the massacre. The inscriptions are: First—"William Hall, aged 45; Mary J. Hall, aged 45; Elizabeth Hall, aged 8." Second—"William Pettigrew, wife, and two children, — Davis, wife and five children."

At the bottom: "Killed May 20, 1832."

Mrs. Munson (Rachel Hall) died May 1, 1870.

WOLVES AND DEATH.

In the summer of 1833, a Mr. Hale, living south of Beckwiths, lost a child and the sympathizing neighbors came over to sit up with the corpse and comfort the bereaved family. The father, too, was lying very low and nobody about but women, when a pack of wolves made daring by hunger and doubtless scenting the dead child, came to the house and began to howl. They got beneath the floor, and scratched at the doors seemingly determined to get inside. The women were greatly terrified and threw blazing brands of firewood to

drive them away. Mrs. Beckwith, who narrated this, says it was the most dreadful night she ever experienced.

Another instance related is of a young mother who was left alone with a sick babe. The cabin had no windows, and the only door was a blanket hung before the opening. During the night her babe died and then began the awfulest uproar outside imaginable. A gang of twenty or more wolves appeared and seemed determined to force an entrance. The mother's fears were for her dead babe which she wrapped in blankets and placed upon a beam overhead and then barricaded the door with a table. Throughout the long and dreadful night the poor woman stood against the frail protection through which the infuriated beasts outside tried to force an entrance. Morning came at last and during the day her husband returned and friends came to assist in the burial.

JAIL BURNED.

The Hennepin jail was set on fire and burned down September 27, 1842. A fellow named Frederick was confined in it for burglary, having broken open the store of Pulsifer Company and stolen valuable goods, or which he was under indictment. It was built of brick at a cost of \$3,000 and was lined with heavy timbers, and supposed to be burglar proof. While the jail was burning the prisoner was placed in the Court House for safety, but gave his guard the slip and escaped. The enraged tax-payers, however, hunted him down and kept him safe until his trial.

IT PAYS TO PRAY.

Among many reminiscences that Amos T. Purviance recited to the writer was one narrating how Oakes Turner secured a teacher for his rural school.

One of the grade teachers in the Hennepin school was a very devout young woman who devoted a great deal of time to opening exercises of a religious character. The good people of the district were not opposed to the nature of her exercises, but objected to taking so much time from the real object of the school. Finally the matter became so distressing that the Board requested her to limit her devotions to a reasonable length of time. The teacher asserted that it was a matter

of conscience with her and that pray she must, though the children never got out of her grade. Finally she was requested to resign, which she did at once.

Oakes Turner, was a director in an adjoining district and on hearing that this superior teacher had quit at Hennepin, jumped astride his horse and was at the teacher's door before breakfast the next morning. He briefly stated his mission, to which the lady replied, "Do you know, Mr. Turner, why I have quit here? I can not do good work without first invoking God's guidance and blessing on the work in hand." To which Mr. Turner replied, "Oh, that's all right, you just come and teach our school and you can pray all you damned please; it won't make a bit of difference to us."

She went, she prayed, she succeeded.

LOU DODSON'S AUTOMOBILE.

The great proverb writer states that there is no new thing under the sun. In these modern days of telegraphy, telephone, wired and wireless, electric and aerial transportation, photophony and a" the wonderful discoveries and inventions of science, we are apt to believe that we are living in the golden age, and all these things are new under the sun. Men are now living in Putnam county who could tell us that in 1848 Magnolia township, near the present site of the Quaker meeting house, an inventive genius by the name of Lou Dodson made an automobile whose motive power was air, and whose machine ran nicely in the open, making modern time speed until his steering apparatus gave way, depositing him in the middle of a big pond, where his invention remained all summer.

Four years previous to Dodson's experience John Ham ran a traction engine through the streets of Magnolia, and yet, thirty years afterward, when engines came into use for threshing purposes, they hauled them from farm to farm by horse power, demonstrating that mechanical invention has not been confined to any one age.

TRAGEDY NEAR HENNEPIN.

No bridge has ever spanned the river at Hennepin. Until the establishment of Spring Valley, a quarter of a century ago, there was no crossing

between Henry and Peru. In the winter time when the river is frozen over teams cross on the ice, but in the high water time no crossing is affected except by skiff. Hennepin gets her mail from the Rock Island railroad at Bureau Junction by hack. During the high water season the mail carrier uses a skiff. In the spring of 1906 two men, Percy McWhorter, a grain buyer, and Blaine Jenkins, a drug clerk, volunteered to go after the mail since Hennepin had been for several days without any. William Bentley, son of Richard Bentley of Hennepin, who was living in Chicago, desired transportation across the river from Bureau to Hennepin. These three men, with several sacks of mail and some packages of express, braved the waters of the Illinois; but not one of them reached Hennepin to tell the story of their sad fate. For forty-eight hours excitement reigned in the quiet village. The floating skiff and the mail pouches and hats indicated where the tragedy had occurred and in due time the bodies were all recovered and a triple funeral took place.

In the fall of the same year a team in transportation upon the ferry took fright and dashed off the boat, taking the faithful old ferry horse with them. Two horses were drowned and the driver barely escaped with his life, and yet Hennepin continues to get her mail from Bureau with a railroad station equally as close in Hennepin township—Moronts.

PRESENT GENERAL CONDITION.

The general condition of Putnam county at the present writing, socially, morally and financially is that of an intelligent and prosperous people. Cosmopolitan in the extreme, we have Swedish settlements, German communities, Polish neighborhoods, Irish vicinities in the country; and in the villages, particularly in Granville township, all tongues and nations mingle and co-mingle in political, social, fraternal and religious relationship. As a farming community Putnam county is strictly in the advance rank. Very few farms in the county but what are connected by mutual telephone systems with the centers of population, and the establishing of the rural free mail delivery brings them in close touch with the world at large. Especial attention is being paid to the

improvement of highways. In Hennepin and Senachwine townships all the main roads are thoroughly graveled. In the other townships which have more prairie roads much attention is being given to graveling, and eventually the whole county will be one network of graveled highways. The coming of the consolidation of schools and the introduction of automobiles by the farmers themselves demand a better condition of the public thoroughfares. Since the enlargement

of the home market the farmers no longer haul their produce out of the community and the tendency is to make permanent public improvements.

There is no state institution in this county, but the developments of the last decade are causing public attention from without and Putnam county is destined to take her proper rank among the counties of the state justified by her advanced condition in all things that make for an intelligent and progressive citizenship.



Robert M. Boal

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ROBERT BOAL, M. D.

Dr. Robert Boal was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1806, and died in Lacon, Illinois, June 12, 1902, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. The long life allotted him was characterized by a noble use of the talents with which nature had endowed him and in all life's relations he was found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. The comparatively early death of his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Creain) Boal, led him to become a member of the family of his uncle, Robert Boal who was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city Dr. Boal had accompanied his parents on their removal in 1811. His early education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in the Cincinnati Literary College and a natural predilection for the science and practice of medicine led him to become a student in the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1828 being at the time of his death its oldest alumnus. Throughout his life he remained a student not only of his profession but of general literature, the drama and history as well, and at the same time keeping abreast with the trend of modern thought.

In 1834 Dr. Boal made a tour of central Illinois and in 1836 removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Columbia, now Lacon, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for almost three decades. In 1865 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he continued in active practice for twenty-seven years. He retired from active connection with the profession after a service of sixty-five

years and in 1893 returned to Lacon. In his profession he attained much more than local reputation. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Peoria City Medical Society and an honorary member of the North Central Medical Association. Not only did he use these connections to keep him in touch with the onward march of progress in the practice of medicine and surgery, but independently he carried on his researches and investigations and his native intellectual force proved perhaps the most potent element in his success as a physician and surgeon—a success which in the course of years won him the recognition of his brethren of the medical fraternity and gained him that measure of prosperity which is the legitimate reward of earnest, persistent, conscientious effort. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Cottage Hospital of Peoria, and he found occasion to utilize his professional knowledge in connection with other public service.

Coming into full possession of his developed powers and talents at the most momentous period in the history of the country since the establishment of the republic, Dr. Boal naturally wielded a wide influence over public thought and action. He did not seek fame in political circles, but was a student of the burning questions of the hour and possessed a statesman's grasp of the issues which arose. In 1844 he was elected to the state senate and was active in securing the passage of the bill for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, also the law for the creation of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane

at Jacksonville. In 1854 he was elected to the house of representatives and at the session of 1855 voted for Abraham Lincoln for United States senator, continuing thus to cast his ballot until personally requested by Mr. Lincoln to vote for Lyman Trumbull, who was then elected. In 1856 Dr. Boal was again chosen to represent his district in the house and was chairman of the joint committee of the senate and the house to investigate the condition of the public institutions for the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville. The committee found that an almost chaotic condition existed, so reporting in the session of 1857 and recommending the reduction of the number of the trustees of each institution and suggesting that not more than one should be appointed from any county in the state. The report was practically embodied in a bill which passed and became a law. In 1857, upon the adjournment of the legislature, Dr. Boal was appointed a trustee of the deaf and dumb institution by Governor Bissell and thus served for seventeen years through appointment of Governors Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge, acting as president of the board during the last five years. In this connection his professional knowledge rendered his service of the utmost benefit. In 1862 Dr. Boal was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment for the fifth congressional district comprising seven counties, and so continued until the close of the war in 1865, during which period he examined nearly five thousand volunteers and drafted men, a large majority of whom "went to the front."

Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church Dr. Boal afterward became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, his connection there with continuing until his demise. About 1893 he returned from Peoria to his old home in Lacon and his closing years were spent with his daughter. His married life covered a period of more than a half century. In Reading, Ohio, May 12 1831, he wedded Christiana Walker Sinclair, who was of Scotch descent. Their family numbered two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Charles T. Boal, has for more than forty years been a resident of Chicago. The younger son, James Sinclair Boal, died in that city while the incumbent in the office of the United States assistant district attorney, in which position he had served for ten years. The only daughter is Mrs. Clara B

Fort, the widow of the late Colonel G. L. Fort, and the years of his retirement, spent with his daughter and a grandson bearing his name, were surpassingly serene and happy. Caring naught for fame nor honors for their own sake, his life was a life of service given to his fellowmen. It was exceptional not only in the count of its years, but in its breadth and fullness and the beneficent activities with which it was crowned. In his state he was connected with events which have left an indelible impress upon the history of the commonwealth. In his profession his ability advanced him far beyond mediocrity and gained him the recognition of the ablest members of the medical fraternity in Illinois, and yet in his long professional career the motive spring of his service was his broad humanitarianism and his desire to do the utmost possible for his fellowmen. Perhaps the best characterization and summary of the life of Dr. Boal has been given by Dr. J. H. Morron, who said of him, "A learned and skillful physician, Dr. Boal was also a distinguished citizen—one of the founders of the party which for the last forty years has dominated and shaped our national affairs, and to which belongs the glory of our emancipation, reconstruction and expansion politics. His patriotism was kindled while yet a child, amid the fires of the war of 1812, and continued intense and burning to the last. He was a man of remarkable balance and poise, free from eccentricity and warp—firm without obstinacy, gentle without weakness, sane and vigorous in every faculty. He was familiar not merely with the science of his profession, but with general literature, and his capacious and keen mind was stored with varied and enriching knowledge. He wrote with rare clearness, force and elegance, and has left behind papers of permanent value. But above everything else was the man himself—his refinement of nature, his sterling character, his cultivated gracious manners, his sincerity and loyalty, his geniality, kindness and universal good will."

COLONEL GREENBURY L. FORT.

Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, of Lacon, who departed this life January 13, 1883, was for a long period a member of the Marshall county bar and left the impress of his individuality, clear understanding and masterful grasp of problems upon the law-making bodies of state and nation. Time



G. L. Fort.

tests the merit of all things, and while Colonel Fort in his modesty to a large degree shunned fame and prominence, subsequent events have proven the clearness of his conception and the breadth of his wisdom in regard to legislative measures which have had direct and beneficial effect upon the history of the country. A native of Ohio, he was born in French Grant, Scioto county near Portsmouth, October 17, 1825, and was descended from a family which in its lineal and collateral branches has been distinctively American through many generations. His first ancestor in this country was Roger Fort, born about 1675 at Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey. There are now three distinct branches of the family in the United States—in New Jersey, Illinois and Georgia. Family records show that a large percentage of the Forts have been professional men and that they have been represented in every American war.

In his early boyhood days Greenbury Fort accompanied his parents to Marshall county, Illinois where the family home was established amid pioneer surroundings in April, 1834. He assisted in the arduous task of developing new land and improved the educational opportunities afforded him, supplementing a public school course by study in the Rock River Seminary. The years of his early manhood were devoted to teaching school and reading law, and following his admission to the bar in 1860 he presented his first brief in Woodford county court, where Senator David Davis was judge and Abraham Lincoln the opposing counsel. His clientele soon became large and of a distinctively representative character. Thoroughness was ever one of his salient characteristics and was manifest in his preparation of a case and its presentation before the court.

Allied with the whig party from the time when age gave to him the right of franchise, he became a recognized leader in the ranks of the party and was first called to office in 1850 by election to the position of sheriff. He served successively as county clerk, county attorney and county judge being elected to the last named position in 1857. The following year he was married, on the 25th of May, to Miss Clara E. Boal, a daughter of Dr. Robert Boal, and entered upon a home life which was largely ideal.

He continued in practice until April, 1861, when he responded to the first call for volunteers

enlisting for three months' service. He had been a close student of the momentous questions which led up to the outbreak of hostilities and his course was based upon well formulated opinions, resulting from a comprehensive understanding of the existing conditions. He was chosen lieutenant of Company B, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and on the expiration of his term returned home and recruited another company, of which he was chosen captain. He took the men to the front at his own expense and entered active field service. Following the battle of Fort Donelson, in which he participated, he was appointed quartermaster by President Lincoln, a position of great trust involving the success of movements in the field of the utmost importance. He served in the Army of the Tennessee on field and staff duty and was chief quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the march to the sea. After the grand review in Washington he was ordered to Texas and remained in the service until mustered out at Galveston with the rank of colonel, in the spring of 1866.

Following his return home Colonel Fort resumed the practice of law, but was soon called again to public life, being elected to the Illinois state senate in 1866. In 1872 he was elected to congress, re-elected in 1874, in 1876 and 1878. Refusing longer to serve, he retired to private life. His most important public service was in connection with the solution of the resumption problem and to him was due the remonetization of silver. With a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which close reasoning had become habitual and easy, he took up the study of the money question and time has vindicated his position and proven his keen foresight.

Refusing to serve longer in the legislative halls of the nation he returned to his home in Lacon, concentrating his energies upon his private business interests. He wisely placed his capital in the safest of all investments—real estate—and became the owner of farming interests in Marshall county and in Nebraska.

Perhaps one of the strongest traits of his character was his innate modesty and his freedom from all ostentation and display. Through his own efforts he won success but was ever approachable and kindly, willing to accord to any one the courtesy of an interview. His acquaintance with men of national fame was great, yet he never sought

their influence in his own behalf. His strength lay in his integrity and his known ability and willingness to help others. He was at once gentle and strong—the gentleness of courtesy and culture, the strength of high purpose, honorable principles and fidelity. For more than thirty years he was prominent in the public life of his county, state and nation and in the discharge of every duty entrusted to him displayed rare zeal, consummate ability, unwavering fidelity and sterling integrity which inspired universal confidence and respect. A fitting and deserved encomium is found in the words of Shakespeare:

“His life was gentle and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: “This was a man.”

COLONEL ROBERT BOAL FORT.

Colonel Robert Boal Fort, who through the period of his comparatively brief but intense active and useful life was termed “the foremost citizen of Marshall county,” was born April 26, 1867, in Lacon, Illinois, the only son of Colonel Greenbury Lafayette and Clara (Boal) Fort. During his father's official service in Washington, D. C., he began his education, which was later continued in Wyman Institute and Exeter Academy. He completed his studies abroad and in various visits to the old world gained that wide knowledge and general culture which only travel can bring. He prepared for the bar but never engaged in active practice. He was the owner of landed possessions in Illinois and Nebraska and in the control of farming operations in both states he displayed discrimination and executive ability. Through careful management his wealth was augmented and he derived his greatest pleasure from its use in administering to the happiness and welfare of others. His beneficence became almost proverbial and yet no man was more reticent concerning his kindly acts or free from ostentation in his charities. He never personally made mention of his benefactions but the story is told by the recipients of his kindness and in their hearts his memory is enshrined.

Robert Boal Fort stood as a splendid representative of the highest type of American manhood of the present age. He looked at life from the broad standpoint of citizenship and of individual responsibility and brought to bear upon all the questions with which the public mind is con-

cerned the thorough understanding which comes from close study, combined with a sense of personal responsibility. This was one of the strong elements in his political service. His maternal grandfather was one of the founders of the republican party in Illinois. His father was representative from his district in the legislative councils of the nation and in the state senate, and from his boyhood Robert Fort was imbued with the deepest interest in the important issues which divide the two great parties. At the age of twenty-one he was a county central committeeman, filling that position until his election, in 1895, to the office of mayor of Lacon. Before the expiration of his two years' term he was elected to represent the twentieth senatorial district in the state senate thus becoming the successor of his grandfather and father in the legislative halls of the commonwealth. During the period of his service in the senate, covering altogether seven years, he was connected with much important constructive legislation, showing his thorough understanding of the needs and possibilities of the state in its various lines of material development and political progress.

In 1898, a few days after the destruction of the Maine, Colonel Fort visited Cuba and after a brief stay in Havana made a tour through the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, spending some time with the Cuban insurgents. Learning that war was imminent between his country and Spain he returned to the United States and raised a troop of cavalry. He made every effort to secure an order for his men to go to the front, but only succeeded in advancing as far as Chickamauga. Following the election of Governor Yates he was made colonel of the First Illinois Cavalry and a colonel on the personal staff of the governor. At the time of his death he was prominently mentioned as candidate for lieutenant governor and had he lived would undoubtedly have received the nomination. In his political service he manifested none of that ultra-conservatism which has hampered the efforts of many political leaders, but stood as an exponent of the spirit of the times which recognizes changing conditions and seeks legislation which will eradicate existing evils, bring about needed reforms and anticipate future demands. These qualities, together with his recognized devotion to the highest standards of political



R. B. Fort

service, naturally caused his opinions to carry weight in the councils of his party and made him a recognized leader in Illinois political circles.

The stress of business or politics was never so great with Robert Fort as to shut out from his life the friends of his earlier years—and only a great nature is steadfast. It was those who knew him best that appreciated to the fullest extent the kindness of his heart. His efforts in behalf of others were prompted by the simple joy of doing good. He valued so-called "society" at its true worth and found his companionship among the men of master minds who are concerned with the weighty serious problems of life and yet delight in all that is joyous and ennobling. He was of that type of men who "listen to babes and sages, birds and stars, with open heart," learning the lessons of life from all. He attended the Episcopalian church but his religion, knowing no barriers of creed or dogma, found exemplification in the helpful spirit which he bore toward all. There was not an individual too humble or obscure to arouse his interest or awaken his sympathy and receive his assistance if such were needed. He passed away after a very brief illness, in Springfield, May 21 1904, at the age of thirty-seven years. There are those who win honor and fame, who command respect, who receive admiration—but there are few men who are uniformly beloved; but the consensus of public opinion concerning Robert Boal Fort was that "he was one of the few young men who were beloved by all." One of his most distinguishing traits was his kindness of heart and generosity to his home people. He was one of those fascinating characters who throw around them much of the sunshine of life. Those who knew him best delighted to honor him and he was worthy of all honor.

CHARLES A. CAMP.

When the history of business activity and commercial prosperity in Henry is written the name of Charles A. Camp will find honored place on its pages. He is the vice president of the Henry National Bank and a capitalist whose business ability has been manifest in the successful conduct of various important enterprises which have felt the stimulus of his co-operation or benefited by his wise counsel and keen discrimination. A

native of Henry, he was born June 29, 1856, and is a son of Abner and Eliza A. (Ham) Camp. The father was born in New York and in early manhood became a resident of Henry, Illinois, where in 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Ham, whose birth occurred in Dover, New Hampshire, April 27, 1817. Her parents were Titus and Nancy (Purse) Ham, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. Mrs. Camp's parental grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, while her father, Titus Ham, was a valiant soldier of the war of 1812. By occupation he was a farmer and he had a wide and favorable acquaintance in Dover, where for many years he resided, both he and his wife passing away there. In their family were eight children, two sons and six daughters, which number included Mrs. Camp. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Abner Camp began their domestic life in Henry and for some years he engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor, while from 1870 until 1876 he conducted a hotel at Henry. His political support was given to the republican party and he was one of its staunch advocates and also a great temperance worker, his life being characterized by an unflinching fidelity to those principles and rules of conduct which work for honorable manhood. He died in the year 1888 and was survived by his wife until 1900. They had but two children: Charles A. and Clara Belle.

In the public schools of Henry, Charles A. Camp acquired his more specifically literary education and later pursued a commercial course at Grand Prairie Seminary, from which he was graduated. Following his return home he spent two years in the dry goods business of E. H. Hutchins and six months with Peter Wykoff. He then took charge of the Camp House, of which he was proprietor for twenty-five years, making this the leading hotel of Henry. He introduced many modern improvements, including a bath house where hot sulphur baths could be enjoyed. He made his hotel a first-class hostelry in every respect and he continued active in its management for many years, or until he retired to devote his energies to other business interests. Upon the organization of the Henry National Bank in 1904 he was elected its vice president and has since served in that capacity. The other officers are:

J. W. Watercott, president; P. R. Philips, cashier; and B. A. Hoyle, assistant cashier. These gentlemen, together with Frank Yanochowski, A. G. Humphrey, A. Stickle and V. O. Turner, constitute the board of directors. The bank, during an existence of two years, has gained a most creditable place in financial circles and is conducting an extensive and gradually developing general banking business. In addition to his other interests Mr. Camp is joint owner with E. S. Sterritt of the Henry Telephone company.

In 1881 Mr. Camp was married to Miss Ella S. Leech, a native of Hennepin, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Camp was born a son, Ivan C., whose birth occurred in 1882, and who died in 1887.

In his political views Mr. Camp is a republican, prominent in the ranks of his party in Marshall county. He has served as postmaster of Henry under appointment of Theodore Roosevelt since 1903 and was for two years mayor of Henry, having previously served twice as alderman. He gave to the city as its chief executive officer a business-like, practical and progressive administration and it was during his rule that the system of cement sidewalks were installed and a curb line was established. He was chairman of the waterworks and finance committees at the time of the installment of the waterworks. He recognizes individual responsibility in citizenship and has always stood for opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and is a well known champion of those practical movements which produce direct result in public progress and which also look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future.

WILLIAM HENRY BELL.

William Henry Bell, who owns, operates and occupies an excellent farm of eighty acres in Henry township, was born in England, January 21, 1862, and when only six months of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Stark county, Illinois, near Bradford. The father, James Bell, was likewise a native of England and the year 1862 witnessed his arrival in the new world. He settled on a farm with his brother and there carried on general agricultural pursuits for many years, his diligence and enterprise bringing to him a goodly measure of pros-

perity. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. While living in his native country he had been identified with the Episcopal church and in the new world he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred May 16, 1906, and he had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1872 at the age of thirty-seven years. She bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Dodd and was also a native of England. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, of whom four are now living: Robinson Bell, who is a farmer residing in Alberta, Canada; Abram Bell, a machinist whose home is near Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. John Clift, whose husband is a farmer near Buda Springs, Kansas; and William Henry.

Brought to the United States in his infancy, William Henry Bell has spent almost his entire life in Illinois. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Henry township and he afterward attended Henry College, thus being equipped by a liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties. He was reared to the work of the farm, early becoming familiar with the task of cultivating the fields and caring for the stock. He remained upon the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, when he rented his present farm from Robinson Bell, an uncle, and eventually came into possession of this place, which comprises eighty acres of rich and arable land in Henry township, all under cultivation. He is likewise interested in stock raising, which constitutes an important branch of his business. He now has a well-improved place and has recently erected a fine barn on his farm. None of the accessories and equipments of a model farm are lacking and the latest improved machinery facilitates the work of the fields.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bell and Miss Mary Anne Flynn, of Peru, Illinois, and unto them were born two children: James Robinson, who died at the age of two years; and Mamie, who is seventeen years of age and was graduated from the Henry high school with the class of 1906. The parents are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bell is a republican and is interested in politics, keeping well informed on the questions of the day and doing whatever he can to promote the growth and insure the success of

his party. He has served as school trustee and as school director for a number of years and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. His efforts in behalf of public progress have been far-reaching and beneficial and while he has won success in his farming operations he has also found time to aid in public affairs.

OTIS MONTGOMERY.

Otis Montgomery, editor and proprietor of the *Wenona Index*, is a typical representative of the spirit of modern progress and advancement manifest in the field of journalism and has made of the *Index* a paper most creditable to the city and section of the state to whose interests and upbuilding it is devoted. Born in Mason City, Illinois, on the 16th of May, 1868, Mr. Montgomery is a son of Jesse C. and Catharine (Scott) Montgomery, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania. The parents came to Illinois at an early day and settled in Mason county. The father was a brick mason by trade and followed that pursuit for a half century, or until the time of his death, which occurred in 1904. His widow is still living and resides in Petersburg, Illinois. In their family were six children, three of whom survive: Ellen, the wife of J. N. Onstott, of Petersburg; John B., who is living in Minonk, Illinois; and Otis.

The last named is indebted to the public-school system of Mason City for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He pursued his studies until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he entered upon his business career as an apprentice in the office of the Petersburg (Illinois) *Democrat*, where he remained for two years. He then returned to his native city, where he was employed at newspaper work and also in other offices in different parts of the state, including Peoria and Chicago. He came to Wenona on the 14th of February, 1887, and entered the employ of the *Wenona Index*, with which he was connected until the 1st of January, 1898. He then established the *Pantagraph*, which he published until the 1st of July of the same year, when he purchased the *Index* and consolidated the two offices, giving to the name of the publication the *Wenona Index*. He has since advanced it to its present high standard, making it one of the best

newspapers in this part of Illinois. He also has one of the best equipped job offices in this section of the country, having the latest facilities and most improved presses in order to carry on the work. He now owns a Cottrell press and a Chandler & Price Gordon job press, both of which are run by gasoline. He is prepared to do all kinds of job work and has quite an extensive patronage in that department. The *Index* is published weekly and has a circulation of one thousand copies. Mr. Montgomery employs four or five people all of the time and gives to every department of the work his personal supervision. Everything is kept up to a high standard and the business is continually increasing. He devotes his whole time and attention to his newspaper and office business, which has long since become a profitable source of income.

On the 23d of June, 1892, Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Jeannette Kahn, of Wenona, and unto them has been born a daughter, Hester. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Montgomery affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES L. KLEIN.

Charles L. Klein, who carries on general agricultural pursuits on section 28, Whitefield township, is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred near Henry, in Marshall county, July 4, 1863. He comes of German lineage, his father, William Klein, having been a native of Prussia, Germany. He made his way to the United States in the early '50s and continued his journey into the interior of the country, settling at Lacon, where he resided for a period and then removed to the vicinity of Henry. He carried on general farming in Henry township, but died about eighteen years ago. In early manhood he married Gertrude Petz, who was also a native of Germany, in which country their wedding was celebrated. She died about twenty-five years ago. Unto them have been born six children: Adolph, who is now living retired in Henry; Peter W., who carries on farming in Iowa; Michael, Katherine and William, all of whom are now deceased; and Charles L., of this review.

In his father's home Charles L. Klein spent the days of his boyhood and youth and at the

usual age began his education in the district schools. He afterward attended the schools of Henry and acquired a good education to fit him for life's practical and responsible duties. During the periods of vacation and after putting aside his text books he worked upon the home farm until his father retired. He then began farming on his own account and has been carrying on general agricultural pursuits in his own interests for twenty-two years. He leases four hundred and forty acres of land on section 28, Whitefield township, and his fields are well tilled. He owns eighty acres of land in Kansas and one hundred and sixty acres in Nebraska. In his business transactions he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen, but has made a straightforward, honorable business record that commends him to the confidence and good will of all concerned. He now carries on farming quite extensively and is accounted one of the leading representatives of agricultural interests in his part of the county.

In 1885 Mr. Klein was married to Miss Mary S. Heinrich, a native of Henry and a daughter of Charles Heinrich. This union has been blessed with ten children: Daniel, who is now living on the home farm; Cora; Minnie; May Ella; Leo; Walter; Lena; Charles; Leslie; and Lillian. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death and all are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Klein is prominent and popular socially. He holds membership with the Modern Woodmen camp at Sparland and he belongs to the Catholic church. He is recognized as one of the leading representatives of democracy in this locality and in the spring of 1906 was appointed and afterward elected supervisor of his township, while for several years he had held the office of collector, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is successful in his business interests and his labors have been carefully managed, so that he has produced the best possible results.

WILLIAM A. KAYS.

William A. Kays, a resident of Putnam county for more than a half century, was born in Indiana, September 2, 1828, a son of William Kays, a native of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1835,

locating in Knox county, where his subsequent years were passed. William Kays, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, lived for several years in Putnam county, dying at the home of his son Henry, near Magnolia.

William A. Kays was a youth of only seven years when his parents removed from Indiana to Illinois, and his boyhood days were spent upon the home farm in Knox county, while in the country schools he acquired his early education and later attended a Presbyterian high school. When twenty-one years of age he became a factor in commercial life by establishing a grocery business, which he conducted at Saluda, Illinois, for about three years. Prior to this he made a trip to the west, traveling through Kansas, and slept one night in the home of John Brown, the noted abolition leader, who was then living between St. Louis and Kansas City. In 1850 Mr. Kays arrived in Putnam county in company with an uncle, Henry Kays, and in the succeeding winter made for him eleven thousand rails. He then rented land and engaged in farming on his own account, and when his labors had brought to him sufficient capital he made purchase of eighty acres of land, upon which he resided until about twelve years ago, when he sold out and bought one hundred acres where he now lives in Hennepin township. Throughout the period of his residence in this county he has carried on general agricultural pursuits, which he has found to be a profitable source of income, as his labors have been directed by sound judgment and characterized by unremitting diligence.

In 1850 Mr. Kays was married to Miss Olive Haley, a native of Putnam county, who died April 29, 1900. He later wedded Miss Nancy Mills, of Putnam county, who still survives. By the first marriage there were eight children: Ellen, now deceased; Mrs. Sarah Purviance, now living in Kansas; James B., of Missouri; Mrs. Amanda Burns, of Kansas; Alice, the wife of H. H. Edwards, of Hennepin township; William H., of Tonica, Illinois; Olive, the wife of J. B. Davis, of Peoria, this state; and Mary Belle, deceased. By the second marriage there is one son, Wesley Kays.

In early life Mr. Kays joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and has ever endeavored to follow closely the principles and precepts of Christianity. For thirty-two years he has been secretary of the Mineral Springs Association, which



W. A. KAYS.

holds a camp meeting at McNabb each year. He purchased the land for this purpose through an order of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and held it until the association was able to repay him. He has always been very active in religious and political life. His first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce, and he has always been a staunch democrat where national issues are involved, yet at local elections often casts an independent ballot. He is now and has been for forty-seven years chairman of the democratic county central committee, and has done effective work in behalf of the party, being recognized as one of its leading representatives in this part of the state. He was also chairman of the central committee while living in Knox county, and was on the stage with Lincoln and Douglas when they held their joint debate in Galesburg.

His father enlisted and fought in the Mexican war, and at the time of the trouble with the Mormons in Illinois William A. Kays enlisted and served for four months with the company that fought Joseph Smith and compelled him to come to Peoria for trial and later to leave Illinois. At the time of the Civil war he drilled for three months, intending to join an Illinois regiment, but the troops were gone when he arrived at Galesburg and he did not therefore have the opportunity of going to the front. He has in his possession an adz used by a man of the name of Humiston in trying to find the stone tablets left by the Mormons. Mr. Kays has closely followed the golden rule, doing unto others as he would have them do unto him, and no man is spoken of in higher terms by his neighbors than the subject of this review. He receives the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded to a man of his years whose life has been exemplary and whose principles have been most commendable.

WILLIAM EDWARD HAWTHORNE.

William Edward Hawthorne, editor and proprietor of the "Echo," at Granville, his native city, was born June 7, 1859. His ancestral, lineal and collateral branches have for various generations been distinctly American and prior to that time was of English, Scotch and Irish lineage. Research into family records brings to light the fact that the Mayflower brought to America the progenitor of the Hawthorne family, of which

William Edward Hawthorne is a representative. In correspondence with Julian Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, it is found that this Concord man of letters is a representative of another branch of the same family. There is also an Irish strain in the ancestry and when Mr. Hawthorne met the famous Irishman, Michael Davitt, who was then touring the United States, said to him in the course of conversation that he traced his ancestry back to the McFaddens, Davitt replied, "McFadden, McFadden, they'd throw no stones at ye in County Cork. The McFaddens are a great clan."

William Hawthorne, father of William Edward Hawthorne, and the fourth in the line of descent to bear that name, was a farmer by occupation and on removing to the middle west entered land from the government four miles southeast of Granville. He paid for this tract a dollar and a quarter per acre and today it is worth two hundred dollars per acre. He married Susan Findley, who died when their son, William E., was six years of age, after which the little lad spent four years with his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret (Hawthorne) Moore, who was one of the early pioneer residents of Granville township. William Hawthorne, Sr., was born in Ohio and was only three years of age when brought by his parents to Putnam county, Illinois. Following the loss of his first wife he married again and removed with his family to Normal, Illinois, where his son and namesake attended school for three or four years. The father then removed to Indiana and William Edward Hawthorne was upon the home farm in Porter county between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years. He attended the public schools and pursued a scientific course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school successively in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, after which he returned to Michigan. He was never graduated from any educational institution but has always been a student of men and literature and his special text-books have been the Bible, Shakespeare and the American classics. These certainly are sufficient to give a man broad knowledge and familiarity with the best that has been produced by the writers of the ages. His pursuits in early life were similar to those of most boys who are reared upon a farm. He remembers of his stepmother requiring him to stay up most

of the night studying the catechism. At the time of her second marriage she was the widow of a Presbyterian minister and was a most excellent and superior lady, to whom Mr. Hawthorne ascribes the credit for the cultivation of his taste for things of refinement. The desire for knowledge being awakened in him he improved his opportunities for the acquirement of a broader education than the public schools afforded and he paid his tuition with money which he had himself earned, never receiving a dollar from any one except to return it when his labors as a teacher made the discharge of the financial obligations possible.

On attaining his majority Mr. Hawthorne went to Michigan and worked for his elder brother in a grain elevator at Marengo. It was there that he taught his first school, and after his return to Indiana he engaged in teaching in that state for a year prior to his removal to Florid, Putnam county, Illinois. He afterward went to Vermontville, Michigan, where he held his first principalship for two years. He taught his last school at Essexville, Michigan, a suburb of Bay City. Each year during his experience as a teacher brought him an advance in salary, indicating his growing ability in the profession. In the fall of 1884 he took charge of a general store in Granville, Illinois, for H. Bateman and in the following autumn in connection with G. L. Brando he established a hardware and grocery store in the building formerly used as the Granville Academy. For fifteen years he was thus engaged in merchandising and retired from that line of activity two years after his election to the office of superintendent of schools in Putnam county, which office he occupied for eight years, during which time through his efforts, the standard of public instruction was greatly raised and the schools were placed upon an excellent working basis. He was also town clerk and postmaster while engaged in merchandising and likewise served as village treasurer and village clerk during that period. In 1901 he organized the Granville Mercantile Company, conducting the business for four years, and in 1903 he established the Granville "Echo," which was under the management of his brother-in-law, B. B. Blosser, until 1905, when Mr. Hawthorne abandoned the field of mercantile effort and took control of the "Echo" printing business, in which he has since continued.

Aside from his official acts while an incumbent of political positions Mr. Hawthorne has done much important public service as a private citizen. He has given his coöperation to many progressive public movements, serving as secretary of the Granville Lecture Association, while for the greater part of twenty years he has been secretary of the Granville Cemetery Association, performing the duties connected therewith with satisfaction to those concerned and with financial success. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and has done some effective campaign work. He has never been connected, however, with fraternal, political or social organizations or clubs, his relations with organized bodies being restricted to the church. When yet a boy he became a church member and is religiously cosmopolitan, having belonged at different times to the Methodist Episcopal, the Christian, the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches. Wherever he has lived he has connected himself with the orthodox church of the community and has been Sunday-school superintendent for perhaps twenty-five years of his life, while in one way or another he has been connected with church work for a long period. At the present time he holds membership with the Congregational church at Granville, but occupies no office therein.

Mr. Hawthorne was married March 14, 1882, to Miss Emma Emelia Oppen, of Granville, a daughter of C. G. and Anna Oppen. The first few years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne attended and taught school together. Nine years following their marriage twin boys came to bless their home, and so delighted was the father that he hastened to his office and had the following announcement printed and distributed among his friends:

Often have the poets told us
In their lyrics of the deep,
Awful calms are but the presage
Of the storms that o'er them sweep.

Thus, perhaps, protracted stillness
On a calm domestic sea
Signifies that force is gathering
For the squalls that are to be.

Weighed we anchor on life's ocean
Sunlight flooding us in torrents,
But two little squalls have struck us,
William Henry and Orin Lawrence.

In 1894 twin daughters blessed the home, these being Helen and Marie. The next in order of birth is Charles Findley, who bears the name of President Blanchard of Wheaton College as well as the name of his grandmother. The youngest in order of birth is Edward Everett, who was born in 1902. The mother, as the name implies, is of German ancestry, and as she speaks, reads and writes the German language she is likewise educating her children in the German tongue. Five of the children are now attending school.

Mr. Hawthorne is himself a twin, his brother being O. E. Hawthorne, a resident of Marshall, Missouri, who is agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. He is married and has a son and daughter, Lucile and Ray, who are still with their parents.

Mr. Hawthorne believes fully in the principle expressed by the Bard of Avon when he said, "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends," and while he recognizes the fact that he has perhaps not improved all his opportunities, that Divinity has never failed, and on every occasion he expresses himself as a willing devotee at the throne of that Divinity. Mr. Hawthorne was blessed with the influence of Christian parents, and to this, combined with the influence and encouragement of his excellent wife, gives credit for the position to which he has attained in the moral, business and social world. He bears testimony to the power of associations as potential in forming character. Next to his wife, no one has so influenced his life as his elder brother whom he considers an ideal man. His father's example, too, has always been that of a Godly man, while his intimate friends have been ever men of the highest noble character. This brief sketch of the writer of our historical narrative of Putnam county does not pretend to be a biography, entering into detail but simply a suggestive outline, leaving the completion to his future biographers after the records are all in.

FRANK A. BARR.

Frank A. Barr is a prominent representative of commercial and industrial interests in Steuben township. He carries on merchandising in Sparland and is operating extensively in coal, thus developing the rich mineral resources of the county. His ready recognition and utilization of opportunity have been important elements in his suc-

cess and he belongs to that class of representative American men who while advancing individual interests also promote the general prosperity. He is likewise popular and prominent in political circles and he has made a record which is indeed creditable in all life's relations.

Mr. Barr was born in Mercer county, Illinois, in 1858. His father, Hamilton Barr, was born in Kentucky, April 5, 1829, and on coming to this state took up his abode in Mercer county but subsequently removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law for about twelve years. He then removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and spent a portion of his time in the city and also lived part of the time upon a farm. He afterward removed to La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois, where he conducted a hotel for four years, after which he came to Sparland. Here he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, filling that position until his death, which occurred October 19, 1906, his incumbency covering a period of twelve years, while his service was marked by the utmost fidelity to duty, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he held membership in the Methodist church. He had been married twice, first wedding Miss Sarah Compton, of Kentucky, on December 17, 1848. For his second wife he chose Elizabeth Cunningham. By the first marriage there were the following children: Anna, the deceased wife of Philip Fosbender, of Sparland; Mary, the wife of George Riddell, who is engaged in the grocery business in Watseka; Frank, of this review; Louisa, the wife of Frank Moor, who is in partnership with Mr. Riddell at Watseka.

Frank A. Barr spent his childhood days in La Harpe, Illinois, and was graduated from the high school there. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of Charles F. Gill & Company, with whom he remained until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Sparland and for two years conducted the elevator here. With the assistance of T. Gapen and Dr. Tesmer he opened a small store and after conducting it for two years was enabled to discharge his financial obligations to the two gentlemen who had assisted him and to whom he has always felt deep gratitude for the aid which they rendered in his early days when he had no capital of his own.

When he had discharged his indebtedness he bought a building and with renewed energy entered upon the work of building up a store. He is now proprietor of one of the largest general stores of the county, carrying an extensive and well selected line of goods which meets a very ready sale, owing to his reasonable prices, his fair and honest dealing and his earnest desire to please his patrons. His trade is constantly increasing and his success is thereby augmented. This does not, however, embrace all of Mr. Barr's business interests, for he is operating a coal mine a mile north of Sparland. This is one of the best drift mines in the state and he owns altogether about nine hundred and fifty acres of coal land in the vicinity of Sparland, employing thirty-five teams and sixty men to haul the coal and props and work in the mines. Since December, 1905, he has been paying out on an average of ninety dollars per day for labor. The business therefore is of the utmost value to the community as well as to himself, for it furnishes the means of livelihood to many a family.

Mr. Barr was married at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Clara B. Brassfield and unto them have been born three children, but the daughters, Eddie B. and Mabel, are both deceased. They died of scarlet fever just three weeks apart, the former at the age of five years and the latter at the age of three. The only son, Leslie, who was graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years, is now conducting the Lacon electric plant. He is a young man of exceptional business ability and enterprise, of whom the parents have every reason to be proud. He intends to take a higher course in electrical engineering and thus fit himself for a responsible position in the business world.

Mr. Barr is a stalwart advocate of the democracy and was first elected to office in 1885, when he was chosen township collector. He has served as alderman of Sparland for nine years, exercising his official prerogatives to advance many progressive public movements. He was also school director for twelve years, has been clerk of the school board, was county treasurer for four years and sheriff for four years, filling the last named position at the present time. He is also again a candidate for the office of county treasurer. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Sparland and has taken the degrees of Royal Arch

Masonry in Lacon. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias at Lacon and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workmen, all of Sparland. He is now worthy patron of Star chapter at Sparland and is likewise connected with the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows here. Over his public record and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He has become a leader in local democratic ranks and is one whose fidelity and loyalty in office have ever been above question. In his business life he has manifested traits of character which are most commendable and exemplary, never making engagements that he has not kept nor incurring obligations that he has not promptly met. In fact his is a record which any man might be proud to possess and it has won him the admiration and respect of his contemporaries.

JUDGE THOMAS M. SHAW.

Judge Thomas M. Shaw, faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, left behind him a record which is an honor to the bench and bar of Illinois and to the state legislature, where he served as a distinguished member of the senate for four years. But while he won distinction and honors his more personal attributes and characteristics—his kindly disposition, gentle manner and consideration for others—gained him the warmest personal regard, so that every one who knew him was his friend, and when a long life of professional activity was ended and the world passed judgment upon his record the consensus of opinion was altogether favorable.

Like many another man who has risen to public prominence, he was born in a little log cabin that stood on the old family homestead in Roberts township, Marshall county, his natal day being August 20, 1836. At that time Marshall was still a part of Putnam county and its white settlers were comparatively few. Indians were still seen in the neighborhood, although four years had passed since the close of the Black Hawk war. The genealogical records furnish several interesting facts about the ancestors of Judge Shaw. His grandmother was a cousin of George Washington and his father, George H. Shaw, went to school in Kentucky with a boy who was to become President Buchanan.





The Century Publishing & Engraving Co. Chicago

Very truly Yours
J. M. Shaw



Mrs S M Shaw

His father, George H. Shaw, was a Kentucky planter, who after liberating his slaves came to Illinois in 1829 accompanied by his young bride, who bore the maiden name of Penelope R. Edwards. He selected as their home a tract of government land, situated about eight miles from the Illinois river, and comprising both prairie and wood land. A point of grand forest trees, mostly oaks, extended into the prairie tract and this gave occasion for the naming of the locality Shaw's Point. In the midst of the forest George Shaw hewed the logs and built the cabin in which his son Thomas was born and where he lived for many years with his brothers and sisters until the family was prosperous enough to erect a large two-story brick residence on the old homestead, the work being done by the sons of the family, who not only constructed the building, but also manufactured the brick. This residence, which is one of the landmarks of the community, is now occupied by George H. Shaw, a brother of the Judge, who saw most honorable service as a lieutenant in the Union army in the Civil war. Mrs. Penelope Shaw died in 1840, when her son Thomas was but four years of age, but the father reached the age of eighty years, passing away on the old homestead, February 2, 1877.

The usual description of pioneer life would present a picture of the environments of Judge Shaw in his boyhood days, when there were forest trees to fell, a virgin soil to till and prairie fires to fight. From his work in the forest and fields he eagerly turned to his books, his favorite studies being mathematics and history, and he made such surprising progress in his education that with all the disadvantages which attended upon its acquirement he was prepared when sixteen years of age to carry on the work as a student of Judson College at Mount Palatine, in Putnam county, Illinois, then the leading educational institute of the central portion of this state. A year later, however, in 1854, the school was obliged to suspend, and Judge Shaw became a student in Mount Morris Academy. Ambitious to enter a field of labor demanding intellectual prowess, he became a law student in the office of William D. Edwards, his cousin, and at that time the leading attorney of Lacon, in 1855. The same thoroughness which characterized his general school work was manifest in his efforts to

master the principles of jurisprudence, and in later years when he had earned an assured position as a lawyer and judge, those who had the privilege of studying in his office and afterward of following his professional career and private life, enthusiastically testified to his broad understanding and impartial interpretation of the law, his intellectual cultivation, his manly integrity and his firmness and courage, coupled with a tenderness which was essentially womanly in its type.

When twenty years of age Judge Shaw was admitted to the bar and located for practice at Hennepin, where he remained for five years. In 1873 he was also admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He became a resident of Lacon in 1862, but had previously enlisted for service in the Civil war at Hennepin. He had been chosen captain of the company, but was afterward rejected on account of an accident in boyhood, which deprived him of the use of an eye. Removing to Lacon, he became a partner of Judge Mark Bangs under the firm style of Bangs & Shaw, a connection that was maintained for seventeen years, and the firm was regarded as one of the strongest at the bar of central Illinois. It is said the two made an excellent combination, the studious habits and close application of Mr. Shaw being supplemented by the oratorical powers of Mr. Bangs, who was always effective in jury trials. The dissolution of the firm came with the appointment of Mr. Bangs to the office of the United States district attorney, with headquarters in Chicago. In the meantime, in 1874, R. B. Edwards, a cousin of Judge Shaw, had been received into partnership, so that upon the retirement of Mr. Bangs the firm became Shaw & Edwards, and was thus maintained until Mr. Shaw's election in 1885 as one of the three circuit judges of the tenth judicial district. He went to the bench well qualified for the arduous duties that are called for in the impartial administration of the law, and his record on the bench was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, being distinguished by irreproachable integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that was presented for solution. In 1891 and again in 1897 Judge Shaw was elected, but died April 15, 1901, during the sixteenth year of his service. He had the highest respect of the members of the bar and his decisions were models

of judicial soundness. He had the faculty to a remarkable degree of losing all personal prejudice and peculiarities in the equity and justice of the case, and he was seldom, if ever, at error in the application of a legal point to the question at issue. There are few men who have had so small a number of decisions reversed. While quick to grasp a point and with a breadth of perception enabling him to view a case from every standpoint, he must also feel assured that he was right before a decision was rendered. His impartiality and absolute fairness were acknowledged by every member of the bar comprising the district and none feared to leave a decision of a case in his hands. He was often urged by his professional friends to become a candidate for judge of the state supreme court, and his name was prominently mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors.

Judge Shaw was a recognized leader in the ranks of the democracy, and although while on the bench he took little part in political affairs and never allowed partisan feeling to affect him in any way in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties, prior to the time when he was called to the bench he was an influential factor in democratic circles. He was twice elected and served as mayor of Lacon, and was also a member of the school board. He was once the candidate of his party for congress and in 1880 he was elected to represent his district, comprising Marshall, Woodford and Putnam counties, in the state senate. He had very ably represented his district during the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the legislature, and at the latter had been honored with the unanimous vote of the senators of his party for the position of president pro tem. He was next elected to the bench, although he never sought office.

Judge Shaw was married on the 24th of December, 1863, to Miss Nellie F. Hirsch, of Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, considered one of the beautiful belles of that locality. She is a native of New Hampshire, and is one of the five children born to Frederick F. and Caroline (Starrett) Hirsch. Her mother was also born in New Hampshire, and died in Metamora, Illinois, October 8, 1866, while her father was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died in Metamora, April 22, 1901, at the age of eighty-five years. He was preparing to attend the funeral of Judge Shaw the

day after the latter's death and died six days later. This double sorrow to Mrs. Shaw was a strain to the heart strings which few women would have borne without utter collapse. She was only ten years of age when the family removed from the east to Woodford county, Illinois. Besides Mrs. Shaw, the aged father left three married daughters: Mrs. Carrie S. Irving, of Metamora; Mrs. Lutie C. Myers, of the same place; and Mrs. Marietta A. Cassell, of Denver, Colorado. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Shaw was an officer in the British army. His real name was Stuart, and he was related to Mary, Queen of Scots. While in England he fell in love with an English lady of nobility, but their marriage was opposed on account of his Scotch connections. The young couple eloped to America and were married on their arrival in New England. To hide his identity he changed his name from Stuart to Starrett and eventually settled in New Hampshire.

Judge and Mrs. Shaw never had any children of their own, but reared an adopted daughter, Daisy, and upon her Judge Shaw lavished the love of the ideal father. The domestic life was everything that might be expected when one considers the deeply affectionate, the strong, the considerate, and the well balanced character of the Judge. At home he cast aside his legal and judicial cares. He loved music and sang in a deep mellow voice, and he delighted in the musical talent of his daughter. A lover of art, he visited in his travels many noted galleries. He loved nature even more and its beauties—and he could always find beauty therein—were a constant delight to him. He took little interest in games of chance even for amusement, but such as whist and chess, which call for the application of memory, intellectual action, decision, patience and mental stamina, he always played with enjoyment and skill. He was very fond of travel, both as a means of recreation and improvement, and in his trips in his native land and abroad he was always accompanied by his wife or his daughter or both, the measure of his enjoyment being never completed unless he could share it with others. His membership relations were with the Order of Elks and with the State Bar Association. There is no better estimate of character and of accomplishment than that which is expressed in the words of friends who, without

thought of eulogy, voice their true sentiment in regard to an individual. His large and lovable qualities as a man have been a frequent theme of discussion by those who knew him best. Judge S. S. Page, one of his co-workers in the circuit court, wrote: "We all feel that we have lost one of the best and most lovable men we have ever known. The bench and bar alike will mourn his loss. I never knew a man who seemed to possess more of a sweet and womanly disposition." While Judge Leslie Puterbaugh, of Peoria, said: "No one can more fully than I appreciate your irreparable loss. While I had known Judge Shaw since my boyhood and had always respected and admired him as a lawyer and jurist, my close official and personal relations of recent years had led me to know and love him almost as a father. I feel that I have lost one of my best friends, and shall long miss his genial companionship and wise counsel." Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, who spoke at his funeral, referred to him as his life-long friend, as not only an able lawyer and upright judge, but so true a man in all the relations of life as to have fairly earned the immortality spoken of by the poet:

"To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

A more general tribute of affection and esteem was presented in these resolutions spread upon the records of the circuit court of Peoria county by the members of the Peoria Bar Association:

Whereas, Thomas M. Shaw, one of the judges of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, has been suddenly called away in the midst of his usefulness, the members of the bar practicing before him in Peoria and adjoining counties, desire to place on record their appreciation of him as a judge and a man.

Faithful in all his duties, widely and profoundly learned in the law, he brought large abilities to the work of the jurist. Kindly, patient and serene, his great endeavor was to mete out justice through the rules of law. He has not only the respect and admiration of the bar, but the love of its members also. "Justice, tempered by mercy," was his motto.

In social intercourse he was modest and unobtrusive, but always approachable and pleasant. He weighed social, moral, and religious questions with the same calm, judicial spirit that he brought to legal ones. As a friend he was

reliable; always the same. When he approached any question, principles rather than persons guided him.

Thus he won the confidence of the people. For the sixteen years they kept him on the bench he grew in that confidence. They felt their rights were safe in his hands.

To his afflicted family we tender our heartfelt sympathy, knowing that the beautiful picture of his life will abide with them so long as memory shall endure.

To the people of this judicial district his departure is a great loss, but the effect and memory of his service on the bench endure as a great gain. A model judge, an upright citizen, a lovable man has gone from us. We ask that this imperfect memorial of him be placed on the records of Peoria county.

Says Rev. Theodore Clifton, western field secretary of the Congregational Educational Society: "I knew Judge Shaw long and well, only to love and honor him. The news of his death was a great surprise to me, and came with a distinct sense of personal loss. When I first met the judge, nearly thirty years ago, he was a young lawyer in Lacon, Marshall county. From that day to the day of his death he grew upon me, not only as a lawyer, but as a man, a citizen and a personal friend. Judge Shaw possessed a fine legal mind and his career as a lawyer and a judge was an honor to the state as well as to himself. Illinois did not confer honor upon him so much as he conferred honor upon Illinois. A quiet, unassuming man, he did not realize his own great worth or his own great influence. He was a man of few words, but whether before a jury, on the bench or in the social circle, his words were always listened to and carried weight. It was the weight of a noble manhood, a mature and accurate judgment, and an unsullied life."

J. Cassner Irving, a brother-in-law of Judge Shaw, draws the following reminiscent picture of his many-sided personality: "Judge Shaw was wedded to his profession, and once said to me: 'I had rather feel that I was qualified to fill the position of judge of the supreme court of Illinois than be president of the United States.' He loved nature and lived as near to it as his environment would permit. He was a plain, unobtrusive man, meeting pomp and pride and show, but never seeking it. He loved art for art's

sake, and said: 'It is nature's first cousin, and music, sweet music, is its soul.' Gentle and kind; always regarding the rights of others; knightly and respectful to women wherever he met them; loving his home and those within it, it was a joy to him to return to it when his day's work was done. He lived for others, and especially those he loved. Firm as a rock when convinced he was right, conscientious to an excessive degree, he worked harder to do justice and right than any man I ever knew. I was very close to him in some of his campaigns for office, and knew much of what he did and wanted done. Once during his second judicial campaign Luther Dearborn, of Chicago, came to me and said: 'Now, young man, I met a party of lawyers in Peoria last night, and the three democratic candidates for judges were there, and I was told you had the practical management of their campaign in hand and at heart. Do your best, but be sure that Shaw is elected.' I saw Judge Shaw a few days afterward and told him of the incident. He said: 'Cass, do your best; but do not push me past the other boys, for I had rather be defeated than to have them think I had not sailed fair with them.' He lived for others, and in the years to come—in that mysterious, sweet unknown, when mists and clouds and darkness and doubts have been dispelled, I only hope to meet my friend, Judge Shaw."

It falls to the lot of but few in this world to fully and yet humbly respond, throughout a long life of practical and professional activity, to the impressive call of the immortal Bryant:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves

To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and
soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

DAVID B. MOORE.

David B. Moore, who derives his income from a valuable farming property of two hundred and ten acres in Hennepin township, is now living retired from business cares in the village of Gran-

ville. His life occupation was that of farming, and when his labors had brought him a comfortable competence he put aside the more arduous duties of life to enjoy his remaining days in rest from further labor. He was born in the town of Independence, Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1831. His father, James Moore, a native of old Virginia, was a miller and wheelwright in early life and subsequently located on a farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1800 and died at the age of forty-eight years, while his wife, Nancy Boyd, who was born in the Keystone state, lived to be eighty-four years of age and passed away on the old homestead farm in Washington county.

David B. Moore is indebted to the public-school system of his native county for the educational privileges that fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and then, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he started for Illinois, making his way down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Hennepin, where he landed in the fall of 1853. He was a poor man with no reserve capital, and as necessity rendered it expedient that he find immediate employment he began work at husking corn. He and his brother John afterward engaged in chopping wood in the first winter. They were strangers, and as they had little money they had to purchase their supplies on credit. They tried to buy an ax in Granville on time, but the merchant would not trust them. Finally Moses Chapman, an early settler and blacksmith in Granville, went security for them until they could earn the money to pay for the tools. They made the payments out of the first money earned, and from that time on always had good credit and were recognized as honest men. By the succeeding spring David B. Moore had saved enough to purchase a team and tools and then began farming on his own account on rented land on Hennepin Prairie. He had good crops and in this way made a start.

On the 30th of August, 1855, he secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey through his marriage to Miss Martha Moore, who though of the same name was not a relative. She was born in Putnam county, June 20, 1836, a daughter of Robert Moore, one of the early settlers. Mr. Moore, of this review, following his marriage



MR. AND MRS. D. B. MOORE.

rented land of his father-in-law and put in eighty acres of fall wheat, which averaged thirty-eight bushels per acre. Wheat was then worth about thirty-five cents per bushel, and not desiring to sell at that low figure he built a bin and stored his wheat, later hauling it to Peru, where he sold it for a dollar and a quarter per bushel. This placed him in comparatively easy financial circumstances, and with the proceeds of his crop he purchased the following year ninety acres of land in Hennepin township near the old Union Grove church. A log stable and a one story frame house were the only improvements upon the farm, but with characteristic energy he began its further development and soon placed it under cultivation. He worked earnestly and persistently year after year, and as he found it possible to make other purchases he added to the farm, until it now comprises two hundred and ten acres of very rich and productive land in Hennepin township. He also owns sixty acres near the village of Granville and a beautiful home in the town. He continued to reside upon the farm until 1902, when, satisfied with the competence that he had already acquired, he put aside the more active duties of business life and retired to Granville, where he has erected and now occupies a neat cottage on East Hopkins avenue.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born six children, all of whom are living: Wilson, who follows farming in Hennepin township; Fannie Evaline, the wife of John Wintersheid, a resident of Coffey county, Kansas; Harry, who wedded Eva Pangburn and lives upon the old home farm; Minnie, the wife of Milton Ford, who is farming in Granville township; Perry, who is married and lives at Florid; and Howard, who is married and resides in the west.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore have for many years been zealous and devoted members of the Presbyterian church. In 1857 he commenced Bible work in his school district in Hennepin township and was local agent until 1862, since which time he has been a county worker, and from 1892 until the present time, in 1906, he has been president of the Putnam County Bible Association. He was reared in the faith of the democracy and followed in his father's political footsteps in early days, voting for Pierce and Buchanan, but when the question of slavery became the dominant issue before the people and the republican party was

formed to prevent its further extension he joined its ranks, cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln and has voted for each presidential nominee of the party since that time. For thirty-two years he filled the office of school director and has always been an authority on school laws of the state. The cause of education finds in him a very staunch friend, and he is also interested in the material, political and moral progress of his community. He is an entertaining gentleman, a fluent conversationalist, who though denied broad educational privileges in youth has read widely and thought deeply and in the school of experience has learned many valuable lessons. He relates most entertainingly incidents of the early days in this county and of the hardships and privations encountered in his own business career, and he deserves and receives the admiration and respect of his fellowmen by reason of what he has accomplished, while his present honorable retirement is the fitting reward of his life of former toil.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Mary's Catholic church of Henry practically had its beginning in 1850, when the Henry mission was formally opened, although priests had previously visited this neighborhood. Hitherto the few and scattered Catholics of this county had been attended by zealous missionaries who rode through the district, baptizing the children, instructing the Catholic settlers and burying their dead. Mass was occasionally read in the houses of the faithful and there the sacraments were administered. In 1851 the question of building a church was agitated in Henry and in 1852 the corner stone of St. Mary's church was laid by Father John O'Rielly, of La Salle. Fathers Giperich, Kramer, Lynch, Meehan and W. H. Powers attended the church until the arrival of the first resident pastor, Rev. Thomas O'Gara, in 1856. He immediately sought and obtained a suitable rectory, and thoroughly organized the new parish. In June, 1860, he left for other fields of labor and was followed successively by Fathers Cartuyvels, Delahanty and Lightner, who preceded Rev. Henry Koehn in July, 1863. The last named built and furnished the large two-story brick school house in 1869. Father Reck became pastor in 1869 and in 1873 was succeeded by Rev. Schreiber and he in turn by Revs. Max Al-

brecht and Von Schwedler. Rev. William Schamoni arrived in 1877 and remained as pastor until his death in 1882. Rev. C. Hout was his successor and he it was who built the present substantial two-story brick rectory. Rev. B. Baak was appointed to take charge of St. Mary's in 1886, Rev. P. J. Gerhardy in 1894 and the present pastor, Leonz Zumbuehl, in June, 1899. The last named has since remained in charge and the church has made steady progress under his ministrations, its various departments being in good working order.

FATHER LEONZ ZUMBUEHL.

Father Leonz Zumbuehl was born in Luzerne, Switzerland, May 11, 1846, where he passed his boyhood years, roaming amidst the beautiful scenery of that romantic land, and breathed, while obtaining his fundamental training, its pure air of freedom. Later he entered St. Mary's college in Schwitz as a preparation for the famous university of Freiburg, Baden. Here he graduated with honor in the philosophical course, choosing the ecclesiastical profession. We next find him studying theology in the seminary at Chur. April 19, 1870, he was ordained for the missions of the United States. The same year he sailed for the field of his future labors with Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rapp, the first bishop of Cleveland. He was appointed to the professorship of philosophy in the seminary of that city, which position he satisfactorily filled until 1877, when he was called by the newly consecrated bishop of Peoria to fulfill pastoral duties in this diocese, then greatly in need of priests. Bishop Spalding appointed him to the pastorate of Warsaw, where he soon cleared the church of a burdensome debt. Later he labored faithfully at Richland, Kickapoo and Ottawa. For the past seven years he has been in charge of St. Mary's, Henry, where with his usual zeal, he has succeeded in paying off several hundred dollars debt and renovated the church by painting it on the outside and frescoing it within. He is now endeavoring to raise a fund to build a handsome church edifice, and no doubt this, his crowning work, will soon be accomplished, if he is spared to labor a few more years.

HON. JOEL WILLIS HOPKINS.

In the death of Joel Willis Hopkins, Putnam county mourned the loss of one whom it had grown to esteem and honor by reason of his

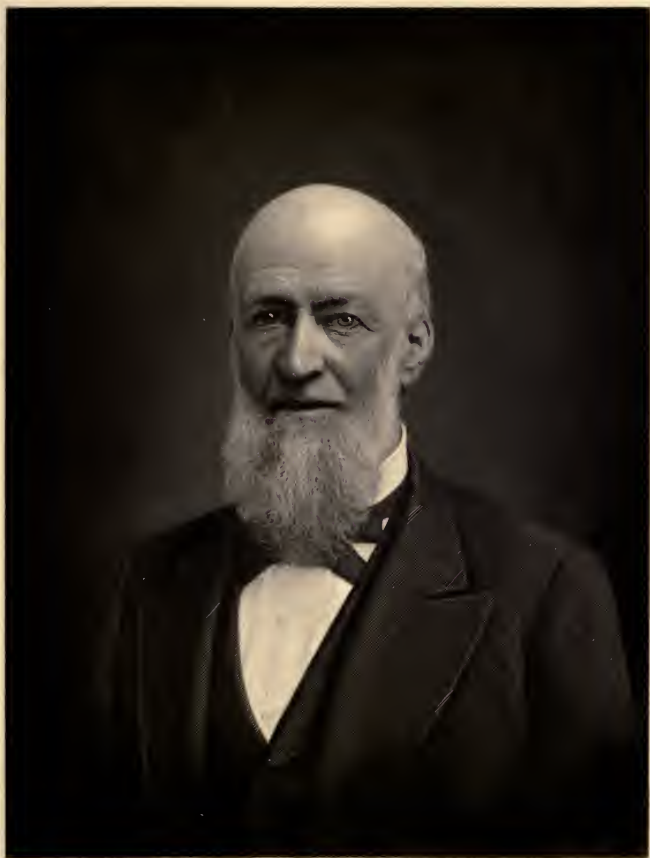
genuine personal worth. No history of Putnam county would be adequate that did not take into account his great influence in molding the character of its people, in shaping the policy of the county and in promoting public interests along the lines of progress, good order and moral and religious development. He was active in public affairs of the county, state and nation and at all times he stood for high ideals.

"His life was noble, and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

Mr. Hopkins became a resident of Putnam county in 1835, and therefore witnessed its growth and development for almost sixty-seven years, his death occurring on the 16th of February, 1902. He was born on the 29th of July, 1814, at Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, his parents being William and Jane (Willis) Hopkins, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. When young people, however, they removed to Ohio from their respective states and were there married. In 1835 they brought their family to Putnam county, Illinois, settling upon the farm which later became the home of their son Joel, the residence which now stands there occupying the site of the first log cabin of the family.

William Hopkins secured land of the government, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his energies until his death in 1842. His wife survived him for about seven years. One son of the family, Archibald Wilson, had previously come to Putnam county, locating here in 1832, and while here participated in the Indian war. His death occurred in 1839. John Crawford is a resident of Marshall county, Iowa. Stephen D., who was an invalid, died at the age of forty-four years. George B., who lived near Granville, died May 30, 1904. Elizabeth, who was the wife of Willis Margrave, died May 24, 1892, at Hiawatha, Kansas. Martha married James B. McCord and died June 24, 1881. Margaret engaged in teaching for several years in Putnam and Grundy counties, Illinois, and died when past the age of thirty years. Melinda wedded Abbott Barker, of Grundy county, and died May 22, 1865. The parents were earnest Christian people, holding membership in the early years of their residence here with the Union Grove Presbyterian church, while in later life they assisted



James Hopkins

in the organization of the Congregational church at Granville.

Joel Willis Hopkins, the second son of his father's family, was a young man of twenty-one years at the time of the removal to Illinois, and he assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, sharing in the hardships and privations incident to settlement upon the frontier. His preparation for having a home of his own was completed in 1840 by his marriage to Miss Eleanor Jane Harrison, a sister of Stephen Harrison. She and her brother, Richard D. Harrison, died in the same week in 1849, and in 1862 Mr. Hopkins wedded the widow of the latter, Mrs. Sarah Harrison, a daughter of Alba Smith, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Bureau county, Illinois, taking up his abode near Princeton in 1835. Mrs. Hopkins is a native of New York and was eleven years of age when she accompanied her father to this state. By his first marriage Mr. Hopkins had five children, of whom two, Eveline and Jennie, died in childhood, while those living are Archibald Wilson, residing upon the home farm; Helen De Armand, the wife of Rev. Robert McCord, of Lake City, Iowa; and Mary Harrison, the wife of Judge W. Wright, of Toulon, Illinois. One daughter graced the second marriage, Martha Belle, who is the wife of Sidney Whitaker. By her first husband Mrs. Hopkins had one son, Richard D. Harrison, who is living in Bureau county, near Princeton.

Viewed from a business standpoint the life record of Mr. Hopkins was a distinguished one, for he so conducted his affairs and placed his investments that he became one of the extensive landowners of this section of Illinois. Upon the organization of the Peru National Bank Mr. Hopkins became its president and so continued until his death. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated made this one of the strong financial institutions of this part of Illinois, and in moneyed as well as agricultural circles he sustained an unassailable reputation. He was also president of the Putnam County Bank at Hennepin and of the Granville Bank. In all his business dealings he manifested a fidelity to a high standard of commercial ethics that won him the honor and admiration of all.

A leading and popular citizen, Mr. Hopkins was called upon to fill various important positions of honor and trust, serving as supervisor, while

for ten years he was county judge. He resigned his place on the bench in order to become a member of the twenty-sixth general assembly, to which he was elected on the republican ticket. He was actively and helpfully interested in political questions, giving to the principles in which he believed a firm and stalwart support. He served as a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and he was frequently a delegate to the state conventions of his party. During the dark days of the Civil war he assisted in raising money for substitutes and for the care of the soldiers' widows and orphans, and upheld to the fullest extent the administration and the Union cause. He served for many years as an officer in the Congregational church at Granville, in which he held membership. He died February 16, 1902, leaving a valuable estate to his family, chiefly represented in his landed interests. In his character there was an unusual combination of qualities. To the world, the church, his neighbors and his friends, he was a tower of strength; to his family all of that and a world of tenderness beside. He was at ease in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the nation, and was so simple and kindly that no one, however humble, felt abashed in his presence. At his death it could truly be said, "Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?"

JOHN SPENCER BURT.

The press has not only recorded the story of advancement, but has also ever been the leader in the work of progress and improvement—the vanguard of civilization. The philosopher of some centuries ago proclaimed the truth that "the pen is mightier than the sword," and the statement is continually being verified in the affairs of life. In molding public opinion the power of the newspaper cannot be estimated, but at all events its influence is greater than any other single agency, and in this connection John Spencer Burt, as editor of the *Henry Times*, has done much to mold public thought and action.

A native of Hartford, Connecticut, he was born on the 16th of March, 1834, and is a son of George and Jerusha (Spencer) Burt. The father's birth occurred in Lansingburg, New York, January 26, 1806, and in early life he

learned and followed the trade of a tanner and currier. He became a good workman and had a large business. In 1833 he married Jerusha Spencer, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1800. In 1846 they removed with their family to Marshall county, Illinois, and here the father turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He was a representative citizen of the pioneer community and in various public offices, such as school director, tax assessor, and town clerk he rendered capable service in the community. He also held office in the Baptist church, to which he belonged and lived an upright, honorable life, which was terminated in death when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife was always a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and her death occurred in 1882.

John Spencer Burt, the eldest of the family of five children, acquired his more specifically literary education as a student in Knox College and Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois. He pursued a scientific course, but did not graduate. He was only twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Illinois, the family home being established upon a farm in Marshall county at a time when there were not more than a half dozen settlers in the township. He assisted in the farm labor until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in teaching school through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he aided in the work of the fields. Thus his time and attention were occupied until his marriage.

In the meantime, however, he responded to the country's call for troops. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away, when, in the spring of 1861, he offered his services to the government, but the company was not needed at that time and it was not until July, 1861, that he became a regular soldier, enlisting in the First Illinois Cavalry. He did scouting in Missouri for a time and was taken prisoner with the rest of Colonel Mulligan's command at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, by General Sterling Price. He was then paroled and sent home, but later was called into service again, when the government, finding him and his comrades were paroled men, however, they were mustered out.

On resuming the pursuits of civic life Mr. Burt again engaged in teaching, which profession he followed until his marriage. In 1869 he re-

moved to Henry, where he established a news, book and notion store, which he carried on with a gratifying measure of success until 1888. He then bought the *Times*, a weekly newspaper, which he has since published. The office has been greatly improved under his direction. The *Times* is a six column quarto, all printed in the office on a large Cranston cylinder press with foundry type and run by a gasoline engine. There are also three job presses, a paper cutter, perforator and a full equipment of type, all of which have been put in since Mr. Burt purchased the office, which was very poorly supplied when it came into his possession. In his journalistic venture he has also met with gratifying prosperity. The paper which he is publishing is vital, enthusiastic and progressive; they aim to advance the interests of the county, to aid in laying fast and sure the foundation for an enlightened commonwealth, further the ends of justice and uphold the banner of the state of Illinois.

In his political views Mr. Burt is a democrat and through the columns of his paper stanchly supports the principles of that party. For twelve years he served as county surveyor, but otherwise has sought nor held public office. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' society, of which he is treasurer, and to Lookout Mountain Post, No. 84, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant. He is also a member of the Illinois State Editorial Association and attends most of its meetings.

Mr. Burt was married in Henry, April 12, 1868, to Miss Julia Chapman, the eldest daughter of Hiram and Eleanor (Rogers) Chapman. They have one child, a son, Robert F., who was born in 1869, and married Miss Elizabeth Smith, by which union there is one son, Robert, born November 24, 1903. The son has been associated with his father in business for the past eleven years under the name of J. S. Burt & Son, which is a strong business combination, while their ability in the field of newspaper work is well known to the many readers of the *Times*.

GEORGE W. HUNT.

George W. Hunt, superintendent of schools of Putnam county, has, although a young man, attained considerable prominence as a representative of the system of public instruction in Illinois, and his abilities, natural and acquired, are an indica-



GEORGE W. HUNT.

tion that still further advancement awaits him. Born in Fulton county, Illinois, May 8, 1875, he is a son of Hiram and Catherine Hunt, both now deceased. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in New York and came to this state in the '30s. His wife was a native of Ireland, and with a sister and two brothers came to America. Mrs. Hunt took up one hundred and sixty acres of land near Havana, Illinois, and the deed, signed by President Buchanan, has never been transferred only to the heirs.

George W. Hunt was reared under the parental roof to the age of seventeen years, and during that period acquired a district-school education. Ambitious for further intellectual progress, he then attended the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, and alternately devoted his time and energies to teaching and study until he entered the State University in 1901. In 1898 he came to Putnam county as teacher of the Center district school, near Magnolia. For three years he was principal of the Granville high school, and in the fall of 1903, while yet a student in the State University, was elected superintendent of schools for Putnam county. In February, 1904, he came to Granville and entered upon the duties of this office, in which capacity he is now serving. Although he was thus forced to relinquish his class work he continued his studies, returning to the university to take all of the examinations, and was graduated therefrom in 1904 with the degree of L. L. B. In 1905 he was admitted to the bar, and has since successfully engaged in the practice of law. His work in behalf of the schools has been notable and has won him more than local distinction. In April, 1906, he rendered a decision in favor of the consolidation of three school districts into one. This was a new departure in the school work of Illinois, but had been tried successfully in other states. The arguments Mr. Hunt presented in a neat eight page pamphlet, which shows his ability as a writer and as a logical thinker and indicates that much time and study was spent in its preparation. Having himself been a student in the district schools and in the State Normal and a teacher in the district schools, he was well qualified to know the conditions of the country schools and the limited opportunity its pupils had in a chance for entering a high school or college. Mr. Hunt's opinions are largely considered authority on public-school ques-

tions in this part of Illinois, and he justly merits the position of prominence that he has won in educational circles. His own broad intellectual culture and natural ability, combined with his unfaltering diligence, have made him recognized as one of the able educators of the state. He is a most entertaining conversationalist and a fluent writer, and is continually broadening his knowledge through reading and investigation. At the last election he was re-elected to the office of county superintendent without opposition.

Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen and with the Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Congregational church.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

William Salisbury, an esteemed resident of Henry, who since 1900 has lived retired from active farm work, which he made his life occupation, was born in the county of Shropshire, England, July 9, 1826, his parents being William and Ann (Butler) Salisbury, who were also natives of that place. The father was a gamekeeper for Sir Andrew Vincent Corbett. They had twelve children.

William Salisbury, the sixth in order of birth, came to the United States in 1856, when thirty years of age, and settled in Lacon, Illinois, where he spent the winter. He was afterward employed at farm labor in Prairie township for several years and when his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital he purchased a farm in Saratoga township, Marshall county, whereon he remained for thirty-seven years. He was an energetic, wideawake, progressive and successful agriculturist and he remained upon the farm until 1900, when he put aside the active work of the fields and is now living in Henry. He owns one hundred acres of valuable land in Saratoga township and this returns to him a gratifying income.

Mr. Salisbury was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret J. Jacobs, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1845, and is a daughter of George Jacobs, who came to Illinois in 1856, locating on a farm in Peoria county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have been born nine children: Martha, now the wife of Charles Durling, a resident of Saratoga township; Ann, the wife of George McAtee, who is living in Pocahontas

county, Iowa; Jane, the wife of Henry Seelye, a resident of Minnesota; William, of Bureau county; Sarah, the wife of Albert Newman, of Whitefield township; Thomas, who is on the homestead farm in Saratoga township; Charles, also of Whitefield township; Maude, the wife of Thomas Cain, of Saratoga township; and Clara, who completes the family. There are also twenty-two grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have lived lives in consistent harmony with their profession. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he has served as school director for twenty-one years and as road commissioner for eleven years. His long continuance in office was an indication of his capability and fidelity and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has made an enviable record in business circles, for when he came to America at the age of thirty years he had no capital, but was dependent entirely upon his own resources for a livelihood. Working as a farm laborer he made a start, and later invested judiciously in property. Then in his farm work he displayed untiring industry and enterprise and as the years passed he added to his possessions and became one of the properous citizens of his community, his competence being now sufficient to enable him to enjoy the necessities and comforts of life without recourse to further labor. Moreover his actions have been so honorable that no word of blame has ever been uttered against his business career. On July 9, 1906, he celebrated his eightieth birthday and nearly all his children and grandchildren were present on this occasion.

J. W. HOLTON.

J. W. Holton is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and forty acres on section 21, Evans township, and in the control of his business interests is displaying excellent executive ability and keen sagacity. His life record began in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1845, his parents being Francis H. and Hannah (Cockerell) Holton. The father was of Scotch descent and was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1818. It was there that he wedded Miss Cockerell, whose birth occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1814, her parents being Elias

and Sarah (Butler) Cockerell, who removed with their family to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1824. Upon a farm in that county Francis H. Holton and his wife began their domestic life and resided until 1856. That year witnessed their removal to Iowa but in the following year they came to Marshall county, Illinois, where for six years Mr. Holton operated a rented farm. The money which he had saved from his earnings was then invested in a farm, now owned by the heirs of John Kane. The land at that time was wild and unimproved but he placed it under cultivation and continued its development until his removal to Vermilion county, this state. He then lived a comparatively retired life upon his farm there until he was called to his final rest on the 4th of April, 1888, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-five years. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist church and Mr. Holton took a very active part in the work of the Sunday-school, believing with the psalmist that "train a child up in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart therefrom." In the family were five children, of whom three reached years of maturity: Edith, now the deceased wife of Jacob M. Brenn; J. W., of this review; and George H., who is living in Omaha, Nebraska, and who married Lizzie Ogle.

When a youth of twelve years J. W. Holton accompanied his parents on their removal to Marshall county, Illinois. His early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the old seminary in Wenona and after putting aside his text-books he continued to aid in the work of the home farm until he attained his majority. He then made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage, on the 1st of April, 1869, to Miss Edith Olive, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1846 and died in 1872, leaving two children, of whom Walter O. is now following farming in Vermilion county, Illinois. The other son, Jesse M., is deceased. On the 31st of January, 1876, Mr. Holton was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Susan Gage, a daughter of Ira F. Washburn, who was born at Sacketts Harbor, New York, in 1813 and became one of the early settlers of Rock county, Wisconsin. In the place of his nativity Mr. Washburn wedded Jane E. Pratt, who was born in the same county in 1824. Emigrating to Wisconsin, he there opened up a new farm. His death oc-

curred October 31, 1889, and his wife passed away April 29, 1878. They held membership with the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work, while Mr. Washburn served as one of its deacons. The family numbered four children, namely: Louisa, now the wife of James A. Millett, a resident of Nebraska, by whom she has five children; George W., who was one of the soldiers of the Civil war in the Union army and is also living in Nebraska; Mrs. Holton; and Frank F., of Arkansas, who is married and has two children.

Mrs. Holton was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1846 and is indebted to the district-school system of that locality for the early educational privileges she enjoyed. She afterward became a student in the seminary at Fulton, Wisconsin, and in early womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to a Mr. Gage, by whom she had one daughter, Georgia Leone, now the wife of Eugene Cusac, of Bennington township, Marshall county. and the mother of one child, Beulah. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Holton: Frank A., Edward W. and Edith M., all at home; Edna S., who is working in the Bloomington *Pantagraph* office; Grace E., who is a graduate of the Wenona high school; and Winifred M., who is also a graduate of the high school of Wenona.

For thirty-six years Mr. Holton has resided upon his present farm, which was a tract of raw land when it came into his possession. He now owns one hundred and forty acres here and has brought the farm under a high state of cultivation, adding to it all modern equipments and accessories. He votes with the republican party and has recently been elected to the office of assessor. He has also served as road commissioner and school director and he is a member of the Grangers Association. In his business life and public relations he is alike trustworthy and deserves the regard of all with whom he has come in contact. Wherever known he is held in high esteem and he well deserves mention in this volume among the representative citizens of Marshall county, which has been his place of residence for almost a half century.

TIMOTHY E. GAPEN.

One of the most prominent business men of Sparland and Marshall county is Timothy E. Gapen, who is well liked wherever known and best liked where best known—a fact indicative of many

good qualities and of his prominence and responsibility in commercial circles. A native of Illinois, he was born in Stephenson county in 1840, and is a son of Charles C. and Sarah (Fort) Gapen, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was born July 17, 1808, and, removing to Illinois at an early day in the history of this state, he followed blacksmithing at Lacon after living for a time in Stephenson county. Subsequently he was appointed postmaster at Lacon and filled that office for twelve years, after which he retired to private life. In politics he was an inflexible advocate of the republican party and a stalwart champion of its principles. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and was a man true to his principles and his convictions. His death occurred in 1898. In the family were three sons and a daughter: William T., who married Elizabeth Bailey, and is now engaged in the harness business in Lacon; Washington F., who married Fannie Nelson, and lived in the city of Washington at the time of his death; Mary A., the wife of Theodore Blackman, who has been with the Avery Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Illinois, for years; and T. E., of this review.

Mr. Gapen, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his childhood in Lacon and there passed through successive grades in the public schools until he was graduated from the high school. He was one of the first pupils of the free schools of that city, and following his graduation he entered business life as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Boal, with whom he remained for four years. Subsequently he engaged in clerking for Dr. Thompson for a year and then became a partner in the store. In 1886, leaving the store in charge of a clerk, he purchased the City drug store in Ottawa, where he conducted business for nine years. He still owns the Ottawa store, which is conducted under the firm style of T. Gapen & Son. In 1895, however, he returned to Sparland, and is now conducting the store here under the firm name of Gapen & Company, having a well appointed establishment which is one of the old landmarks of the business district of the city. He also owns sixty acres of land adjoining the town of Sparland on the north and has six hundred and forty acres in Rush county, Kansas.

Mr. Gapen was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Fisher, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1843. They have one son, Charles L., who is his

father's partner and is conducting the drug store in Ottawa. He married Grace Bower, and they have two children: Helen and Marian.

Mr. Gapen is a citizen whose aid can always be counted upon to further any progressive public measure, and Sparland has benefited by his efforts in her behalf. He has held several offices, including those of supervisor and town trustee, and for twelve years he was postmaster of Sparland. His political allegiance is given the republican party, and he is a stalwart champion of its principles. His name in Sparland and Marshall county is a synonym for business integrity and for loyal citizenship, and wherever known he is respected by reason of his many excellent traits of character.

JOHN SWANEY.

John Swaney, a farmer living on section 15, Magnolia township, where he owns a valuable and well improved tract of land, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1824, and in the paternal line comes of Irish descent. His parents were James and Nancy. (Raley) Swaney, the former born on the Emerald isle, while the latter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Eli Raley, belonged to an old Virginia family, and was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. The parents were married in the Keystone state and made their home in Harrisburg until the father's death, which occurred in 1829. Four years later the mother removed with her family to Washington county, that state, and there became the wife of James Moffitt. In 1842 the family made their way westward to Illinois, where they settled on a farm in Magnolia township, Putnam county, and here the mother passed away in 1872. By her first marriage she was the mother of three sons: John, of this review; David, of Nebraska; and Barnett, a resident of La Salle county, Illinois. By her marriage to Mr. Moffitt she had one son, Eli Moffitt, who is a resident of Adrian, Michigan. Three of the sons were loyal defenders of the Union cause during the Civil war, while the fourth furnished a substitute.

John Swaney, whose name introduces this review, accompanied his maternal grandfather, Eli Raley, to Putnam county in 1840, being then a youth of sixteen years. His education, begun in his native state, was continued in a log school-house near the home of his grandfather in Put-

nam county, his teacher being the late Judge Burnes of Marshall county, this state. Mr. Swaney was reared to agricultural life, early becoming familiar with the various duties which fall to the lot of the farmer, and in early life he learned the wagonmaker's trade, serving a three-years' apprenticeship, after which he followed the trade for two years. In 1847 he began steamboating on the Illinois river, serving as second clerk on the Anglo-Saxon, running from St. Louis to La Salle. He was later promoted to the position of first clerk and served in that capacity until the breaking out of the rebellion, being employed on various boats which plied the Illinois, Ohio and upper and lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

In October, 1861, his patriotic spirit being aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, Mr. Swaney made application to enter the navy at St. Louis with Commodore Rogers, and was commissioned as acting master and ordered to the receiving ship, Maria Denning, where he began his naval drill. Later the Maria Denning was sent to Cairo, Illinois, carrying the ordinance to equip iron clad gunboats, built at St. Louis. After the battle of Fort Donelson he was transferred to the gunboat Cairo, which was ordered to Nashville, accompanying General Nelson. His company were at Pittsburg Landing, later at the bombardment of Fort Pillow above Memphis, in which they took part. After the naval battle at Memphis, where the rebel gunboats were destroyed or captured, they were ordered back to Cairo. Acting Master Swaney was then transferred to the Conestoga, under command of Lieutenant Commander, later Admiral, Selfridge, now a retired rear admiral of Boston, and his vessel was one of the number engaged in cruising from the mouth of White river down the Mississippi river to Columbia, Arkansas, a distance of sixty miles, the river being divided into naval divisions by Admiral Porter. He was subsequently transferred to the United States steamer, Kenwood, which he commanded with the rank of acting volunteer lieutenant until August, 1865, operating on the Mississippi river from the mouth of Red river to Baton Rouge and Donnellsonville. He dismantled his steamer at Cairo in August, 1865, but was not discharged until the following October, when he returned home after four years of faithful and arduous service.

After his return from the navy Mr. Swaney resumed his farming operations, taking up his abode



Yours Truly
John Swaney



James Truly
Sarah E. Swaney

on the farm which has since continued to be his home. Through a long period he was actively engaged in farm labor and has been an active and helpful factor in the development and upbuilding of this portion of the state. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings so that he added from time to time to his landed possessions and today is in possession of a valuable and well-improved farm, on which he still makes his home, although he rents the land, and from this he derives an income sufficient to supply himself and wife with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, so that now in their declining years they may live in well earned ease.

On the 17th of May, 1846, Mr. Swaney chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Sarah Griffith, a native of Cadiz, Ohio, born on the 12th of October, 1830. Her parents, George and Sarah (Kirk) Griffith, were both natives of York county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married, and on leaving the Keystone state removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where they made their home for a few years, but in 1836 made their way to Putnam county, Illinois, settling on a farm on section 15, Magnolia township, known as the Whitaker farm. Their first residence was a log house, which was later replaced by a more substantial and commodious brick residence, the brick and lime for its construction being burned by Mr. Griffith. Mrs. Griffith passed away May 24, 1838, and was the first adult buried in the Friends cemetery. She had become the mother of ten children, but with the exception of two all are now deceased: Isaac, William and Julia Ann, all deceased; Martha Jane, residing in Marshall county, Iowa; Oliver G., George and John, all of whom are deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. Swaney; and Eliza and Ruth, deceased. After the mother's death the father was married again, his second union being with Lydia Comly, and he is still living and was ninety years old November 24, 1906. To this union four children were born: Hiram, of Montana; one who died in infancy; Frank, also residing in Montana; and Mrs. Isabel Beck of Magnolia township, Putnam county.

Mr. Swaney first gave his support to the abolition party and afterward to the republican party, but is now a prohibitionist, thus indicating his views on the temperance question. He has always taken a very deep and helpful interest in the advancement of this party and has frequently attended its district, state and national conven-

tions. In 1885 his name was placed before the public on both the republican and prohibition tickets as a candidate for state senator, but as his party was in the minority at that time he was defeated in election. In former years he frequently contributed to agricultural journals, thus taking a deep interest in the agricultural development of his part of the state. He was instrumental in securing the postoffice at Clear Creek, which was first called Whitaker, and for twenty-one years served as postmaster.

In 1866 he was assistant United States revenue assessor, and in educational affairs has taken a helpful interest. For many years he served as school trustee of Magnolia township, and in 1905 he donated twenty-four acres of land for the establishment of a new consolidated district school, three districts uniting. A large and commodious brick building is now under construction and when completed will be one of the finest in Putnam county. Mr. Swaney employed a landscape artist from Chicago to lay out the grounds so that they are most beautifully and tastefully arranged. The children are taken to school in covered wagons, which have been built expressly for that purpose. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Swaney is a warm friend to the cause of education and his efforts in the cause of educational system are proving of great benefit to the youth of this community. Mrs. Swaney, like her parents, is a devoted member of the Society of Friends and both she and her husband are charter members of the Magnolia Grange, in which she has held office, while he has filled all of the chairs in the organization. He has also served as a member of the State Grange executive committee and was also identified with the first organization of the Grand Army post at Magnolia. Mr. Swaney has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and has lived in Putnam county for sixty-six years, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the pioneer conditions which existed in this community at that early day. He and his wife are venerable and highly respected people of this portion of the state and number their friends by the score.

JOHN I. THOMPSON.

John I. Thompson, president of the First National Bank of Lacon, is a representative of a family that has long figured prominently in connection with financial interests in Marshall county, and the record is one of unassailable integrity,

eight years has served as a member of the city council and has also been mayor of Lacon. His official career has been distinguished by unswerving fidelity to the public good and by a stalwart championship of every movement that he deems will prove of direct benefit to the city. His allegiance is given to the democracy, but in local interests where no issue is involved he does not regard partisanship and at all times places the public welfare before personal aggrandizement.

In 1890 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Maud A. Goodrich, a representative of one of the old families of this county, and unto them were born two children, John S. and Mildred. The wife and mother died about five years ago, and her death was deeply regretted by reason of her social prominence and her many good qualities of heart and mind, which had endeared her to a large circle of friends. Mr. Thompson has attained prominence in Masonry, belonging to Lacon lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M., Lacon chapter, No. 123, R. A. M., Peoria commandery, No. 3, K. T., and also to the Mystic Shrine at Peoria. While he entered upon a business already established, many a man of less resolute and courageous spirit would have faltered in carrying it forward and in enlarging its scope. His life record is another indication of the truth that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable industry.

J. C. BACON.

A valuable and well improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 28, Senachwine township, Putnam county, is the property of J. C. Bacon and in the midst of the well tilled fields stands his fine country residence and substantial farm buildings, the entire place having a neat and well kept appearance which indicates the supervision and practical methods of the owner, whose knowledge and experience in farming matters have gained him a foremost place among the agriculturists of the county. This farm was his birthplace, his natal day being April 12, 1860. His father, Emory C. Bacon, was born in Huron county, Ohio, December 9, 1830, and came to Putnam county, Illinois, with his father, Samuel C. Bacon, at an early day. The grandfather purchased land in Senachwine township—a part of the farm now owned by our subject—and was thus

identified with farming interests in pioneer times. On the 21st of January, 1854, Emory Bacon was married to Susan L. Ash, who was born in Hennepin township, Putnam county, July 28, 1833, a daughter of Joseph Ash, who had settled in that township the year previous, becoming one of the earliest residents of this part of the state. Emory C. Bacon was engaged in general agricultural pursuits and thus provided for his family until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, feeling that his country needed his aid, he enlisted in defense of the Union and died in the hospital when his son, J. C. Bacon, was only two years old. His widow afterward married Ambrose Bacon, a distant relative of her first husband, but both are now deceased. Mrs. Bacon died in 1871 upon the farm where her son J. C. Bacon now resides. Of the six children of the family, four died in infancy. A brother, Clifford Bacon, lives in Tiskilwa, while a half sister, now Mrs. M. B. Drake, is living in Helena, Montana.

J. C. Bacon was eleven years of age when his mother died. He then went to live with an uncle, Lawrence Lippert, who resided in Hennepin township, and with whom he resided until he attained his majority. He attended the district schools and later had the advantage of a course in the Illinois State Normal. When twenty-one years of age he came into possession of the old home farm of one hundred and twenty acres by buying out the interests of the other heirs, and he then took up farming on his own account and has added to the place until he now owns three hundred and forty acres of land. The soil is rich and productive and his attention is given to the cultivation of various cereals. Well tilled, the fields bring forth abundant harvests and his business is profitably conducted. The latest improved machinery facilitates the work of the fields and he keeps in touch with the progress made along scientific lines for the benefit of the farmer.

Mr. Bacon was married April 12, 1882, to Miss Carrie M. Read, who was born in Henry, Marshall county, a daughter of R. L. and Mary A. (Browaw) Read, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. Her father, who has been a carpenter all of his life, is still living in Henry, at the age of eighty-one years. At the time of the gold discoveries in the west he went to Pike's peak, but for many years he has made his home in this portion of the state and in earlier years was closely asso-



MR. AND MRS. J. C. BACON.

ciated with building interests. Mrs. Bacon was a student in the public schools of Henry and later attended the State Normal, at Normal, Illinois. She taught school in both Bureau and Putnam counties prior to her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have been born six children: Samuel, Eugene, Ralph, Beryl, Susa and Elsie. All are yet with their parents and Beryl is attending the State Normal. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Henry and the members of the household are prominent in the social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports of good society. Mr. Bacon votes with the republican party. He has served as road commissioner one term and is now serving for the third year as assessor, and he regards a public office as a public trust, to the duties of which he is ever most faithful. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Putnam. With little assistance at the outset of his career Mr. Bacon has made steady progress on the highroad to prosperity by utilizing the means at hand and his own abilities to the best advantage. The duty which has come to him each day he has performed and has thus found inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the succeeding day, and the rewards of honorable labor are now his.

GEORGE LEWIS WABEL.

George Lewis Wabel, deceased, who at one time was connected with the farming interests of Marshall county, was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of February, 1865. His parents were Andrew Jackson and Mary Ann (Dean) Wabel, both of whom have passed away, the father having died on the 30th of September, 1904. Following the removal of the family from Pennsylvania to Illinois and the establishment of the family home near Magnolia, George Lewis Wabel pursued his education in what is known as the Dayton school in that locality. When not busy with his text-books he aided his father in the work of the home farm and thus gained practical knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil. He worked at home until seventeen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, being employed as a farm hand for about three years. When twenty years of age he rented land, securing one hundred and twenty acres on the north edge of Henry

township. He devoted his time and energies to general farming and stock-raising throughout his remaining days and died upon the Dry Hollow farm—a stock farm—which he was renting and which belongs to Mrs. Law. He lived a life of industry and enterprise, working diligently year after year, and whatever success he achieved and enjoyed was attributable entirely to his own labors.

Mr. Wabel was married on the 22d of February, 1887, in Whitefield township, Marshall county, to Miss Alice Blackburn, a daughter of J. A. and Sarah (Clawson) Blackburn. Her father was at one time a farmer of Whitefield township, but is now living in Henry. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wabel was blessed with four children: Gerald, who was born July 4, 1889; Mildred, born April 4, 1892; Marian, born August 2, 1897; and Bernice, born April 29, 1900. Since her husband's death Mrs. Wabel has removed to the farm upon which she now resides and which is being operated under her direction. She is a lady of excellent business ability, executive force and keen discrimination and is carefully managing her farming interests, so that they produce a good living for herself and children. Mr. Wabel was a republican in his political affiliation and was recognized as one of the stalwart supporters of the party in his locality. He served as collector of Whitefield township for two terms and at the time of his demise was filling the office of school director and of road commissioner. He led a busy and useful life, and all who knew him respected him for his genuine personal worth, so that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, not only among his immediate family, but also among his friends, who were many.

A. W. BETTS.

A. W. Betts is living on section 32, Whitefield township, and owns a good farming property comprising the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32 and also eighty acres constituting the west half of the southwest quarter of section 33. He is one of the native sons of Whitefield township, where his birth occurred on the 3d of February, 1855. His parents were John and Christina (Grift) Betts, both natives of Germany. The father was born in Wurtemberg and came to the United States in 1848, at which time he made

his way into the interior of the country and took up his abode upon a farm in Whitefield township. His entire life has since been given to general agricultural pursuits and he has long been numbered among the well known and prominent farmers of his community. It was after his arrival in this country that he married Christina Grift and unto them have been born six children, of whom four are yet living, namely: A. W., of this review; Margaret, the wife of John Rheinbeck, a resident farmer of Saratoga township; Amy, the wife of Edward Rheinbeck, who carries on farming in La Prairie township; and Henry, who is devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits in Whitefield township.

Reared under the parental roof, A. W. Betts early became familiar with the work of the farm and when the labors of the field were finished for the year he would attend the district schools near his father's home. He continued on the old homestead until he had attained his majority and then began farming on his own account, removing to his present place of residence in Whitefield township. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land situated on sections 32 and 33. It responds readily to the care and improvement placed upon it, so that he annually harvests good crops. The farm is also improved with modern equipments and in all of his work he is progressive and enterprising, being thoroughly familiar with the best methods of carrying on general agricultural pursuits.

On the 29th of May, 1878, Mr. Betts was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Doyle, of Saratoga, a daughter of Thomas Doyle, and they are now pleasantly located on their farm in Whitefield township. Mr. Betts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Sparland lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and while he has never been prominent as a politician in the sense of office seeking he served as assessor for Whitefield township in 1904.

JOHN A. KAYS.

On the roll of Putnam county's honored dead we find the name of John A. Kays, who was born on the farm in Magnolia township where his widow now resides, his natal day being March 7, 1851. His father, Henry B. Kays, was a native of Indiana, and from that state removed to Knox coun-

ty, Illinois, but later came to Putnam county, making his home on the farm just mentioned until his death, which occurred in 1877. He left an estate of over eight hundred acres. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel E. Read, was born in Indiana in 1820, and is also now deceased. In their family were seven children, but Mrs. Jane Bobbitt, of Magnolia; M. B. Kays, of Tonica, Illinois; and Mrs. Clara Cole, of Ottawa, are the only ones now living.

During his boyhood John A. Kays attended the district schools near his home and for a time was a student in the old academy at Henry, after which he pursued a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. Having thus acquired a good practical education he engaged in teaching school for several years and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming a most progressive, enterprising and successful farmer. He continued to follow that occupation throughout the remainder of his life, and at his death, which occurred on the 20th of February, 1906, he left a valuable farm of four hundred and fifty-three acres supplied with all modern improvements.

In 1881 Mr. Kays was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Hartenbower, who was born in Putnam county, and still survives her husband. She is a daughter of Hon. J. H. Hartenbower, who was born in Kentucky in 1828 and died in Wichita, Kansas, October 28, 1903. He was at one time a very prominent citizen of Putnam county and was a prosperous farmer. In 1850 he made a trip to California, and after spending some time on the Pacific slope returned east by way of the isthmus of Panama. For twenty years he lived in Kansas, but previous to this time he resided in Iowa and Minnesota, where he served in the legislature. He married Miss Anna A. McCaleb, a native of Putnam county, whose parents came here in 1832. She died in Iowa in 1867. In their family were seven children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kays were born six children, namely: Victor C., who was for two years a student at Champaign University and was called home by the death of his father and now assists in the operation of the farm. He takes quite an active interest in public affairs, has served as school director and took a prominent part in the consolidation of the three districts into the John Swaney school. Lois L., the next of the family, died at the age of two years. Donald J., a graduate of the Northern Illinois Nor-



JOHN A KAYS

mal at De Kalb, is now engaged in teaching in the high school at Rockford. Albert R. is attending school in De Kalb. Mark E. and Lora G. are at home with their mother.

Mrs. Kays and her son, Victor C., now carry on the farm, and are meeting with excellent success in its management. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, and wherever known are held in high regard. By his ballot Mr. Kays supported the men and measures of the democratic party and took a very active part in local politics, being at one time the candidate for county judge on his party ticket. He was one of the leading and influential citizens of Magnolia township, and no man in the locality was held in higher esteem.

ROBERT DORAN.

Robert Doran, who after many years of active, honorable and successful connection with the farming interests of Marshall county, is now living retired in the village of Henry, was born in New Brunswick, March 7, 1844. His father, James Doran, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and on leaving the place of his nativity removed to the Isle of Man, whence he afterward emigrated to New Brunswick. He, too, followed the occupation of farming as a life work. In early manhood he wedded Rebecca Maxwell, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and after living for some years in New Brunswick they came to Illinois, the father purchasing a farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county. His attention was here given to general agricultural pursuits for a time and he then retired to private life, enjoying throughout his remaining days a well earned rest. He died in 1891 at the age of ninety years, while his wife reached the very advanced age of ninety-six years. In their family were ten children, of whom eight are yet living.

Robert Doran, whose name introduces this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois when seven years of age and has spent the greater part of his life in Marshall county. He was reared upon the old homestead farm in La Prairie township and acquired his education there in the district schools. When not busy with his text-books his time was largely occupied with the work of the fields and he continued to assist his father until about twenty years of age, when

in response to the country's need he enlisted at Princeton in 1864 as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which command he saw active and arduous service until the close of the war. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned to his home in La Prairie township and was again engaged in work on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, when he was married to Miss Amanda Baker, a native of New York. They began their domestic life upon a farm in this county and until his retirement from business cares were continuously identified with agricultural interests in this locality save for the period of three and one-half years spent in Kansas. Mr. Doran went to that state in 1886 with his family and was engaged in general farming there. He now owns four hundred acres of land in Kansas and also has a valuable farm of a quarter section in La Prairie township. These property interests return to him a good income, enabling him to live retired and yet enjoy the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doran were born six children, of whom two have passed away. Those still living are: Clarence Howard, a resident of Chillicothe, Illinois; Charles Clifford, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Henry; and Robert Clyde and Ira Claude, who are living upon the home farm in La Prairie township.

Mr. Doran exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, with which he has been associated since he attained his majority. His life has been an honorable and upright one, in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist church, and in all of his business relations he has been straightforward and honorable, while his duties as a citizen have been promptly met. He is now managing his property interests but otherwise is living retired, occupying a pleasant and attractive home in Henry, while throughout the county wherever he is known he is held in warm regard.

JOHN R. BELSLY.

John R. Belsly, living on section 8, Richland township, was born in Deer Creek township, Tazewell county, Illinois, May 29, 1863. His father, Christ Belsly, was a native of Woodford county, this state, and one of the first children born in

that county. He is now living at the age of seventy years, his home being in Tazewell county, where after many years of active connection with farm life he is now retired. His farm in Deer Creek township, on which he resides, was purchased about forty years ago. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Schurtz, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and is also living. Of their twelve children nine survive, namely: Mrs. Kate Engel, whose husband is a farmer and banker of Eureka, Illinois; Joseph, who is living on the old farm of his grandfather in Woodford county; John R.; Samuel, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Deer Creek; Mrs. Anna R. Anske, of Lacon; Mrs. Maggie Phillips, of Henry; Mrs. Barbara Chapman, of Deer Creek; Frank, who is engaged in the banking business in Deer Creek; and Mrs. Emma Davis, of Chilli-cothe, Illinois.

John R. Belsly pursued a district-school education in his native township and remained upon the old home place until he had attained adult age. He then entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general store, where he was employed for three years, after which he located upon a farm in Richland township, where he resided for ten years. He next purchased his present place, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 8, Richland township. He likewise has a farm of four hundred and ninety acres on sections 30 and 31 of the same township, so that his landed possessions now aggregate six hundred and ten acres of very valuable property. In connection with the tilling of the soil he is engaged extensively in raising stock and both branches of his business are bringing to him a good revenue. Moreover he is connected with the telephone exchange, having forty phones upon its line.

In 1887 Mr. Belsly was married to Miss Alma Ross, of Joliet, Illinois, who died in 1895, leaving three children: Roscoe, seventeen years of age; Bruce, who died in 1900; and Mark, twelve years of age. In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Belsly and Miss Jennie Chambers, of Richland township, Marshall county, a daughter of Charles and Minerva Chambers, the former a farmer of this county. He is a native of Illinois, while his wife was born in Pennsylvania and in their family were three children. Mr. and Mrs. Belsly also have three children: Frieda and Cleota, who are in school; and Arla. Mr. Belsly

gives his political support to the democracy but casts an independent local ballot. He was elected assessor of Richland township in 1904 and is now filling the office of school director. Whatever tends to benefit the county along lines of material, intellectual and moral progress receives his endorsement and co-operation. He is regarded as a most progressive business man and model farmer and he and his family occupy an enviable social position in the locality where they reside. He has steadily worked his way upward in his business career and his progress has been the legitimate outcome of the concentration of his energies upon the purposes and plans in hand.

JOHN HENRY AUKLAND.

John Henry Aukland, who owns and operates a good farm of one hundred and nine acres on section 20, Whitefield township, is one of the native sons of this township, born on the 18th of June, 1872. His father, Thomas Aukland, was a native of England and when a young man came to the United States, settling first in Ohio, where he lived for a time. He then came to Illinois and took up his abode in Peoria county, where he engaged in farming forty acres of land. About 1841, however, he came to Marshall county, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days, passing away about sixteen years ago when sixty-nine years of age. He lived here during an early period in the development and upbuilding of the county and was thus associated with its pioneer interests and progress. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Blankenship, still survives him and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Bell, in Henry. In their family were ten children: William, Elizabeth, Mary, James, Martha, Sabinih, Savanah, Charles, Henry and Amanda.

In the district schools John Henry Aukland pursued his education and received ample training at farm labor upon the old homestead where he has continuously resided. He has never desired to engage in other lines of business but has concentrated his time and energies upon the work of the farm and is today cultivating a valuable tract of land of one hundred and nine acres. The place is rich and arable and the fields yield golden harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. Everything about the place is kept in good

condition and the farm work is materially advanced through the practical and progressive efforts of Mr. Aukland.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of John Henry Aukland and Miss Hattie Newman, a daughter of Captain James Newman. This union has been blessed with five children: Willis, Leslie and Howard, aged respectively twelve, ten and eight years and all now in school; Oliver, four years of age; and Marie, a little daughter one year old. Mr. Aukland votes with the republican party and has served as school director. He belongs to Whitefield camp, No. 1653, M. W. A., and he takes a most active and helpful interest in church work and is serving as superintendent of the Aukland Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. All who know him entertain for him warm regard because investigation into his life history indicates his fidelity to high principles.

C. E. SMITH.

C. E. Smith, who is engaged in the grocery business in Henry, was here born on the 15th of September, 1866, his parents being James F. and Margaret M. (Darnall) Smith. The father, a native of Maryland, is a carpenter by occupation and for many years was identified with building operations in Henry, but is now living retired. He wedded Margaret Melvina Darnall, whose ancestry can be traced back to Henrietta Maria Neal, daughter of Captain James Neal and goddaughter of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England, for whom she was named. Her first husband was Richard Bennett, Jr., one of the Puritans who founded an asylum in Maryland, and who was the son of Governor Richard Bennett. Richard Bennett, Jr., was drowned, leaving two children—Richard Bennett, of Bennett's Point, Queen Anne county, who was said to have been the wealthiest man in Maryland; and Susanna Maria Bennett, who became the wife of John Darnall, who died leaving one daughter. Her second husband was Henry Lowe, the ancestor of Governor Enoch Louis Lowe, by whom she reared a large family of sons and daughters. One daughter, Elizabeth Lowe, married Henry Darnall, Jr., of Portland Manor, and they became the great-grandparents of Mrs. Margaret M. Smith. Her son, Francis Darnall, and his wife Margaret were the grandparents of Mrs. Smith.

When the old courthouse at Portland Manor was destroyed by fire all the records and wills were burned and because of this the father of Mrs. Smith, who was the next heir to Portland Manor, was cheated out of his patrimony. His name was Henry Bennett Darnall and the members of his family were: Francis Henry; Richard Bennett; Nicholas Lowe; one who died in infancy; Margaret Melvina, who became Mrs. Smith; and Dawson Darnall, the last named being so called because Dawson was his mother's maiden name.

C. E. Smith, whose name introduces this record, was a student in the public schools of Henry and afterward in the district schools of Whitefield township. He worked upon the home farm to the age of twenty-three years and then came to Henry, where he entered the employ of H. Atkinson, with whom he remained until 1892. He then purchased a half interest with R. E. Hills in a grocery business, and this relation was maintained for four years, at the end of which time Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in the ownership and conduct of the store. He now carries a large and well selected line of goods and has a liberal patronage, being accounted one of the leading merchants of the town.

In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Lois M. Dunlap, of Whitefield township. They are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Smith is a stalwart republican in his political views. He has served as a member of the bridge board and three times has been chosen alderman from the second ward, in which connection he has exercised his official prerogatives in support of many beneficial public measures. His has been a creditable record in both public and private life and in Henry, where the greater part of his time has been passed, he is both widely and favorably known.

ALBERT S. NEWMAN.

Albert S. Newman controls a valuable farm of two hundred acres, situated on section 17, Whitefield township, belonging to his father. Here he is engaged in tilling the soil and also in raising cattle, which is an important branch of his business. It was upon this farm that his birth occurred on the 13th of July, 1865, his parents being Captain James R. and Mary (Reinbeck)

Newman. The parents are still living and nine of the children of the family yet survive.

At the usual age Albert S. Newman began his education by attending the district schools of Whitefield township, and when not busy with his text-books his hours were largely employed at farm labor, so that he early became familiar with the work of field and meadow. He has sought no other occupation as a life work, but has been content to devote his time and energies to general farming. George Washington has said that agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man. That Mr. Newman leads a busy life is indicated by the splendid appearance of his farm. He has two hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests good crops. He also raises cattle on quite an extensive scale, having good stock upon his place.

On the 3d of January, 1894, Mr. Newman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Salisbury, of Henry, and unto them have been born four children: Everett S. and Olen R., who are now in school; Levina D.; and one died in infancy. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Whitefield camp, No. 1963. He has served as school director for twelve years and believes in the employment of competent teachers. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His entire life has been passed in this county, so that he is widely known and his many good qualities have won him the favorable regard of those with whom he has been associated.

ROBERT PRINGLE.

No history of Marshall county would be complete without mention of Robert Pringle, one of the most venerable citizens of La Prairie township, where for more than a half century he has made his home. Many events which have here occurred and are to others matters of history were to him matters of actual experience and he has watched with interest the growth and development of the county as it has emerged from frontier conditions to take on all of the evidences of a modern and progressive civilization.

A native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, he was

born on the 10th of October, 1821, his parents being Andrew and Elizabeth (Pringle) Pringle. The father was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, October 30, 1793, and the mother's birth occurred in Dumfriesshire, October 15, 1800. Although of the same name, they were not related. In his native country Andrew Pringle was employed as a shepherd and as a laboring man, but rightly judging that the business opportunities of the new world would prove more advantageous he came to the United States in 1850, remaining for a time in New York. The year 1853, however, witnessed his arrival in Marshall county, where he spent his remaining days, passing away December 14, 1870, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife survived him and died July 8, 1887, when in her eighty-eighth year. The members of their family were as follows: Adam, who was born in October, 1819, and died November 7, 1863; Robert, of this review; Jessie, who was born in April, 1823, and died in July, 1841; James, who was born in April, 1826, and died in April, 1892. William and Jane, twins, who were born in January, 1829, while the former died July 4, 1873, and the latter April 29, 1883; Christina, who was born in 1832 and died in 1837; John, who was born in 1835 and died in 1836; and Mrs. Betsy Trobridge, who was born in 1839 and is living in Phillips county, Colorado, being the only living member of the family with the exception of our subject.

Robert Pringle of this review was reared in Roxburghshire, Scotland, where he acquired his education. His opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited, but his training at hard work was not meager and lessons of industry and economy were early instilled into his mind and in later years have borne rich fruit. He heard favorable reports of the new world and its advantages, which he compared with the business outlook before him in his native country. This comparison decided him to seek a home in America and in 1848, when twenty-six years of age, he bade adieu to friends and native land and took passage on a westward bound vessel. Landing in New York city, he thence made his way to Ontario county, New York, where he remained for four and a half years, during which time he scorned no employment that would yield him an honest living. He carefully saved his money, anxious to establish a business of his own, and



ROBERT PRINGLE.

in December, 1852, he came to Marshall county, Illinois, where he had an uncle and aunt living, and his parents and family followed him in 1853.

While still living in Ontario county, New York, Mr. Pringle was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Turnbull, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and a sister of Robert Turnbull, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. They traveled life's journey happily together for many years, but were separated by the death of the wife on the 30th of August, 1873. Their children were seven in number. Beatrice, who was born April 19, 1855, died March 22, 1877. She was the wife of John Titus, a farmer of La Prairie township. Lizzie, born January 8, 1857, is the wife of Robert Secon, who is a farmer by occupation and now lives in Denver, Colorado. They have three children: John, born October 10, 1858, operates the home farm. Andrew, born December 16, 1860, married Lillie Stewart, who died October 23, 1893, leaving a daughter, Lillian. For his second wife he chose Ida Peck and they have two children, Robert and Philip, who are living with them on the farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county. Mary, born December 8, 1862, is at home. Adam, who was born April 16, 1865, and was a student in Quincy College, died February 4, 1897. Jennie, born October 11, 1867, is at home.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Pringle came to Marshall county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid four dollars per acre. This was unimproved and in consequence he rented an improved farm, on which he resided until 1854, when he removed to his own land and began its development. A little later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and he has added to his property until he now owns a valuable farm of three hundred and sixty acres on section 27, La Prairie township. He has also carried on stock-raising, in which he has been quite successful, shipping large numbers of cattle annually. He was also at one time a breeder of sheep and on the organization of the Lacon woolen mills he became one of its stockholders. In his farming and stock-raising interests, of which he has had personal control, he has made creditable and gratifying success, and his life work is an illustration of the fact that the lack of means at the outset of a business career need prove no bar to later prosperity, for

if one has determination and energy they can overcome all difficulties and obstacles in the path and gradually advance to the goal of prosperity. This Mr. Pringle has done and is now accounted one of the prosperous as well as venerable and honored citizens of La Prairie township.

In politics he has been a stalwart advocate of republican principles since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has never had occasion to regret the resolution which he formed in early manhood to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found good business opportunities of which he has taken advantage and has also gained here a comfortable home and won many friends, so that his life in America has been attended with much comfort and happiness. He has now passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey and from his fellowmen he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one of his years.

HENRY MARSHALL.

Henry Marshall is a retired farmer of Sparland, who, though he has put aside the active work of the fields, still owns a valuable and well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres in Saratoga township. He was born in North New Castle, England, January 3, 1842. His father, Francis Marshall, was likewise a native of England and came to the United States in 1852, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel. He located first in Philadelphia, where he was employed in a blacksmith shop, and later he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment in a large machine shop. After remaining for a year in this country he sent for his family, who joined him in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he came west to Illinois, settling in Peoria, where he worked in a distillery for two years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to La Prairie, where he established a shop which he conducted for more than thirty-five years, when, becoming too old to work, he removed to Sparland and lived retired, making his home with his son Henry. He was the owner of eighty acres of good land, having made judicious investment in property. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He died in 1892 after a residence of forty years in the new world. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jennie Wilson, was born in England and

was a devoted member of the Methodist church. In the family were five children: Elizabeth; Henry; Mary Ann, deceased; and Isabelle and Francis, who died in infancy.

Henry Marshall spent his early boyhood days in his native country, coming to the new world when about eleven years of age. Not long after the father removed with his family to Illinois, settling in Marshall county, where he was reared. He afterward worked in a machine shop in Peoria for two years and then removed to Saratoga township, Marshall county, where he was employed for two years in a blacksmith shop. In 1859 he turned his attention to farming, which he carried on successfully for a long period, but is now living retired in Sparland, having a good income from his farm of two hundred and forty acres of well improved land situated near Camp Grove. The soil is rich and productive and he derives from the rental of his place a very gratifying income.

Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Mrs. Frieda Kline, who was born in province of Posen, in the northern part of Germany, January 12, 1858. She is a daughter of William and Louise (Mootz) Arndt and was one of a family of eight children, namely: Rosalie, deceased; Ernest; Emil; Louise, deceased; Herman; Amelia; Frieda; and William, who has passed away. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are consistent Christian people, the former belonging to the Methodist church and the latter to the Baptist church. His political support is given the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge, No. 441, at Sparland. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them and their friends are many. Mr. Marshall from early boyhood has depended upon his own resources for a living and has through his own diligence, capable management and enterprise worked his way upward to success.

WILLIAM HUNTER WILLIAMS.

William Hunter Williams, deceased, was for many years a prominent representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of Putnam county. He traced his ancestry back to John Williams, a native of Wales, and Ann Williams, a native of Plymouth, England. They resided before the Revolutionary war in the colony of New Jersey and during the period of hostilities their

home was burned by the British army. The family then became scattered and it is supposed the family records were lost or destroyed at that time. Thomas Williams, son of John and Ann Williams, was bound out for a number of years to a farmer, after which he removed to the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of house-painting. On the 2d of May, 1807, he married Frances Hunter, a daughter of William and Frances Hunter of that city, and unto them was born on the 15th of January, 1811, a son, William Hunter Williams, whose name introduces this review.

When he was a lad of about seven years his parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where on the 17th of October, 1822, the father died, leaving a widow with four children. They returned to Philadelphia, where William Hunter attended the public schools until about fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to William Ford to learn the business of silver-plating. In May, 1837, in consequence of the financial conditions that existed at that time, the country being involved in a money panic, he sought to better his circumstances by removing to the western states.

Accordingly in the early part of June, 1837, Mr. Williams arrived at the village of Hartford in Dearborn county in the southern part of Indiana. In the month of August of that year he made a prospecting tour on foot to Indianapolis and thence west to the eastern part of Illinois, where his further progress was arrested by fever and ague. His objective point was Alton, Illinois, but the illness which he suffered caused him to endeavor to retrace his steps to Hartford, Indiana. This however, was accomplished with great effort, but he reached that place during the month of September. In the year 1838 he had his first experience as a farmer, but suffered from a relapse of the fever and ague. He had rented seven acres of land, whereon he raised a crop of corn. In the latter part of the summer of 1838 he accepted a position as a clerk in a country store and a few months later he became a clerk and employe on a flat-boat which was to take a cargo of flour and pork to the lower Mississippi river. This task accomplished, in the spring of 1839 he returned to Hartford, Indiana, making a detour to visit a brother in Putnam county, Illinois, upon which



WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.



MRS. T. H. WILLIAMS

occasion he concluded to settle permanently in this state.

Returning to Hartford, Mr. Williams was offered a position on a store-boat and continued in the boating business until some time in September, 1839. On the 21st of that month he started on horseback for Marshall county, Illinois, where he arrived on the 1st of October. It was on the 1st of May, 1843, that he entered eighty acres of land on section 19, Senachwine township, receiving the government patent for the same under the administration of President John Tyler, and on the 20th of December, 1856, he purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the farm of Samuel C. Bacon.

On the 29th of June, 1843, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Theodosia Holmes Lyon, a daughter of Abijah and Comfort (Holmes) Lyon, who were natives of Westchester county, New York, and the father removed from New York city to Marshall county, Illinois, in the spring of 1839, the mother passing away in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Williams commenced housekeeping on the first purchase of land in the spring of 1844, passing through all of the pioneer experiences incident to that period in the history of this part of the state. In 1847 Mr. Williams was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Senachwine township and continued in the office for many years. He was also county judge for a period of six years, succeeding Joel W. Hopkins, who was elected a member of the state legislature. For nearly a decade he served as postmaster of the village of Senachwine, now called Putnam, and was township clerk for a number of years. He was likewise township school treasurer for thirty years and for several years was collector. In all of these positions Mr. Williams discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity and his record therefore reflects credit upon himself and his service was entirely satisfactory to his constituents.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born nine children, seven of whom are yet living: Frances H., the wife of Samuel A. Wilson, a resident of California; William A., who is living in Texas, where he has a large fruit ranch; Martha, the wife of C. M. Hobbs, who is living in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has been yardmaster at the Union Pacific Railroad transfer for thirty-five years; Mary, the wife of O. H. Lincoln, a farmer and successful

raiser of fine horses living in McHenry county, Illinois; John Howard, who is living on the old homestead; Emma Elizabeth, the wife of W. B. Berry, who is a minister of the Christian church and editor of the *Christian Pacific*, living in San Francisco, California; James A., a resident of Chicago; Theodosia Ann, the deceased wife of Thomas Hill, a resident of Adin, California; and David Herbert, who was drowned in Tennessee.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams were members of the Henry Society of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian church, and Mrs. Williams has been identified therewith for forty-six years. She is still living on the old homestead with her son, John H. The death of Mr. Williams occurred August 22, 1898. He had for a long period been an active factor in the agricultural development of this locality and at all times was a busy man, leading an active, useful and honorable life. While he carefully controlled his own farming interests and developed a productive tract of land, whereon he annually harvested good crops, he always managed to find time to aid in the promotion of interests which were of utmost benefit to the community and to assist those who were less fortunate than himself. Any plan or measure that was promulgated for the welfare of the county received his endorsement and support and he was widely recognized as a valued citizen. Mrs. Williams still survives her husband and is now the oldest resident of Senachwine township. She was born and educated in New York city and although now eighty-five years of age is a most bright and intelligent woman and of excellent health for one of her years. She recalls many interesting pioneer experiences. Her father built the first log house on Whitefield prairie in 1839, at which time wolves and other wild animals were very numerous in the county, while herds of deer were frequently seen. The pioneer families largely lived in log cabins, did their cooking over fireplaces and lighted their houses with candles, while the work of the fields was largely done with the hand plow, the sickle, the scythe and the hoe. Mrs. Williams has lived to see many great changes in the methods of farming and in ways of life here. She still owns the home farm of eighty acres which her son John Howard is conducting for her, and he also owns eighty acres.

JOHN HOWARD WILLIAMS.

John Howard Williams was born February 26, 1854, and has spent his entire life on the old homestead with the exception of a few years passed in the west. He acquired his education in the country schools and the city schools of Henry. On the 11th of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Naomi Rogers, of Henry, who was born at Lone Tree, Illinois, September 30, 1858, a daughter of Gardner and Elizabeth Jane Rogers.

Mr. Williams brought his bride to the old homestead, having purchased a part of the farm. He has since bought other tracts and now operates nearly a half section of land, most of which he owns. To his farm he has given the name of The Oaks and here he is successfully engaged in stock raising under the firm name of J. H. Williams & Son, the place having become well known especially for the breeding of Poland China hogs and polled Durham cattle. In this line they have gained more than a local reputation.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born six children, but the eldest died in infancy. Gardner Rogers, the second in order of birth, attended the village and Henry schools and later pursued a course in agriculture at the University of Illinois. Myrtle Bell, a talented elocutionist, having pursued a course of study at Plows Conservatory of Peoria, Illinois, is now the wife of Charles E. Stickel, of Mount Vernon, South Dakota. Mary is a teacher. Meta Naomi and William Howard are still in school.

BENJAMIN JUDD.

Benjamin Judd is today the oldest resident of Marshall county in years of continuous connection with this portion of the state, and as such he was honored at the old settlers' reunion held in Lacon on the 6th of September, 1906. His memory compasses the period of pioneer development as well as of later day progress, and he relates many interesting events concerning the early days when the typical home on the prairie was the log cabin and when all of the evidences of frontier life were to be seen. He was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, March 14, 1829, and was therefore but two years old when brought by his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Darnell) Judd, to Marshall county in 1831. His grandfather, John Judd, who died in North Carolina,

was of English lineage. He came to this country as a soldier in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and at the close of hostilities decided to remain in the new world, settling in North Carolina, where he spent his remaining days.

Thomas Judd, the father of our subject, was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, in 1800, and having arrived at years of maturity was married there to Elizabeth Darnell, also a native of that county, born in 1803. Her father was Benjamin Darnell, who came to Marshall county, Illinois, in 1828, settling on Sandy creek, in what is now Evans township. He was the first white settler of that township, and made his home in the edge of the timber. Before coming to the middle west he had read medicine, and here engaged in practice. The journey westward was made in a large panelled box wagon with room enough in it for several to sleep. He was accompanied by his wife and ten children, and on reaching the county they camped on Crow creek at a place called Bennington's Grove. At that time his nearest and in fact his only white neighbor was Jesse Roberts, who had located in what is now Roberts township, six miles distant. Indians were quite numerous and during the time of the Black Hawk war a fort was built on his farm enclosing his log cabin and called Fort Darnell. It was used as a place of refuge by families for miles around. Two of his sons served in Colonel John Strawn's regiment during that struggle. In 1839 Benjamin Darnell left his farm in Marshall county and removed to Kendall county, Illinois, where he opened up another farm and located his children around him. There he died in 1856. The children were: Elizabeth, John, James, Enoch, Larkins, Benjamin, Abram, Mrs. Polly Adams, Mrs. Susan Hollenback and Lucy. The last named died at the age of fourteen years and hers was the first death in Evans township and the first to be interred in the Cumberland cemetery located on the old Darnell farm. The others are also now deceased. The parents of our subject were married in North Carolina, where the father engaged in farming until 1831, when they came to Marshall county and located in Evans township, adjoining the Darnell farm on the north. He built a log cabin in the edge of the timber on Sandy creek, and there remained until his death in January, 1848. The mother remained on the

farm after the death of her husband and there reared her family. She died at the age of seventy-six years, and the remains of husband and wife lie side by side in Cumberland cemetery. They were the parents of ten children—Alfred, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Gants; John and Thomas, deceased; Benjamin, our subject; Mrs. Elizabeth French, deceased; Frances, deceased; Mrs. Matilda Brown, living in Wenona; William and Almira, deceased. Before his death Thomas Judd greatly improved his farm, leaving it in good condition to his wife and children. He was a well educated man, an old school teacher, and served as county commissioner of schools at one time. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. On coming to this county he was comparatively a poor man, and in the few years of his life here acquired a competency.

Benjamin Judd is the only surviving member of his father's family and is now in his seventy-eighth year. He is still a hale and hearty man, enjoying good health and weighing two hundred and seventeen pounds. He seems to possess the vigor and strength of a man in his prime and when seen by the writer of this article was found digging potatoes. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, being brought to the county prior to the Black Hawk war. He relates that many a time, being very much afraid of the Indians, he crawled under the bed when they came to the house. At one time the red men camped on Sandy creek about twenty-five rods from his father's cabin and there remained for several days, often visiting the house for provisions. There were few settlers in Marshall county or the northern portion of the state and Mr. Judd remembers being in Chicago when the metropolis was not as large as Wenona and well remembers seeing old Fort Dearborn there. Most of the homes were built of logs, were heated by immense fire places, over which the family meal was also prepared, and were lighted by candles. One could ride for miles over the prairie without coming to a house or fence to impede his progress and the timber along the streams was uncut. Gradually, however, settlers came from the south and the east and wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of the country, converting its wild lands into rich and productive farms. Upon the old Judd homestead farm in Evans township the subject of this review was reared. He attended the

subscription schools of the pioneer days, but the meager advantages of that period made his education rather limited, but reading, experience and observation in later years have counteracted this early deficiency. At the age of nineteen years he entered upon an independent business career by operating the old home farm on the shares and he still owns a portion of that farm, which his father entered from the government in about 1839, and he has never had a mortgage upon it.

On the 20th of November, 1851, Mr. Judd was united in marriage with Miss Frances Talbot, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Nathan Talbot, who came from England to America in 1830, locating in Pennsylvania, from which state he moved to Marshall county, Illinois, in 1842, settling in Hopewell township, where the mother of Mrs. Judd died. He subsequently remarried and moved to Evans township, in 1851, where he remained for a time and then returned to Hopewell township, and later went to Long Point, Illinois, where he died. By his first marriage there were ten children—John, Mathias, Nathan, William, Peter, Margaret, Mrs. Judd, Elizabeth, Jane and Mrs. Rachel Lyons. Two of his sons, John and James, served in the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd are the parents of seven children—Adeline, now the wife of Lutelus W. Kemp, lives in Evans township, and is the mother of five children; Nelson Perry married Elizabeth Wilson, by whom he has eight children, and the family now reside on the Judd farm; James Ashley married Della Haws, by whom he had four children, and they too reside on the old Judd farm; Thomas D., who is a furniture dealer and undertaker in Wenona, married Ida Wilson, by whom he has one child; Clara Jane resides at home; Mary Frances married Alonzo D. Brown, principal of the Wenona grammar schools, by whom she has two children; Julia Dell, also resides at home.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Judd continued to reside upon the old homestead farm until 1865, when they removed to section 16, Evans township, there living until 1886, when they became residents of Wenona, since which time Mr. Judd has been retired from active business cares. He was a prosperous and enterprising farmer and it is said that he raised more acres of corn than any other man in Evans township,

planting and harvesting forty-two crops of corn in succession. His former success enables him now to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is a remarkably well preserved man and enjoys life today as though he were but fifty years old. In spirit and interest he seems yet in his prime. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Wenona and the chapter at Rutland and has passed through all of the chairs of the former and been a delegate to the grand lodge. Recently he gave to the lodge a gavel made from lumber which he had preserved from the old Fort Darnell and he also gave one to the Old Settlers' Society at the reunion held in Lacon, September 6, 1906. The lumber was solid and almost as hard as iron. In his political views Mr. Judd has ever been a stalwart democrat and has served in many local offices. In manner he is kindly, in disposition jovial and genial, enjoying wit and humor, and he is a valued addition to any social circle. An active and honorable life has won him the respect of his fellow men and it is with great pleasure that we present to our readers a life record of this prominent citizen, the oldest settler, in years of continuous residence, in Marshall county.

CHARLES CLIFFORD DORAN.

Charles Clifford Doran, a representative of the business interests of Henry, where he is conducting an undertaking establishment, was born upon his father's farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county, December 23, 1878. His father, Robert Doran, now a retired farmer of Henry, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and became a resident of Marshall county fifty-five years ago. He wedded Mary Amanda Baker, a native of New York, and they have four living children and have lost two. Those who still survive are: Clarence, who is conducting a restaurant in Chillicothe, Illinois; Charles Clifford, of this review; and Clyde and Claude, who are operating the old home farm.

When the subject of this review was a young lad his parents removed to Kansas, establishing their home in Rice county, and there he acquired his early education in the public schools. Following the return of the family to Illinois in 1889 he continued his education in the district schools of La Prairie township and when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom his

time was largely given to work upon his father's farm. After attaining his majority his entire attention was concentrated upon agricultural interests and he lived on the old homestead until about two years ago, when, in 1904, he came to Henry and established the undertaking business which he has since conducted with good success.

On the 10th of May, 1906, Mr. Doran was married to Miss Catherine Schmitz, of Peru, Illinois, and in social circles in Henry they occupy an enviable position. Mr. Doran has taken three degrees of Odd Fellowship and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet never seeking or desiring public office, as he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business interests.

FREDERICK A. RAYMOND.

Frederick A. Raymond, at one time largely, actively and successfully engaged in general farming in Marshall county, now owns and occupies a tract of land of twenty acres beautifully situated at the corporation limits of Henry and is practically living retired from business cares. His life record began in Burlington, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 23d of August, 1842, and he is descended from an old New England family. His father, Frederick A. Raymond, Sr., was also a native of Burlington, Connecticut, and for some years was connected with the Seth Thomas clock factory, but, thinking to enjoy better business privileges and opportunities in the then young but rapidly growing west, he made his way to Illinois, arriving at Mount Palatine, in Putnam county, on the 2d of March, 1850. Soon afterward he secured land and was thereon engaged in general farming until 1858. In community affairs he was active and influential and served as assessor for seventeen years, having been elected for an eighteenth term just prior to his death, which occurred in 1894 when he had reached the age of seventy-four years and eight days. He regarded a public office as a public trust and was ever faithful to the duties that devolved upon him. His widow is still living and is now in her ninety-first year. In their family were eight children, of whom six are now living: Mary J., the wife of C. M. Dawson, of Henry; Frederick A.; E. M., who is living in Grand Rap-



F. A. RAYMOND AND FAMILY.

ids, Michigan; J. B., a mail carrier in Chicago; Henry R.; and Martha, the wife of Edward White, of Warrensburg, Illinois.

Frederick A. Raymond of this review was a lad of seven years when brought by his parents to Illinois. His education was acquired in the district schools of Putnam county and the public schools of Henry and after putting aside his textbooks he turned his attention to general farming, which he continuously and successfully followed until about twenty years ago. He was enterprising and progressive in his work, placed his land under a high state of cultivation and derived therefrom a good income, owing to the large crops which he raised. He, too, has filled public offices, for soon after his father's death he was elected assessor and acted in that capacity for four years. He has also been commissioner of roads and has been prominent in local governmental affairs, being a most public-spirited man.

On the 15th of September, 1870, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Tabor of Henry, Illinois, who died October 6, 1881. She left one child, Mrs. Evaline Schroder, the wife of W. R. Schroder, a harnessmaker of Macon county, by whom she has two children: Lucy Helen and Raymond. On the 3d of March, 1886, Mr. Raymond was again married, his second union being with Miss Amanda Camery, a native of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. She was born June 27, 1845, and was the youngest of a family of twelve children whose parents were Christian and Nancy (Messick) Camery, both now deceased. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and died at the age of eighty-four years, while her mother, a native of Virginia, died in her seventy-fourth year of age.

Mr. Raymond has always been a stalwart advocate of republican principles and is well informed on the issues which divide the two great parties and which constitute much of the nation's history. His fidelity in citizenship has been one of his strong and salient characteristics and combined with his business integrity and his personal worth have made him a citizen whom to know is to respect and honor. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1889 and was consul of the camp for five successive years.

THEODORE ALPHONZO SEELYE.

Theodore Alphonzo Seelye, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits on section 17, Whitefield township, is there cultivating a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres and is also engaged successfully in raising stock. A native of Illinois, he was born in Peoria county on the 4th of December, 1856. His father, Henry Seelye, was a native of Massachusetts and came to Illinois when a young man of eighteen years, at which time he settled in Peoria county. He was there married to Miss Mary Johnson, who died when her son Theodore was but fourteen months old. Four years after his marriage Mr. Seelye removed from Peoria county to Marshall county, settling in Saratoga township, where for many years he followed the occupation of farming, being one of the well known representatives of agricultural interests in his part of the county. He was a second time married and he had two children by both marriages. His death occurred in 1898 and thus passed away one of the old-time residents of the county, who for many years had been numbered among its worthy and respected citizens. He had filled the office of road commissioner and his political support was given to the republican party.

In early boyhood days Theodore A. Seelye was a pupil in the Town Hall schoolhouse in Saratoga township, where he mastered the branches of learning usually taught in the common schools. He early became familiar with the work of field and meadow as he assisted in the cultivation of the crops from the time of early spring planting until the harvests were gathered in the late autumn. After his education was completed he remained upon the home farm for a time and then began farming on his own account. He lives on section 17, Whitefield township, where he is cultivating a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, almost the entire amount being under the plow. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and he also has live-stock interests, being engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, while his annual shipments and sales add no undesirable sum to his yearly income.

In 1878 Mr. Seelye was married to Miss Elizabeth Lockland, of Saratoga, and unto them have been born three children, but Willard Alphonzo, the eldest, died when seven years of age. The surviving son and daughter are Thomas Richard

and Ora Ethel, both at home, the latter a student in the public schools. Mr. Seelye affiliates with Whitefield camp, No. 1653, M. W. A., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his ballot he usually endorses republican principles, but at local elections where no issue is involved frequently casts an independent vote. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county and he has therefore long been a witness of its development and progress, while as an enterprising farmer he has contributed to its substantial development along agricultural lines.

WILLIAM HAWS.

William Haws, a retired farmer making his home in Magnolia, where he owns and occupies one of the fine homes of the village, is also a large landowner, owning two hundred acres of land near the village, which furnishes him with a good financial income, has through a long period been identified with the progress and development of Putnam county. He is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, his birth having occurred September 10, 1833. The first man to locate in this district was Captain William Haws, the paternal uncle of our subject. His birth occurred in Orange county, Virginia, September 23, 1800, and in 1805 he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he remained until he attained his majority, when, on the 27th of August, 1821, he located in Sangamon county, this state, where he conducted a tannery for a time, and in 1826 came to Magnolia township, Putnam county, where he settled on a farm on section 26. He built a log cabin and there made his permanent home. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucinda Southwick, who was a native of New York and was a typical frontier woman, brave and fearless, and shared with her husband all the trials and privations of a frontier existence. Indians at that time were far more numerous than the white settlers and wild animals were heard howling around their little cabin. The Captain secured his title as commander of a volunteer company in the Black Hawk war. When he first located here this district was included in Tazewell county, but in 1831 a meeting was held at his house, at which time Putnam county was organized. He was identified with much of the progress and improvement of this portion of the state and served in various ways in public affairs, and dur-

ing the first term of court which convened in an old traveling house near Hennepin, Mr. Haws served on the grand jury, Governor Ford then acting as prosecuting attorney for this district. After the death of his first wife Captain Haws was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Louisa Moffitt nee Defenbaugh, by whom he had five children, of whom two still survive—Clifford, who resides in Henry, Marshall county; and Joel of Varna, Illinois. Both Captain and Mrs. Haws are now deceased, the former having passed away in March, 1885.

In 1845 a second member of the Haws family located here, this being Mrs. Kelley, a sister of Captain Haws, who spent the succeeding three years in Magnolia township, subsequent to which time she removed to La Salle county, and about 1860 removed to the state of Missouri. Another sister came in 1838 and made her home here until her death, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years, after which her remains were interred in the Magnolia cemetery.

Joel Haws, the father of our subject, was born in Madison county, Virginia, August 15, 1796, a son of Conrad and Susan Haws, who emigrated in 1805 to Clinton county, Ohio, where both passed away. Conrad Haws and two of his brothers served in the Revolutionary war, aiding the colonies in their struggle for independence. Joel Haws was one of a family of eight children, the others being Elizabeth, William, Mrs. Fannie Johnson, John, Mrs. Nancy Kelley, Susan and Tandy, all of whom are now deceased. Joel Haws remained with his parents during his boyhood and youth and accompanied them on their removal to Clinton county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, their marriage being celebrated on the 27th of April, 1824. She was a daughter of John Gibson and was born in 1805. The young couple took up their abode in Ohio, where they remained until their removal to Putnam county in 1838, at which time they took up their abode on the farm belonging to his brother, Captain William Haws, where they made their home until 1845, in which year the father purchased the farm which is now owned by Gustave Otto. This he improved and cultivated until his death, which occurred on the 24th of June, 1883, when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and her death



Wm Harwood

occurred in January, 1876. Their family numbered ten children, namely: Mrs. Mary Ann Hubbard, deceased; Thomas G., a resident of Magnolia; Mrs. Elizabeth McCullum, deceased; William, whose name introduces this record; John, who died in 1904, at Ottawa, Illinois; one who died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah J. McCombs, of California; Eunice L., the wife of Gustave Otto, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; George W. of La Salle, this state; and James A., who resides at York, Nebraska. The father served in the war of 1812, as a member of the Second Ohio Volunteers under command of Captain William Fordyce in Colonel Smith's regiment and General Denoe's division, and he received an honorable discharge in 1814. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in his community was known as an honorable citizen and a faithful friend.

William Haws, whose name introduces this record, was a little lad of only five years when he was brought by his parents to Putnam county, and here he became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the pioneer settler, for during his youth he assisted his father in the development and improvement of his farm, thus gaining practical knowledge of farm work in all its departments. During the winter months, when his services were not needed on the farm, he pursued his studies in the district schools, but his advantages in that direction were limited, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the primitive manner in which the schools were conducted at that early day. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, and then starting out upon an independent career, secured employment with his uncle, Captain Haws, with whom he remained for seventeen years. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy, and, saving his earnings, he was in due course of time enabled to purchase land and engage in farming on his own account. As he prospered in his undertakings he added more and more largely to his possessions until he is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres situated near the village of Magnolia, and on this place he was for many years engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, but is now living retired in a beautiful home in the village of Magnolia, where he and his wife are enjoying the fruits of their former toil, for they have acquired

a property and a competence that enables them to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and in this home they expect to spend their declining years.

Mr. Haws has been twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Helen Clisbee, who was born in Marshall county, April 11, 1842. She was reared from her early childhood by Captain Haws, with whom she remained until her marriage, and her death occurred February 3, 1864. She was the mother of two daughters, of whom the younger, Helen, is deceased. The elder daughter, Minnie L., was married on the 26th of June, 1876, to Riley B. Roberts, who was born on the old Roberts homestead in Roberts township, Marshall county, October 26, 1854, a son of Livingston Roberts, who is now deceased. Mrs. Roberts was born in Magnolia township, February 17, 1859, and was reared and educated in this township, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children, Burl William, Helen Haws, Margaret Livingston, Ollie Marie and Irene. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Roberts located upon the farm which continued to be their home through many years, and here he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, raising high grades of horses and Jersey cattle. He belongs to the lodge of Masons, No. 103, at Magnolia and is also a Modern Woodman, filling some of the chairs in that organization, while his political affiliations are with the republican party, and he takes an active interest in local affairs, having served for many years as road commissioner and as school director. They now live in the village of Magnolia.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Haws was married again, his second union being with Miss Mary Jane Trone, whom he wedded March 2, 1865. She was born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1845, a daughter of David and Christian (Philby) Trone, likewise natives of York county, the former born January 9, 1816, while the latter was born in 1820. In the spring of 1847 her parents made their way westward, the family home being established in Caledonia, Putnam county, where the father passed away in June, 1863, while the mother survived until January, 1879. Both were devoted members of the Methodist church and the father served as postmaster of Caledonia for several years. Their family numbered four children: Mrs. Margaret

Smith, deceased; Mary J., now Mrs. Haws; Mrs. Elizabeth Kidd, deceased; and Jerry.

Mr. Haws is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge at Magnolia, in which he served as treasurer for a long period, the chapter at Lacon and the commandery at Peru. He has always given his political support and co-operation to the democratic party, and has ever been interested in the progress and success of his party. In former years he was quite active in local affairs, and served as road commissioner for one term, as supervisor for two terms, was a member of the school board and of the village board of Magnolia for a long period and likewise as president of the village for several terms. Mr. Haws has always led an active and busy life, and all that he has accumulated has been acquired through his own well directed labors. At one time he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land, but has since disposed of a part of this and now retains possession of two hundred acres, which constitutes a valuable farm, also one hundred acres of timber land in Marshall county, and thirty acres in Putnam county, besides a number of town lots, from which property he derives an income sufficient to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in honorable retirement. He and his wife both enjoy good health, and are comfortably situated in a pleasant home in the village of Magnolia, the hospitality of which is enjoyed by a large circle of warm friends.

JOHN R. PASKELL.

John R. Paskell, engaged in the livery business in Henry and one time mayor of the city, was born in West Virginia near Romney, on the 8th of January, 1867. His father, George Fountain Paskell, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and after the Civil war came to Illinois. He settled in Henry and for some time was proprietor of the Paskell House, a leading hotel of the city, which he made a popular hostelry and one that was liberally patronized by the traveling public. In community affairs he took a deep and helpful interest and gave to the city a public spirited and progressive administration during the two terms that he served as mayor. He was also president of the bridge board and a member of the school board and of the cemetery association. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and abil-

ity and his loyalty to the best interests of the community, thus called him to various offices, the duties of which were discharged with promptness and fidelity. When he was called from this life on the 14th of April, 1898, his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he was prominent in political circles and in business life as well, while those whom he met socially entertained for him warm regard. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Marian Powell, died at the age of thirty-five years. In their family were two children.

John R. Paskell, the only one now living, was a public-school student in Henry, being brought to this city by his parents in his early boyhood days. After putting aside his text-books he became associated with his father in the management and conduct of the hotel and later became a dealer in horses. He is now engaged in the livery business while his stables are stocked with a number of good horses and a fine line of vehicles which he rents out to patrons, the number of whom is constantly increasing.

Like his father, John R. Paskell has also figured prominently in political circles and in affairs relating to the general upbuilding and improvement of the community. In 1894 he was elected sheriff on the democratic ticket and filled the office for four years, discharging his duties without fear or favor. During his incumbency in that position he also acted for two years as mayor of Henry. He belongs to Henry lodge, No. 189, K. P., and is a member of the bridge board. He supports the Episcopal church and he is recognized as a man who stands for improvement at all times. Henry has been his home from his earliest boyhood and he has deep affection for the town and its people, while his labors in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial.

HON. DANIEL H. GREGG.

Hon. Daniel H. Gregg, county judge of Marshall county and recognized as one of the learned and able members of the bar of this section of Illinois, makes his home in Wenona, where he is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, August 15, 1867, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Irwin) Gregg, who were of Scotch and Irish descent. They were married

before coming to America and upon reaching the United States settled in the state of New York. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to Illinois in 1872, locating in La Salle county, Illinois, where he and his wife are now living. He is retired from business cares, however, and they make their home in the village of Harding. They have seven living children, five sons and two daughters: Mrs. Anna Goodman, a widow; James, at home; Mary, the wife of Charles H. Ostrand, superintendent of the Kelyvn Grove school, of Chicago, which position he has occupied for about fifteen years; Daniel H.; Joseph W., who is engaged in the hardware business in Earlville; Robert, an attorney at law of Denver, Colorado, and a teacher in a law school of that city; and William, a farmer.

Judge Gregg was educated in the country schools and in the Northwestern Normal School at Geneseo, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. He then engaged in teaching for several years in the district schools and also in the city schools of Chicago. He spent six terms in one school and was a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In April, 1898, he came to Wenona and entered the law office of J. H. Jackson, with whom he pursued his preliminary reading. Subsequently he took a law course in Kent College of Law at Chicago, from which he was graduated in June, 1902. A month prior to that time he successfully passed the examination that secured his admission to the bar and after entering upon the practice of law he soon secured a good clientele and also obtained a good clientage in the real-estate and insurance business. With the exception of the first year of his residence in Wenona he has continuously held office since locating here. When twenty-one years of age he was elected town clerk and justice of the peace, filling those offices in a republican township. When he had been in Wenona for a year he was elected police magistrate, from which office he resigned a year later. He was then elected mayor of Wenona and gave to the city a public-spirited, practical and progressive administration. In 1902 he was chosen county judge and is now a candidate for re-election. On the bench he has made a most creditable record as one whose decisions are strictly fair and impartial and are moreover based upon a thorough knowledge of the law and

precedent and a correct application of legal principles to the points in issue.

Judge Gregg was married on the 3d of March, 1903, to Miss Martha Missal, a native of Wenona and of German descent. They now have one son, Neal Ellsworth, born May 7, 1905. The judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to both the lodge and chapter. He has made many warm friends in Wenona among both the republicans and democrats, for he has a nature that transcends partisan prejudice and recognizes character, nobility and worth. Community interests elicit his deep attention and if he regards a movement as beneficial he does not hesitate to give it his hearty support and endorsement. His attention is thus given to fraternal, social and municipal interests and yet his time is most largely devoted to his profession and his business interests, and at the bar he has gained a leading place that brought to him a large clientele and has now gained for him judicial honors.

E. OLIVE COFFMAN.

E. Olive Coffman, who is conducting a photographic gallery in Henry and has attained superior skill in the line of her art, was born near Rutland, Marshall county. Her father, the Rev. J. P. Coffman, was formerly a teacher and Methodist Episcopal minister, but is now giving his attention to the occupation of farming. He is a native of Ohio and when six years of age was brought to Illinois by his father, John Coffman, the family thus being established in this part of the state at an early day. Having arrived at years of maturity J. P. Coffman was married to Miss Ellen P. Gray, a native of Marshall county, and they now have nine children, six daughters and three sons: E. Olive; John D., who is living on a farm in Iowa; J. P., who is also engaged in farming in Iowa; Ethel and Elsie, both deceased; William G., living on the home farm; Teresa A., Mary S. and Grace E., all of whom are at home and are attending school.

E. Olive Coffman was a student in the district schools of Marshall county and continued her studies in the South Lacon school. After putting aside her text-books she carried the mail on the route between Sparland and La Prairie Center, but ambitious for further education she subsequently became a student in the Western Normal School at Bushnell, Illinois. Later she engaged

in teaching for one year in Livingston county and on the 28th of July, 1902, she purchased a photographic gallery at Lacon, where she conducted business until the 1st of November, 1905, when she came to Henry. Here she established her gallery and has secured a liberal patronage because of her skill and ability in the line of her chosen art. She is a member of the National Photographic Association of America and she secured at St. Louis a photographer's diploma from F. W. Guerin. She is thoroughly informed concerning the latest improved methods known to the photographic art and has a splendidly equipped studio. Socially in Henry she is prominent and she belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

LOUIS R. PHILLIPS.

Louis R. Phillips, cashier of the Henry National Bank, whose business capacity, executive force and personal popularity are strong elements in the success of this institution, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1864. His father, John M. Phillips, was a farmer by occupation and for many years carried on the work of tilling the soil, but is now living retired at Deer Creek, Illinois. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Reed, is a native of Ohio and unto them have been born eleven children, of whom ten are yet living.

Louis R. Phillips was only two years of age when brought by his parents from the Buckeye state to Illinois, the family home being established in Woodford county, where he acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. He afterward profited by the advantages of a course in Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, and for six years he engaged in teaching school, spending one year of that time in Woodford county and five years in Nebraska. Retiring from that profession, he turned his attention to general merchandising, which he followed for six years, and subsequently he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Chillicothe, Illinois, with which institution he was connected for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Henry in 1904 and became cashier of the Henry National Bank, which is regarded as one of the safe and reliable financial institutions of this part of the state. His previous experience had given him a thorough knowledge of general

banking business and he was thus well qualified to take up the duties which now devolve upon him in his present business connection. Always courteous in his treatment of the patrons of the institution and willing to grant a favor whenever possible, he at the same time is never neglectful of the interests of the bank and has contributed in substantial measure to its success.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Phillips and Miss Mary M. Belsly, of Deer Creek, Illinois. They now have four children, all of whom are in school, namely: Clarence A., Mary Magdalene, Helen G., and Louis B.

In his political views Mr. Phillips is an independent republican, who while indorsing the principles of the party frequently casts an independent ballot at local elections. He is a member of Henry lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M., and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Chillicothe, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in and co-operation with the work of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a typical representative of that class of alert, enterprising business men who are pushing forward the wheels of progress and accomplishing results through unflinching diligence and energy.

LOUIS BOGNER.

Louis Bogner, who is engaged in general farming on section 20, Whitefield township, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, March 21, 1866, and is a son of Louis and Gertrude (Weber) Bogner, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to the United States, however, in early life and were married in this country. The father devoted his attention and energies to general farming for many years but is now living retired, making his home in Henry.

Louis Bogner accompanied his parents on their removal from Peoria county to Marshall county and his education was acquired in the district schools of Whitefield township, where his father carried on general farming. He was reared on the old home place and there remained until his marriage, which was celebrated seventeen years ago, the lady of his choice being Miss Gertrude Schwarz, also of Whitefield township. Four children have been born unto them: Bertha and Conrad, who are attending school; Leonard and



LOUIS R. PHILLIPS.

Harold, at home. Mr. Bogner has served as a school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who does all in his power to promote the interests of public education through the employment of good teachers and the raising of the standard of the schools. He votes with the democracy and believes its principles most conducive to good government. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. Throughout his business life he has carried on general farming and now has one hundred and sixty-five acres under cultivation. He and his father own eighty acres of land in another part of the county. Nowhere in all this wide country is land more rich and productive than are the farms of Marshall county and Mr. Bogner annually harvests good crops as the reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. His place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Joseph Clark dates his residence in Illinois from 1854 and has lived in Saratoga township, Marshall county, for fifty-one years. Few of its residents have longer remained within its borders and none has made a more creditable record as an honorable and upright farmer. He was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, about four miles from Martinsburg, on the 25th of July, 1844, and was a lad of eleven years when he left Ohio and came with his parents, William and Jane (Harper) Clark, to Illinois. Seven years before they had removed from West Virginia, to Ohio, where they lived until they started for Illinois, driving across the country. They resided in Whitefield township, Marshall county, for a year and in 1856 removed to Saratoga township, settling upon a farm about three quarters of a mile from the present home of Joseph Clark. The father there secured forty acres of land, for which he paid fifty dollars down and went in debt fifty dollars. Later he added another forty acres to his farm and paid for that tract two thousand dollars. He continued to make his home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1878 when he was sixty-six years of age, while his wife

passed away on that farm in August, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They had four children: Mary, who is now living in Henry, Illinois; Robert, a farmer of York county, Nebraska; Joseph; and Thomas, who was the bridge tender at Henry, but is now deceased.

Joseph Clark was reared to farm life, spending the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home. After reaching his majority he began threshing but still remained a member of his father's household. Ambitious to own a farm of his own, he saved his earnings and at length made purchase of eighty acres of land in the eastern part of Saratoga township, whereon he resided for seven years, when he removed to his present place of residence, which was formerly the old homestead of his father-in-law, Thomas Doyle. He now has one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he has made many valuable and useful improvements. In fact his is one of the best farms of the locality, equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences.

On the 29th of October, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Matilda Doyle, who was born in Saratoga township on the first farm owned by her father in Illinois and has spent her entire life here. This marriage has been blessed with a most interesting and beautiful little daughter, who was born in Saratoga township on the 31st of May, 1897, and to whom they gave the name of Jennie Eliza Clark. The day of her birth was a most bitterly cold one, memorable in the history of the county as a day on which all of the fruit was killed owing to the excessive frost. The little daughter is a very bright, intelligent girl, now in the fifth grade in the Doyle school. She is the light and life of the household, of cheerful, joyous disposition and obedient nature, never having to be told the second time to do anything. In addition to her school work she is receiving instruction in piano music and she is always among the best in her classes at school.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark occupy an enviable social position and have a very large circle of friends. Politically he is a stalwart republican but without aspiration for office. Fraternally he is connected with Sparland lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. He takes great interest in the work of the craft and is one of its exemplary representatives.

FRANK LAFAYETTE DAWSON.

Frank Lafayette Dawson, who is engaged in general farming in Whitefield township, is one of Marshall county's native sons, born on the 27th of November, 1876. His father, Clark Dawson, was a native of Pennsylvania and in early life came to the middle west, settling in Putnam county, Illinois, upon a farm. There he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1903. He wedded Miss Mary Jane Raymond, a native of Connecticut, who now survives him and lives in Henry. In their family were five children: Fred, a resident of Henry; Frank L., of this review; Mrs. Martha Schimmel, a widow, living in Henry; Ed Dawson, a farmer of Henry township; and one who died in infancy. At the usual age Frank Lafayette Dawson began his education in the district schools of Henry township and he was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has always carried on general agricultural pursuits and is now engaged in cultivating one hundred and sixty acres of land which produces good crops, owing to the care and labor that he bestows upon the fields. He keeps everything about the place in neat and thrifty condition and a glance serves to indicate to the passer by his careful supervision and progressive methods.

In April, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dawson and Miss Anna Smith, a native of Whitefield township and a daughter of Elwood Smith, who follows farming in that township. This union has been blessed with five children: Raymond, Clyde and Lafayette, all in school; and Hattie and Myrtle. Mr. Dawson holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, being affiliated with Whitefield camp, No. 1653. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and votes with the republican party, but he has no aspiration for the honors nor emoluments of office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are directed by sound judgment, supplementing broad practical experience.

PRICE PURVIANCE.

Price Purviance resides on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 33, Granville township, where he has made his home continuously for sixty years. He was born in Jefferson county,

Ohio, June 5, 1830, his parents being James and Margaret (Tipton) Purviance, the former born in Pennsylvania near Redstone, while the latter was a native of Maryland. The ancestry of the family is traced back to a remote period. They came of French lineage, being descended from a French count who was compelled to flee from France for trying to overthrow the government. He fled to Ireland and three of his descendants emigrated to America and settled on Long Island at a very early day, since which time representatives of the name have become widely scattered throughout the country.

James Purviance, the father, was reared as a member of the Friends or Quakers church, but on his marriage outside of the church lost his birth-right, although he always adhered to that faith. In 1846 Price Purviance and his brother made a trip on horseback from Ohio to Putnam county, each riding a horse and leading one, while the father and other members of the family came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Hall's Landing, whence they traveled by team and wagons to the farm upon which our subject now resides. The father was in excellent financial circumstances for those days and purchased one thousand acres of land. This he afterward divided among his children, one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead and seventy-three and forty-hundredths acres of timber land falling to Price Purviance, who has always remained upon the home farm. After living for a number of years upon the farm the parents removed to Hennepin, where the father died at the age of seventy-five years. The mother, however, died at the old home when living with our subject at the age of eighty-six years. In the family were twelve children, one of whom died in infancy in Ohio. The others reached adult age and eight are still living, but Price Purviance and his sister Mrs. Eliza J. Forristall, who keeps house for him, are the only ones in this county. A brother, Amos T. Purviance, was for forty-one years clerk of Putnam county. The sister Eliza became the wife of James Forristall and they lived for many years in Bureau county, but later Mr. Forristall went to the west and became interested in mining at Leadville, Colorado, where he died about ten years ago. Since that time Mrs. Forristall has lived with her brother. She has three children, one of whom, a daughter, is at home with the mother.



Price Insurance



A. F. Richardson

The house in which Mr. Purviance lives is just as it was when built sixty years ago. The timber was gotten out and sawed near Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, and was hauled to the farm with ox teams. The ceilings of the rooms were made of pine lumber, which was hauled from Chicago by team, loads of wheat being taken to the market there, after which the lumber was hauled back. The weather boarding is of black walnut and the roof which now covers the structure is the third one which Mr. Purviance has assisted in laying. He has built a barn and corn crib which are very substantial in construction, iron bolts being used in joining the timbers. He also has upon his place a blacksmith shop where he does all kinds of iron work. The family, being in comfortable financial circumstances, did not have to endure many of the hardships that fell to the lot of other pioneers, yet he recalls many interesting experiences of early days. Deer were plentiful and wolves were very numerous, so much so that in one night they had three hundred lambs killed upon their farm, while at another time seventy sheep were killed. On the trip of Mr. Purviance and his brother westward through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois they saw not a single railroad and on all hands were evidences to indicate that this was a frontier region.

Mr. Purviance gives his political allegiance to the republican party and for eighteen consecutive years was a school director. He attended the common schools at a time when little was taught save the three "R's", but he has always been an advocate of good schools. He was quite proficient in penmanship in early life and once received a prize for his excellent work in that line. He was also very proficient in arithmetic but grammar was not taught. However, he has become a well informed man, always reading broadly and thinking deeply and he has kept informed on questions of the day and the topics of current interest. He has in his home many valuable relics some of them being more than one hundred years old.

WILLIAM D. WEBSTER.

William D. Webster is a retired farmer of Sparland, largely deriving his income from his real-estate investments. He was born in Washington county, New York, September 3, 1830, and

is a son of William and Sarah Ann (Northup) Webster. The father was born in Washington county, New York, and was a cousin of the renowned Daniel Webster. He followed farming as a life work and died in Allegany county, New York, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. His political support was given to the republican party. His wife, who was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, died at the very advanced age of ninety-five years. In their family were three children: Relief, who married Alfred Chamberlin, who is living in Angelica, New York, at the age of eighty years and is a well preserved man; Norman, a resident of Allegany county, New York; and William D.

In the state of his nativity William D. Webster spent the days of his boyhood and youth, being reared upon his father's farm, while in the public schools he obtained his education. He continued a resident of the Empire state until twenty-six years of age, when he removed westward to Illinois, settling in Steuben township, Marshall county, where he followed farming. He has lived in this township for fifty-two years and has prospered in his undertakings, carefully conducting agricultural interests for a long period but now living retired. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate and derives therefrom a good income. He owns now a house and three lots in Sparland and one hundred and sixty acres of land in Rush county, Kansas.

In 1857 Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Fosdick, who was born in Belfast, New York, February 17, 1837. She is a daughter of Aaron C. and Ollie B. (Moon) Fosdick, both of whom were natives of Washington county, New York, the former born in Hartford and the latter near Hartford. On removing to Illinois they settled first in Peoria county and after residing there for five years removed to Marshall county, taking up their abode about three and a half miles west of Sparland. Mr. Fosdick was the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land and was widely known as one of the leading and prosperous agriculturists of his community. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church and in politics he was a stalwart republican. He always acted as a drummer in the republican campaigns and took great delight in political meetings, which he greatly enjoyed. He won many

friends wherever he went and was particularly prominent in political circles. The old drum which he carried in the campaigns is now in possession of Mr. Webster. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick were born the following named: Delphia E., now the wife of Le Roy Bolander, who is living in La Prairie township; Lillian B., the wife of Frank Martin, a resident of Butte, Montana, where he is bookkeeper in a copper mine; and Louis E., who married Augustine Faltot, of New York city, and lives in Sparland, where he is weighman at the Sparland coal shaft. Mrs. Webster, the other member of the family, acquired a good public-school education and has lived in this county for fifty-three years. Since the age of fifteen years she has been a devoted and faithful member of the Baptist church and is an earnest Christian woman, whose religion is manifest in her kindness and generous qualities. Mr. Webster is a member of Sparland lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M., of Sparland, and his wife is connected with Eastern Star lodge, No. 227. They have traveled life's journey together for almost a half a century and both have been residents of this county for more than fifty years, so that they are well known and are certainly deserving of mention in this volume among the pioneer people.

BENJAMIN FOSTER.

Benjamin Foster, who, with the exception of a brief period of two years, has resided continuously on his present farm on section 29, Evans township, since 1872, was born in Hopewell township, Marshall county, Illinois, July 21, 1844. He is a son of Joshua Foster, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, March 21, 1821, and passed away on the 3d of May, 1895, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. He devoted his time and energies to farming through a busy and useful life and in 1836 became a resident of Fulton county, Illinois, the family home being established near Fairview. At that early day he drove cattle across the country to the markets with his father. In the early '40s he came to Marshall county and cast in his lot with its pioneer settlers, aiding in its development from a wild prairie district into one of the rich agricultural sections of this great state. At the same time he prospered in his own business affairs and became the owner of extensive and

valuable landed interests. He was married to Miss Betsy Brumsey, a sister of Nathan Brumsey and a native of North Carolina, born near Elizabeth City, August 8, 1825. They were married April 23, 1843. Their old homestead is now owned by Jacob Stoner. John Foster, an uncle of our subject, lived at the end of the dyke that runs through the bottom land from the Henry bridge to the foothills in Hopewell township and this place is now owned by Samuel Holmes. The name of Foster became closely associated with the pioneer development and progress of the county and Joshua Foster was one of the most respected and honored as well as most prosperous citizens of his community. His family numbered eight children, of whom Benjamin is the eldest. Edward, born August 13, 1846, was married July 10, 1873, to Mary Rutan and died March 12, 1881; Lewis J., born March 18, 1851, was married August 29, 1875, to Laura Malone and is now engaged in farming in Iowa. Albert, born July 31, 1852, is a retired farmer living at Saunemin, Livingston county, Illinois. George, born June 9, 1855, and now a retired farmer living in Evans township, was married in 1882 to Martha Aljoe, who died in 1888, and in March, 1906, he wedded Carrie McLaughlin. James, born December 15, 1858, is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Roberts township, Marshall county. Walter, born October 31, 1860, is also living in Roberts township. Wilbur S., born July 23, 1862, and now living at Saunemin, Livingston county, was married October 1, 1889, to Eva Malone.

Reared in his parents' home, Benjamin Foster early became familiar with farm work. He began his education in the winter of 1854-5 in a school which was supported by contribution from residents of the neighborhood. He afterward attended the Fairview school in Roberts township and later was a student in the Wenona school in 1867. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as a life work and began farming on his own account in Evans township, Marshall county, on section 29. There he lived for four years, after which he removed to the place which is now his home, taking up his abode here March 1, 1872. This has been his place of residence continuously since with the exception of two years, from December 20, 1898, until February 26, 1901, spent in Toluca, Illinois. He still owns property in Toluca, while his farm comprises eighty

acres of rich and arable land. He is now carefully conducting the work of the fields and has a good property, well developed.

On the 17th of October, 1867, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Green, who was born in England, May 3, 1849, and was brought to America when only six months old by her parents, Mathias and Mary Ann Green, who settled upon a farm in Evans township, Marshall county. Both passed away, however, in 1852, dying during the cholera epidemic of that year. Mrs. Foster was thus early left an orphan. She was reared in this county and attended the Center school. In the family were thirteen children, but only four are now living, the others being George Roberts, who resides in Mitchell county, Kansas, where he follows farming; Mathias O. Green, who is engaged in farming in Pettis county, Missouri; and Mrs. Mahala Dovenspike, who resides in Libertyville, Iowa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been born a son and daughter. Thomas, born January 15, 1870, is living with his father and operates the home farm. He has also had charge of a threshing outfit each year since 1895. The daughter, Minnie, born June 30, 1873, is the wife of Alexander Kennedy, of Evans township, and they have one child, Irene Bell, born March 26, 1895. Mr. Foster has been a life-long resident of this county, his connection therewith covering a period of more than six decades, and his memory goes back to the time when there were various evidences of pioneer life still to be seen here, for the prairie was largely uncultivated and covered with its native grasses. Rapid settlement, however, soon wrought a transformation and the Foster family have borne their full share in the work of agricultural development, of which Benjamin Foster is now a representative.

JOSEPH BOGNER.

Joseph Bogner resides on section 15, Whitefield township, and is engaged in general farming, owning one hundred acres of the tract of one hundred and sixty acres which he now cultivates. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 7th of February, 1861, and is of German lineage. His father, Louis Bogner, was born in Baden and when a young man came to the United States. He settled first in the state of New

York, where he engaged in farming for some time, and then came to Illinois, establishing his home upon a farm in Peoria county. There he lived for a time, after which he came to Marshall county, where he still resides. Here he was also engaged in farming for a considerable period, but is now living retired in Henry, having in former years gained a competence that is sufficient to supply him with the necessities and comforts of life. In early manhood he wedded Miss Gertrude Weber, also a native of Germany, and they have become the parents of eight children.

Joseph Bogner began his education in the district schools of Peoria county and while not busy with his text-books his time was largely devoted to farm labor, for he early took his place behind the plow and became familiar with the work of the fields from the time of early planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He has lived in Marshall county since he was thirteen years of age and is now carrying on general agricultural pursuits, cultivating a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he owns one hundred acres. This is rich and arable land and he annually harvests good crops, while upon his farm are all of the modern equipments and accessories that go to facilitate the farm work and render the labors of the agriculturist of more avail in the acquirement of success.

On the 30th of January, 1885, occurred the marriage of Joseph Bogner and Miss Kittie Slichter, a native of Saratoga township, Marshall county, and a daughter of August Slichter. Unto them have been born eight children: Edward, who is living in Henry; Gertrude, who died at the age of eighteen years; Frank and Theodore, who assist their father in the operation of the home farm; Joseph, at home; Bertha and Elmer, who are attending school; and Leo, a little lad of six years, who completes the family.

Mr. Bogner has served continuously as school director during his residence in Whitefield township and is deeply interested in the cause and advancement of education, believing the public-school system to be one of the bulwarks of the nation. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church. In his life he exemplifies many of the sterling traits of his German ancestry, possessing the spirit of industry and determination which have always characterized that race and

which have enabled him in his business career to make steady advancement on the high road to success.

JOSEPH CREABIL.

Joseph Creabil is engaged in farming on section 17, Richland township. His farm comprises two hundred and ten acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and its equipments are of the best character, in keeping with the spirit of modern progress that has been so strongly manifest along agricultural lines in recent years. He was born in Lorraine, Germany, on the 14th of March, 1851. His father, John Creabil, was a native of the same locality and died while serving in the French army during the early boyhood days of his son Joseph. He was a miller by trade, following that pursuit when not on military duty. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katrina Saltzma, died in Marshall county, Illinois, at the home of her son, about seven years ago.

Joseph Creabil, the only son, spent the first twenty years of his life in the land of his nativity and acquired his education in the schools of Alsace. In May, 1870, he joined the French army, with which he served until March, 1871. He came to the United States in September, 1871, landing at New York. A change is always induced by the hope of bettering one's condition and it was this which brought Mr. Creabil to the new world. He made his way to Chicago and was there during the great fire—one of the most memorable events in the history of the country. After a week he came to Marshall county, Illinois, and provided for his own support for two years by working as a farm hand in this county. He was then married and established a home of his own, going in debt for eighty acres of timber land in Richland township. He cleared away the trees and prepared the fields for cultivation and now has a model farm of two hundred and ten acres, which is indicative of his life of enterprise and labor. Two years ago he erected a fine residence and he has many other modern equipments and accessories upon his farm, which is one of the best properties in this portion of the county. The entire place presents a well kept appearance and indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods.

In March, 1874, Mr. Creabil was married to Miss Matilda High, a native of Sweden, and they have four children. Leon, who is engaged in general merchandising at La Rose, married Susie Elright and has two sons, Joseph and Harry. Stella is the wife of William Buck, a resident farmer of Richland township, Marshall county, and they have one child, Samuel. Emma and Arthur are still at home. The wife and mother died on the 5th of March, 1895, and was laid to rest in New Salem cemetery. She was a lady of many excellent traits of character, of kindly purpose, and of marked devotion to her family. Her loss was deeply regretted by many friends as well as the members of her own household.

Mr. Creabil belongs to Lacon lodge, No. 78, of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, and is also connected with the Mystic Workers of the World. In politics he is what may be termed an independent republican, usually voting for the state and national candidates of the party, yet not considering himself bound by party ties and often casting an independent local ballot. He is now serving as school director for his district. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here his labors have been attended with a measure of success that is very gratifying. Starting out as a farm hand, his diligence and perseverance constituted the basis upon which he built his prosperity. He has every reason to be proud of his success and his life of industry and enterprise find visible evidence in his fine farm and attractive home.

LEWIS E. SKEEL.

The history of Putnam county would hardly be complete without mention of Lewis Erastus Skeel, who has celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birth and yet he is a man of much vigor and enterprise, who would hardly be accredited with such a length of years by those who are not familiar with his history. He is pleasantly located upon a farm about a half mile east of Hennepin, where he has long resided, and he belongs to one of the honored pioneer families of this part of the state.

His birth occurred at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, June 22, 1824, his parents being Nathan and Olive (Bacon) Skeel, in whose family were nine children, of whom he is the only one now



MR. AND MRS. L. E. SKEEL.

living. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Vermont. The Skeel family is of Welsh extraction, being descended from three brothers who came from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to America at an early day. The parents of our subject were married in the Empire state, where the mother had gone when a child of six years, and later they became residents of Greene county, Ohio, removing thence to Cincinnati when their son Lewis was only three years old. Three years later they started by team for Illinois in the fall of 1830, and were accompanied also by their eldest daughter, then Mrs. Peter Ellis, and her child. A brother-in-law of Mr. Skeel, Ezekiel Stacy, had come to Illinois four years previously, locating near Springfield in Sangamon county, where part of the family spent the winter, while the remainder came to Ox Bow prairie in the fall of that year. In the spring of 1831 they were accompanied by Mr. Stacy to Putnam county. He located first on Ox Bow prairie and later removed to the west side of the river, where he laid out the little town of Webster, which at one time became quite a village, but has now disappeared. There Mr. Stacy died.

The summer of 1831 was spent by Mr. Skeel and his family at Payne's Point and he made a claim where his son Lewis now resides, erecting a cabin near the site of the present residence. There the family removed in the following fall, their nearest neighbor being Samuel Patterson, who was a half mile distant. In the fall the Indians began to gather and three or four hundred camped on the river near the trading post, but in the spring scattered again. They belonged to the Pottawattamie tribe. In the following spring the people became frightened because of the Indian troubles and the Skeel family lived a part of the time in Harzell's building, which had been removed to the village of Hennepin, the women largely spending their nights there. Some of the time was passed at Fort Cribbs, which stood at Florid and was so named on account of being constructed from two old corn cribs and surrounded by a stockade. They also spent a portion of the time at old Fort Caledonia. The Indians, however, never molested them and that year more settlers were added to the community.

The Skeel family were in limited circumstances and during those pioneer days lived quite frugally. In the first cabin erected upon his place the father

died June 1, 1841. He was an industrious, energetic man and had succeeded in placing eighty acres of land under cultivation. Wild game was found in abundance and furnished most of the meat used by the frontier families. In the winter of 1831 a man by the name of Gallagher started an ox mill near Florid, which ground some corn meal and even flour. At the time of the father's death four of the children, three daughters and one son, were married, while Lewis E., aged seventeen, and Louise Jane, aged ten, were still at home. The other son, Linus B. Skeel, married Minerva Payne, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, and he afterward wedded Miss Flora Morrison, a native of Scotland. He entered one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his father's farm, where he lived until 1846 and then removed to Payne's Point. He later returned to a farm near Florid, where the following twenty years were passed and then went to Gibson City, Ford county, Illinois. He had served in the Black Hawk war. The sister of our subject, who was married on coming to this state, located at Payne's Point. Another sister, Lucy Ann, was married in 1832 to Daniel Warren, of New York, who made a claim on Big Indian creek in La Salle county and there died. She later became the wife of Peter H. Dick, who also lived in that county, and is again a widow, making her home in Ottawa. In May, 1832, with her first husband, she located twelve miles north of Ottawa and was living there when Black Hawk started on his campaign. The old chief, Shabbona, who was friendly with the family, notified them that some Sac and Fox Indians were on their way to that timber. When Shabbona arrived at the house Mrs. Warren was alone, but she called her husband and his brother, who were at work at the mill and they at once started for Ottawa, while Shabbona went on to warn others. Two weeks later Mr. Warren and his brother went back to see what damage had been done and a captain and young soldier volunteered to go with them. On reaching the cabin they found that the Indians had disturbed nothing and after resting they started back to Ottawa. When half way, on reaching Buck creek, they stopped to gather wild strawberries, which were plentiful at that point, and let their horses graze. Mr. Warren suggested that they start on, as they might be attacked by Indians, but the captain scouted the

idea and Mr. Warren and his brother started on ahead. Hearing the report of guns they looked back and saw that the young man had been shot and his horse had escaped. The captain was also shot, the ball passing through his leg into the horse, which stood quite still for some time and then started on a run until it reached the Warrens, when it fell dead. After his father's death in 1841 Lewis E. Skeel assumed the management of the home farm. He has hauled wheat to market in Chicago, where he would receive from thirty-eight to seventy-five cents per bushel and the trip would require nine days. On his return he would bring freight, often hauling lumber. He has extended the boundaries of his farm and throughout his entire life has carried on agricultural pursuits.

On the 28th of October, 1847, Mr. Skeel was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Jones, who is also a native of Greene county, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1831, with her parents, Abram and Mary (Hays) Jones, who were married in Greene county, where they lived in the neighborhood of the Skeel family. Her parents located at Evans Point, Marshall county, but in 1833 removed to Princeton, Bureau county, where the father died in 1858. Their farm included that part of Princeton where the depot now stands, and the brick house, in which Mr. and Mrs. Skeel were married, stands one-half mile west of the depot. The mother died in 1885, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Skeel is the only one of the family now living. Barton Jones died in Columbia City, Iowa. One sister, Mrs. William S. Wilson, died in Ohio, Bureau county, and James, Daniel and John, all farmers, also spent their last days in Bureau county. No children have been born to our subject and his worthy wife, but from the age of eleven years they reared Huron Warren, a nephew, and have given homes to other children. The mother of Mr. Skeel died at the old home, September 30, 1879, being ninety years, three months and eleven days old.

Formerly Mr. Skeel supported the republican party, but his interest in the cause of temperance has led him to ally his forces with the prohibition party and he has frequently attended its state conventions. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to a congregation which was organized in 1833, and of which his mother was one of the original members. He and his wife attended the

general conference of the church held at Los Angeles, California, in 1904, leaving Chicago on the 4th of May and spending two months in the west, during which time they visited several cities on the Pacific coast, going as far north as Seattle and Spokane. For many years Mr. Skeel has been an officer in the church. He continued the operation of his land until eight years ago, since which time he has rented it and now practically lives retired. He still lives, however, upon his place of eighty acres where the log cabin was built in 1831. He owns altogether, however, one hundred and eighty acres, all of which he rents and which brings to him a good return. He has long been a most honored pioneer resident of Putnam county and few men enjoy in as large measure the respect and confidence of those who have known them as this venerable pioneer, whose interest in the county dates from pioneer times down to the present period of progress and development.

HON. ARCHIBALD WILSON HOPKINS.

Hon. A. W. Hopkins, agriculturist and banker, is a representative of extensive and important business interests. He belonged to a family that from pioneer times has figured prominently in connection with the history of this portion of the state. A son of Joel Willis and Eleanor Jane (Harrison) Hopkins, he was born upon the farm where he now resides, on January 4, 1845, and this place has continuously been his home. He was only four years of age when his mother died, leaving him and his four sisters to the care of his aunt, Martha Hopkins. When he was a youth of seventeen his father married again.

In the days of his early boyhood Wilson, as he was called, was a student in the district school and afterward studied for a short time at Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio, subsequently entering the college at Hillsdale, Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1870. He then returned home to become actively associated in business with his father, and this association was maintained until his father's death, in 1902. He owns extensive tracts of land in Putnam county, in Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota. He is, moreover, a director in the National Bank of Peru, Illinois, of which his father was president, and since the latter's death the son has been president of the Putnam County Bank at Hennepin and of the



Archibald W. Hopkins



Granville Bank. A man of resourceful business ability, he displays keen discrimination and marked sagacity in the management of all his undertakings and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual interests, also advance the general prosperity. Beside his extensive farming and stock-raising interests he has been closely associated with the development of the village of Granville, plating and opening up new additions, erecting dwelling houses and business blocks and carrying forward the work of growth and progress until no man has done more toward the advancement of the town. From young manhood he has been active in promoting the literary opportunities of Granville, and has also been a faithful member of the Congregational church, serving in various official capacities.

In politics Mr. Hopkins has always been a stalwart and unswerving republican, and is widely recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Putnam county. He was honored with election to the state legislature, serving in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and forty-first general assemblies with credit to himself. In 1878 he made a trip to Europe and in 1897 visited old Mexico, while with various sections of his own country he is familiar, having visited nearly every state in the Union and attended all of the important expositions.

Happy in his home life Mr. Hopkins was married April 14, 1898, to Miss Cara L. McVay, of Forrest, Illinois, and they have two children—Eleanor Jane and Joel Willis, who have done much in changing a stately mansion into a children's paradise. Mr. Hopkins is the owner of the finest country home in Putnam county. It stands on the ground which his grandfather, in 1835, purchased from the government. Near the residence twenty-five acres has been fenced off into parks, where he has buffalo, deer and other animals. Mr. Hopkins is one in whom nature and culture have vied in making an interesting and honorable gentleman.

Alert and enterprising, with ready recognition of opportunities, he has so directed his labors and utilized the forces at hand that success has crowned his business ventures. His life proves that success is not a matter of genius, as urged by many, but rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

JOHN GRIEVES.

The history of industrial and commercial progress in Lacon would be incomplete without mention of John Grieves, who for many years figured as one of the most prominent representatives of the business life of that city. His intense and well directed activity constituted the basis of a success which he justly merited and he belonged to that class of representative American men who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contribute to the general welfare. His keen discernment enabled him to readily recognize an opportunity and his energy prompted him to take advantage of it and thus as the years passed his business outlook constantly broadened and his labors increased, bringing with them the reward of unflinching and honorable activity.

Mr. Grieves was a native of Scotland, born in Selkirk on the 9th of November, 1826. He passed away in Lacon, July 3, 1904, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and thus was ended a long life of usefulness and activity, which proved a source of benefit to many with whom he came in contact. At the age of ten years he entered a woollen mill in his native city and learned the trade in all its departments, remaining in that employ for more than a decade. He had attained his majority when in 1848 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping to enjoy better business opportunities in this country, for he had heard favorable reports concerning commercial and industrial conditions here and the opportunities that were offered. Accordingly he made his way to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he secured a position as a weaver of shawls, having become thoroughly conversant with that line of business in his native country. After two years he was given charge of a weaver's room in a mill near Boston, where he remained for two and a half years, and then went to New Edinburgh, where he became superintendent of a cassimere mill. Returning to Massachusetts, he was then in charge of a weaver's room at Andover for three years and later spent another year in Canada. He was subsequently in North Andover, Massachusetts, and in Utica, New York, as boss weaver. Leaving that city, he resumed the management of the shawl mill of the firm of James Roy & Company at Troy, New York. He continued in that position until 1866, when he came to Lacon and from that time until his death was closely associated with

the manufacturing interests of the city and was thereby a prominent promoter of its commercial prosperity and upbuilding. In fact, he was the pioneer in the manufacture of woolen goods in this section of the country. A contemporary biographer has given the following account of the establishment of the business: "The woolen industry in Lacon with the outgrowth of an article in the *Chicago Tribune* about the close of the war from the pen of Spencer Ellsworth, which attracted the attention of Samuel Saque and John Grieves. Correspondence between these gentlemen and Mr. Ellsworth led to a meeting of a few of the representative citizens of Lacon and the appointment of William F. Fisher and Mr. Ellsworth a committee to confer with Saque and Grieves with reference to the establishment of a manufactory at this point for the production of woolen goods. A favorable report being made, a company was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was later increased to one hundred and twenty-three thousand. The first board of directors were Archibald Riddell, John Grieves, William F. Fisher, Spencer Ellsworth, Dr. Thomas, Alonzo Roberts and P. Stevens. The company, known as the Lacon Woolen Manufacturing Company, after being duly incorporated, commenced operations, having elected John Grieves as superintendent. It was in January, 1866, when Mr. Grieves first came to Lacon to engage in the work. The mill, erected at a cost of eighty-four thousand dollars, was built under the supervision of Mr. Grieves, and all the machinery bought by him. There were many difficulties to be overcome in the establishment of such an enterprise in the west, and it required boldness in any one to come in competition with the old and well established houses of the east. The company was fortunate in the selection of Mr. Grieves as superintendent and general manager. A thorough master of his trade, and with good business instinct and tact, he took hold of the enterprise with a determination to make it win. The erection and equipment of the mill with necessary machinery exhausted the capital of the company, leaving it without a dollar with which to purchase necessary supplies. Nothing daunted, Mr. Grieves went to Chicago, and, stating his case to dealers, secured the dyes and other material needed, and work was commenced. The first output of the mill was fancy cassimeres. A

fine fabric was made, comparing favorably with those of any eastern mill. The product was put with the commission houses of Chicago, but with ill success. Mr. Grieves then went to that city, and with samples of cloth visited the trade and after many disappointments succeeded in selling the goods. After a trial Mr. Grieves and the directors of the company were convinced that a change would have to be made in the manufacture of the goods, as such prices for cassimeres and flannels could not be obtained as could justify the making. It was then agreed to engage in the manufacture of shawls, being the first mill in the west to engage in that line. For five years Mr. Grieves continued in charge of the mill, when he resigned his position and removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he rented and operated a mill for a year, then to Peoria, where he also engaged in woolen manufacture. During the succeeding five years the Lacon woolen mill made no progress, and Mr. Grieves was persuaded to return and occupy his old position as superintendent and manager. From 1876 until 1894 he filled those positions and during that time dividends on the stock were made and paid, save for the years 1892 and 1893. In the spring of 1894 the directors of the mill took charge and employed John Hanley as superintendent for a year, when the firm went into liquidation, and until November of that year they were engaged in cleaning out all stock on hand. In the spring of 1895 the mill was rented to John Grieves & Sons, who are still operating it with success, turning out about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of products annually. Employment is given about seventy-five hands. In 1883 Grieves, Halsey & Company erected the Eittrick mill at Lacon at a cost of thirty-four thousand dollars. It first engaged in the manufacture of hosiery yarn and continued in that line until it became unprofitable in consequence of the low prices prevailing. The looms were then changed and the manufacture of shawls was commenced, and later another change was made to dress goods. John W. Grieves, the son of our subject, succeeded Mr. Halsey, and the present firm was started, that of John Grieves & Sons. This mill, which is run night and day, also gives employment to about seventy persons, and the combined pay roll is about four thousand five hundred dollars per month. The products of these mills are mainly disposed of in Chicago, though selling in all of

the principal cities." The above was written in 1896. The business continued to grow and expand until 1901, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Previous to this, however, Mr. Grieves had resigned in 1893 as manager of the mill, but after a year he returned to the business and in connection with his two sons purchased the plant, which they operated successfully under the firm style of John Grieves & Sons until the fire. A year later business was resumed in a new plant, which was erected after plans approved by Mr. Grieves, the building being specially designed for the purpose used. The product is high grade woolens and men's wear and Melton thibets. John Grieves continued an active factor in the business until his demise, and his sons, George H. and John W., now remain sole proprietors.

On the 17th of April, 1841, Mr. Grieves was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Hart, and unto them were born two daughters: Elizabeth, now the wife of I. R. Luedke; and Mary Jane, who died at the age of eighteen years. After the death of his wife, Mr. Grieves married her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hart, who died in March, 1881, leaving two sons and four daughters: Isabelle, Jessie, Olive, Christine, John W. and George H., the former being sales manager and buyer, while George H. became superintendent of the Ettrick mill. The wife and mother passed away in March, 1881, and Mr. Grieves survived for more than two decades, passing away on the 3d of July, 1904. During his residence in Lacon he served as a member of the school board and was ever interested in all matters relating to the general welfare and to the substantial upbuilding of the city. In his political views he was a republican and in religious faith was a Baptist. His was a life of activity crowned with a justly merited and gratifying measure of success which was by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. His prosperity came to him through energy, labor and perseverance directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. From early life it was his plan to spend less than his income and he made the most of his opportunities. In manner he was quiet and straightforward and all who knew him respected him. Truly such a life is worthy having lived and such lives deserve permanent record on the pages of their country's history that others, seeing their good works, may be stimulated to follow in their footsteps.

George H. Grieves, the senior partner of the present firm, was born in Ottawa, Canada, March 22, 1856, was educated in the public schools, and received his business training under his father, becoming familiar with the business in principle and detail. He was married in 1879 to Miss Amelia Miller, of Lacon, and unto them have been born six children: Roy, who at the age of twenty-four years is now connected with the business; Olive, a graduate of the Lacon high school; Harry, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company at Whiting, Indiana; Millard, in the mill with his father; Lowell, a graduate of the Lacon schools; and Wallace, who is still a student.

John W. Grieves, the younger son, was born May 18, 1862, and supplemented his public-school education by practical training received in his father's mill. He was married in 1886 to Miss Blanche Blackstone, of Lacon, and they have two sons, John P. and Blake B., aged, respectively, seventeen and twelve years. The former is now in the mill and the latter in school.

Both George H. and John W. Grieves are members of Lacon camp, No. 96, M. W. A., while the former is a member of the Masonic lodge at Lacon and both give their political allegiance to the republican party. Both were well equipped in early life for the conduct of a business which has devolved solely upon them since the death of the father. They are men of enterprise who keep in touch with the trend of modern thought and action in the business world and they are now controlling an important industrial concern with large output, which finds a ready sale on the market.

FREDERICK E. DAWSON.

Frederick E. Dawson, who figures in business circles of Henry as a dealer in builder's supplies, was born in Putnam county on the 3d of September, 1865, and is the eldest of a family of four children whose parents are Clark M. and Mary J. (Raymond) Dawson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Connecticut. The father was a farmer by occupation and after coming to Illinois settled about two and a half miles from Henry, where he owned and improved one hundred acres of land, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation. He filled the office of school director but was never very active in political circles. He held membership in the Metho-

dist church and died in that faith in 1904 at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow still survives him and is now living in Henry. Their four children were as follows: Frederick E.; Frank, a farmer living southwest of Henry in Marshall county; Mrs. Martha Schimmel, who is a widow and lives in Henry; and Edward, who follows farming on the old homestead.

Frederick E. Dawson, whose name introduces this record, began his education at the usual age in the district schools and thus pursued his studies until he reached the age of twenty. The periods of vacation were largely devoted to farm labor and after working with his father on the home place for a time he afterward began farming on his own account by renting land in Whitefield township. There he lived for two years, after which he spent one year upon a rented farm in Henry township, Marshall county, and five years in Putnam county. He has been engaged in his present business in Henry for seven years, conducting here a feed store and also dealing in building materials, including lime and cement. Since establishing his present enterprise he has prospered and a constantly growing trade has made him one of the substantial merchants of the town.

In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dawson and Miss Hattie Mateer of Henry. They are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Dawson gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a typical citizen of the middle west, possessing the alert, enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the development and upbuilding of this section of the country, leading to its rapid and substantial progress.

WILLIAM ZILM.

It would be difficult to name few, if any, residents who have been held in higher regard or more genuine friendship than was William Zilm, a man whom to know was to respect and honor, and whose many good qualities won for him a feeling of admiration that was akin to love. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, March 6, 1834, and for many years occupied a beautiful home at the outskirts of La Rose. When a youth of nineteen years he left his native country, attracted by the opportunities of the new world.

This was in the year 1853, and after crossing the Atlantic he took up his abode in Henry, Illinois. While there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Minnie Rinkenberger, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 14, 1839. She came to America in February, 1853, crossing the iriny deep on a sailing vessel, which was seventy-eight days in making that voyage. She landed at New Orleans and after spending a year in Chicago became a resident of Henry, Illinois. She had acquired her education in Germany while spending her girlhood days in the home of her parents, George and Barbara (Hausenhauer) Rinkenberger. Her father was employed in a warehouse and died in 1866, while her mother passed away in 1868.

In 1857 William Zilm went to La Rose and was employed on the farm of Abijah Sherwood. His sweetheart came soon afterward to La Rose and on the 30th of April, 1857, they were married. For many years they traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity. This was largely an ideal married relation, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years passed by. With nothing but their two pairs of hands and their stout young hearts, coupled with their determination and earnest purpose, they started out to make a home and in a few years were able to buy the farm of their former employer, while as the years passed they added to it many acres and placed thereon fine modern buildings and many substantial improvements. In all of his business undertakings Mr. Zilm prospered, for he formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution. Moreover, he was thoroughly reliable and straightforward in all of his dealings and his business integrity as well as his enterprise proved an important factor in his success. The accumulation of wealth was not the sole end and aim of his life, however, for he was a most free hearted and generous man and it is safe to say that he and his good wife gave away as much as they kept for themselves. They were always generous to the poor and needy and no one sought their assistance in vain.

Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, all of whom are living with the exception of William, who died in Streator in early manhood and whose loss came as an almost irreparable blow to the parents. The surviving children



WILLIAM ZILM.

are as follows: Mrs. Ellen Stuebing, of La Rose; Mrs. Alvina Kopf, of Streator; Fred, who is living in Lostant; Charles, also of La Rose; Martin, of La Rose; Mrs. Anna Meredith, of the same town; Edward, living in Streator; and Mrs. Josie Iliff, of La Rose. At his death Mr. Zilm also left thirteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

For about three years prior to his demise Mr. Zilm was in ill health and, hoping that he might be benefited thereby, spent some time at the famous springs at West Baden, Indiana, but all to no avail. His health gradually grew worse and though everything that medical aid could do was done for him he gradually sank and passed away on the 22d of May, 1906. He was a devoted and faithful member of the German Lutheran church and assisted most liberally in its building. The funeral services were there held, the Rev. Rudolph addressing the people both in German and English. Fully one thousand people were gathered at the church and upon the lawn to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had known and honored. His prominence in the community is indicated by the fact that school was closed for the day and business practically suspended during the hour of the funeral. Mr. Zilm from his boyhood days was a great lover of flowers and plants, which he always had about him in profusion, and there were many floral evidences of love and friendship from those who knew him at his funeral. Knowing that the end was drawing near, Mr. Zilm made arrangements for his interment and at his request six of his old-time friends, Carl Winkel, C. K. Schumacher, Casper Preis, Charles Winkel, Sr., August Schoof and Charles Schoof acted as his pallbearers. The name of William Zilm will long be honored and his memory cherished in the community where he resided. It is said that there is not a home in La Rose or the surrounding district that has not received gifts from his garden and orchard as an expression of his friendship, and the poor and needy always found in him a friend. He was a gentleman of genial manner, ever ready with a cordial greeting and word of encouragement. His life was crowned with a measure of success and prosperity that made him one of the substantial residents of the county, but, more than that, his life was the exemplification of true and honorable manhood and of Christian faith and purpose.

FRED A. VAUGHN.

One of the most energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Wenona and of Marshall county is Fred A. Vaughn, secretary and treasurer of the A. H. Hill Lumber Company, and although he is yet a young man the financial and commercial history of this locality would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of him, for he is a typical representative of the spirit of modern progress and belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing individual interests, also promote the general welfare. Born in Wenona, March 17, 1876, he is a son of Isaac and Maria J. (Willis) Vaughn, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey. The father came to the west prior to the Civil war, arriving at Magnolia, Illinois, about 1855. He afterward removed to Wenona and was here living at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. Believing in the justice of the Union cause, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. His company was largely made up of men from Wenona and Osage and the command was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and in various important battles which led up to the final victorious result, in all of which Mr. Vaughn participated. He was captured with his regiment at the battle of Hartsville, but was afterward exchanged. He served as a first lieutenant of his company and when Captain Southwell, his superior officer, was wounded he was made acting captain, having charge of the company until Captain Southwell was again able to resume command. After the close of the war Mr. Vaughn returned to Wenona and during the political campaign that followed he was nominated and elected county treasurer of Marshall county, in which office he served for two terms, making a creditable record. He was the first mayor of Wenona and did much toward organizing the city and placing its interests upon a safe, substantial basis. He was also engaged in the drug business with his old captain, Mr. Southwell, for a number of years and figured very prominently in the public life and business interests of the town. He died in 1904 and is still survived by his widow. In their family were two

sons and two daughters: Cora, the wife of L. M. Bayne, of Ottawa, Illinois; Alice, the wife of A. H. Hill; Ralph, a druggist of Wenona; and Fred A.

The last named, at the usual age, entered the public schools and passed through successive grades until he had completed the high school course. He then attended the Wesleyan College at Bloomington, Illinois, and after the completion of his education became connected with the lumber trade at Lostant, Illinois, in 1899. Subsequently he was at Ottawa in the same line of business and on the 1st of July, 1904, he was made secretary and treasurer of the A. H. Hill Lumber Company at Wenona. This company is now controlling one of the largest lumber enterprises in this section of the state and the business is constantly growing. Mr. Vaughn is a factor in its success, being a young man of marked enterprise, keen business discrimination and unflinching industry. Already he has gained a notable place in commercial circles and one does not need the gift of prophecy to predict a still more successful future, because his qualifications are such as insure success in the business world.

LUTHER DICKINSON GUNN.

No history of Putnam county would be complete without mention of Luther Dickinson Gunn, who is the most venerable citizen residing within its borders. His life record began in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 28, 1814. His father, Luther Gunn, was born in Montague, Massachusetts, in September, 1782, and died when his son Luther was but a week old. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Delia Dickinson, was born in Whately, Massachusetts, December 6, 1792, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1881. The paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Hannah (Montague) Gunn and the maternal grandparents were Jehu and Eleanor (Pomeroy) Dickinson. Luther Gunn, Sr., was a physician by profession and was practicing at the time of his death. His wife was then taken to the home of her parents and later she married Levi Gunn, a second cousin of her first husband, and made her home at Conway, Massachusetts. By her first marriage she had two children: Sarah, born August 26, 1812; and Luther, born July 28, 1814. By the second marriage there were eight children.

Luther Dickinson Gunn spent his boyhood days in Conway, Massachusetts, to the age of sixteen years, living with his mother and step-father. In the meantime he acquired a good common school education and when a youth of sixteen he began learning the trade of a carpenter and joiner under John Howland, remaining in his service until twenty-one years of age, at which time his employer gave him a set of bench tools, consisting of three planes and a hammer, all of which were made by Mr. Gunn while he was working for Mr. Howland. The employer also took him to a store to be fitted out with a suit of clothes. There were two grades of cloth on display and Mr. Gunn was told that if he would go back and work another month he would receive wages for his services and a suit made of the better material. This he did. He was in very limited financial circumstances, so much so that when on his twenty-first birthday, wishing to treat the boys to root beer, he had to borrow twenty-five cents of his mother in order to make the purchase. He worked for three months at twenty dollars per month in order to secure money enough to bring him to Illinois.

Hearing that Colonel Ware, a merchant of Hennepin, was going to New York to buy goods, Mr. Gunn arranged to meet him in the metropolis and with him returned to Hennepin. They traveled down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Hennepin. While on the trip the ship lost a rudder and was disabled. A carpenter was asked for among the passengers and Mr. Gunn, having his tools with him, volunteered to make the repairs and did so. On arriving at Hennepin he was first employed to build a kitchen for Mr. Ware, with whom he had made the trip. He then began work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. Even after he began farming he still did considerable building, and was thus closely associated with industrial interests in the county at an early day.

On the 14th of November, 1839, Mr. Gunn was united in marriage to Miss Emirancy Collins, who was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, October 15, 1822. She was a daughter of Joel S. and Sally (Sprague) Collins. The father was born in Massachusetts and removed to Chertown, New York, when Mrs. Gunn was but six years of age. There he died three years later. His wife was born in Stratton, Vermont, and died at the age of forty-seven years. After losing her first



L D Garrison



Emirancy Collins Dunn



husband she became the wife of Amos Dewey, of Hartford, New York. When Mrs. Gunn was a maiden of fourteen summers she came to Putnam county with her mother and step-father, who located on a farm southwest of Granville. When her father died she was left an inheritance of about three hundred dollars, and with this she and her husband purchased eighty acres of land southwest of Granville. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the farm. Mr. Gunn bought trees, chopped them down, hewed out the timber and had the lumber sawed at a horse-power sawmill north of Granville, and from this he built his house. The young couple moved into it before the doors were hung or the windows put in, and they lived in that primitive home until after all of their children but one were born. In 1866 they sold the property and purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of land east of Granville, where they resided until about fourteen years ago, when, retiring permanently from the farm, they took up their abode in the village. Mr. Gunn, however, still owns that property in addition to a comfortable residence in town. Starting out in life as he did, without capital save his willing hands and strong determination, the success that he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors. He was ever an industrious, energetic man and worked hard in order to gain a start. Now he is in possession of a comfortable competence which enables him to live retired and to provide himself and his wife with many of those things which add to the comfort of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have been born fifteen children. Joel C., who was born December 1, 1840, was married and removed to Iowa, where he died about two years ago. Francis E., born November 30, 1842, died in infancy. Amos D., born March 14, 1843, is married and has a family and follows carpentering at Index, Washington. Levi P. died at the age of thirteen months. Fannie Ellen, born January 27, 1846, is the wife of Baxter A. Dickinson, a resident of Chicago. Lucy Caroline, born June 28, 1847, is the wife of Charles Ware, a resident of Downs, Kansas. Mary A., born December 1, 1849, became the wife of Beecher Newport, a resident of Granville township, and died February 22, 1883. Luther H., who was born November 24, 1851, died January 24, 1852. Esther Eveline, born October 31, 1853, is the wife of C. H. Van Wormer, of California.

Sarah E., born April 1, 1856, is the wife of Lyman Parmalee, of Osborne City, Kansas. Ellen T. is the wife of James Packingham, of Granville. Delia M. died in infancy. Henry D., born April 1, 1863, is now living at Startup, Washington. Nellie Louise is at home. Clara P. is the wife of George Sucher, an attorney at law of Peoria.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have been church members from early life. They assisted in organizing the Presbyterian church at Union Grove in 1839 and attended services there when rough planks were used as seats. All the work for that church was donated and the brick was made on the ground. At length there occurred a division in the church and Mr. and Mrs. Gunn joined the Wesleyan Methodist church, but are now members and regular attendants at the Congregational church and Sunday-school in Granville, while their daughter Nellie has been leader of the choir for several years. Mr. Gunn has been a republican since the formation of the party, and has also frequently voted the prohibition ticket. He has served as school director, but otherwise has held no office, nor has he desired political preferment. He is the oldest man in Putnam county, while his wife, who is eighty-four years of age, is the second oldest lady so far as known. Both are well preserved mentally and physically, enjoying fair health, while both have good memories. They can relate many interesting incidents of the early pioneer times, and, like most of the other settlers of the period, they came to the middle west empty handed and had a hard struggle to establish a home and gain a start in life here. They were cut off from the advantages of the older east, owing to the lack of railroad facilities, and they experienced all the privations and hardships incident to the settlement of the frontier; but they possessed the courageous spirit characteristic of those who founded this great commonwealth, and in Putnam county they soon became widely and favorably known and are justly deserving of prominent mention in this volume.

TOBIAS WHITMER.

Tobias Whitmer lives on section 26, Whitefield township, where he is engaged in farming and also in the manufacture of brick. He is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume from the fact that he was one of the veterans of the

Civil war. His birth occurred in Niagara county, New York, April 5, 1842, his parents being Abraham and Elizabeth (Hare) Whitmer. The father was a native of Langston, Pennsylvania, and in early life learned and followed the milling business. He also engaged in farming for many years. In 1853 he removed from New York to Illinois, settling in Will county, Illinois, and his remaining days were devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He died about twenty years ago. His wife, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, died twenty-two years ago. In their family were eleven children, but only five now survive, namely: Mrs. Sarah Shaw, a resident of Canada; Samuel, who follows farming in Iowa; Abraham, who is living retired in Steuben county, Illinois, and Jacob, who is located in Pueblo, Colorado. The other living member of the family is Tobias Whitmer of this review, who was a young lad of about eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from the east to Illinois. He pursued his education in the public schools of Joliet and in early manhood, his patriotic spirit being aroused, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union and enlisted as a private of Company I, Forty-seventh Illinois infantry. He enrolled at Henry, having come to this city during the war times. With his command he went to the front and participated in a number of important engagements. Throughout the greater part of his life Mr. Whitmer has engaged in general agricultural pursuits and is now a farmer of Whitefield township, living on section 26, where he rents forty acres of land from Timothy Hunt. He is also engaged in the manufacture of brick, having a plant for this purpose upon the farm.

Mr. Whitmer was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Porch, of Illinois, and unto them have been born eight children: Mrs. Ida Dwyer, living in Whitefield township; Mrs. Della Nightsonger, a resident of Sparland; Mrs. Lulu Dwyer, whose home is in Bureau county; Mrs. Clara Niles, a resident of Sparland; Mrs. Pearl Steele; Floyd, Harold and Homer, all at home.

Mr. Whitmer votes with the prohibition party and is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance. He believes this to be one of the most important questions before the people of the country today and he does everything in his power to inculcate among those with whom he comes in con-

tact an opposition to the liquor traffic. He and his family are members of the United Brethren in Christ and he is one of the ministers of the church giving much of his life to Christian work. He has led an active and useful life, upright and honorable, and his influence has ever been for good, being strongly exerted in behalf of justice and truth and also for the best development and progress of the county.

JOSEPH ZIEGLER.

Joseph Ziegler, deceased, was at one time prominently identified with farming interests in Marshall county and his record was one worthy of emulation and commendation, showing what could be accomplished by determination and honorable purpose. He was born in Baden, Germany, February 17, 1840, and spent the first seventeen years of his life in the land of his nativity, there acquiring a good education. Investigation into business conditions and careful consideration of the outlook before him in his native land led him to seek a home in the new world and in 1857 he crossed the Atlantic. He did not tarry on the seaboard, but made his way at once into the interior of the country and settled in Marshall county, Illinois, where he was first employed at farm labor, but he was ambitious to engage in farming on his own account and as soon as his work had brought him a little capital he rented a farm in Putnam county. He afterward removed to High Prairie and secured four hundred acres of land in Saratoga township. This extensive farm was the visible proof of his life of industry and enterprise and for many years he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, carefully tilling the soil and bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested rich crops. He also added good buildings to the place and supplied it with all modern equipments and accessories.

On the 13th of February, 1865, Mr. Ziegler was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Thomas, a native of Prussia, Germany, who was eight years of age when she was brought to America by her parents, Peter and Eva (Bocoh) Thomas. Her father was a farmer by occupation and both her parents are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were born fourteen children, thirteen of whom are yet living: Peter, who resides in Mis-

souri; Michael, who follows farming in Saratoga township; Kate, the wife of Peter Swartz, of Oklahoma; Charles, Joseph and William, who are operating the home farm; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Barney Swartz; George, who is living at McNabb, Illinois; Frank, who is farming in Saratoga township; John, who resides in Henry; Louis, upon the home farm; Amelia, at home; Matilda, who is a clerk in the Watercott store in Henry; and one who died when sixteen months old.

In his political affiliation Mr. Ziegler was a stalwart democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and policy of the party. He filled the office of school director for sixteen years and was road commissioner for twelve years. He held membership in the Catholic church and was ever faithful to its teachings. After many years of active and successful connection with farming operations he at length put aside business cares and removed to Henry, but scarcely had settled down in his new home when he was called from this life on January 8, 1903. He had become widely known in the county and many friends mourned his loss. He was a self-made man, whose prosperity came as the direct reward of diligence, enterprise and laudable ambition and his history may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

CHAUNCEY CURTIS BARNES.

Chauncey Curtis Barnes, whose life record covered fifty-eight years, the entire period of which was spent in Marshall county, left at his death an untarnished name and a memory that is still cherished by all who knew him. He was born on the old homestead farm on section 27, Whitefield township, April 17, 1847, a fact which indicates that the family was established here in pioneer times. His father, Chauncey W. Barnes, was a native of Massachusetts and was reared to the occupation of farming, which he made his life work. He came to the state in 1836 and made purchase of the farm now owned by Mrs. Chauncey C. Barnes and son, thereon spending his remaining days. He lived there with his son and daughter-in-law for thirty years following the death of his wife. Mrs. Barnes bore the maiden name of Sally B. Martin and was a native of Connecticut. Unto them were born four children but only two are now living: George M., whose

home is in Webb City, Missouri; and Charles L., who resides in Pattonsburg, Missouri. The mother died in 1872 and the father survived her for three decades, during which time he made his home with his son Chauncey and his wife until his demise, which occurred in March, 1902. He performed the arduous task of developing a new place in the early years of his residence here, converting wild prairie land into richly cultivated fields. His life was one of untiring activity and enterprise and his success was well merited. When he passed away the county lost one of its venerable citizens and worthy pioneer residents. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church and their lives exemplified their religious faith.

Chauncey Curtis Barnes at the usual age began his education in the district schools of Whitefield township and therein mastered the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions. After leaving school he gave his entire attention to the work of the home farm, with which he had previously become familiar during the periods of vacation, and when some years had passed he relieved his father of the management and care of the property and remained an enterprising and progressive agriculturist of the community up to the time of his death. Many substantial improvements were made upon the farm, including the erection of good buildings, while modern farm machinery was secured to facilitate the work of the fields. Neatness and thrift characterize the entire place and give evidence of the care and supervision of the former owners.

On the 6th of January, 1870, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage in Lacon to Miss Mary C. Kirk, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. J. Curtis of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Barnes is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Erwin) Kirk, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In their family were four children, all of whom are yet living, namely: James Madison, who is a contractor and builder residing in Montezuma, Iowa; Matilda Ann, the wife of A. A. Earl, of Chicago; Mary C., now Mrs. Barnes; and Mrs. Ella K. Hackett, who is living with her sister Mary.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were born a daughter and two sons, but Netta Belle Barnes, born in 1871, died in 1872. Charles Curtis, who married

Edith Hadley, of Chicago, died in June, 1905, at the age of thirty-two years. He was a druggist of Chicago, having graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy. James Madison, who wedded Jessie Tanner, of Sparland, Illinois, is now living with his mother upon the home place and operates the farm.

Just after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barnes located on his father's farm adjoining the present place, but in 1871 took up their abode upon the farm on section 27, Whitefield township, which is now the home of the widow and son. Here for thirty-four years Mr. Barnes gave his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, carefully cultivating and superintending his place and manifesting in his labors the progressive spirit of the times. He always kept in touch with modern agricultural progress and his labors were therefore the source of a gratifying success. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes resided in Henry for fifteen years, and during that time he was engaged in the dairy business. He was a member of the Whitefield Baptist church and was a republican in his political views but was never ambitious for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He was ill throughout his last year and he passed away in Chicago, December 1, 1905, after which his remains were brought back to Marshall county and laid to rest in Henry cemetery. Having always lived in this county he had a wide acquaintance in Whitefield township and other localities and his many sterling traits of character were recognized and honored by his fellow men. He had a kindly manner and cordial disposition that gained him many friends and he was known as a straightforward, reliable business man. He left his family well provided for, for his farm was a valuable tract of one hundred and ninety acres. This is now in possession of the widow and son, the latter operating the farm, which is one of the well improved properties of Whitefield township.

HENRY L. WHITE.

Henry L. White, for many years an honored and respected representative of the farming interests of Hennepin township, Putnam county, now practically living retired, has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. He was born at Norton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 17, 1826, his parents being Hiram P. and Mary (Carpenter) White. The family comes of English ancestry and the line can be traced back to Pere-

grine White, the first white child born in America. The grandfather of our subject was a major of the Revolutionary war and did valiant service in behalf of the cause of independence.

Hiram P. White belonged to a family that for many years was closely associated with the foundry business and he was also thus engaged in the east together with the work of manufacturing combs. When a boy of seventeen years he desired to come to Illinois with a friend, a Mr. Wiswall, but parental authority intervened and the opportunity of seeking a home in the Prairie state did not again present itself until after his marriage, when he brought his family to Illinois in 1833. He shipped his goods from Providence, Rhode Island, by way of New Orleans to Jacksonville, Illinois, where Mr. Wiswall was then living, but the goods did not arrive for a year and a half, having been detained at St. Louis, Missouri, from which place they were forwarded to Hennepin. Mr. Wiswall advised Mr. White to come to Putnam county, where he had a friend, Mr. Leeper, living, so after a brief stay in Jacksonville Mr. White visited Mr. Leeper, who was residing in the vicinity of Hennepin and within two miles of the present home farm of Henry L. White. The village at that time contained only two frame houses. A week previous to Mr. White's arrival William Fairfield had come to Putnam county from Massachusetts, and as his wife was homesick, he sent for Mr. White and his family. The two gentlemen took up claims together, buying land from Mr. Patterson, whose home stood on the present site of the residence of our subject. There had been four or five acres broken on the place, which was said to be the first plowing done in the county. A log cabin, which had no floor during the entire winter of 1833-4, was built, and as the household goods did not arrive the White family were not very comfortably situated through that first winter. Prairie chickens constituted their principal meat and they dried the breasts for summer use, while their bread was largely made of corn. Mr. White's cash capital on his arrival in this county consisted of but twelve dollars, and during the first year the family endured many privations and hardships incident to life on the frontier. In the following year, however, a crop was raised and its sale enabled them to do away with many of the difficulties of a frontier existence. In later years the family were enabled to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, Mr. White prospering in his under-



MR. AND MRS. H. L. WHITE.



takings. He passed away April 1, 1870, on the anniversary of his birth, which occurred on the 1st of April, 1800, while his wife survived for about five years. They had traveled life's journey together for more than a half century, and they were most hospitable people, never turning any one away who asked for food or shelter. One night sixteen persons were sleeping in their log cabin when a man on horseback rode up and asked to stay all night. He was made welcome and slept on the floor with his saddle for a pillow.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. White were born but two sons, the elder being Hiram W. White, who was three years the senior of Henry L. and who died in Streator, Illinois, about three years ago. The parents were both active and prominent workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in their cabin in 1834 a class was formed, consisting of three other members—Dr. Richey and wife, who lived at Florid, and Miss Betsy Carpenter, a half-sister of Mrs. White, who lived with her and later became the wife of John P. Hays. For about two years services were held at the White cabin, at the end of which time a church was erected in Hennepin, to which Mr. White was a liberal contributor, and during his entire life he continued to serve as class-leader and steward. His early political allegiance was given the whig party and he joined the republican party on its organization and was called upon to serve as school commissioner and coroner.

Henry L. White was a lad of seven summers when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to what was then the far west. The Black Hawk war had occurred only the year before and the Indians still lingered in some sections of the state, while much of the land was still unclaimed and uncultivated. The experiences of the pioneer soon became familiar to him and he remained upon the home farm after attaining his majority, while his brother owned land in Granville township, but for twenty years they carried on operations in partnership. In connection with general farming they also engaged in threshing and reaping, owning one of the first reapers brought to the county. Later the brother sold out and removed to Putnam, while subsequently he became a resident of Streator. Mr. White added eighty acres to the old homestead and now owns a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty-five acres, which is under a high state

of cultivation and is well improved with substantial buildings. Upon this farm he still resides, and his niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hamm, reside with him, the former operating the farm, while Mrs. Hamm acts as housekeeper. For a quarter of a century Mr. White has been interested in the lumber and coal business at Hennepin, becoming connected with George C. Reed in this enterprise under the firm style of White & Reed, the junior partner being the active manager of the business.

When about thirty years of age Mr. White was married to Miss Fannie A. White, a cousin, and a native of Norton, Massachusetts, who came to Putnam county in 1849. Two daughters were born to them, Cora and Carrie, but both died in childhood, and Mrs. White passed away June 15, 1896. She was a member of the Congregational church and was greatly interested in various church activities, so that her death proved a great loss to the church and the community as well as to her husband, with whom she had so long traveled life's journey happily.

Since the organization of the republican party Mr. White has been one of its staunch champions and has frequently attended its conventions. For eight years he served as coroner and for three years was supervisor in his township. He, too, belongs to the Congregational church of Hennepin, in which he served for twenty-five years as treasurer. His life has indeed been an exemplification of the Christian spirit, and there is probably not a more temperate man in every way in the county. He has never used liquor nor tobacco and for many years has used neither tea nor coffee. As a man he has endeavored to follow the golden rule, being thoroughly reliable in his business affairs and often tempering the attitude of justice with that of mercy. Those qualities which work for righteous living and for the development of upright character have long been manifest in his career, and now, in the evening of his days, he can look back over the past without regret, being one of the most respected and venerable citizens of Putnam county.

CHARLES MOTTER.

Charles Motter is engaged in the livery business in Henry, his native city, where his birth occurred in 1864. His father, George Motter, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829 and died in

1892 at the age of sixty-two years. He came to Illinois in 1858, settling in Henry. He was a man of broad and liberal education and before his removal to this city engaged in the practice of dentistry. Here he established an office and for years was the only dentist of Henry. He became very prominent in his profession and had an extensive patronage. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. He married Martha Dunlap, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, who is now living at McNabb, Putnam county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-one years and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were the following named: Gertrude, the wife of George B. Hewitt, a carpenter of Henry; Edgar, who died, leaving a widow and three children; George Arthur, a practicing dentist of Henry; Stella, the wife of Thomas Wabel, who follows farming near McNabb, Illinois; and Charles.

The last named pursued his education in the public schools of Henry and in the periods of vacation devoted his attention to farm labor. For several years after leaving school he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits and then embarked in the livery business in Henry, in which he still continues. He has well appointed stables, keeping a number of good horses and a fine line of vehicles, and his earnest desire to please his patrons has secured to him a large and growing trade.

In 1899 was celebrated the marriage of Charles Motter and Miss Katherine Culligan, of Henry. She is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church. Mr. Motter holds membership with the Mystic Workers and is a stalwart democrat, recognized as a leader in the local ranks of his party. He has served as constable, as city marshal, as road commissioner and as deputy sheriff and in these various offices has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that have won him uniform respect and commendation.

JAMES SMITH.

James Smith is one of the venerable citizens of Marshall county, having attained the age of eighty-one years. He is, moreover, one of the most extensive landowners of the county, his possessions aggregating sixteen hundred acres. His extensive holdings are the visible evidence of a life of thrift and enterprise, for all that he possesses has come to him as the reward of his energy and perseverance. He was born in Dum-

friesshire, Scotland, May 9, 1825. His father, William Smith, was likewise a native of Dumfriesshire, and was married in that country to Miss Wilmina Scott, who was also born there. He came to the United States in 1840 and established a home in Steuben township, Marshall county, but afterward removed to Peoria county, where Mr. Smith carried on general farming. He voted with the republican party, and died in 1843. His widow survived, and died in 1882 at the home of her son Andrew when she was eighty years of age. In the family were three sons and one daughter: William, now a retired farmer living in Sparland; James, of this review; Andrew, who was born in 1827 and died at the home of his brother James in 1891; and Mary, who married Robert Turnbull, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Smith, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his youth in the land of hills and heather. He attended school there and in 1840, when a youth of fifteen years, accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, his first home in this country being in Steuben township. He began farming on his own account in 1848, and throughout his entire life has carried on agricultural pursuits. The record of his business is one of ceaseless toil, carefully directed labor and of unflinching enterprise. He started out empty-handed, having no capital nor influential friends to aid him, but he carefully saved his earnings and in due course of time made investment in property. He has since added to his holdings, until he is now the owner of eight hundred acres in Marshall county and over eight hundred acres in Vermilion county, thus gaining a place among the wealthy residents of this part of the state. He is now the only living original stockholder of the Lacon First National Bank, and is also a stockholder in several banks in different parts of the state.

In 1856 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Lucy Canterbury, who was born in the town of Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and who departed this life in 1878, leaving five children: Fannie, who is now the wife of Louis Kelter, a farmer of La Prairie township; Wilhelmina, the wife of Charlie Monier, who is also farming in La Prairie township; Mary B., at home; Sarah, the wife of Charles Collins, a farmer of La Prairie; Lucy, at home;



James Smith

Hettie and Alda, both deceased; and Willie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Smith is a republican who has given inflexible support to the principles of the party since its organization. He acted as supervisor during the war and several other times was elected to that office until he finally refused to serve any longer. He has also been road commissioner and school director for a number of terms. His life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by determined purpose and unflinching energy. It proves that success is not a matter of genius as held by many, nor does it depend upon fortunate circumstances and environments. It may be achieved through close application and unflinching diligence and it has been upon that foundation that Mr. Smith has builded his prosperity until he is now one of the wealthiest residents of the entire county, his possessions being equalled by few, if any, of the inhabitants of this district. Moreover, in all his relations he has been honorable and upright and thus bears an untarnished name.

FRED VINCENT.

Fred Vincent, who for many years conducted the "village smithy" but since 1901 has lived retired, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 16, 1831, his parents being Richard and Elizabeth Vincent, who were also natives of that country. The father was born in Devonshire and became a successful farmer. He died in 1855 when seventy-two years of age, while his wife passed away in 1841. She was a member of the Episcopalian church. In the family were five children: Eliza, Henry and John, all of whom are residents of England; and Edward and Fred, in the new world.

Mr. Vincent of this review acquired his education in the schools of his native country and at the age of eighteen years came alone to the United States, landing at New York. He worked at various places in the southern part of New York state as a blacksmith and came to Illinois on the 17th of March, 1856, locating at Sparland. During the first year he built a house and shop here and he continued to follow his trade until 1901, when he retired. He was accorded a liberal patronage because of his good workmanship and

was a leading representative of the industrial life of the town, well known to all of its citizens as a man of business activity and integrity.

Mr. Vincent was married February 1, 1855, to Miss Sarah Adeline Edland, who was born March 17, 1840, at West Farms, now a part of New York city, about sixteen miles from the city hall. Her parents were Charles and Elizabeth Edland, both of whom died in the Empire state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vincent have been born the following named: Anna Louise, who was born in the state of New York in a district now comprised within the city limits of New York city and who died in Sparland, February 17, 1880; Ed, who is engaged in railroading and lives in Butte, Montana; Fred, who is employed in a wholesale grocery store in Chicago; Tom, who is in the employ of a large contractor in Peru, Illinois, acting as boss of the work; Florence Ida; Anna, who was born February 4, 1856, and died February 17, 1880; Edwin F., born February 13, 1858; Florence, who was born October 9, 1859, and died November 18, 1883; Frederick Oliver, born January 13, 1862; and Thomas Sherman, born May 28, 1865.

Mr. Vincent exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He has served as town clerk for seven years, has been collector and school treasurer. He is now president of the town board and is supervisor of Steuben township. In community interests he takes a most helpful and active part and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church and they are most highly esteemed people. Mr. Vincent has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey but in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime. The careful husbanding of his resources in former years now enables him to live retired from business cares and his time is largely occupied with his official duties, which are discharged with promptness and fidelity.

ADDISON TANQUARY.

Addison Tanquary is one of the oldest residents of Marshall county in years of continuous connection with its interests, for his birth occurred in Steuben township, August 29, 1837, and since that time he has lived within its borders, covering a

period of almost three score years and ten. His father, James Tanquary, was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, born in 1809 and in the fall of 1834 he came to Illinois, settling in Tazewell county, whence he removed to Marshall county in the spring of 1835. He located two miles north of Sparland, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1848, when he removed to a farm two miles west on the prairie, there devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred January 21, 1849. In manner he was quiet and reserved. He gave his political support to the whig party and in religious faith was a Methodist, serving as class leader in his church. He married Mahala Bonham, who was born in Bainbridge, Ohio, March 24, 1810. They were married in the Buckeye state in 1831 and thus came together to Illinois. Mrs. Tanquary, who was also a devoted member of the Methodist church, long survived her husband, passing away on the 4th of March, 1883. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children: Cornelius, Rebecca B., Addison, Elizabeth, Willie, Mary, Newton and James J. The eldest was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was three years old at the time of the removal of the family to Illinois.

Addison Tanquary was reared upon the old home farm in Steuben township and attended the Bethel country school through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he aided in the work of the farm. With the exception of a period of eleven years he has always lived in Steuben township and is among its oldest residents. In 1862, responding to the country's call for troops, he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, with which he continued until the 8th of June, 1864, when he was discharged on account of a wound which he had sustained in the arm. He then returned to Marshall county and soon afterward settled upon a farm in Evans township near Wenona. In 1880, however, he returned to Steuben township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for twenty years and then retired in 1900, taking up his abode in Sparland. He was one of the energetic, progressive and practical farmers of his township, placing his land under a high state of cultivation and deriving a good income from the care and labor he bestowed upon the fields.

On the 16th of October, 1859, Mr. Tanquary

was married at Sparland to Miss Ellen Williams, who was born in Clay county, Illinois, June 27, 1839, a daughter of Thomas G. and Sarah Williams, who were natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Clay county. In the fall of 1855 they became residents of Sparland and the father followed the occupation of farming as a life work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tanquary have been born seven children: Cassius M., who married Eva Reed and lives in Portland, Oregon; James, who died in infancy; Minnie A., at home; Thomas E., who died in infancy; George S., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Lawrence H., who wedded Minnie Potter, of Marseilles, Illinois, and lives in Peoria; and Nellie M., who is with her parents in Sparland.

Mr. Tanquary has been honored with a number of positions of public trust. He has twice served as collector of Steuben township, and is now serving for the third term as assessor. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with Clayton lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F., of Sparland, and with Lacon post, No. 134, G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. His interest in community affairs is manifest in many tangible ways and has resulted in benefit to the county. Few men have for a longer period witnessed the growth and development of this part of the state. His memory goes back to the pioneer times when many of the homes were log cabins and when much of the land was uncultivated, being covered with its native prairie grasses. The streams were unbridged and the timber was uncut. In fact the work of development had been scarcely begun at that period, but time and man have wrought many changes and Marshall county has taken its place among the leading counties of this great commonwealth. Mr. Tanquary has aided largely in its agricultural development and has always faithfully performed his duties of citizenship.

HARRY SNELL.

Harry Snell, who is conducting a general store at Whitefield Corners, was born in Peoria, Illinois, on the 2d of December, 1878, and is a son of George Washington and Hattie (McCurdy) Snell. The father, a native of Indiana, removed to Illinois at an early day. In 1846 he became a resident of Milo township, Bureau county, and he afterward owned and operated a farm of forty acres between Sparland and Lacon and also one hun-

dred and sixty acres of land a mile and a half south of Sparland. He has thus been associated with the agricultural development and progress of this portion of the state and he now makes his home in Sparland. He wedded Miss Hattie McCurdy, of Bushnell, Illinois, who is also living.

Harry Snell, their only child, was reared upon the home farm in the usual manner of farm lads and acquired a district school education. He is now identified with mercantile interests, being connected with the store at Whitefield Corners. His fraternal relations are with Gem lodge, No. 572, I. O. O. F., in which he is serving as treasurer, and he has the warm regard and friendship of many of his brethren in this organization. His political views are shown by earnest and stalwart support which he gives to the republican party. His entire life has been passed in this portion of the state and his strong and salient characteristics are those which make him a popular citizen.

GEORGE M. KUNKLE.

George M. Kunkle, a respected and representative farmer of Richland township, Marshall county, living on section 17, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of February, 1862, and is one of the five living children of John and Elizabeth (Fosnaut) Kunkle. The father, also a native of the Keystone state, died about twenty-five years ago, passing away in 1881, while the mother's death occurred nine years ago. The members of their family are: John, a farmer residing in Steuben township, Marshall county, Illinois; William C., who married Miss Iliff, and is a farmer of Richland township; Edward, who is engaged in farming with his brother John; and Mary.

In the district schools of his native state George M. Kunkle acquired his education and after starting out in life for himself he was employed for five years on a farm of his uncle in Richland township, Marshall county, Illinois, remaining there until eighteen years of age. He had had broad and liberal experience in all departments of farm work and at that time he rented his present place, which he leased for five years. He then purchased most of the property and his wife also inherited a part of the tract. He now has one hundred and sixty acres of the rich, alluvial soil of Richland township and in addition to cultivating the fields, is extensively and successfully

raising hogs, cattle and other stock. He farms altogether three hundred and fifteen acres of land and has a most beautiful place, in which none of the accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century are lacking. He is an intelligent and progressive agriculturist, who keeps informed concerning the most modern methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops and has intimate knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the work.

In 1888 Mr. Kunkle was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Kunkle, his cousin. They have three children, Myrtle, Rowland and Eugene, aged respectively seventeen, fifteen and thirteen years. Mr. Kunkle is a member of Lacon lodge, M. W. A., and is likewise connected with the Knights of the Maccabees. He gives his political support to the republican party and for six years has served as school director, filling the position at the present time. He is also one of the trustees of the township. The family is a prominent one in Richland township and Mr. Kunkle has fully sustained the honorable record made by the representatives of the name. Without special advantages at the outset of his career he has worked diligently and has achieved both character and success. There is no esoteric chapter in his life history. On the contrary it is an open book which all may read, finding therein lessons of incentive, as it shows forth the power of industry and business probity in the active affairs of life.

HODGE BROTHERS.

Prominent among the business men of Wenona are numbered Hodge Brothers, bankers, and the enterprise which they are now conducting is regarded as one of the safest moneyed concerns of this part of the state. It was organized in 1886 and conducted as the First National Bank of Wenona. The stock of the First National Bank being purchased in 1902 by L. J. Hodge & Sons, the bank was then conducted under the firm style of L. J. Hodge & Sons, but another change in the partnership occasioned the change in the name to the present style of Hodge Brothers. The partners are George O. and John W. H. Hodge, who are now successfully conducting a private institution, doing a general banking business. Back of this they have four thousand acres of land adjoining the town of Wenona, which affords ample security.

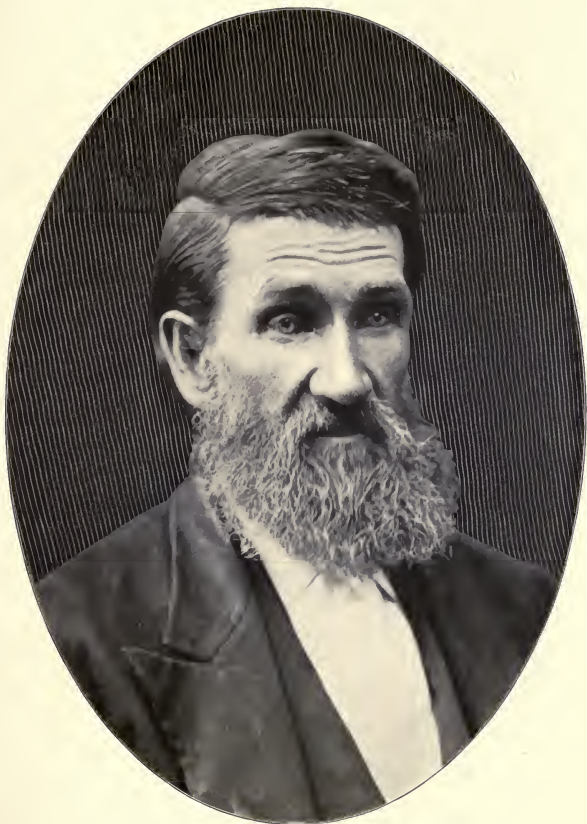
The brothers are native sons of Wenona, and are well known here, where they have a large and favorable acquaintance. George O. Hodge was born July 7, 1867, and John W. H. Hodge on the 1st of November, 1869. Both attended the public schools and have always lived in Wenona, where they are known as business men, alert, enterprising and progressive. They conduct a bank along modern lines, are watchful of opportunities pointing to success and in utilizing the advantages which have come to them have broadened the scope of their activity and at the same time have maintained a moneyed institution which is a credit to the city.

Both brothers are married and have families. George O. Hodge in 1893 wedded Mary E. Stateler, a daughter of A. H. Stateler, a prominent resident of Marshall county, and unto them has been born a daughter, Elvira Permelia. John W. H. Hodge was married to Virginia Law, of Henry, Illinois, and they have three children: Lura Virginia, John Law and George Frederick. The records of these brothers stand in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the place of their nativity they have so directed their labors as to gain recognition as men of ability and to win in their banking business a public patronage which makes them successful representatives of the financial interests of the county.

GEORGE SPARLING.

On the list of honored dead of Putnam county appears the name of George Sparling, who became a resident of this part of the state when the work of civilization had scarcely been begun here. In fact, he was among those who opened up this region, converting it from a wild and uninhabited district to one of rich fertility and aiding in the growth and progress that have wrought such a wonderful transformation here in the last half century. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, November 29, 1819, his parents being James and Mary (Atkins) Sparling. His forefathers in Ireland were called Palatines, being German people who came from Palatine on the Rhine. One hundred and ten families from Germany started to seek homes in the new world, but were shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland during the reign of Queen Anne, who gave them homes at Pallas, County Limerick.

The father of Mr. Sparling died in 1821 and in 1832 his mother, sister and himself sailed for America, landing at Quebec in May of that year. Three weeks later his mother died of cholera, leaving the orphaned boy to battle for life in a strange land. He had but six sovereigns in his pocket. For a short time he lived with relatives in Canada, but as he grew older he learned the carpenter's trade and started out on his own account. He had the spirit of adventure, was self-reliant, given to industry and was determined to make his way in the world. Taking his chest of tools with him he went here and there, following the carpenter's trade at various places. He was employed on the construction of a hotel and a barn at Niagara Falls and thence followed the march of empire westward on to Chicago, which at that time was a small place. There he worked at his trade, assisting in building operations in that embryonic city. Money was very scarce and his employer offered him for several months labor a lot of forty acres in Chicago about where the city hall now stands. His reply was "He couldn't see it," as the lots were only mud holes. Becoming acquainted with a Mr. Harrison from Canada, he was prevailed upon to go to Dixon, Illinois, for Mr. Harrison was greatly impressed with the country, exclaiming, "You can take a plow and turn over the wild prairie so that it looks like weather boarding on a large scale." Through the influence of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sparling and other carpenters started on foot for Dixon, prevailing upon a farmer to haul their chests of tools, which were too heavy to be carried. They saw only four houses between Chicago and their destination. The hotel at Dixon was a log cabin which served also as a store and a small distillery and ferry were the attractions of the place. Mr. Sparling secured a claim near there, built a log cabin and planted ten acres to corn the first year. In January, 1840, he came to Senachwine township, Putnam county, to assist John Harrison in building several houses for which he had taken contracts. He aided Mr. Harrison in building a log house upon the farm, which afterward became the property of Mr. Sparling, who purchased it from Josiah Hayes. He also helped to build the Bradley store in Henry in the fall of 1841—the first frame building constructed in that place. Not having the money to pay Mr. Sparling for his summer's labor—the



GEORGE SPARLING.



wage being two hundred dollars—Harrison sold to him the farm which became his future home, and he disposed of his claim near Dixon. In the summer of 1842 he broke prairie for his neighbors who had preceded him to this new country, these being J. R. Taliaferro, S. C. Bacon, Phillip Read and James Buchanan. He also improved his own farm, turning the first furrows on the prairie and converting wild land into productive fields.

As a further preparation for having a home of his own Mr. Sparling was married January 12, 1843, to Miss Adeline Morgan, a daughter of Alanson and Melinda Morgan, by whom he had eight children: George E., who is living in Senachwine township; James A., who died at the age of fourteen years; Mary M., who is the widow of V. H. Wheeler and resides upon a farm near Putnam; Helen, the deceased wife of Fred Wood; William Henry, who is living in Iowa; John S., who resides in Senachwine township; and Albert and Adeline, twins. The former is now deceased, but the latter is the wife of John McKenzie and lives in Henry. Mrs. Sparling died April 13, 1857, when her youngest children were but eight months old. On the 8th of April, 1858, Mr. Sparling was again married, his second union being with Sarah McClung, a daughter of Harvey and Mary McClung. The children of this marriage were: Martha Jane, Sarah, Eveline, Kate B., Samuel M., Frederick L. and Emory H. The mother died February 8, 1871, and for his third wife Mr. Sparling chose Margaret McElroy, the widow of his cousin, James Sparling, who still survives him and is now living in Henry. They became the parents of two children: Susan Mabel Atkins and Homer Lewis. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Sparling adopted a little daughter of Louis Thompson.

Mr. Sparling's investment at Senachwine Lake was a fortunate one, as it proved to be one of the best fisheries in this part of the county. He began with spear and hook and found a ready market for all he could catch, customers coming as far as twenty miles. The lake was filled with fish. In the fall of 1843 Joseph Goodrich took a seine to the lake and proposed to Mr. Sparling that they should try using it. On the 3d of November they made a haul and caught twenty-five hundred pounds of fish, averaging ten pounds each. Mr. Sparling then bought up the land about the lake, purchased a seine and found farm-

ing and fishing profitable. The lake proved the more remunerative, as he often caught one hundred and fifty barrels at a haul and the demand was as great as the supply. In a single season he used on an average of forty-five teams a day for three weeks to haul away the fish. He sold one haul for two hundred and twenty-three dollars and before the dam was built his income was about three thousand dollars a year from this source. He also carried on his farm work and brought his land under a high state of cultivation.

In 1857 Mr. Sparling became identified with the Methodist Episcopal church of Putnam, of which he remained a consistent member and zealous worker until his death. He was a man of most generous and benevolent spirit and the poor and needy indeed found in him a friend. No one ever appealed to him for assistance in vain and no one was ever turned hungry away from his hospitable door. Mr. Sparling was perhaps as widely known as any resident of Crow Meadows and no man of the community had more friends. He was generous to a fault and was most hospitable, giving with an open hand. In his home was extended a cordial welcome to all who chose to partake of its hospitality. He was a very generous contributor to the support of the Methodist Episcopal church at Putnam and to all of its various activities. He led a most useful life, performing each day's duties as they came to him, and he left behind a memory that is cherished by all who knew him because of his probity and his faithfulness. He was familiarly and lovingly called Uncle George by all who knew him. Such a name is only given as a token of the warmest esteem and friendship and such was the case with Mr. Sparling. That he had prospered in his business life is indicated by the fact that he left an estate of about sixteen hundred acres of land, yet he never selfishly hoarded his means, but was most generous in his donations to many worthy causes and rendered assistance to the poor that is immeasurable, for it was done unostentatiously, frequently none knowing about it save the recipient.

ROBERT RIDDELL.

Robert Riddell, who for many years was a respected and prominent farmer of Marshall county, was born in the parish of Glassford, Lanark, Scotland, in 1819. The days of his boyhood and youth

were spent in his native country and, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in the fall of 1842 and located at Chillicothe, Illinois. He afterward removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at his trade of shoemaking, which he had mastered in his native country, but ambitious to own property, when his financial resources permitted he made investment in land, becoming owner of a farm on section 11, La Prairie township, Marshall county. He then turned his attention to farming and was thus engaged until 1849, when he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold in the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth—that has been the doom of so many. There he lost both health and wealth and resolved to return to the farm. Fate was more kind to him in the middle west and soon he regained his health and was once more on the high-road to success. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings, carefully conducting his farming interests until he became the owner of a very valuable property of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he erected a beautiful residence and made other modern improvements. He was conservative in business affairs, thoroughly reliable and manifested as well the qualities of diligence and enterprise. Thus he accumulated a goodly competence and was enabled to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Riddell was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Cameron and unto them were born four children: John, who is now with the Northwestern Railway Company; Harriet, Margaret and Flora A., all with their mother. Mr. Riddell held membership in the United Presbyterian church, to which his family also belong. He was a school director and was interested in the educational progress of the community. In fact he was the friend of all interests that promised to be of public benefit and his co-operation could be counted upon to further many progressive public movements. Following his return from California he continuously engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 5th of August, 1893, when he was seventy-four years of age. All who knew him respected him and therefore his loss was the occasion of deep regret to many friends as well as his immediate family.

Following her husband's death Mrs. Riddell removed to Peoria, where she resided until about

five years ago. She now makes her home in Henry, where she is living with her daughters, and she has attained the age of seventy-three years.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

John Buchanan, a venerable citizen of eighty-three years, whose life record has won him the respect and admiration of his fellowmen, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 23, 1823. He was reared in his native country, and having arrived at years of maturity was married there to Miss Ann Gallagher, a native of Ireland, who is now eighty years of age. They have traveled life's journey together for about six decades, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity.

Mr. Buchanan came to America in 1849, and here began work at the baker's trade in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Putnam county, where he has now made his home for over a half century. He first purchased twenty acres of land on section 31, Granville township, for which he paid fifteen dollars per acre. About four acres of this was cleared, while the remainder was covered with timber. He cut the trees and his wife assisted in sawing them with a cross-cut saw, after which he took the logs to the old Pennel sawmill, where he had them converted into boards. With these he built a board shanty, the boards being placed up and down after the most primitive methods of building. In this home they lived for twelve years, at the end of which time, having prospered in his undertakings, Mr. Buchanan was enabled to erect a comfortable frame residence on a tract of twenty acres adjoining his original purchase, and which he had added to his farm in the meantime. The sills in this house were hewed from trees cut on the farm and the lumber was hauled from Hennepin. This has been their home continuously since locating here in the woods, and they are among the few remaining pioneers of the township left to tell the story of the early days when Putnam county was a frontier district and the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun here. They have vivid recollections of the early times when deer were frequently seen and wild turkeys could be had in abundance. Not being accustomed to hunting, Mr. Buchanan never did any, but could have had ample opportunity to indulge in that sport had he so desired. He has seen many



John Buchanan



Amey J. Buchanan



changes in the farms and the fields and has witnessed the passing of nearly all the old settlers who were here when he arrived. Squire Laughlin of Grandville is the only one now living who was a resident of the village in 1855.

Since coming to the county Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have remained continuously upon the farm where they first settled and which has therefore been their home for fifty-one years. Without desire to become wealthy, they have lived a happy life, prosecuting their labors so as to add to their home the comforts of life, yet not bending every energy to the acquirement of wealth, which so often precludes the opportunity of enjoying the blessings of the passing day. They now own eighty acres of good land and have substantial improvements upon it. The farm is in good shape and brings to them a competence sufficient to supply them with all of the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have been born ten children. The two eldest were natives of Philadelphia and the first born died in that city in infancy, while James passed away at the age of six years. They also lost their youngest child in infancy, and Mrs. Isabella Sutcliffe, who was the ninth in order of birth and lived in Lostant, La Salle county, has also passed away. The surviving members of the family, in order of birth, are as follows: William John, who was born in Putnam county and is now living in Hancock county, Iowa; Joseph A., who resides in Wright county, Iowa; George W., at home; James T., who is also a resident of the Hawkeye state; Matilda J., the wife of Frank Olmstead, of La Salle, Illinois; and Margaret Ann, the wife of Richard Shepherd, who is living in Iowa.

The son, George W. Buchanan, has always made his home upon the old farm, of which he now has the management. He was educated in the common schools and was trained to the work of the fields. He is now caring for his aged parents and manages the home property, thus repaying his father and mother by his filial devotion for their love and attention to him in his youth. He has certainly followed the commandment given to the world ages ago to "honor thy father and thy mother." Moreover, he is a man of good business ability and unfaltering industry and perseverance, who in the management of the home property is producing good crops, for which he finds a ready

sale upon the market. In community affairs he is interested and the cause of education has found in him a very warm friend. He is now serving as school director, and this term constitutes his twelfth year in that position, although his service has not been consecutive. The present controversy in the community and the attitude held by George W. Buchanan in regard to the building of a new schoolhouse speaks well for his devotion to the general good and certainly convinces one of the popularity and esteem in which he is held in his district. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is recognized as a leading representative in its local ranks. In all life's relations he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are members of the Congregational church. In earlier years they joined the Presbyterian church, but have since transferred their allegiance. In politics Mr. Buchanan has always been a republican, but has never aspired to office. Both he and his wife enjoy good health for people of their age and theirs has been a most interesting record. Coming to the new world empty-handed but hopeful and courageous, they started out to establish a home here, and as the years have passed have been enabled to enjoy the comforts of life and have reared a family who are a credit and honor to their name. No history of this community would be complete without mention of this worthy couple who have so long traveled life's journey together.

LUTHER D. WILLIAMS.

Luther D. Williams, who for fifty-two years has been a resident of Steuben township and is familiar with its history from pioneer times to the present period of prosperity and progress, was born in Marietta, Ohio, on the 11th of January, 1836. Robert Williams, grandfather of Luther D. Williams, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania in 1798. His son, Thomas Williams, was a native of Pennsylvania, born north of Philadelphia on the 17th of January, 1798. He was a farmer, and in the year 1854 came with his family to Illinois, being twenty-three days upon the road. His son Luther drove one of the wagons on that trip. They only passed one building between Urbana and Paris, Illinois, and it was a kind

of a tavern. Prior to this time Mr. Williams of this review never saw a man with a cattle whip, and he also saw his first prairie chickens on this prairie. No regular roads had been laid out and they drove on over the prairie, crossing the sloughs and other depressions of the ground, which made travel by wagon very hard. At length the family home was established on section 29, Steuben township, where Luther D. Williams yet resides. The father was fifty-six years of age at the time of his arrival, and was in poor health. He purchased one hundred acres of land, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for his death occurred in 1858, when he was sixty-one years of age. He was a Jacksonian democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago, which he called the Theological Baptist church—the only one of the kind at that time. Mrs. Williams bore the maiden name of Jane M. Guitto and was born in Fearing township, Washington county, Ohio, November 5, 1811, her father being Benjamin Guitto.

Luther D. Williams was an only child and was reared in the east to the age of eighteen years, during which time he acquired a fair public school education. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, and, as before stated, drove a team across the country. He has now lived in Steuben township for more than a half century. He attended the Yankee street school, which was the second schoolhouse built in the township, the lumber all being hauled from Chicago. He began farming on his own account in the spring of 1859 and being the only child he inherited the old homestead place from his father, comprising one hundred acres of land. To this he has since added, however, until he now has a valuable property of three hundred and thirty-seven acres which he has brought under a high state of cultivation and which has become thereby a valuable property. He has also added to it many modern improvements and now has one of the most desirable farms of the county. In 1862 he began running a threshing machine, purchasing the first machine of Dana Hull, of Henry. He has owned four different machines and he continued actively in threshing until 1887, since which time his son has carried on the business. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres in Crawford county, Michigan.

Mr. Williams was married December 29, 1860, to Miss Harriet Carver, who was born in Newport township, Washington county, Ohio. They played together when children, but never met again until the Carver family started for Iowa in 1854. Passing through Illinois, they stopped for a visit at the home of the Williams family and concluded to remain in this state. The early acquaintance of the young people was resumed and the friendship ripened into love, being consummated in marriage in 1860. The wedding was celebrated in Steuben township about two miles from Mr. Williams' present farm. The lady was a daughter of James F. and Sarah (Toothacher) Carver, the former a native of Newport township, Washington county, Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. The father, who was a cooper by trade, died in McLean county, Illinois, in 1892. Mrs. Carver and the mother of our subject were school children together. Mr. and Mrs. Luther D. Williams traveled life's journey happily as man and wife for forty-three years and were then separated through the death of Mrs. Williams on the 29th of September, 1903. She had gained many friends in the community, so that her loss was deeply regretted throughout this part of the county as well as by her immediate family. Unto them had been born six children: Timothy J., who wedded Mary Thomas, of Chillicothe, Illinois, now follows farming on section 32, Steuben township. J. Thomas, living on section 29, Steuben township, married Amelia Hill, who died in February, 1892, leaving one son. Roscoe is operating a threshing machine. Mary A. W. is the wife of Joseph Hart, and they live with her father, her husband conducting the home farm. Charles D., born July 14, 1867, died in 1889. James Howel died very suddenly in 1892. He was planting corn on Wednesday, and on Friday he passed away.

Mr. Williams served as collector of Steuben township in 1865, and collected ten thousand dollars, which was the largest collection ever made in the township. He has also been road commissioner. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Chillicothe, of which he has been a member for a quarter of a century. His long residence in the county has made him widely known, while his many good qualities have gained for him the favorable regard of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. He

has worked diligently and perseveringly in the conduct and improvement of his farm, which is today a valuable property, making him one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

JASPER NEWTON YOUNG.

Jasper Newton Young, who is engaged in general farming on section 8, Whitefield township, was born in Birchwood, Tennessee, on the 25th of November, 1868, and is one of the eleven children of John Rufus and Katherine (Bare) Young, who were likewise natives of Tennessee. The father has devoted his entire life to farming, and by following that occupation has provided for his family. He and his wife now reside at School, Missouri, and unto them have been born eleven children, of whom nine are now living: William Henry; Lodeamie, the wife of Robert Estes; Mary Alice, the wife of William Kemp; Charles Franklin; John Arthur; Annie, the wife of Thomas Welch; Frederick; Lawrence; and Jasper Newton.

When Jasper N. Young, of this review, was only a year and a half old the parents started for Missouri, traveling with ox teams and spending seven and a half weeks on the road between their old home in Tennessee and Billings, Missouri. On reaching their destination the father purchased land and began farming, the boys working with him in the arduous task of developing and cultivating a new farm. In citizenship he has displayed many good qualities and he supports the republican party by his ballot, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

It was in the district schools of Stone county, Missouri, that Jasper N. Young acquired his education and after leaving school he began earning his own living by working as a farm hand for others. He was thus employed for two years, but ambitious to enjoy better educational privileges he then resumed study in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Subsequently he came to Illinois, settling in Whitefield township, Marshall county, in the spring of 1892. Here he has since made his home and he is now cultivating a small but good farm of thirty-one acres which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He is also well known as a raiser of fine poultry and makes a specialty of barred Plymouth Rocks.

In 1894 Mr. Young was united in marriage to

Miss Fannie Fountain, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Fountain, of Whitefield. They now have four children: Lola Arletta and Harry Glen, who are in school; and Clyde W. and Florence, yet at home.

Mr. Young holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America, being identified with Whitefield camp, No. 1653, of which he is now serving as clerk. He also belongs to Gem lodge, No. 572, I. O. O. F., and is a worthy exemplar of the beneficent principles upon which these organizations are based. He has served as school treasurer for twelve years and has proved a capable incumbent in the office of assessor for a number of years, the duties devolving upon him being promptly and faithfully performed. He gives his political support to the republican party. His life is characterized by high and honorable principles and his actions are manly and sincere, while in his business relations he has been found straightforward and reliable as well as industrious and enterprising.

WILLIAM W. DEWEY.

William W. Dewey, engaged in the grain trade, has been a resident of Henry since 1901 and operates at various points in this section of the state. A native of Vermont, he was born in Essex county on the 14th of July, 1851. His father, Harry H. Dewey, was a native of the Green Mountain state and died in the year 1900. Coming to Illinois in 1863, he settled at Sheffield, Bureau county, where he resided for a few years and then removed to Van Buren county, Iowa. There he engaged in farming until he had reached the evening of life, when he returned to Sheffield, where he passed away at the venerable age of ninety years. He filled the office of justice of the peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational church and his long life of usefulness and activity was crowned with the honor and respect which should ever be accorded so venerable a man. He wedded Mary Louise Cummings, a native of Montpelier, Vermont, and she, too, has passed away. In their family were six children, of whom four sons and a daughter are yet living.

William W. Dewey, leaving the Green Mountain state, accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois when a youth of twelve years and after-

ward went to Iowa. His early educational privileges, such as were afforded by the public schools of New England and of Bureau county, were supplemented by study in Iowa College and in the preparatory schools of that state. In early manhood he became connected with the coal trade, being employed on a salary by a coal company at Sheffield. The grain business, however, has been his principal life work and he has conducted operations in this line at Sheffield, Mineral and Henry, removing to the last named city in 1901. Here he has built up an excellent trade, his business proving a good market for the grain producers of the surrounding country. His purchases and shipments are now extensive and he is a leading representative of this line of business activity in Marshall county.

Mr. Dewey was married in 1876 to Miss May Williams, of Sheffield, Illinois, the wedding being celebrated in Sheffield. Unto them have been born four children: Margaret L., now the wife of R. R. Curtis, of Sheffield; Charles B., who is assistant in his father's office; Homer H., who was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1906; and William H., who is now a student in the high school of Henry. The parents and family attend and are members of the Unitarian church and in Henry they have a wide circle of acquaintance in those homes where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. Mr. Dewey gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as trustee of the schools and as alderman of the Third ward. His interest in community affairs has been manifest in the tangible support which he has given to many beneficial public measures and his position in trade circles is indicated by the confidence reposed in him by those who have had business dealings with him.

MELCHI GROVE.

Melchi Grove, deceased, was for many years identified with farming interests in Marshall county. He was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1820 and when but six years of age accompanied his parents on their removal from the Keystone state to Ohio, acquiring his education in the schools of Portage county. At the same time Amelia Clemmer was numbered among the pupils of that school and the friendship which they formed in early days afterward ripened into

love and was consummated in marriage in Ohio in 1843. She was born in 1821 in Upper Canada and was only six years of age when her parents removed to the Buckeye state, locating about four miles from Canton, where she was reared and educated. Her ancestors were of Holland Dutch extraction and came to America with William Penn, settling in the colony of Pennsylvania. Her father, Joseph Clemmer, was a native of the Keystone state and married Nina Swartz, who was also born in that state. They spent their last days in Ohio, the former passing away at the age of seventy-four years and the latter at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. In politics he was a republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Grove began their domestic life in Ohio, where they lived for six years after their marriage, and then came to Illinois in the fall of 1848, locating near Farmington. In the year 1850 they took up their abode upon the farm in La Prairie township where Mrs. Grove has since resided, Mr. Grove there carrying on general agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death in the spring of 1881. He started upon his business career empty handed, but possessed a resolute spirit and unfaltering determination and these qualities served him in place of capital and enabled him to work his way upward until he was comfortably situated in life. He owned at the time of his demise one hundred and fifty-four acres of land. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the army, becoming a member of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Regiment, but was discharged on account of illness. He was always progressive and public spirited in citizenship and for six years he held the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grove were born the following named: John, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Dixon; Henry, a machinist, residing in Moline, Illinois; Reuben, who was born in 1847 and died in 1872; Montgomery, who was a twin brother of Reuben and passed away in 1855; Clara, who was born September 15, 1851, married David Lapsley and died in October, 1886; Belle, who was born in 1856 and married Jerome Willard, living in La Prairie township; Shirley, who was born in 1858 and died in 1886; and Sheridan, who married Elsie Stewart and is farm-



MR. AND MRS. MELCHI GROVE.



ing in La Prairie township. Three of the sons were soldiers of the Civil war, belonging to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. John served for three years and four months and participated in twenty-one battles. Both he and Reuben entered the service as drummer boys, the latter being then in his teens.

Mrs. Grove still survives her husband and has always remained true to his memory, having never married again. She has long been a devoted and faithful member of the Congregational church and is a most highly esteemed lady. She is now numbered among the pioneer residents of Marshall county, where she has lived for more than half a century, having made her home upon her present farm since 1850. With the passing years she has witnessed many changes and has noted with interest the growth and development of the county.

WILLIAM MONIER.

It has been said that "biography is the only true history" and the truth of this assertion is verified in the life records of such men as William Monier—men who make the history of their respective communities by reason of the extent and prominence of their business interests and their activity in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the counties in which they live. William Monier is certainly deserving of mention on the pages of this volume, as he is one of the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Marshall county and one of its most extensive land owners, his possessions aggregating fourteen hundred acres. He is, moreover, entitled to praise by reason of the fact that all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors and his life record demonstrates that success is ambition's answer.

A native of the Isle of Man, Mr. Monier was born May 1, 1834, his father being William Monier, Sr. The family is of French descent, the great-great-grandfather of our subject having been a native of France. William Monier, Sr., was born on the Isle of Man in 1800 and was a miller by trade but in his later years devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world with his family and settled upon a farm twenty miles west of Peoria. He started out in business life empty-handed but he and his family all worked together and soon accumulated quite a little fortune. He crossed the

water on a sailing vessel called the *Acma Aglasgo* and were twenty-one days on the voyage. It, however, required a longer time for them to come from New York to Peoria, Illinois, than it did to cross the ocean. They made the journey all the way by water, going from New York city to Albany by steamer, thence by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, from Buffalo around the lakes to Chicago and then by canal to La Salle county and by way of the river to Peoria. They located at Brimfield, Illinois, where they remained for six years and then removed to Saratoga township, Marshall county, in 1857, settling at a place called Camp Grove. The wife and mother bore the maiden name of Jane Quale and their family numbered five sons and three daughters: John, who died in Saratoga township in June, 1890, at the age of sixty-two years; Catherine, who became the wife John Neil, and died in Marshall county, while Mr. Neil passed away in Peoria county, leaving one child who was named for his father and who died at the age of twenty-four years; Anna, who died in 1851 at the age of eighteen years; Margaret, who married Patrick Collins and died in February, 1895; Thomas, living in Henry, Illinois; James, formerly a resident of Emerson, Nebraska, but now in South Dakota; and Charles, living in Bosworth, Carroll county, Missouri. Upon the farm in Saratoga township the parents continued to reside until they departed this life, the mother passing away in May, 1884, while the father died on the 4th of November of the same year, both being more than ninety years of age. Their son John also died on that farm.

William Monier, of this review, was a youth of fifteen years when he accompanied his parents to America and after the family home was established in Peoria county he and his brother John began working as farm hands in that locality and, saving their money, purchased an eighty-acre tract of partially improved land on which was a small house. It was that house that was the family home until the spring of 1857, when they came to Marshall county, settling in Saratoga township, where all worked together for a year. William Monier, Jr., remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, purchasing eighty acres of land near that of his brother John in Saratoga township. From time to time he has added to his possessions until he now owns about four-

teen hundred acres of land, of which three hundred and twenty acres lies in Bureau county about two and a half miles from Broadmoor. His success has been the result of almost ceaseless toil and the accumulation of many years. In addition to his farm lands he has about forty head of high-bred Norman Percheron horses and he also owns a fourth interest in a full-blood Percheron stallion. He likewise has a fine herd of shorthorn cattle and is today one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of Marshall county. He has made extensive improvements upon his farm, including the erection of a beautiful and commodious residence, together with all necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. His land is richly cultivated and his life has certainly been a successful one, owing to his close application and his unremitting diligence. He has won many prizes on his exhibits of stock at the Wyoming fair, in which he has been interested from its inception.

Mr. Monier was married on the 25th of December, 1860, to Miss Wilmina Doran, who was born at Frederickton Junction, New Brunswick, July 5, 1841. Her father, James Doran, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and moved from the Emerald Isle to the Isle of Man, after which he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and thence came to Illinois in 1850. At one time he was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land, which he divided among his children. In politics he was a stalwart republican. His birth occurred in 1813 and he passed away in 1893 at the age of eighty years. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Maxwell and was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Their marriage was celebrated at Frederickton Junction. After living for some years in Illinois they removed to Chase, Rice county, Kansas, where the death of the father occurred and the mother still makes her home there.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doran were born the following named: Mary Jane, now living in Irwin county, Iowa; John, who died in Nodaway county, Missouri; Edward, a resident of Topeka, Kansas; William, of Oklahoma; Margaret, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Thomas, who is living in Isabelle, Barton county, Kansas; Andrew, who was a member of Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and died from a wound at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Robert, a twin brother of Andrew, now a resident of Henry, Illinois; and Phebe, who is living in Stafford county, Kansas.

Mrs. Monier came to Illinois with her parents in 1850 when a little maiden of nine summers, the family home being established in Marshall county. They made the journey from Chicago by canal to La Salle and thence to Lacon by way of the river. After a short time, however, they removed from Lacon to the farm which is now owned by Mr. Monier on section 6, Steuben township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Monier have been born seven children: Charles, who married Mina Smith and has three children; Edward, who wedded Clara Casey; Anna; Alice, Thomas, John and Halsey, all at home.

In his political affiliation Mr. Monier is a stalwart republican, having given his support to the party since casting his ballot for Lincoln in 1860. He has been road commissioner for three years and school director for thirty years, serving at the present time. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are most highly esteemed people. He has lived at peace with all men and in his business life has never taken advantage of the necessities of a fellowman in any business transaction but has placed his dependence upon the safe and substantial qualities of untiring labor and careful management. It has been through his judicious investment and his unceasing toil that he has won a most gratifying measure of success and become one of the large land owners of the county.

REV. GUSTAF ERIKSON.

Rev. Gustaf Erikson, minister of the Bethany Lutheran church at Wenona, was born at Stora Tuna, Falulan, Sweden, June 12, 1867, his parents being Erick Hanson and Anna (Johnson) Hanson, who were natives of Sweden. The father was a farmer by occupation and both he and his wife died in their native land. They had five children, three daughters and two sons.

Rev. Gustaf Erikson was educated in the public schools of Sweden and was reared to the work of the farm. In 1888 he sailed for America, landing at New York and there passing through the famous Castle Garden. He went to Negaunee, Michigan, where he worked in a sawmill for several months and afterward removed to Republic, Michigan, where he was employed in the ore mines for about a year. On the expiration of that period he proceeded to Rock Island, Illinois, having determined to enter the ministry, and in that city he matriculated in Augustana College,



Gustaf Erikson

where he pursued the regular theological course, being ordained in Moline, Illinois, in June, 1897. He immediately came to Wenona, Illinois, where he has since had charge of the Bethany Lutheran church and here he has done a splendid work, building up a large congregation, the membership now numbering about three hundred and fifty, this being a growth of two hundred during his pastorate, for the church numbered only one hundred and fifty at the time of his arrival. The attendance at the Sunday-school has also largely grown, there being now more than one hundred children. Mr. Erikson has made many friends in this section of the state. He has also conducted a small church at Streator, one at Granville and another at Utica, to all of which he gives his personal care and supervision. His life is a very busy one, devoted to the welfare of mankind and the dissemination of the truths of the gospel. In Wenona the congregation owns a good house of worship and also a handsome parsonage. Mr. Erikson in connection with his other church work publishes a small Swedish magazine, the *Betania Hemmet*, which has a circulation of about fifteen hundred copies among his parishioners. It is published in the *Index* office at Wenona.

On the 27th of April, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Rev. Erikson and Miss Marie Ede, a native of Rock Island, Illinois. She is of much assistance to him in the work of the church and among his parishioners. Of firm purpose and of unfaltering zeal, giving his life for the benefit of his fellowmen, Rev. Erikson has accomplished a great and good work in Wenona and in this part of the state.

JOSEPH CALEY.

Joseph Caley is identified with the development of the natural resources of Marshall county and is now operating in the coal fields, being a well known representative of the mining interests of Whitefield township. His home is on section 22 of that township and in this locality he has spent the greater part of his life. He was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 22d of February, 1843, and was a son of John Caley, also a native of England, whence he came to America about seven years prior to the arrival of his son Joseph. The year of his emigration was 1851 and he made his way into British America, where he accepted the position of foreman for the London Coal Company. He afterward returned to the United States

and located midway between Lacon and Peoria, where he opened coal mines. Subsequently he removed to Marshall county and again was connected with the development of the rich coal fields of this part of the state. As soon as he took up his abode in this country he took out naturalization papers and was ever most loyal in his citizenship, being a stalwart champion of the institutions of our free republic. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in its work took a most active and helpful part, while his life was characterized by his faithful following of its teachings. He died about twelve years ago at the age of seventy, having long survived his wife, who died when their son Joseph was only two and a half years of age.

The subject of this review is a self-educated and a self-made man and an understanding of his intellectual progress and his advancement in the material things of life awakens admiration and respect. He has, by reading, observation and experience, continually broadened his knowledge and is today a well informed man. Moreover, he has prospered in his business undertakings and he certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He came to America in 1858 when a youth of fifteen years and from that time to the present has been dependent upon his own resources. When the Civil war was in progress he felt that his duty to his country was paramount to all other interests and in 1862 he enlisted as a private, becoming a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining the regiment at Pontiac, although his enrollment was at Moline, Illinois. He then served until the close of the war and participated in many hotly contested and sanguinary engagements. He was wounded in the battle of Goldsboro, South Carolina, and he faced the rebel fire on many another battlefield, including Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the siege of Atlanta. He had many narrow escapes from injury and death and it was on the 16th of March, 1865, that he sustained a wound.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Mr. Caley returned to the north and has since been a factor in the business life of this portion of the state. He now owns thirty-six acres of rich coal lands on which he has opened mines that are now being successfully operated and the output finds a ready sale on the market, bringing to

him a merited and gratifying financial income.

On the 25th of December, 1867, Mr. Caley was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Owen, a lady of German birth. The wedding was celebrated in Rock Island county, Illinois, and unto them have been born nine children: Elizabeth Ann, who was born August 20, 1868, and is the wife of Dennis Farlin, a farmer of Kansas; John Frederiek, who was born March 9, 1871, and died March 9, 1885; Augusta Owen, who was born July 7, 1872, and is the wife of Hiram Monier, who lives near Bradford, Illinois; Tama Jane, who was born May 12, 1874, and is living in Kansas; Sarah Alice, born October 1, 1876, and now deceased; Mary Josephine, who was born June 18, 1879, and now the wife of Clark C. Righthouse, a farmer residing near Bradford, Marshall county; Mrs. Clara Belle Motell, who was born March 9, 1881, and lives south of Sparland; Joseph Sherman, who was born January 23, 1885, and died on the 9th of March of the same year; and Rosa Emma, who was born October 27, 1888, and is now the wife of Roy Rowe, living in Whitefield township. Mr. and Mrs. Caley have reared a family of whom they have every reason to be proud and have lived to see them become comfortably situated in life. In politics Mr. Caley is independent and he has always been so busy that he has had no time to take part in political work. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is as true and loyal in his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields. His is a most creditable record and should serve as a source of emulation and encouragement to others, for starting out in life empty-handed when a young lad he soon came to a realization of the fact that success is the reward of enterprise and diligence and it has been along these lines that he has made advancement, from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

JEROME HOWE.

Jerome Howe, banker and capitalist of Wenona, is too well known in Marshall county and Illinois to need special introduction to the readers of this volume. His business interests are so important and extensive as to make him a representative citizen of the state and his strict conformity to a high standard of business ethics stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. The secret of his success lies in his ready recognition and utilization

of opportunities, his quick solution of intricate business problems and his ready adaptability of the means at hand toward the accomplishment of desired ends. All this entitles Mr. Howe to prominent mention in the history of his county and moreover he is descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Born in Mount Palatine, Putnam county, Illinois, August 1, 1848, he is a son of Peter and Arvilla (Park) Howe, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, while the mother was a sister of the well known George Park. Her parents came to Illinois just a year prior to the Black Hawk war and settled in Pekin, Tazewell county. They were farming people and afterward took up their abode upon a farm near Pekin. At that time the country was full of Indians and it required great personal courage to settle alone in the forest and aid in the reclamation of the frontier for the purposes of civilization. However, bravery has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the family. Various representatives of the name served as soldiers of the Revolutionary war and two were ranking officers. George S. Park, brother of Mrs. Arvilla Howe, served as state senator from Missouri and was a very prominent man. He was a soldier of the Mexican war and was the founder of the town of Parkville, Missouri—a few miles from Kansas City, although the latter place had not yet been established. He opened a trading post for dealing with the Indians to whom he traded a considerable amount of clothing (purchased from the government) for land. He became the owner of several thousand acres of land in various states from Maine to Texas. He was in the latter state at the time of the massacre in the Alamo, when he and only one other soldier escaped the butchery of the savage Mexican troops. He died at Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, after a most eventful career, distinguished by military service, political prominence and business successes.

The Howe family was established in the middle west about 1835 and Peter Howe, then a single man, went to St. Louis, where he worked at the mason's trade and also engaged in contracting along that line. He remained for some time in that city and was the builder of Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, and also some of the first large brick buildings in St. Louis. A singular coincidence in his life was the fact that he and Asa L. Hill started from Buffalo, New York, together and

thus drove through to St. Louis. They made the journey in a sled, but carried with them some wagon wheels as a precaution lest the snow should melt and they would be unable to continue on runners. After leaving St. Louis, Mr. Howe made his way up the river and when he had accumulated a little money he went to Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, on a visit, and while there entered land—a quarter section at a time. He would chop and split enough posts in the winter to fence a quarter section in the summer. He finally settled at Mount Palatine, Illinois, and in the fall of 1859 removed to Wenona, where he retained his residence until called to his final home, November 11, 1888. His time was given to the supervision of his landed interest, which had become quite extensive, for as his financial resources increased and favorable opportunity offered he made investment in real estate. In antebellum days he was a strong abolitionist, advocating the cause when it was very unpopular to do so. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Owen Lovejoy and other leaders in the political movements of that period and his interest in the negro question led him to found the Howe Institute at Memphis, Tennessee, and also the one at New Iberia, Louisiana, for the education of the colored people—both schools still in existence and doing well. His was a work of philanthropy and was thus of great benefit to the race. His wife died on the same day of his death, both being murdered. In the family were three daughters and two sons: Mrs. M. A. Ervin, of Galesburg, Illinois; Mrs. L. J. Hodge, who died in 1889; Jerome; Charles; and Ida E.

Educated in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, Jerome Howe afterward had the supervision of his father's farms for a number of years. In 1883 he joined his father and brother in the banking business at Wenona and in 1889 he purchased his brother's interest and has since been alone in the ownership and conduct of the institution, which is recognized as one of the strongest financial concerns in this state, having back of it valuable real estate interests. A general banking business is carried on, of which his sons, Charles R. and Walter V., largely have charge, while Mr. Howe gives his attention principally to the supervision of his extensive landed interest in New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, Iowa, Illinois and other states. His business interests and investments are

found in so many parts of the country that he necessarily spends much of his time away from Wenona, in the supervision of his extensive business affairs. He is largely interested in the oil fields of Kansas and the oil refinery in Kansas City.

Mr. Howe's first introduction to the "negro problem" came when a small boy. His father, a champion of abolition, kept a darkey over night. Mr. Howe had never before seen a member of the colored race and asked his mother why the man did not wash his face. He was also very much afraid of the man whose black would not wash off. He was reared in the faith of the republican party, formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, and has usually supported its candidates, but has never been active in political work, as his attention has been fully occupied with his extensive business interests.

On the 5th of June, 1872, Mr. Howe was married to Miss Fannie Hall, a native of Pike county, Illinois, and they have two sons and two daughters: Cora, wife of C. H. Pingrey, of Bloomington; Charles R., of Wenona; Walter V. and Charlotte A. The family are members of the Presbyterian church and are welcome guests in the homes where culture and refinement are supreme, while their own home is the scene of many a delightful social function. Mr. Howe has always resided in the middle west and has ever been imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which has led to the rapid and substantial upbuilding of this section of the country and while a man of wealth, he has allowed the accumulation of a fortune to affect in no degree his relations with his friends of earlier years less fortunate in the business world. He measures a man by character, not by possessions, and his own sterling worth has made him one of the most respected citizens of Marshall county.

WILLIAM HORROCKS.

William Horrocks is a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well. For a considerable period he was closely identified with agricultural and industrial interests in Whitefield township and was accounted one of its representative business men, but is now practically living retired, having turned over his business to his two youngest sons.

A native of England, Mr. Horrocks was born

in Lanarkshire on the 24th of November, 1830, and is a son of William N. and Margaret (Tisdell) Horrocks, who were likewise natives of England, the mother having been born in Westmoreland county. Both are now deceased. In their family were eight children: John, James, George, Benjamin, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Isabella.

The boyhood days of William Horrocks passed without event of special importance to vary the routine of life for him. He was trained to habits of industry and economy and was educated in private schools and also took a course in music. After reaching manhood he gave careful consideration to the business outlook, weighing the chances for advancement in his native country with the opportunities of the new world and, deciding that the latter were more favorable, he came to the United States in 1852, landing in October. He had previously worked in his native country as a coal miner and after reaching the new world, his financial resources being so limited as to render immediate employment a necessity, he secured work in the coal mines and was thus engaged in several states in the Union. He became a resident of Illinois in 1855 and took up his abode in Marshall county in 1865. The years witnessed his steady progress and he gradually advanced from a humble financial position until he had acquired capital sufficient to enable him to purchase land. He became the owner of one hundred and ten acres, constituting an excellent farm on section 6, Whitefield township. Here in connection with the tilling of the soil he also engaged extensively in raising hogs, which proved a profitable branch of his business. He likewise had good coal banks upon his place and was engaged successfully in mining, but now leaves the active management of his business affairs to his sons.

Mr. Horrocks was married a few years after his arrival in the new world, the lady of his choice being Miss Frances Clarke, a native of Suffolk, England, whom he wedded on the 12th of November, 1856, in Peoria, Illinois. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living: James, who is a mine overseer, residing at Farmington, Illinois; John, who owns and operates a farm in Bureau county; and Benjamin and William, who are living on the home place. They are now conducting the farm which is the property of their father and they also engage in raising hogs. They operate the coal banks and their mining in-

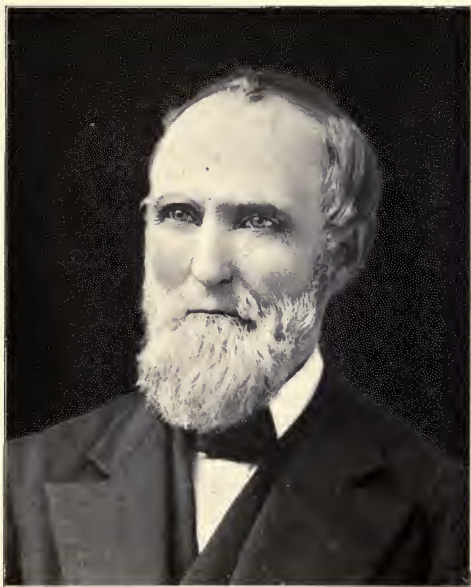
terests constitute no unimportant branch of their business.

Mr. Horrocks is a member of the New York Institute of Science and of English lodge of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church, in which he was reared. For many years his life was one of continuous activity and he was not denied the reward of labor. On the contrary he prospered as the years went by and at the same time he won the honored name which comes in recognition of a life characterized by trustworthiness and fair dealing. Mrs. Horrocks is a member of the Catholic church and is a lady of many estimable qualities, having a large circle of friends in Whitefield township.

CHARLES DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Charles Davis, who for many years was engaged in the practice of medicine in Marshall county as a representative of the homeopathic school, and who died June 28, 1891, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, June 1, 1814. The common schools of the Empire state afforded him his early educational privileges. He came to Illinois in 1836, and though the Black Hawk war had occurred about four years before, there were still some Indians who lingered in the state and many evidences of pioneer life were to be seen. He engaged first in farming in Fulton and in Peoria counties, and in the spring of 1850 he removed to Henry. He pursued both an eclectic and homeopathic course of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute, March 5, 1850. For many years he practiced successfully in Henry, and had a large business as a general practitioner, his skill and capability being widely recognized by the members of the profession and the general public. Prior to coming to Henry he had practiced allopathy for five years.

On the 1st of November, 1845, Dr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Aurelia Williams, a native of Ohio, born August 8, 1822. There were five children of this marriage, of whom two are now living: Maria L., of Henry; and O. C. Davis, of Racine, Wisconsin. The mother died in Henry, January 25, 1857, and her death was deeply regretted by many friends, for she displayed sterling traits of character, and her good



DR. CHARLES DAVIS.



qualities of heart and mind endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. He was again married, November 18, 1857, his second union being with Polly Ayles, by whom he had two children, but both died before reaching the age of one year. The wife and mother died May 9, 1899, at the age of eighty years.

Dr. Davis passed away on the 28th of June, 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years. He had served as a school director and was otherwise actively and helpfully interested in public affairs whereby the county was benefited and its interests materially advanced. His religious faith was that of the Swedenborgian church. Although fifteen years have now come and gone since he departed this life, he is yet held in grateful remembrance in many a household where he was the beloved family physician. He was a man of strong intellectuality and marked individuality, and he left behind an honored name.

LUKE GREGORY.

The old home farm of the Gregory family is now owned and operated by Luke Gregory. It is an excellent property of eighty acres situated on section 10, Whitefield township, and is now under a high state of cultivation, responding readily to the care and labor that are bestowed upon it. It was upon this farm that Luke Gregory was born on the 3d of April, 1856. His father, Francis Gregory, was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois in the '40s, settling in Peoria county, where he secured a tract of land and began farming. He lived there but a few years, however, and in 1850 removed to Whitefield township, Marshall county, where he spent his remaining days. He always carried on general agricultural pursuits in order to support his family and he gained a good living through his unfaltering industry and perseverance. He wedded Sarah Barrett, a native of Virginia, and his death occurred on the 11th of August, 1874, when he was fifty-eight years of age. His widow still survives and now makes her home with her son Ross in Adams county, Iowa. In the family were five children, as follows: George, who carries on general agricultural pursuits in Iowa; Helen, also living in that state; Mary, who died at the age of ten years; Luke, of this review; and Ross, who is a stock farmer of Iowa.

Throughout his entire life Luke Gregory has remained upon the old homestead farm and at an

early age began assisting in the work of field and meadow. He also attended the schools through the winter seasons and after completing his education he concentrated his undivided attention upon the farm work, which he has since made his life occupation. The place comprises eighty acres of rich and arable land and the fields are now highly cultivated, so that good crops are annually harvested. The improvements, too, upon the place are of a substantial and attractive character, and the careful supervision of the owner is indicated by the air of neatness and thrift which pervades every department of the farm.

In 1878 Mr. Gregory was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Smith, of Whitefield, and they have one son, Clyde Gregory, twenty-six years of age, who is living in Whitefield township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. He married Edith Quinn and they have one son, Lawrence. Mr. Gregory has served as school director for three years and is interested in the cause of education and its advancement. His political support is given to the republican party and he is remiss in no duty of citizenship, but is alert and enterprising and endorses every movement that promises to benefit the community at large. A social, kindly nature has gained him many friends and he has become widely known in the county during a residence here of a half century, in which time he has witnessed much of the growth and development of this part of the state. He has seen many changes made in the methods of farming as the improved machinery of today has supplanted the crude implements of earlier years. He has also seen the pioneer homes replaced by fine farm residences, while the work of cultivation has gained for this district the reputation which is borne in other sections of the state, making Illinois one of the greatest agricultural districts of the Union.

FRANCIS FREDERICK THIERRY.

Francis Frederick Thierry, who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 19, Evans township, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1845. There are comparatively few men of his years who are numbered among the veterans of the Civil war, but Mr. Thierry was a soldier at the time when the Union was imperiled. His father, Joseph N. Thierry, was also a native of Gallia county, born in 1816, while

the grandfather of our subject was a Frenchman, a native of Paris. Joseph N. Thierry followed the occupation of farming as a life work and died in Ohio at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was a member of the United Brethren church, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Elizabeth Dillman. She was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, and died a year prior to the death of her husband. Her father, Frederick Dillman, became a farmer of La Salle county, Illinois, and passed away when eighty-four years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thierry were born ten children: Mary Frances, the wife of Silas Dickey, of Gallia county, Ohio; Narragansett Caroline, the wife of Alvie Dickey, a resident of Illinois; Francis, of this review; Alvarado Lavega, now deceased; Lorena Georgiana, the deceased wife of Ansel Kerns; Daniel Webster, who married Ellen Goolsby, a resident of Ohio; Joseph Noble; Zulika Zimro, the wife of Charles Clark, a resident of Mountain View, Oklahoma; Ansel Blake, who is a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad and resides in Wenona; and Harriett Content, the wife of Jacob Kerns, a resident of Thayer county, Nebraska.

Francis F. Thierry acquired his education in the schools of Ohio and when a youth of but seventeen years became a soldier of the Union army. He first joined the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 15th of September, 1862, being mustered in by S. Beall, U. S. A. He afterward belonged to Company G of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving under Lieutenant Francis Walter and Captain Jones. He was mustered out at Knoxville, Tennessee, June 17, 1865, by Thomas McDermott, captain of the United States Volunteers, First Cavalry Division of the District of Columbia. He was thus only about twenty years of age at the time he received his discharge and in the meantime he had for about three years served his country as a faithful defender of the Union cause, his loyalty and bravery being equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years.

Mr. Thierry has been a resident of Illinois since 1868, in which year he located in Evans township. He was married May 25, 1871, to Miss Mary Loretta Wilson, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1851, a daughter of Joshua and Rosanna Wilson, who were Quaker people and became residents of Marshall county in her girl-

hood days, settling in Evans township. Mrs. Thierry was therefore educated in the district schools of Evans township. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Florence Lorena, who was born June 2, 1878, and died September 3, 1881; Wollard Cadet, who married Wilma Luetta Griffin and is a farmer of Roberts township; and Homer H., who is living with his parents.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thierry began their domestic life upon a farm in Evans township and although he was without capital at the time he has made steady progress in his business career and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land, from which he annually harvests good crops. His political support is given to the republican party and his wife in religious faith is a Presbyterian. Mr. Thierry manifests the same spirit of loyalty in matters relating to local advancement and national welfare as he did when he followed the old flag upon the battlefields of the south. Moreover, he has made an excellent record in business, for his advancement is the natural sequence of earnest, persistent labor guided by practical common sense.

JONATHAN LONG.

Few men have more vivid recollection of the early days in Putnam county than has Jonathan Long, an honored pioneer settler whose memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He came to Illinois when it was upon the frontier and when wolves and catamounts were numerous in the forest and upon the prairie, while herds of deer could be seen almost daily. Little change had been made in the surface of the country, which largely remained just as it came from the hand of nature. The few homes of the settlers were scattered over the prairie and there were no railroad facilities to connect the district with the outside world. The country was crossed and recrossed with sloughs and in many places was swampy, it being necessary to drain before much could be done in the way of cultivation. Into such a district came Mr. Long, casting in his lot with the early settlers and sharing with them in the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. At the same time he bore his full share in the work of improvement and progress, and thus deserves classification with the founders and upbuilders of the county. He



JONATHAN LONG



MRS. JONATHAN LONG



now resides on a farm on section 15, Senachwine township, Putnam county, and has passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey, having been born in West Virginia, February 26, 1825. His father, Levi Long, was also a native of that state, born August 9, 1779, while his death occurred in Putnam county, May 12, 1851. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Lydia Stiles, was born in West Virginia, February 16, 1783, and died October 6, 1833, in the Old Dominion. For his second wife Mr. Long chose Sua Dunn, who was born in Virginia, February 10, 1806, and died in Putnam county.

Jonathan Long was the youngest of a family of nine children, and as far as he knows is the only one living. Lyle, born December 12, 1803, passed away in Iowa. Elizabeth, born June 19, 1805, also died in the Hawkeye state. Mary, born July 21, 1808, died in this county. Levi departed this life in Ohio. Stephen died in infancy. Sarah passed away in Indiana. Lucretia died in infancy, and Lyda has not been heard from in some years, so that it is not known whether or not she is living.

It was in 1844 that Levi Long brought his family to Illinois, settling on a tract of land of eighty acres that is now the home of his son Jonathan. All was timber, and in the midst of the forest they built a little log cabin, in which they lived for several years, when a more modern and commodious house was erected. The land was purchased from the government, and, in consequence, was in a raw condition, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvemet been made. Mr. Long continued to reside with his parents until they passed away, after which he carried on the home farm on his own account and has since resided here. He was early trained to the arduous work of developing a new farm at a time when much of the labor was done by hand. The scythe and sickle figured as important farm implements, and all of the corn husking now done by machinery was done by hand.

On the 4th of August, 1850, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Helen Frazie, who was born in New York, May 17, 1831, and has now for more than a half century been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. Their marriage was blessed with the following children: Almedia, who was born August 2, 1852, and is now deceased; Mary, who was born November 26, 1855, and is the wife of Henry Linkier, a

resident of Baldwin, Montana; William, who was born June 9, 1858, and is carrying on the work of the home farm; Rachel, who was born June 21, 1861, and is the wife of Elijah Montgomery, who resides at Bureau Junction, Illinois; Viola, who was born May 7, 1864, and is the wife of Perry Kane, living in Bureau county; and Beldon, who was born December 28, 1870, and wedded Mary Williams. He, too, is living on the old homestead.

For many years Mr. Long continued actively in the farm work and is now the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land in Bureau county. He likewise has two hundred acres where he lives on section 15, Senachwine township, and another tract of one hundred and sixty acres a mile east in the same township. His possessions are therefore extensive, and from his farm property he derives an excellent income. His realty is the visible evidence of his life of industry, thrift and capable management, for all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors. In the early days he aided in cutting down the timber and in breaking the prairie. He did not care to indulge much in hunting, but it would have been possible for him to obtain a deer any day. The first log house built upon the farm was constructed of hewed timbers cut from his place, and it was necessary to clear away the trees and brush before the plowing could be done. Mr. Long has witnessed remarkable changes in the methods of farm life as modern machinery has been introduced and scientific investigation have brought a broader knowledge of the needs of the fields and the best methods of carrying on farm work. He has also kept abreast with the work of improvement and has long been accounted one of the substantial and prominent agriculturists of his community. In politics he has ever given his support to the democracy, yet has always been without desire for office.

HENRY MERDIAN.

Henry Merdian, who resides on section 9, Whitefield township, owns and operates two good farms in Marshall county, one comprising one hundred and sixty acres and the other eighty acres. His life has been given to general agricultural pursuits and his places are both under a high state of cultivation, giving indication of the careful supervision of the owner. Mr. Merdian was born in Henry township on the 2d of February, 1867, and

is a son of Johann Joseph and Mary Ursula (Burgen) Merdian. The father was born on the Rhine in Bavaria, Germany, November 18, 1811, and in that locality spent the days of his boyhood and youth. At the age of sixteen he entered upon a regular apprenticeship to the wagon maker's trade and thoroughly mastered the business in principle and detail. He was a young man of twenty-five years when in 1836 he emigrated to the new world, working at the wagon maker's trade in New York until his removal to the middle west. While yet residing in New York city he wedded Miss Burgen on the 24th of January, 1838. She was born in Lothringen, France, February 9, 1822, and five years after their marriage they came to Marshall county, Illinois, stopping at the old landing about one mile below the present city of Henry. Two children had been born to them in the east and Mr. Merdian thought that in this new and rapidly growing country he could better provide for his family. However, he was greatly discouraged on his arrival from the fact that he could find nothing to do and had no capital with which to set himself up in business. He therefore determined to return to New York and work again at his trade, but not having money sufficient to pay the expenses of the family on a return trip, he left his wife and children in Marshall county. A short time after his arrival in New York he met his wife's brother who after hearing his story, kindly loaned him five hundred dollars. He then hastened back to join his family and he invested a part of the five hundred dollars in forty acres of land, which became the nucleus of his large landed possessions which he owned at the time of his death. He at once began the improvement of his place and while carrying on the farm work he also continued to work at his trade, conducting a shop on his farm. He was very diligent and his industry and frugality enabled him in the course of years to add to his possessions from time to time until he had valuable farm property in several localities in central Illinois. He raised both stock and grain and his consecutive labor was the secret of his success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merdian were born eleven children of whom two died in early youth. The parents lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1888 and it was a most enjoyable occasion to all present. They had spent forty-five of the fifty years in Marshall county and were there-

fore widely known to the early settlers, who joined with them on that happy occasion, where many a tale was told of the early days and the experiences which came in pioneer times. Politically Mr. Merdian was a democrat and he and his wife were devoted members of the Catholic church. He contributed generously toward the building of the German Catholic church at Henry and in that faith he died March 8, 1893. He was respected and honored by all who knew him and were familiar with his life history, and he left to his family not only a generous competence, but also an untarnished name and an example that is indeed well worthy of emulation.

Henry Merdian, whose name introduces this record, has been a life-long resident of Marshall county. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work. He inherited from his father a goodly property, and in its management and care he has displayed excellent executive ability and business acumen. He now owns two farms, one of one hundred and sixty acres and the other of eighty acres, his home being on section 9, Whitefield township. He also owns about thirty acres of timber land in this township. Here are found substantial buildings standing in the midst of well tilled fields. Ample shelter is afforded for grain and stock and the place is conveniently divided by well kept fences.

Mr. Merdian has been married twice. On the 21st of January, 1893, he wedded Miss Christina Bogner, of Whitefield township, a daughter of Louis Bogner. Unto them was born a daughter, Mary Christina Columbia, now twelve years of age. In 1902 Mr. Merdian was again married, his second union being with Gertrude Bogner, by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Leonard L.

In his political views Mr. Merdian is a democrat and has served as school trustee for eight years, but has never sought or desired office. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, in the faith of which he was reared, and he has been a champion of all movements and measures for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the

JOHN J. HARTLEY.

John J. Hartley, proprietor of a meat market in Henry, which business he has conducted successfully since 1896, was born in this city in 1868, his parents being James and Ellen (Fitzgibbons)

Hartley, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States when a boy with his parents, Philip and Mary Hartley, and after arriving at years of maturity he was married to Ellen Fitzgibbons, who left her native country with her parents in her girlhood days and became a resident of Chicago. Both were members of the Catholic church. Mr. Hartley died in 1880, but the mother is still living at the age of sixty-six years. In their family were seven children.

John J. Hartley, the second in order of birth, attended the public schools, was reared under the parental roof and in early life learned and followed the butchering business, establishing a market of his own in 1896 and conducting it with continuous and gratifying success since that time. He now has a well equipped shop and enjoys a liberal patronage, which is accorded him by reason of his moderate prices, his straightforward dealing and his earnest desire to please his customers.

Mr. Hartley was married in 1899 to Miss Julia A. Kline, a daughter of Nicholas and Lizzie Kline. She was born in Putnam county in 1874 and has become the mother of two children: Helen Imelda and Lillian Meryl. The parents hold membership in St. Joseph's Catholic church and Mr. Hartley is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. His entire life has been passed in Henry and that he has been worthy the respect and esteem of his fellowmen is indicated by the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present time.

LEWIS J. HODGE.

Lewis J. Hodge finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of Illinois whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing and bringing to completion schemes of trade and profit have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident or fortunate circumstances, by wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in the broadest sense of the term, a self-made man who has been both

the architect and builder of his own fortunes, and now, having retired from active life, is enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

A native of Monroe county, Ohio, Mr. Hodge was born January 1, 1841, and is a son of James and Margaret A. (Wilson) Hodge. The father was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the mother's birth occurred on the ocean while her parents were on the voyage from Nova Scotia to this country. The grandfather, Samuel Hodge, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day, where he resided until called from this life. James Hodge became a builder and contractor, and in 1853 removed to Illinois, settling in Magnolia. Two years later, in 1855, he came to Wenona and erected a planing mill here, carrying on the business until his death, February 7, 1887. His widow died November 30, 1900. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living: Lewis J., of this review; George L., a resident of La Salle, Illinois; and Mrs. Eva McClanahan, of Chicago.

Lewis J. Hodge is indebted to the public school system of Wenona for the educational privileges he enjoyed, and after putting aside his text-books he worked with his father in the planing mill until after the Civil war broke out. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and noted the threatening attitude of certain southern states, and on the 25th of July, 1861, unable to content himself longer at home while the Union was imperiled, he enlisted in the Forty-second Regimental Band and served with the Department of the Missouri until honorably discharged at St. Louis on the 24th of February, 1862. He went with Hunter to relieve Fremont at Wilson's creek and was on active duty in the southwest.

Following his discharge Mr. Hodge returned home and was appointed assistant postmaster at Wenona, serving under S. J. Taylor during the years 1863 and 1864. He then formed a partnership with his father in the planing mill and lumber business, which connection was continued until the fall of 1878, when he sold out. After the failure of John A. McCall & Company, bankers in 1878, he turned his attention to the banking business, establishing the Howe, Hodge & Ralston bank. He was thus identified with the financial interests of the county until 1881, when

again he sold out. About this time he became interested in the development of the rich coal resources of this part of the state and in the sinking of the coal shaft and was associated with the work until after the mine was opened up and had been in operation for a period of about two years. He then disposed of his interest in that line and established the First National Bank of Wenona, of which he was president for a number of years, when it was transformed from a national bank into a private concern under the name of L. J. Hodge & Sons. He was then connected with his sons in the business until he sold out to them, and they are still conducting the bank under the firm style of Hodge Brothers. The father has since lived retired save that he has operated to a considerable extent in land, and now gives his supervision to his property interests, owning large tracts of land in Illinois and Iowa.

On the 20th of December, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Lewis J. Hodge and Miss Harriet E. Howe, a daughter of Peter Howe, by whom he had two sons, George O. and John W. H. Hodge, who constitute the banking firm of Hodge Brothers. The wife and mother died December 3, 1889, and on the 25th of June, 1893, Mr. Hodge was married to Susan A. Wright, by whom he has one son, Paul L. He owns and occupies a beautiful home in Wenona, in which he is now living in comfort. He has helped to build up this section to its present prosperity, having taken an active interest in its business development, whereon depends the welfare and growth of any community. He stands today in his mature years a strong man—strong in the consciousness of well spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name and a worthy example for young men to pattern after, as showing what intelligence and perseverance may accomplish in the way of success in life.

THOMAS G. HAWS.

For the long period of sixty-eight years this gentleman has been identified with the development and advancement in Putnam county, but now, after an active and well spent life, he is living retired, enjoying a well earned rest, his home being in the village of Magnolia. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 6, 1827,

and is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Gibson) Haws, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of William Haws. The first eleven years of his life were spent in his native state, but in 1834 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family locating in Putnam county. Being the oldest son, it devolved upon him to go to work when quite young to assist in the support of the family, with the result that his education was neglected.

Mr. Haws tells a very interesting story of how he met the lady who afterward became his wife. At that time there were but two buggies in the neighborhood. On a certain day he and another young man, accompanied by two young ladies, drove thirty miles to attend a meeting on Otter Creek, where Streator now stands. They spent the night at a Mr. Brock's home, and while there our subject met the young lady, who was working for the family at the meager wage of seventy-five cents per week. She had been left motherless at the age of twelve, and was obliged to earn her own living. Mr. Haws was very much impressed by her appearance, and before returning home had arranged to call on her at the end of two weeks. He visited her a few times and then discontinued his visits, but it was not long before he once overtook her walking into the village of Magnolia, where she was to work in the family of Mr. Cowen. He was delighted to see her, and during the following winter called on her regularly. When he finally asked her to marry him she refused, because she had not the clothes or the money with which to get them. He, however, had saved some gold and silver coin and this he gave her to buy a dress, and on the 26th of April, 1848, at Fisher's Hotel at Lacon, Illinois, were married Thomas G. Haws and Mary Jane Ewing and also Henry Coe and Mary Ann Hunt, all of Magnolia, the ceremony being performed by Captain Springer, justice of the peace. Our subject brought his bride to his father's home and they were all pleased with their new daughter-in-law.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Haws' property consisted mainly of four horses, a wagon, a set of harness and thirty dollars in money, but as the years passed he steadily prospered in his undertakings and soon became a well-to-do man. Locating in the village of Magnolia, he dealt in horses for many years and later purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land a mile and a half



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS G. HAWS.

east of the village, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has always lived, however, in the village, going back and forth to his work each day. Since the Civil war he has lived at his present residence. For his first eighty acres he paid twenty-five dollars per acre, and for the second eighty, forty-three hundred dollars. Being a good, reliable business man, his credit has been good and he has been able to borrow any amount of money.

Mr. Haws has been called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, who passed away on the 5th of February, 1905, her death being regretted by all who knew her. During the long years of their happy married life she was never known to utter a harsh word, and their relations were always of the most pleasant. She was the first to be laid to rest in Magnolia cemetery, and he has recently erected a four hundred dollar monument to her memory. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mr. Haws also belonged in early life, and she was a noble Christian woman, loved by all who knew her. Her father and mother belonged to the same church.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haws, namely: Vivian, who lives on a farm in Magnolia township; Eva, now the wife of Louis Simpson, whose home is in Henry; Cyril, who resides on a farm in Magnolia township; Della, wife of Ash Judd, living in Wenona, Illinois; Clark, who is single and lives upon his father's farm; John, who when last heard from was in a hospital at St. Louis, Missouri; Wilbur, who is a clerk in the office of the Pan-Handle Railroad at Chicago; and two children who died in infancy.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Haws has always affiliated with the democratic party, and for three years he was a member of the village board, but he has never cared for political honors nor has he filled any other office. Since the death of his wife his granddaughter has kept house for him, and they have a nice home in Magnolia, surrounded by ten acres of land. He is today the oldest Odd Fellow living in the village, and is highly respected by all who know him. Having come to the county in early pioneer days, he has witnessed almost the entire changes that have been made in transforming the wilderness into highly cultivated farms and beautiful homes. He can relate many interesting incidents of those early days when

the Indians still camped in the woods north of town. He used to put a penny in the split end of a stick and let the Indian boys shoot at it at a distance of twenty-five steps. If they hit the mark at the first shot the penny was theirs, but if they failed they must give one to our subject. He says he never won a penny from them in this way, as they hit it every time. At that time the postage on a letter was twenty-five cents, and money was very scarce. Mr. Haws often hauled pork to Henry and Lacon with a two-horse team, and made three trips to Chicago with wheat, receiving only fifty cents per bushel. But all this has long since been changed, and now his products are conveyed to the city market in a few hours by rail.

WILLIAM RIDDELL.

William Riddell, one of the most prominent representatives of financial interests in Sparland, where as president of the Sparland Bank he is occupying a foremost position in business circles, was born in Scotland, November 21, 1844. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in that country and in 1866 he came to the United States and made his way to Marshall county. In early years of his residence here he engaged in general agricultural pursuits for five or six years and subsequently he turned his attention to shipping stock. For thirty-two years the grain trade figured as a prominent feature in his business and in May, 1903, he became president of the Sparland Bank, with H. E. Westcott as its cashier. This is a private bank, having back of it personal resources to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars. Mr Riddell has also various other financial interests and his wise counsel and keen discrimination are valued factors in the successful establishment and control of a number of important business concerns of the county. He possesses keen discrimination and marked sagacity and is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of the state of his adoption.

In 1881 Mr. Riddell was married to Miss Mary Smith, of this county, and they became parents of three children, of whom two are living. In his political views Mr. Riddell is a stalwart republican, having supported the party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He holds membership in the United Presbyterian church and stands

for all that is ennobling and uplifting in the social life of the community. He has always been prominent in public affairs, yet without aspiration for office, and no one has been more actively or commendably interested in the welfare and development of this part of the state. Viewed from a business standpoint he has a most creditable record, having persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and thus gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

FREDERICK W. SUCHER.

Native and acquired ability have well qualified Frederick W. Sucher to become a leader of public thought and action and he exerts no inconsiderable influence in community affairs, as has been manifest in the fact that his fellow townsmen have frequently called him to public office, thus giving proof of their recognition of his worth and ability. At the present writing he is serving as chairman of the board of county supervisors as representative from Granville township and is proving a most capable official. His business interests are those of the farm and he now owns and operates a good property of three hundred and twenty acres on section 12, Granville township.

Mr. Sucher was born in Downers Grove, Du-page county, Illinois, on the 11th of March, 1852 and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Krebs) Sucher, mention of whom is made on another page of this volume. They removed from Downers Grove to Putnam county, Illinois, about 1858 and Frederick W. Sucher, then six years of age became a student in the district schools here, while later he completed his education in the public school of Granville. He has always remained upon the old homestead and at the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself. At length he purchased a half section of land from his father, the north quarter of which was his father's old homestead. On the south quarter he erected buildings, including a fine residence and other good substantial structures. Here he has since made his home and his is one of the well developed farm properties of the county, indicating in its neat and attractive appearance a life of industry and close application.

On the 22d of February, 1881, Mr. Sucher was married to Miss Eleanor A. Bender, a native of Granville and a daughter of Jacob Bender. Mr. and Mrs. Sucher now have three children: Victor E., twenty-one years of age; Howard J., a young man of twenty years; and Oliver W., a youth of fifteen. All are still with their parents upon the home farm.

Mr. Sucher carries on general agricultural pursuits and has recently platted a town which he has named Standard. The Berry Coal Company has at a late date opened up and is now operating a shaft on the farm adjoining Mr. Sucher's place and it was this that led him to plat six blocks in the northwest corner of his farm. It has been divided up into seventy-five lots, thirty-four of which have already been sold. Wherever coal is mined extensively a village is bound to spring up and in a short time there will undoubtedly be a thriving town in this locality.

In his political views Mr. Sucher has always been a stalwart democrat, having firm faith in the principles of that party. Upon its ticket he has been elected to several local offices, serving now for the second term as supervisor from Granville township, while at this writing, in 1906, he is acting as chairman of the county board. He has also been assessor for two terms and collector for one term and is regarded as a most public-spirited man, whose official record is above reproach, while in his private life he has manifested those sterling traits of character which in every land and climate command esteem, confidence and good will. In his business affairs he shows keen discernment and capable management, utilizing modern methods and the latest improved machinery. No man in the community occupies a higher position in public regard than Fred Sucher and as a representative citizen we take pleasure in presenting him to our readers.

ARTHUR McADAM.

Arthur McAdam is the owner of a fine stock farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres on sections 10 and 11, Evans township. He was born in the city of Wenona in 1868, and is a son of G. G. McAdam, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois when a young man with his parents and located in Evans township, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He built a great many houses in this neighborhood, and afterward gave



F W Secher

his attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he followed up to the time of his death, becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he carefully tilled and improved. He was called to various public offices, serving as tax collector for a number of years, and was also secretary of the County Fair Association for sixteen years, in which connection he did much to stimulate progress and improvement among agricultural pursuits. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, and in his religious faith was a Presbyterian. He died a devoted member of that church in 1903 at the age of sixty years. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Elizabeth Moore, who was born in Kokomo, Indiana, a daughter of David Moore, who was a farmer of Evans township from the time of the Civil war until his death, which occurred in 1902. His wife, Mrs. Anna Moore, passed away in 1888. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. McAdam were three children: Ulysses Grant, a resident farmer living in Evans township; William T., who also follows farming in the same township; and Arthur.

In his early boyhood days Arthur McAdam accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm in Evans township and his boyhood days were spent under the parental roof and in attendance at district school No. 5. He was early trained to the work of field and meadow, and when twenty-one years of age started out upon an independent business career, at which time he possessed only a team and farming machinery. With this to serve as a nucleus around which to gather more extensive possessions he has continually added to his holdings, until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land situated in the edge of the timber and constituting a fine stock farm. He also owns property in Wenona and in Streator, Illinois. He is a lover of good road horses and always keeps a number of fine head upon his place. All of his live stock is of good grades and his farm is well improved in accordance with modern methods of agricultural development.

In 1893 Mr. McAdam was married to Miss Martha Butcher, who was born in Wetzel county, West Virginia, in 1869, and is a daughter of Robert J. and Harriett Butcher. Mr. McAdam is a supporter of the republican party. His wife belongs to the Christian church and both are

highly esteemed people, having a wide and favorable acquaintance in the county in which their entire lives have been passed, both being representatives of worthy pioneer families of this part of the state.

LOUIS M. ELK.

Louis M. Elk, who for three years has resided in Henry, prior to which time his life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits, was born in the southern part of Sweden on the 24th of October, 1844. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Larson, are both deceased. In the land of his birth Louis M. Elk was reared and educated and when a young man of twenty-four years he determined to seek his home in America, for the business outlook in his native country was not as favorable as that offered in the United States. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and on the 20th of June, 1869, landed at Quebec, Canada. He at once made his way to the middle Mississippi valley and became a resident of Princeton, Bureau county. Having but limited capital at the time of his arrival, it was necessary that he secure immediate employment and he found work as a farm hand, being thus employed for several years or until his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in farming on his own account. He first rented land in Saratoga township, Marshall county, in 1878 and resided thereon for three years, after which he removed to another farm, which was his place of residence for sixteen years. He then removed to the northwest, settling in Douglas county, South Dakota, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land upon which he lived for eight years. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits until in 1899 he retired from active business cares and is now enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has resided in this part of the state continuously since 1869 with the exception of the eight years passed in Dakota and is well known in agricultural circles.

Mr. Elk was married on the 24th of March, 1885, to Mrs. Ursula M. Tanquary, widow of Milton Tanquary, and a daughter of J. P. and Mary (Foster) Swift. Her father was a farmer in Bureau county, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Elk has two children by her first marriage, Curtis and Ethel E., now the wife of

Andrew Kelly. Mr. Elk is independent in his political views and affiliation. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Henry, Illinois. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist church, in which he has served as steward. Mr. Elk has no occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found a good home and many warm friends, while through the improvement of business conditions he made substantial advancement and is now in possession of a very desirable competence as the reward of his industry and perseverance.

RICHARD E. HILLS.

The commercial history of Henry would be incomplete without mention of Richard E. Hills, who for many years figured prominently in business circles here and his activity and enterprise made him a leading merchant and gained him a gratifying measure of success. He was born in Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, January 24, 1825, and was a representative of an old New England family, his parents being Elisha and Elizabeth (Catlin) Hills. The father was born in Connecticut and for forty years engaged in merchandising in Waterloo, New York, where his death occurred in 1856. His wife has also passed away. In their family were eight children, but only two are now living, the daughter being Helen P. Hills, who resides in Chicago.

Richard E. Hills, reared under the parental roof, acquired his early education in the public schools of Waterloo and afterward attended the academy there. Throughout his active business career he was identified with commercial interests and while still living in the east engaged in the grocery and dry-goods business on his own account. The west, however, attracted him and in 1855 he became a resident of St. Charles, Illinois, where he established a store which he conducted for ten years. He then came to Henry, where he purchased a business which he carried on for thirty consecutive years and then sold out to C. E. Smith, who still occupies the same location. Thus the name of Richard E. Hills is inseparably interwoven with the commercial records of the city. He always carried a well selected and large line of goods and made every effort to please his patrons. His business methods were such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his commercial integrity

and honor were unassailable. As the years passed by he prospered and in the evening of life he retired to enjoy throughout his remaining days a well-earned rest.

Mr. Hills was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth F. Owens, of Geneva, New York, and for many years they traveled life's journey together, but were separated through the death of the wife in 1883. Mr. Hills is a republican in his political views, having supported the party since its organization. For one term he served as alderman of the third ward in Henry. He has preferred that his public service, however, should be done as a private citizen rather than an office holder, and he has withheld his support from no plan or purpose for the general good. He favors the Presbyterian church, and a life of business integrity and his probity in public and private affairs have gained for him a foremost place as a representative and honored resident of Henry.

BERNARD YAEGER.

Bernard Yaeger, who is now living retired in Henry, was born in what is now Alsace, Germany, January 16, 1831, a son of France Antone and Katherine Yaeger, who were likewise natives of Alsace and were members of the Catholic church. The father followed the occupation of farming. In the family were six children, of whom Bernard Yaeger is the youngest. He was educated in the schools of his native place and there mastered both the French and German languages, after which he learned the trade of shoemaking. A consideration of the business outlook of that country led him to the determination to try his fortune in America, and in April, 1853, he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where he remained until 1854, conducting a shoe shop there. There was an epidemic of cholera in that year and he removed to Henry, where he worked at his trade for two years. On the expiration of that period he established a saloon, which he conducted until 1867, when he opened a shoe store, which he carried on for two years. He then sold his store and in 1884 he retired, turning over his saloon to his son, since which time he has lived in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In 1904 he bought out the Steam Soda Water Bottling Works and placed his son in charge.

In 1857 Mr. Yaeger was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Schick, who was born in Bavaria,

Germany, in 1836 and came to the United States in 1856 with her parents, Frederick and Katherine Schick, who were pioneer farming people of Putnam county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yeager were born two children: Henry, who is now conducting the bottling works; and Ella, the wife of Joseph A. Schafer, who is a job printer of Peoria. The parents are members of St. Mary's Catholic church and Mr. Yeager is a stalwart democrat, inflexible in his support of the party. He has served as a member of the city council and also as highway commissioner and he is a director of the Henry bridge board. He is numbered among the successful and enterprising business men of Henry and is now living on a competence in honorable retirement from further business cares. He made no mistake in his determination to try his fortunes in America, for in this country he has prospered and as the years have gone by has accumulated a goodly sum for the evening of life.

EDWARD TANQUARY.

Edward Tanquary, carrying on general farming on section 8, Steuben township, was born in 1870 in the township which is still his place of residence. His father, Cornelius Tanquary, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, December 12, 1832, and died September 2, 1904. He came to Illinois in 1835 when this portion of the state was a frontier district, its wild, uncultivated lands being still covered with the native prairie grasses, while few roads had been made across the country to indicate that civilization was moving westward. He located two miles north of Sparland, where he engaged in farming, and he was also well known all over the county as an auctioneer. In public affairs he bore his part, serving as assessor for two years and as a member of the board of supervisors for a number of terms. He held other responsible local positions, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He remained a resident of Marshall county until his death. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Huff and they removed to a farm near his parents' home. He always took an active interest in the old settlers' picnics, finding much pleasure in renewing the acquaintances of earlier years and in recalling the scenes and events of pioneer times. He was also one of the singing masters of the early days and frequently conducted as many as three singing classes at a time in different locali-

ties. He was termed one of the "most honorable and respected citizens of Steuben township." He was a regular attendant at the services of Bethel church, in Steuben township, and there the funeral was held, on which occasion was assembled one of the largest gatherings of people in the county, showing the high esteem in which he was held. He had resided in Marshall county for sixty-seven years and by all who knew him, both young and old, rich and poor, he was esteemed and honored. His wife, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 9, 1839, died February 16, 1904. They were members of the Methodist church. In their family were the following named: Ada, who lives about twenty miles from Wichita, Kansas; Martha, residing at Whitefield Corners, in this county; Eva, deceased; Olive, at Whitefield Corners; Elizabeth, who has passed away; Harriet, also at Whitefield Corners; Edward, of Sparland; Bertha, a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska; and Charles, who is living in Los Angeles, California.

Edward Tanquary spent his boyhood days on the home farm near Sparland and attended the Drake school. Through the summer months he aided in the work of the fields and thus became familiar with all of the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He started out in life on his own account in 1892, renting a farm in Whitefield township from C. C. Smith. He lived upon the place for two years and afterward spent a year upon the Henry Suft farm, in Steuben township. He then removed to the Ellis Thompson place, in Steuben township, where he lived for a year, and for ten years has resided upon the Thomas Doran farm, which he is carefully cultivating, annually harvesting therefrom rich crops.

Mr. Tanquary was married on the 13th of January, 1892, in Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, to Miss Della T. Thompson, who was born October 15, 1870, and spent her girlhood days near Sparland, during which time she was a student in the Bethel school. Her father, Thornton Thompson, was born near Sparland, September 10, 1839, and was a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. He followed farming for many years in Steuben township and died February 27, 1889. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of Company E, Eighty-sixth regiment of Illinois volunteers, and participated in several important battles. He lived a quiet, retired life, but was respected by all who knew him.

His political support was given the republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Callen, was born near Loda, Illinois, October 7, 1843, and they were married in the Sparland Methodist church April 11, 1867. Mrs. Thompson passed away November 12, 1884. Their children were: Effa, now living in Chillicothe, Illinois; Della, of Sparland; Alice, deceased; Leona, of San Diego, California; Leslie, at Los Angeles, California; William, of Osceola, Wisconsin; and Elsie, deceased.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tanquary has been blessed by one daughter, Rena May, thirteen years of age. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He has been assessor for one year and also school director and is a worthy man of good business ability, wide awake, alert and enterprising, who in public affairs and private life accomplishes what he undertakes and brings about desired results.

ENOCH GEORGE GREEN.

Enoch George Green, who for many years was connected with agricultural pursuits in Whitefield township and was one of the prominent and respected residents of the county, was born in Saratoga county, New York, September 17, 1827. His parents were Philip and Nancy (Addington) Green, whose family numbered twelve children. In 1837 they removed with their family to Illinois, settling in Peoria county, where Enoch George Green remained until 1849. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Illinois, arriving in the latter state when a youth of ten years. On leaving Peoria county in 1849 he removed to a farm in Henry township, Marshall county, where he resided for several years and then took up his residence in the city of Henry, being engaged in the lumber business at that place for some time. He afterward removed to a farm in Whitefield township, where he owned two hundred and forty acres of land, and successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation, so that it became very productive and profitable.

On the 20th of November, 1849, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Green and Miss Harriet M. Coykendall, who was born at Bakers Bridge in Alleghany county, New York, November 20, 1832. She is a daughter of J. B. Coykendall, who was born in

New Jersey and was a blacksmith by trade. He came to Illinois in 1836 and settled six miles north of Canton, where he owned a large farm and in connection with its cultivation conducted a blacksmith shop upon his place. Later, however, he concentrated his energies upon his agricultural interests. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, of which he was a staunch advocate. He married Miss Rhoda Roberts, a native of Rhode Island. The Coykendall family arrived here a year before the removal of the Greens from New York and settled on a farm about two miles from the Green home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coykendall were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy. Five of the eight children who reached maturity became school teachers and two were quite prominent. Elizabeth died at the age of thirty-eight years. Mrs. Mary Catherine Grayson, who engaged in teaching for twenty-five years, lives at Russell, Iowa. She and her husband own a large farm and also good town property and are now living retired. D. B. and A. J. Coykendall followed the blacksmith's trade and died near Canton, Illinois. Jonathan Coykendall learned harnessmaking and saddlery in his youth and went to St. Louis and New York to perfect his trade. In 1849, during the gold excitement on the Pacific slope, he paid one hundred dollars to join a company and drove an ox team across the plains and at length arrived at Hangtown. For some time he engaged in mining in the vicinity of Diamond Springs and from there to Alamath and Salmon river, where he met with an accident, his leg being broken twice by the caving in of dirt. As there was no physician in the locality he and his partner had to set it, but as he said that not being in their line of business they did not do a very good job. Returning east he established a store at Farmington, Illinois, where he dealt in clothing, boots and shoes and took out a patent for a dirt excluder shoe, which proved a success. He could not, however, forget sunny California and finally returned to that state, locating in San Jose, where he purchased a market and engaged in the wholesale meat business, dealing in hams, bacon and lard. At first he had to go to Chicago for his meats. Later he erected a magnificent brick market, which was mostly destroyed by the recent earthquake. Besides his city property he owned a fine fruit ranch and was al-



ENOCH G. GREEN.

ways proud of the fact that he a "forty-niner." Being thrown from his carriage he had the same leg broken again and never recovered from the injury, dying ten weeks later. His funeral was under the auspices of the Pioneer Society and the Masons and his body was cremated and interred in Cypress Lawn cemetery, San Francisco. John R. and Horatio G. Coykendall were born and reared on the home farm in this state and attended the neighboring schools. When the Civil war broke out they enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry and were captured by the Confederates. John R. was made captain of Company G in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Ingersoll and remained in the service until the close of the war. He now lives in Piedmont, Oklahoma. Horatio G. also won a captaincy for meritorious service in many a hard fought battle. After the war he engaged in railroad building on an extensive scale, building more miles of railroad than any man living at that time. His home life was exemplary. He possessed a kind and sympathetic nature and was a consistent Christian and worthy citizen. He was a man of iron will and great energy—a typical man of the northwest, his home being at Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota. He died from the effects of an operation for gallstones at Rochester, that state. Socially he was a member of Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Green became the parents of eight children, but only two are now living, namely: Charles A., who lives with his mother in Whitefield township; and Minnie Hortense, the wife of C. C. Smith, of Henry. Those deceased are Lizzie, who died at the age of ten years; and Lula, Lillie, Dolly, Phoebe and Ernest, who all died in infancy. After a useful and well spent life Mr. Green passed away on the 3d of June, 1895, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He held a number of different offices and was very prominent and influential in local affairs. His service as justice of the peace won him the title of squire, by which he was sometimes known. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and bore a conspicuous and helpful part in matters relating to the general welfare. He ever bore a high reputation for ability, loyalty and integrity and wherever known he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and of all with whom he had business or social relations.

Coming to Illinois at an early period in its development, he was an interested witness of its growth and progress for many years and was entirely familiar with pioneer experiences and the history of this portion of the state at an early day.

CHARLES BURGESS, SR.

Charles Burgess, Sr., secretary of the American Shire Horse Association and at one time a most prominent stockman of this portion of Illinois, is now practically living retired, save for the supervision which he gives to his large landed interests. A native of Devonshire, England, he was born ~~October~~ November 27, 1854. His parents were William and Jane (Ellicott) Burgess, both natives of England. The father was a farmer and the old home farm is still in possession of the family. Charles Burgess of this review was educated in that country. He was reared to farm life and left the old homestead on the 15th of April, 1873, when eighteen years of age, having determined to seek his fortune in the new world. Accordingly he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed on the steamship City of Paris from Liverpool on the 17th of April. He landed at New York city after a voyage of eleven days and at once made his way to Ottawa, Illinois, whither his brother, Robert, had preceded him about one year. He remained in Ottawa for about three years, working in a paper factory and thus made his start in the business world. He then removed to Lostant, La Salle county, in 1876, and joined his brother Robert in business, dealing in horses on a small scale. Eventually they removed to Wenona in 1880 and enlarged the scope of their activities, becoming extensive dealers in horses. They also began importing in July, 1882, and were associated in business under the firm style of Burgess Brothers until 1897, when they dissolved partnership, both intending to give up the business entirely. They dealt in English, Scotch and other horses. They imported largely and became well known as breeders and dealers in some of the finest stock that has been brought to America or has been raised in this country. Since 1897 Mr. Burgess has lived practically retired save that he looks after his large landed interests. He owns five hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Wenona and also eight hundred acres of fine land in Emmet county, Iowa.

Mr. Burgess was elected secretary of the American Shire Horse Association at its first meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, April 28, 1885, and has been elected at each biennial election since that time and only twice has he had any opposition for the office. This is the only association of the kind in the United States and was organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the breeders of shire horses.

On the 8th of February, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Burgess and Miss Kate Rich. They have lost two children, one of whom died in infancy and Carrie, who died at the age of nine months, and have two yet living, Lucy R. and Amy Julia. Mr. Burgess is prominent in the ranks of the republican party in his city and county and has filled the office of city clerk of Wenona for four years. He also served for one term as mayor and his official record is most commendable, having been characterized by a business-like dispatch of the duties of the office. The welfare of both city and county have been promoted by him in his co-operation in many movements for the general good. He has a beautiful home just outside the city limits of Wenona, where he now resides. The years have witnessed his steady progress from the time when he came to the United States. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has prospered as the result of close application, keen business discrimination and judicious investment and those who know him yield their tribute of admiration and respect for what he has accomplished.

SAMPSON T. ROWE.

One of the most prominent representatives of the agricultural interests of Marshall county is Sampson T. Rowe, whose landholdings are very extensive, embracing about one thousand acres. He has displayed in an active business life excellent executive force and unfaltering enterprise, together with keen discernment and a ready recognition of opportunities, and thus he has made rapid and substantial advancement in his business career, which will bear close investigation and scrutiny, for his interests have been conducted along most honorable lines.

He is one of the county's native sons, having been born in Whitefield township on the 15th of April, 1837. His father, William Rowe, was

a native of Cornwall, England, and in that country was reared and educated. He was also married there to Miss Harriet Peters, likewise a native of that country, and in the year 1834 they crossed the Atlantic to the new world. On arriving at New York William Rowe with his family proceeded directly to Cincinnati, Ohio. A younger brother of his had some time previously emigrated to America and, visiting Illinois with a view of locating, was well pleased with the country and therefore advised William Rowe not to tarry in Ohio but to proceed directly to the Prairie state. Therefore, procuring teams at Cincinnati, the brothers at once started for Illinois and while en route they met Charles Knock, who was also on his way to Marshall county and in company they completed the journey. Only two years before had the Black Hawk war been fought and some Indians still lingered in the neighborhood, while many evidences of pioneer life were to be seen in the wild unbroken prairies and the uncut timber. Only here and there had a settler built his cabin and begun the work of developing a farm. Following his arrival William Rowe made selection of a tract of government land on section 13, Whitefield township, but not being accessible to market he "squatted" on a claim near the present village of Henry. Mr. Knock settled two miles below Henry on the present line of the railroad, while the brother, Sampson Rowe, first located where the village of Henry is now situated, but subsequently removed to Sugar Grove in Whitefield township. For twenty years he lived on that farm and then, selling his property, removed to Missouri, where he remained until after the war, when he again returned to Marshall county, where he died some years ago.

When William Rowe reached Illinois his financial possessions were quite limited, but he made the journey with the hope that he might better his condition in a free land where opportunities were greater and results were more quickly attained. He lived a life of industry, diligence and frugality, was economical in his habits and possessed a steadfast determination to succeed. The years came and went and he prospered, adding to his landed possessions as his financial resources increased until he was the owner of one thousand and forty-five acres at the time of his death. In early days timber land was thought to be more valuable than the open prairie and he accordingly



David E. Rowe



Sampson J. Rowe

invested in such. His first home in Illinois was a little log cabin such as was typical of the pioneer period and in that frontier home most of his children were born. Later this place gave way to a brick residence which still stands upon the farm and in which William Rowe spent his last days. The house was built in the latter part of the '40s but is still in a good state of preservation. Mr. Rowe not only assisted in the material upbuilding and improvement of the county through the development of his agricultural interests but was also well known as a leader in local political circles and was a staunch champion of the republican party from the time of its organization. He served in various local offices, the duties of which were discharged with promptness and fidelity. In all life's relations he commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he came in contact and the community deeply mourned his loss when in August, 1863, he passed away at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years. His wife survived him for more than twenty years, and passed away in 1885 at the home of one of her daughters in Iowa, with whom she had lived for several years.

In the family of William and Harriet Rowe were ten children, of whom six are yet living: Sampson T., of this review; Mary Ann, the wife of William Manchester, of Clinton county, Iowa; Ella Maria, the wife of Robert Ward, of Lamar, Buchanan county, Iowa; John P., who follows farming in Kansas; William A., who is living in Henry; and Roger T., also a resident of Henry. Those who have passed away are: Carolina, the deceased wife of William Payne, of Lucas county, Iowa; Emma Harriet, who married George Harris and died in Henry; Elizabeth Rebecca, who married Jacob Manchester and removed to Clinton county, Iowa, where she passed away; and Joseph Henry, who died at the age of nine years.

Sampson T. Rowe has spent his entire life in Marshall county. He was reared amid pioneer scenes and environments and shared with the family in the hardships and privations of life on the frontier, also enjoying its pleasures and its opportunities. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and he justly deserves mention among the leading early settlers of this part of the state. His education was acquired in the

district schools, which he attended through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the farm. He early became familiar with farm work in every department and assisted in the cultivation of the old homestead until the death of his father, when he took entire charge and for ten years operated the farm. The youngest of the heirs having then attained majority, the property was divided and Sampson Rowe removed to his present residence, which is an excellent farm of three hundred and ninety acres on section 24, Whitefield township. This was a part of the old homestead which he inherited and also the portion of a younger brother from whom he purchased it. As the years passed by and he saw opportunity for judicious investment he extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises over five hundred acres. He owns altogether one thousand acres of land in Marshall county and is therefore one of its most extensive realty holders. For some years he gave much attention to feeding cattle and hogs and has likewise been a breeder of horses. He is also engaged in raising sheep and at all times fine grades of stock have been found upon his place, while his fields have been carefully tilled and have brought forth rich crops. He has lived a life of industry and enterprise and has displayed keen business discernment in the management of his property and the further purchase of land.

Mr. Rowe was married on the 20th of March, 1872, to Miss Ellen S. Tidmarsh, who was born in Wiltshire, England, and was brought to America when but six years of age by her parents, Abel and Elizabeth (Wilts) Tidmarsh, who located in the neighborhood of Rowes, Illinois, but subsequently took up their abode near Varna in Roberts township, Marshall county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have been born seven children: William A., who married Bertha Leona Green and follows farming on section 16, Whitefield township; Edward Marshall, who married Amanda Miller, of Henry, and also follows farming in the same neighborhood; Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Coker, a resident of Henry, Illinois; Henry Sampson, who follows farming on a place adjoining his father's home; Charles Garfield, who is connected with business interests in Henry; Francis Taylor and Eugene Lloyd, who are at home with their father and assist him in the work of the farm. There are now several grandchildren,

William having six children, Edward three, Mrs. Coker one and Henry two children.

Mr. Rowe saw the beginnings of the republican party, became an endorser of its principles and since attaining his majority has given to it his strong and stalwart support but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership in the Grange, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Henry. From a very early period in the history of this county the name of Rowe has been an honored one here and the life of Sampson T. Rowe has added new luster to the record, because in all life's relations he has been upright and honorable and in business affairs has been straightforward and trustworthy, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction but depending for his prosperity upon unfaltering perseverance, unabating energy and careful investment.

EDGAR ALLEN HALL, M. D.

Dr. Edgar Allen Hall, engaged in the practice of medicine in Henry with comprehensive knowledge concerning the most modern methods known to the members of the profession, has gained a liberal and constantly growing patronage. He was born in Winchester, Montgomery county, Indiana, September 11, 1867. His father, Dr. John Thomas Hall, was a native of the same state and was also a physician and surgeon, practicing medicine in Indiana for several years. He died, however, at the comparatively early age of thirty-one years, passing away in 1872. He had married Jennie Britts, likewise a native of Indiana. She is now living in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and is the widow of J. K. Belch. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Minnie De Lacy, now the wife of J. Snyder, of Berrien Springs, Michigan. Dr. Hall also has a half-sister, Mrs. Henry Eichel.

In the common schools of his native county Dr. Hall began his education, which was continued as a student in the high school of Winchester. Subsequently he attended the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. With broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Gross Medical College of

Denver with the class of 1898. In August of the same year he came to Henry, where he opened an office and has since continued in practice, having now a patronage which is indicative of the confidence reposed in him by the public and his skill and ability as manifest in the treatment of important and difficult cases. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, and the Marshall County Medical Society, and in this manner, as well as through reading and investigation, he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought in his chosen calling.

In 1899 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hall and Miss Anna Culter of Henry, a daughter of Hardin Culter, a steamboat man and a pioneer of the middle west. The Doctor is a valued and popular member of Henry lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M., and also of the Modern Woodmen camp. He votes with the democracy where state and national questions are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has never had time nor desire for political office, but concentrates his energies upon his professional duties, which he performs with a sense of conscientious obligation and an ability that leaves no room for criticism. He has the high regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity by reason of his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and he has the trust and confidence of the general public as well.

CLARK SWIFT.

Clark Swift has for twelve years resided upon his farm on section 5, Whitefield township, where he now owns and operates eighty acres. It is a well tilled and well equipped place and in its thrifty appearance gives evidence of the care and supervision of a practical yet progressive owner. Mr. Swift is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Angelica, New York, on the 11th of May, 1841. His father, Philander Swift, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1800, and came to Illinois at an early period in the history of this state, making the journey by wagon before his son Clark was two years of age. Reaching Marshall county he settled upon a farm in Whitefield township. He had carried on merchandising in the east but following his removal to the west gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits and spent seven years upon his farm in Marshall county, after which he was

called to his final rest in 1865 at the age of sixty-five years. His political support was given to the whig party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Arzilla Egbert, was also a native of New York. In their family were eleven children, of whom four are yet living, the others, in addition to our subject, being Mrs. Sarah Atwood, a resident of Nebraska; William, a retired farmer residing in Livingston county, Illinois; and N. I. Swift, of Chicago, who was formerly engaged in merchandising but has also retired.

In taking up the personal history of Clark Swift we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this part of the state, having lived here from early pioneer times. He acquired his education in the district schools of Whitefield township and remained upon the home farm through the period of his boyhood and youth. He was, however, only nine years of age at the time of his father's death. After reaching his majority he purchased the old home place and lived there for a considerable period but about twelve years ago he bought eighty acres, which is his present farm on section 5, Whitefield township. To this he has since added until he now has two hundred acres constituting a model farm property of his locality. The soil is rich and productive and he makes of it the best possible use, so that good crops are annually gathered. He uses the latest improved machinery in the care of his fields and he has good buildings upon his place.

Mr. Swift was married at the age of twenty-six years to Miss Electa Fosdick, a daughter of Joel Fosdick, of New York, who followed the occupation of farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Swift have been born two children: Bertha, who is engaged in teaching and resides at home; and Merton, who is living on the old home farm and who married Jennie Wheeler of Putnam county, Illinois, by whom he has two children, Percy and Clare.

Mrs. Clark Swift is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes an active and helpful interest, while to its support they are liberal contributors. Mr. Swift votes with the republican party and has served as school director for many years. A residence of more than six decades in Marshall county has made him very familiar with its history and he is conversant with many of the early experiences and events which have left their impress upon the annals of

this part of the state. He can remember the time when much of the land was wild and uncultivated and the homes of the settlers were widely scattered, but as the years have passed by he has seen a marked change wrought by the labors of the enterprising residents who have come to the middle west and he has borne his full share in the work of development, especially along agricultural lines.

ROBERT BURGESS.

Robert Burgess, of Wenona, the most extensive importer of registered draft horses in America, his name well known throughout the country in this connection, is a native of Devonshire, England, born June 9, 1852. His parents, William and Jane (Ellicott) Burgess, were farming people of that country. The parents both died when Robert was in his youth. He was reared to farm life and received but limited educational privileges. He worked at farm labor in his native country until he was eighteen years of age. He was about to be bound out to a blacksmith but thinking that he would not like that pursuit he entered upon an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade. He did not find it congenial either so he asked for the fifty dollars which was the sum of his inheritance from his father and with that limited capital started for America. He sailed from Liverpool in 1870 and landed in New York city, after which he proceeded on an emigration train with about twelve hundred emigrants from New York to Chicago. He did not like the companionship, however, and wishing to get rid of the party he was with, he looked upon the map and there saw the town of Ottawa, to which place he proceeded. He then at once began the search for employment and in the vicinity of Ottawa worked at farm labor for two years and was afterward in a paper factory in the city for about eighteen months. During that time he saved up a few hundred dollars and with this capital he purchased a half interest in a half bred stallion sired by old Louis Napoleon, for which he paid four hundred dollars. This was his start as a breeder of horses, a business in which he has continued with splendid success, until he today stands foremost as an importer of registered draft horses in America. The *Farmers' Mail and Breze* of Topeka, Kansas, has said: "The great Wenona Stud has not only led in num-

bers but in addition has carried off the highest honors at the great fairs and shows in competition with the best horses in America. The Wenona Stud since 1900 has won the following championships at the International Livestock Show which is held at Chicago each year and is considered the greatest horse and cattle show in America. For four years since 1900 they have shown the champion stallion, each year winning on a different horse. In 1900 Jim Corbett 4898, was champion. In 1902 Southgate Marmion 6524 (15859) was champion. In 1904 Childwell Chorister 7550 (20348) was champion, and took the gold medal as the best imported stallion, and in 1905 the magnificent young stallion, Rolleston Wonder 7931 (22730) carried off the championship. Burgess' victory was complete when in 1905 he not only showed the champion but carried off the first prize on group of five stallions, winning with Burston Pride, Magnum Bonum IV, Rolleston Wonder, Bank Jack Tar and Conger. Cotteder Prince 7549 (19516) was the champion Shire at the World's Fair, 1904; and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition 1905, Redlynch Conqueror 6521 was champion Shire. Robert Burgess & Son were also the only exhibitors that won three champions and three grand champions on stallions at the St. Louis Fair. The success of the Wenona Stud has not been accidental. It is the result of a lifetime of work and careful study, close application to strict, safe business methods and knowing what breed and type of horse was most suited to the needs of a great, new and undeveloped country. For upward of thirty years Robert Burgess has devoted his entire time to building up at Wenona the great business of which this article treats. He has been a tireless worker, spending months of each year, winter and summer, in France, Belgium and England. Mr. Burgess puts the value of his show herd at about eighty-five thousand dollars, which is certainly a very conservative estimate."

When Mr. Burgess landed in New York he had but fifteen dollars in his pocket. He embarked in his present business connection with his brother Charles, with whom he was associated for twenty years. The partnership was dissolved about twelve years ago and seven years ago Robert Burgess admitted his only son Charles into a partnership under the firm style of Robert Burgess & Son. Mr. Burgess probably owns the finest farm in the

state of Illinois. It is known as the Meadow Lawn farm and adjoins Galesburg. He also has other extensive real-estate interests in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota.

On the 2d of May, 1872, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Eyalyn Wilcox, a native of Massachusetts, and they have three children: Charles, Bertie and Mabel. The son wedded Anna McEachem, of Marshall county, Illinois, and they have two children, Robert and Charles.

During his many trips abroad Mr. Burgess has won many friends, not a few among the royalty. He is an interesting and entertaining gentleman, having greatly broadened his knowledge through travel and the experiences which it brings. Coming to America practically a penniless boy, he is now a millionaire and his success stands as an illustration of what may be accomplished by energy, close application and strength of character. He has ever been watchful of opportunities and has utilized the means at hand. Moreover he has conducted his affairs along such strictly honorable business principles that his name stands as a synonym for business probity to all acquainted with his history. Fortune has certainly dealt kindly with him, for all the blessings that fall to man on earth seem to be his. Yet he is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that oft misused term, his prosperity resulting from his industry and integrity. It is to such men that the west owes its prosperity, its rapid growth and its advancement. In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his adopted county he takes an active part and is a liberal contributor to the enterprises that insure its progress.

EDWARD B. SMITH.

Edward B. Smith, filling the office of supervisor of Henry township, is recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of the republican party in Marshall county. He is well fitted for leadership and has exercised considerable influence over public thought and opinion, while his progressive spirit and well known devotion to the general good have made him well worthy of the political honors which have been conferred upon him. He is one of Henry township's native sons, his birth having occurred about a mile and a half from the city of Henry on the 19th of November, 1860. His father was a native of New York city, born November 16, 1824, and became one of the

early residents of Illinois, arriving in this part of the state about 1836 or 1838. There were many evidences of pioneer life here and he shared in the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. He was a farmer by occupation and became the owner of a large tract of land. Of this he cultivated one hundred and sixty acres on his home farm deriving therefrom a substantial income, and he owned considerable land elsewhere. He married Miss Roby A. Taber, who was born in 1818 and who died May 8, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Smith is also deceased. In their family were three children: Amer A., who follows farming on Western avenue near Henry; Mrs. Emma J. Forbes, of Nebraska; and Edward B., of this review.

On the old homestead farm Mr. Smith, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth and early became familiar with the work of the fields. He now owns the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres where he carries on general agricultural pursuits. His preliminary education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward attended Henry Seminary. From early manhood he has been deeply interested in the political questions and issues and has taken a very active and helpful part in the work of the republican party. He was appointed to the office of supervisor as the successor of H. J. Gregory and four years ago was elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for that position. For ten years he has been a member and chairman of the town central committee and for six years has been a member of the county central committee. He filled the office of road commissioner for six years and his duties have ever been promptly and faithfully performed. He is well qualified for political leadership, being able to marshal his forces with almost military precision, while his executive ability and personal popularity enable him to get out the full party strength. In addition to his activity and interests along other lines he has served for seven years as a director of the Henry Cemetery.

On March 6, 1897, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Grace M. Thompson, of Henry, a daughter of M. A. and Marguerite R. (Sharp) Thompson, the former of Henry, Illinois, and the latter of Indiana. The father is now deceased but the mother is still living. He was for many

years a farmer and hotel proprietor and was widely known in Marshall county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as trustee and in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest. Indeed activity is one of his marked and sterling characteristics. It is manifest in everything that he undertakes. Whatever claims his attention receives from him his best service and he is a man who accomplishes results.

PATRICK POWERS.

Patrick Powers, engaged in farming on section 5, Saratoga township and also finding stock raising a profitable source of income, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, near the city of Peoria, on the 2d of November, 1858. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Phalen) Powers, were both natives of Ireland and the former died in the year 1895. The mother is still living and is a devout member of the Catholic church. In the family were the following named: Mrs. Maggie Driscoll, who is living upon a farm in Bureau county, Illinois; James, Hannah, Alice, Ellen, Mary Ann and Julia, all now deceased; and Patrick of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Patrick Powers we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this part of the state. The removal of his parents to Marshall county enabled him to become a student in what is known as the Wilson school in Saratoga township, and there he mastered the branches of learning which well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. At the age of thirty years he began farming for himself on the old homestead, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of good land, and he now has a splendidly developed property with rich and productive fields, from which are annually garnered large harvests. He also feeds cattle and hogs and his live stock interests are an important branch of his business.

In 1890 Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Mahoney, who was born in Stark county, Illinois, and their union has been blessed with two sons and two daughters: James L., born in 1891; Mary Eva, in 1896; Nora B., in 1899; and Patrick Francis, August 17, 1906. Mr. Powers votes independently. He is not an aspirant for office, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs. In his religious faith he

is a Catholic, having always adhered to the church in which he was reared. Almost his entire life has been passed in Marshall county and the years have brought him a wide acquaintance, while his sterling traits of character have gained for him the warm regard of many friends.

JAMES M. WINSHIP.

The life record of Mr. Winship is interesting because of its varied experience and by reason of the fact that his was a most honorable and upright career. He came to this section of Illinois in early pioneer times, and he was one of those who sought a fortune in California during the early days of the mining excitement there. Born in Lewis county, New York, on the 2d of October, 1825, he was a son of Ralph and Lucetta (Cooley) Winship, who went to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1832. The family trace their ancestry in America back to Timothy Winship, who was born in Westminster, England, May 31, 1713, and who emigrated to the United States in early life. In 1731 he married Margaret Merret, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1708.

James M. Winship was a youth of only seven years when brought by his parents to Illinois, and upon the home farm in Bureau county, amid pioneer conditions and environments, he was reared. He acquired only a common-school education, but after he had attained manhood he always read broadly and became a well informed man, keeping in touch with current events and with the trend of modern thought. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Read, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 24, 1831, and was a daughter of Phillip and Tryphena (Davis) Read. The father's birth occurred in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, while the mother was a native of Fall River, Massachusetts. Both passed away in Putnam county, the former in 1843, while the mother long survived and departed this life June 30, 1889. They came with teams from Massachusetts to Illinois in 1836, locating first in Hennepin township, while later they established their home in Senachwine township. The log house built by Phillip Read is still standing, and is one of the oldest landmarks of the vicinity, being a mute reminder of the changes that have occurred and the progress that has been made from pioneer times down to the present. In the family were seven children, but only three are

now living: Mrs. J. M. Winship; Mrs. William Wheeler; and Rosalia Read, who resides in the village of Putnam.

In 1852 James M. Winship made a trip to California, crossing the plains with ox teams. He traveled over the long stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes until at length he reached the mining regions of the Golden state. He remained for about a year, returning in 1853, and in the meantime his wife resided with her mother. After his return they began housekeeping again and in 1868 removed to Senachwine township, where Mr. Winship purchased the farm upon which he resided continuously until his death. He passed away May 9, 1903, leaving an estate of over three hundred acres of very rich and valuable land. All of the improvements upon the property had been made by him and he well deserved classification with the representative agriculturists of the community, for his place was kept in excellent condition. In 1876 he made an extended trip east, visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, also New York city, Washington and Mount Vernon, after which he visited old friends in Oneida county, New York. Later he and his wife also visited relatives and friends in the east. He thus traveled from ocean to ocean and gained quite intimate knowledge of the country.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winship were born six children, of whom four are now living: J. O., who resides in Senachwine township and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Cora Eva, the wife of Martin L. Condit, who resides upon a farm in Senachwine township; O. W., who is living in Tiskilwa, Illinois; Walter E., who married Etta White, and was a resident farmer of Senachwine township until his death; Jessie M., the wife of Charles A. Prutsman, living in Princeton; and Buena Elspeth, who died in childhood.

For many years Mr. Winship was a devoted and faithful member of the Christian church, exemplifying in his life its teachings and principles. He was a man of thorough reliability and trustworthiness and his word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. He was greatly interested in the sciences of astronomy and geology, which he studied after reaching manhood, becoming well versed in those branches of knowledge. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he served as supervisor for two



MRS. JAMES M. WINSHIP.



JAMES M. WINSHIP.

terms, while for twenty years he was a school director. The cause of education found in him a stalwart friend, and he did everything in his power to advance the interests of public instruction. To his family he was a devoted husband and father, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him. For many years he was an active farmer, representative citizen and honored man of Putnam county, and the example which he left is one well worthy of emulation. Mrs. Winship still resides upon the home farm and is in remarkably good health for one of her years. She is one of the oldest residents of the township, having for seventy-four years lived in this county, so that she has witnessed its growth from the earliest period of its development down to this day of modern progress.

JAMES PARRETT.

James Parrett, conducting a successful business as a photographer at Wenona, where he has a well equipped art gallery, was born in Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, on the 7th of May, 1857. He is a son of William E. and Emily J. (Dent) Parrett, natives of Virginia. The mother in writing of early reminiscences said in part: "My grandfather was Captain John Dent, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his father was John Dent of England, who, with his brother Frederick, came from Yorkshire, England, to Maryland, in the early days of the colony. My mother's father was William Berkshire. My mother was born at Cumberland, on the Potomac, and moved to West Virginia when quite young, living then near the Dent home. Both of my grandfathers owned beautiful homes and large plantations in West Virginia, where the family lived in the customary style of the prosperous planter. It was on the morning of October 5, 1834, that we (Mrs. Parrett, her parents, brothers and sisters) started overland from West Virginia to Illinois with one large covered wagon called a prairie schooner, drawn by four fine horses." The party traveled after the primitive manner of the times, stopping at night at some tavern in a town or engaging lodgings from a farmer. The mother prepared all the meals while en route, the family enjoying a hot meal in the morning and evening, while dining off of cold victuals at noon. Prior to this time John and Enoch Dent, the father's brothers, had come to Illinois and eventually the party of

travelers reached the home of Enoch Dent on the 8th of November, 1834. The family lived in true pioneer style in a log cabin. They had two chairs which they brought with them and the father made three three-legged stools. It was a life of privation and hardships in many ways, but after all a happy life, and thus the Dent family was established in Illinois, becoming pioneer residents and taking their part in the development of their portion of the state.

William E. Parrett, father of our subject, was also an early resident of this state and made the first reaper in Illinois. He had a shop at Magnolia and his old sign, bearing date 1848, is still hanging above the shop. He likewise established a foundry at Pontiac, Illinois, which he conducted for some time and subsequently settled in Wenona, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business. He thus figured in the industrial and commercial interests of central Illinois and was also prominent in public affairs, serving at one time as county judge of Putnam county. In the family were eight children, of whom one died in infancy, while seven are still living, namely: Orange, who resides at Priscilla, Illinois; Mrs. Belle Gray, of Rutland, this state; William, a locomotive engineer; Emma, the wife of Frank Mitchell, of Michigan City, Indiana; Mary, the wife of Charles A. Whitney, of Lostant, Illinois; James; and Hattie, the wife of T. L. Taylor, of Streator, Illinois.

James Parrett was educated in the public schools and accompanied his parents on their various removals, arriving with them in Wenona in 1867 when he was ten years of age. He learned photography in Streator and on the 1st of December, 1884, established himself in business in Wenona, where he has since conducted a gallery. His studio is well arranged and well equipped for the successful conduct of the business and he does most artistic and satisfactory work, keeping in touch with the advanced ideas and most modern inventions known to the representatives of the art. He is a member of the state and national association of photographers and thus keeps in touch with what is being done by the profession throughout the country.

On the 31st of December, 1885, Mr. Parrett was united in marriage to Miss May Stoner, of Wenona, and they have two sons, Dent and Henry Tullis. The mother is a member of the Presby-

terian church. Mr. Parrett belongs to the Woodmen camp and the Yeomen Society. He has been a member of the school board for several years and also its secretary for a considerable time, and he served for one term as city alderman. He is interested in municipal affairs to the extent of giving hearty aid to many movements for the general good. At the same time he carefully conducts his business interests and is a leading photographer of this part of Illinois.

JOHN E. BARRY.

John E. Barry, who carries on general agricultural pursuits in Henry township, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born on the 17th of April, 1861. He was one of the five children whose parents are Michael and Marguerite Barry. The father is a native of Ireland and came to the United States in early life. He was for many years a resident farmer of Whitefield township, Marshall county, but is now living retired in Henry, having gained through his close attention and unremitting diligence in his agricultural interests the competence that now enables him to live retired. Unto him and his wife have been born five children: James H., a resident farmer of Saratoga township; Anna, at home; Ella, the wife of James Wallace, a farmer of Whitefield township; John E., of this review; and Charles, a mechanical engineer living in Chicago.

John E. Barry was a little lad when his parents removed from St. Louis to Whitefield township and there under the parental roof he spent his boyhood and youth, while in the district schools near his father's home he acquired his education. Early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, he has always carried on farming as a life work and is now renting from Mrs. Guyer a farm of one thousand acres, of which he operates five hundred and sixty acres. He is thus conducting his farming interests on an extensive scale and has his fields under a very high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests rich crops. In his work he manifests the most progressive methods and a thorough understanding of his business in every detail, and thus he is meeting with well merited success.

Mr. Barry was married in 1884 to Miss Elizabeth Longman, a native of Canada, and unto them

were born four children: Ida, who is twenty years of age and was graduated from the high school of Henry in the class of 1905; Ivan, seventeen years of age; Alvin, fourteen years of age; and Maud, who is now thirteen years old. The three younger children are all in school. Mr. Barry is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he has served as a member of the school board in his district. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Catholic church. Almost his entire life has been spent in this county and those who have known him from his boyhood days are numbered among his staunchest friends. He is accounted one of the representative agriculturists of Henry township, where he is now extensively and successfully carrying on general farming.

ROBERT BRUCE FOUNTAIN.

The name of Fountain has long been closely and honorably associated with agricultural interests in Marshall county and central Illinois. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Jane (McGinnis) Fountain, who were early settlers of Peoria county. The former was born in New Jersey and the latter in Ohio and their marriage was celebrated in the Buckeye state, but soon afterward they came westward to Illinois and made their home in the vicinity of Yates City, in Peoria county. About 1851 they removed to Marshall county, settling in the northwestern part of Whitefield township, where they spent their remaining days, being worthy and respected representatives of the farming interests of the locality. The grandfather died November 3, 1891, at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife's death occurred December 17, 1891, when she was seventy-nine years of age. His home farm, consisting of four hundred and eighty acres, was kept under a high state of cultivation and many modern equipments were added to the place. He also invested in lands in Dakota and in Kansas and at his death was enabled to leave a goodly patrimony to each of his children. His political allegiance was given to the republican party from its organization until he passed from the scene of earthly activities. He practically lived retired from 1876 and during his last years was an intense sufferer.

In their family were seven children, which number included Edward Walter Fountain.

He was born near Yates City, Peoria county, Illinois, November 7, 1849, and was therefore less than two years of age when brought by his parents to Marshall county, where he resided until his death. The lessons of industry and enterprise which were instilled into his mind in his early youth bore rich fruit in later years and he succeeded in acquiring a handsome property.

Edward Walter Fountain was reared to farm life and was married January 21, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Shurts, a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who at the age of eighteen months was brought by her parents, Peter and Effie (Tiger) Shurts, to Bureau county, Illinois. They made a settlement about a mile northwest of Whitefield, where they continued to reside until death, the mother passing away February 6, 1881, and the father November 29, 1888. On the 9th of March, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Fountain settled on what became the homestead farm and there he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death on the 8th day of May, 1890. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him and had many warm friends. In politics he was a staunch republican and served as road commissioner and as school director, yet was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and to Telegraph Grange. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Fountain were born seven children: William, Georgie, Florence, Fannie, Robert Bruce, Harry and Orlando. Fannie is now the wife of Jasper Newton Young. The mother and nearly all of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert Bruce Fountain acquired his education in the district school at Whitefield Corners and in his youth worked as a farm hand for others. He also spent much time in aiding in the further development and improvement of the old homestead farm, where he now resides. The place comprises ninety-two and a half acres which he has cultivated and the land is under a high state of development, owing to the care and labor which he bestows upon it. He is practical in all that he does and in his business is meeting with excellent success.

In 1900 Mr. Fountain was married to Miss Mary Jennings, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas and Martha Jennings, farming peo-

ple of this county. There has been two sons born of this union, Cecil, whose birth occurred February 1, 1902, and a son, who was born May 15, 1906, and died June 6, 1906. The young couple have the warm regard of many friends and are highly esteemed throughout the community. Mr. Fountain is a member of Whitefield camp, No. 1652, M. W. A., and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a stalwart republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has always lived in Whitefield township and is known as one of its representative young farmers.

HON. HARRISON T. IRELAND.

Hon. Harrison T. Ireland, whose position in public regard and whose prominence in political circles is indicated by the fact that he is the present representative of his district in the state legislature of Illinois, is, notwithstanding the honors that have been conferred upon him, a man of rather diffident nature who shuns ostentation and display. His election, therefore, was even a greater compliment to his personal worth and his fidelity in citizenship. He is perhaps equally well known because of his extensive agricultural interests in Marshall county, where he owns seven hundred acres of fine farming land and is engaged extensively in raising, buying and shipping live stock. His home is on section 35, Richland township, and he is a native son of the middle west, his birth having occurred in La Porte county, Indiana, October 2, 1848.

His paternal grandfather, James Ireland, was for some years a resident of Ohio, but spent his last days in Indiana. His son, Pleasant Ireland, was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 23, 1813, and was reared upon the home farm in that state, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded by the pioneer schools of the locality. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana and was there married to Miss Matilda B. Newell, who was born in Kentucky, December 11, 1811, and was a daughter of John Newell, who after some years' residence in the Hoosier state removed to Lacon, Illinois, about 1856, but subsequently returned to La Porte, Indiana, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant Ireland began their domestic life in La Porte county, where he devoted his energies to farming

until 1855, when he came to Marshall county and for two years was a resident of Lacon. He then took up his abode on a farm on section 35, Richland township, where he continued to engage actively in agricultural pursuits until he put aside the more arduous duties of a business career. He retained his residence in Richland township, however, up to the time of his demise, which occurred September 1, 1892, when he was seventy-nine years of age. He had for almost two years survived his wife, who died in 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being Frank N., a banker and farmer of Washburn, Illinois; Harriet, the wife of Isaac Wikoff, a retired druggist living at Winfield, Kansas; and Harrison T. The elder son was a member of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. The parents were members of the Christian church, with which they united at an early day. Mr. Pleasant Ireland was a very close student of the bible and was always able to uphold his side of an argument concerning religious questions. For some years he served as deacon in his church and his political support was unfalteringly given to the republican party, for he believed that its principles best conserved good government.

Harrison T. Ireland spent the first seven years of his life in the state of his nativity, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Marshall county. He was a student at different times in the public schools of Lacon and of Washburn and in the district schools near his father's farm. When not occupied with his text-books his time and energies were largely given to the work of the farm, so that he became thoroughly familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil. He has never sought to change his vocation, but has continued actively in farm work, adding to his property as opportunity has offered, until his landed possessions are now extensive, comprising seven hundred acres in Marshall county. He raises the crops best adapted to climatic conditions and to the soil and is also extensively engaged in raising, buying and shipping live stock.

On the 28th of October, 1869, Mr. Ireland was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Owen, a native of Richland township, Marshall county, and a daughter of Walter Owen, one of the early settlers of this locality. They became the par-

ents of four children, three of whom are now living. Dr. Frank B. Ireland, the elder son, is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Washburn, Illinois. He married a Miss Stuber and they have one son, Harrison B., now six years of age. Walter O., who married Miss Anna Lutz, is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Washburn. Ludell is a graduate of the Washburn high school and is at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ireland hold membership in the Christian church, in the work of which they take an active part, while contributing generously to its support. Mr. Ireland also belongs to Washburn lodge, No. 421, A. F. & A. M., and to Lacon chapter, R. A. M. His position is never an equivocal one upon any question. He stands firm in support of his honest convictions and over his private life and public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Recognized as one of the leaders in the ranks of the republican party in Marshall county, he has filled various local offices, acting as school treasurer for eighteen years, as supervisor of Richland township for four years, and as chairman of the board for two years. In 1904 he was the choice of the republican party for the state legislature and received the endorsement of the public at the polls. On November, 1906, he was re-elected as a member of the Forty-fifth general assembly, so that he is now representing his district in the state legislature, where he has made such a creditable record. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, Mr. Ireland commands the respect of his political adherents and opponents alike, while personally he is popular, winning friends wherever he goes. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and characterized by the utmost integrity as well as activity in his business affairs.

EDSON LUTES.

Edson Lutes, who since 1894 has resided in Marshall county and is now engaged in general farming on section 8, Whitefield township, was born in Henderson county, New Jersey, May 7, 1870. His parents are Jacob and Malissa (Sutton) Lutes, also natives of New Jersey, in which state they yet reside. The father has followed various business pursuits, including farming and carpentering and he now resides in Fairmount, New Jersey. In the family were the following

named: S. B., who carries on farming in Missouri; George, who is a farmer in Illinois; Willard P., who is living retired in Mexico; Edson, of this review; Mrs. Anna Jaquish, whose husband is a farmer of New Jersey; I. H., who carries on agricultural pursuits in Oklahoma; Albert E., a mason of New Jersey; Johnson, who is with his brother in Whitefield township; and Stewart K., also a farmer.

Edson Lutes is indebted to the public-school system of his native state for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was reared to farm life, being early instructed by his father in the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for stock, so that when he began farming on his own account he had practical knowledge to assist him in his work. He came to Illinois in 1894 when a young man of twenty-four years and took up his abode in Marshall county. He is now operating the Thomas Monier farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres and in its control displays good business ability, so that he annually gathers good crops. He is quite prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to Rialto lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F., at High Bridge, New Jersey, the Masonic lodge at Henry, Illinois, the Knights of the Golden Eagles at Calton, New Jersey, and the Order of Junior American Mechanics at the same place. He votes with the republican party and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church in the faith of which he was reared. He has become widely known during the years of his residence in Marshall county and has many warm friends in this part of the state.

WILLIAM H. GERMAN.

William H. German is a retired farmer, who since 1899 has made his home in Henry. He was born in Putnam county, Illinois, March 12, 1840, and is one of the eight children of John and Cassandra (Smith) German. The father was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. He came to Illinois in 1832—the year of the Black Hawk war—and located near Magnolia. An uncle entered for him a tract of land and he devoted his remaining years to farming, meeting the usual experiences, privations, pleasures and opportunities of pioneer life in the early days and subsequently enjoying the advantages which came through an advanced civilization. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, took

an active interest in its work and served as class leader. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. He died in 1863 at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife, who was a native of Ohio, passed away in 1840. She, too, was a devoted member of the Methodist church. Of their eight children Samuel is now deceased; Moses died in 1902 at the age of eighty years; Maria has also passed away; Rachel is the wife of Calvin Shields of Putnam county, Illinois; Susan H. is the widow of Henry Hannum; Elizabeth is the widow of Young Glenn, who is in Oxbow, Putnam county; Malinda was the wife of Dan Harney and both are now deceased.

William H. German, the youngest member of the family, was reared to farm life and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. He prospered in his undertakings and is now the owner of a valuable property of three hundred and twenty acres lying in Hopewell township. There he engaged in tilling of the soil for a number of years and improved an excellent property, adding many modern equipments to his farm, whereon he resided until 1899, when he retired from active business cares and took up his abode in Henry. The only interruption to his business career had been his service in the Civil war, for he had enlisted in defense of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company B, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, with which he remained for almost two years, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He then returned to his farm and continuously carried on agricultural pursuits until his labors had brought to him a handsome competence sufficient to supply him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life throughout his remaining days.

Mr. German was married November 12, 1863, to Miss Ada E. Stewart, who was born in Hennepin, Illinois, January 15, 1844, a daughter of John E. and Sophia Stewart. Her father was a farmer by occupation and on coming to Illinois settled in Putnam county in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. German have had eight children: Cassandra S., John H., Nancy E., Gillie M. and William C., all now deceased; Charles S., an optician and jeweler; Moses S., who follows farming; and Edwin S., of Henry, Illinois.

Mr. German is a member of Henry post, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He has been as loyal to

his country in days of peace as when he wore the blue uniform of the nation and followed the old flag upon southern battlefields. He is a public spirited man and local advancement and national progress are both causes dear to his heart. In business affairs he has a most creditable record as one who is ever straightforward and honorable in his dealings, his successful accomplishment resulting from his diligence and enterprise. Mrs. German is a member of the Women's Relief Corps.

PATRICK DORE.

Patrick Dore, deceased, was for many years a prominent business man of Putnam county, identified with both its commercial and agricultural interests, and his life record demonstrated what can be accomplished through firm and determined purpose and unflinching energy. A native of County Kerry, Ireland, he was born on the 17th of March, 1831, and acquired his education in the schools of the Emerald isle, remaining in his native land until the fall of 1850, when he came to the United States to try his fortune in the new world, having heard favorable reports of the opportunities here extended to ambitious, energetic young men. He had no capital, but he possessed determination and enterprise, and upon those qualities as a foundation he builded the superstructure of his success. For a short period he was employed near Chicago, and on the 9th of December, 1850, arrived at Hennepin. It was his intention to go further south, but, spending the night at a hotel here, he entered upon arrangements to work for the landlord of the hotel, first receiving a salary of only eight dollars per month, but later the wage was increased to ten dollars and subsequently to thirteen and to fifteen dollars per month. Apparently trivial incidents often prove decisive factors in a life record, and such was the case of Mr. Dore, for, stopping for the night at Hennepin, he continued to make his home here throughout his remaining days.

On leaving the hotel he entered the employ of the firm of Minehan, Simpson & Company, dealers in lumber and grain, being employed in their warehouse, yards and office. The firm conducted an extensive business, making shipments to St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Dore had a friend in St. Louis, a grain dealer, who often came to Hennepin, and finally an arrangement was made whereby Mr. Dore bought and shipped grain for

this friend, Thomas Ryan. After working for some years in this way his friend, who was also a wholesale grocer, proposed that he should go into the grocery business, and furnished him with a stock of goods on long time. His trade gradually increased and became very profitable, and he remained a merchant of Hennepin up to the time of his death. A man of resourceful business ability, he also extended his efforts into other fields of activity by purchasing grain and hogs, which he shipped to Mr. Ryan, partially in payment for goods. His business increasing, in a few years he was enabled to pay cash for such goods as he purchased. All days were not equally bright. At times the storm clouds gathered and threatened disaster to the young merchant, but he persevered and turned seeming defeats into victories. At one time he lost heavily in the sinking of a steamer on which he had seven thousand bushels of potatoes, which were then worth seventy-five cents per bushel. This was a total loss, as he had no insurance on it. About five years ago, in company with a nephew, he established a store at Spring Valley, in which he lost three thousand dollars. He then put his son, Michael Dore, in charge, and the business from that time proved profitable.

As soon as he was enabled to do so Mr. Dore invested means in Iowa land, buying at three dollars and a half per acre at first and afterward paying as high as ten dollars per acre. As his financial resources increased he began purchasing land in Putnam county and other places, and eventually had extensive holdings in this state, in Iowa, Colorado, Omaha, Nebraska, and South Dakota. He gave his personal supervision to his Putnam county farms and thereon raised and fed horses and cattle quite extensively. For some years he bred many Norman horses, owning a fine stallion. He was also interested in race horses, and has been the owner of some fine specimens of the noble steed that have made excellent records on the track. In his cattle raising interests he made a specialty of the Herefords, and won success in this branch of his business.

In 1856 Mr. Dore was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rooney, of Hennepin, and unto them were born six children: John, who is now manager of his father's estate and lives in Hennepin; James, who died at the age of nineteen years; William, who died in infancy; Thomas, who



Patrick Dove

is living retired in Hennepin and who married Jennie Simington, by whom he has three children—Margery, John and Thomas; Michael, who is manager of the store in Spring Valley and who wedded Edith Smith, of Hennepin, by whom he has three children; and Cora Ellen, the wife of James G. Fay. They reside in a beautiful home in Hennepin, which was built a few years ago, and they have one daughter, Margaret, who was nine years of age on the 27th of June, 1906. They also lost a daughter, Eileen, at the age of eleven months. Mr. Fay is employed in the Patrick Dore store in Hennepin. The death of the father occurred in 1901, and the mother, who had been an invalid for many years, passed away at the old home in Hennepin in April, 1905.

Mr. Dore gave his political allegiance to the democracy where national questions were involved, but at local elections cast an independent ballot. He did not seek or desire office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business affairs. He was an honest, upright man and a public-spirited citizen, dealing fairly in his business relations and supporting many progressive measures that proved of benefit to his community. He had but twenty-five cents when he reached Chicago on his way from Ireland. His educational privileges were limited, but he was quick to learn, and he had more than ordinary ability as a business man. Gradually he worked his way upward, utilizing the means at hand to the best possible advantage, and his energy and enterprise proved the strong elements in a successful business career which was well worthy of emulation. Since his death his widow and children have built a new Catholic church in his honor, which is called St. Patrick's church, and thus is perpetuated the memory of one of Putnam county's prominent and prosperous business men.

WILLIAM HUFNAGEL.

William Hufnagel is the owner of a valuable farming property comprising a tract of one hundred and nine acres and another of one hundred and nineteen acres in Whitefield township, Marshall county, while in Bureau county he owns one hundred and five acres. He is a progressive and energetic business man and is now very pleasantly located on section 6, Whitefield township. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1854, his parents being John and Mary

(Draubert) Hufnagel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in Wurtemberg and on leaving the land of his nativity and crossing the Atlantic to the new world in his boyhood days he became a resident of Pennsylvania. There he was reared and in Philadelphia he wedded Miss Mary Draubert. While in the east he followed the carpenter's trade and also engaged in merchandising, conducting a store for the purchase and sale of butter, eggs and other commodities. Hoping to enjoy still better opportunities in the middle west, however, and thinking that he would here obtain superior advantages whereby to provide for his family, he came to Illinois in 1860 and turned his attention to farming, settling upon a tract of land in Whitefield township. For long years thereafter he was actively and successfully connected with farming pursuits, but is now living retired in Bradford. His wife has passed away. In their family were five children: Aaron, who is a farmer living in Stark county, Illinois, not far from Bradford; Charles, who is engaged in farming and gardening in Bureau county, Illinois; William, of this review; Joseph, who is raising farm and garden produce in Bureau county; and Daniel, who is engaged in carpentering in Bradford.

In the days of his boyhood and youth William Hufnagel was a pupil in the district school at Whitefield Corners and when not busy with his text-books he was occupied with the labors of the field, working on the home farm from early boyhood days. He was a lad of only six years when he accompanied his parents to Illinois and he was therefore reared upon the old family homestead in Whitefield township. He has never sought to change his occupation, being content to devote his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, finding therein ample opportunity for the exercise of his native talents and for the acquirement of success. His holdings now comprise three hundred and thirty-three acres of rich and productive land, of which one hundred and five acres is situated in Bureau county and the remainder in Whitefield township, Marshall county, although it is divided into two tracts. The home place is on section 6 and is a well improved farm, lacking in none of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm property of the twentieth century.

In 1880 Mr. Hufnagel was married to Miss Louisa Kopp, of Henry county, Illinois, whose

father, Christopher Kopp, was a merchant there. Mr. and Mrs. Hufnagel now have four children: Albert, who at the age of twenty-one years is engaged in farming; Annie, seventeen years of age; Henry, fifteen years of age, now assisting in the work of the home farm; and Laura, a little maiden of four summers.

Mr. Hufnagel votes with the democracy, but does not consider himself bound by party ties and at local elections frequently casts an independent ballot. He has served as path master, but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking, as he prefers to give undivided attention to his business affairs, which have been carefully conducted, so that in the long years of his residence in this county he has gained the confidence and good will of his fellowmen and won many friendships in the circle of his acquaintance.

ELLISON G. WOOD.

Ellison G. Wood, proprietor of the Maple Lawn farm, situated on section 36, Whitefield township, is one of the progressive and representative agriculturists of Marshall county. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 7th of March, 1850. His father, Thomas Wood, was a native of Virginia and became one of the pioneer settlers of this state, journeying westward to Illinois with an ox team in 1830. He settled upon a farm in Fulton county, casting in his lot with the early residents of that portion of the state and aiding in reclaiming it from the domain of the red man and converting it into the uses of civilization. He devoted the remainder of his life to farming in that locality and died at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, Rachel Flowers Wood, passed away about twenty-six years ago. In their family were thirteen children, but only four are now living, namely: F. B., a resident farmer of Fulton county, Illinois; Laura V., who is the widow of George W. Emerick and resides in Henry; Casper, who is living a retired life in Henry; and Ellison G.

In the district schools of the county of his nativity Ellison G. Wood mastered the common branches of English learning and through the summer months he worked upon the home farm, early becoming thoroughly conversant with the best methods of tilling the soil and raising the crops adapted to the climate. After leaving the

old home farm he removed to Chillicothe, Illinois, where he established and conducted a livery business for nine years. On the expiration of that period he removed to a farm in Whitefield township, where he lived for four years, and six years ago he came to his present place on section 36, Whitefield township, known as the Maple Lawn farm. Here he is carefully conducting general agricultural pursuits and he has eighty-four acres of rich and productive land, which is now well cultivated and brings forth good crops. There are many modern equipments and improvements upon the farm and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place is indicative of the careful supervision of the owner.

In 1884 Mr. Wood was married to Miss Belle Maxwell, a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born near Canton. Her father was George Maxwell, a farmer of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Grace, who is now nineteen years of age, and will graduate in 1907; Clyde, eighteen years of age, who assists in the operation of the home farm; and Hazel, thirteen years of age, now attending school. Mr. Wood is an advocate of the principles of democracy, but at local elections where no issue is involved he regards only the capability of the candidate for the faithful discharge of the business of town or county and casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a man well worthy the esteem which is uniformly tendered him. He also merits the success which has come to him, for it is the direct reward of his earnest labor guided by sound judgment and characterized by unswerving business integrity.

JAMES H. TAGGART.

James H. Taggart, who has been a prominent factor in agricultural and commercial circles in central Illinois, has resided in Wenona since the spring of 1895 and was formerly connected with the grain trade. He was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, September 9, 1839, his parents being John and Nancy (Roberts) Taggart, the former also a native of Belmont county, while the latter was born in Canada and was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends or Quakers. The paternal grandfather, James Taggart, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and the family

was established in Ohio at an early day. The ancestors in America came originally from Ireland. The great-grandfather, John Taggart, was born in the north of Ireland and became the founder of the family in the new world. Rev. William Taggart was a minister of the United Presbyterian church and for sixty-two years engaged in preaching the gospel. He attended a theological seminary in New York, journeying from St. Clairsville, Ohio, to the Empire state on horseback in order to pursue his studies there. He was a most highly educated man for his day, a deep thinker, logical reasoner, and he lived to be eighty-four years of age. He was one of a family of four brothers, the others being James, Joseph and Isaac Taggart, all of whom followed the occupation of farming.

In the maternal line Mr. Taggart of this review is descended from Welch ancestry, tracing the line back to Ezekiel Roberts, who was born in Wales and came to this country when a boy. He was a farmer by occupation and for a few years lived in Canada, but afterward settled in Ohio, and his son John came to Henry about 1847.

John Taggart, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in Belmont county, Ohio, where his wife also lived from the time of the emigration from Canada until her demise. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, namely: Joseph R., who for forty-five years was a resident of Marshall county, but now lives in Petersburg, Florida; Atwell M., deceased; James H., of this review; Mary A., the wife of Hugh Morrison, of St. Clairsville, Ohio; Lydia A., the wife of James Darrow, of Bellaire, Ohio; Wilson S., who resides at Long Beach, California; and Agnes D., who died in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In taking up the personal history of James H. Taggart we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this portion of Illinois. He was reared in Belmont county, Ohio, and was educated in the district schools. In January, 1864, accompanied by his wife, he journeyed westward, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in this portion of the country, and located in Lacon, Illinois, where he conducted a woodyard until the fall of 1868. He then settled on a farm three miles west of Wenona, where he remained for three years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Put-

nam county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1882. He then became a resident of Long Point, Livingston county, Illinois, where he engaged in the grain, lumber and live stock business, continuing therein until 1893. During the two succeeding years he was not connected with any business enterprise, but in the spring of 1895 again engaged in the grain trade, this time at Wenona, where he has since resided. He rebuilt the elevator which is now owned by his son, H. M. Taggart, and is equipped with all modern conveniences. Mr. Taggart owns a half section of land two miles from Wenona and his has been a most active business life, in which his close application and keen discernment have been salient features.

On the 3d of December, 1863, was celebrated the marriage of James H. Taggart and Miss Josephine L. Murdaugh, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children: Luella, the wife of T. C. Colehour, a resident of Toluca, Illinois; Maud R., the wife of Oscar Wheeler, who resides at Long Point, Illinois; Harry M.; and Fred L. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart are members of the Presbyterian church and he has been active in the upbuilding of this section of the country, endorsing and co-operating in many measures which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and improvement of this part of the state. Moreover, his business interests have largely been of a character that have contributed to general progress and he belongs to that class of representative American men who, while advancing individual interests, also promote the public prosperity. Wherever known his name is a synonym for business probity and energy and for progressive citizenship.

ANTON GRESSER.

Anton Gresser, deceased, who at different times was connected with agricultural and commercial interests in Marshall county and in Henry, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 10th of March, 1835, and died January 31, 1901. He came to the United States in 1855, when a young man of twenty years and located near Mount Palatine, Illinois, where he began working as a farm hand by the month. Subsequently he returned to his native country, where he spent the succeeding year, and then again came to America, taking up his abode in Henry. Here he was engaged in business until about fifteen years prior to his death

and was an enterprising, energetic man. He was also the owner of a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres near the corporation line of Henry and this returned to him a good annual income.

On January 3, 1864, Mr. Gresser was married to Apolona Umbs, who was born in Prussia, June 22, 1847. When she was only nine weeks old her parents, Nicholas and Margaret Umbs, emigrated to the United States and settled upon a farm in Wisconsin, where they spent their remaining days, the father becoming a well-to-do citizen of that locality. In their family were four children: Louis, who now resides in Wisconsin; John, who is a resident of Idaho; Agnes, the wife of John Wisner, also of Wisconsin; and Apolona, who became the wife of our subject. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gresser were born four children: Katie, now the wife of John Peterman, who is living retired in Henry; Abbie, who died at the age of three and a half years; Henry, who is also living in the city of Henry; and Joseph, who makes his home there.

Mr. Gresser was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and his political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he never sought or desired public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, being capably conducted, brought to him a goodly measure of success and enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances when he was called to his final rest. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he found favorable business conditions, which he improved, and he also gained many warm friends in the locality where he resided. He passed away when about sixty-six years of age. Since that time Mrs. Gresser has sold the farm which he owned and she makes her home in Henry. She, too, is a member of the Catholic church.

ARTHUR L. TURNER.

Arthur L. Turner is serving for the second term as president of the school board. Activity and enterprise in former years have enabled him to live retired now from active business cares and his time and energies are largely given to the public service, the community recognizing in him a valued citizen. He was born in Hoptown, La Salle county, Illinois, March 22, 1856, and is a son of

Benjamin F. and Hannah L. (Miller) Turner. The former was born on the 24th of July, 1826, near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and his parents were Clem and Dorcas (Snyder) Turner, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of West Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Muskingum county, where the father engaged in farming and there both died.

In his early boyhood days Benjamin F. Turner lost his mother and was reared in the family of Judge Thomas Ijms, a prominent man of his time and judge of the county court of Muskingum county. In the district schools of Ohio Mr. Turner secured his education and was reared to farm work. He came to Illinois in 1845, arriving in Magnolia township, Putnam county, on the 4th of March, accompanying the late George Dent, and was there employed at farm labor until 1850. In that year he married Miss Hannah L. Miller, who was born at Steubenville, Ohio, January 16, 1830, and was a daughter of Abram and Jane (Porter) Miller, who in 1846 located on a farm two miles east of Magnolia. There they made their home for ten years, when they removed to Wenona, where they were numbered among the first settlers, and there spent their remaining days. Her father, who was a carpenter by trade, helped to erect many of the buildings in the village.

Six children came to bless the union of B. F. Turner and his worthy wife, namely: William E., born September 1, 1851; Martin M., December 8, 1853; Arthur L., March 22, 1856; Charles M., October 27, 1860; Hulda J., July 6, 1863; and Estella M., May 17, 1870. William Emery, who died December 15, 1881, had married Nellie Moon and they had two children, Guy Franklin, who graduated at the Abilene (Kansas) high school in 1895; and Harry. Abraham Martin married Ida Snider, by whom he has two children: Nellie and Cecil. Arthur Lee, who lives in Evans township, Marshall township, wedded Mary Work, of Wenona, by whom he has three children: Benjamin F., Mary Maurine and Arthur Lynn Turner. He is now serving as supervisor of Evans township. Charles Marion, also of Evans township, married Lou Carrithers, and they have five children. Jennie is the wife of Clarence Axline, of Evans township, by whom she has seven children. Estella May, who completes the family, died April 14, 1883.

After his marriage Mr. Turner rented land in

Putnam county for six years, but in 1857 removed to a farm which he purchased on section 21, Evans township, three miles west of Wenona, and as it was all raw prairie land he at once began its improvement and development. He there continued to make his home until 1884, when he laid aside active business cares and removed to Wenona, where his wife died on the 13th of November, 1892, and her remains were interred in the Wenona cemetery. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took an active part in church work. On the 18th of March, 1896, Mr. Turner married Mrs. Hannah E. Seebree, nee Hendricks, of Bloomington. Mr. Turner was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and had served as trustee and steward of the same. His death occurred September 24, 1901. For many years he was an active member of the Good Templars society, and took a prominent part in promoting the temperance cause. He was an influential member of the republican party, and frequently served as delegate to its conventions, and was called upon by his fellow citizens to serve in several official positions of honor and trust. He was road commissioner in Evans township, was a member of the city council of Wenona from the third ward and served for many years as justice of the peace.

Arthur L. Turner, whose name introduces this record, was brought to Marshall county when only a year old and was reared on the old homestead farm on section 21, Evans township. When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools he continued his studies in the high school at Wenona and was afterward a student in Eureka college, where he completed his literary training in 1877. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for eight years and then, devoting his entire time and attention to farming, he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for about two decades. It was in 1883 that he located upon a farm on section 22, Evans township, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land. He added many substantial improvements to the place and brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested good crops. As the years have passed by he has also added to his property until he now owns a half section of fine land pleasantly and conveniently located about two and a half miles from Wenona. He remained upon the farm until Sep-

tember, 1902, when he removed to Wenona, where he now resides.

On the 26th of December, 1882, Mr. Turner was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary T. Work, who was born in Osage township, La Salle county, April 7, 1856, and is a daughter of James B. and Sarah A. (Miller) Work, both natives of Pennsylvania, but who were married in Whiteside county, Illinois. Her father came to Marshall county in 1836, which was his home until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Osage township, La Salle county, locating upon a farm which he greatly improved. He had previously been married, having by the first union three sons: Albert, deceased; William, of the state of Washington; and James, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Albert and William aided their country in the preservation of the Union during the Civil war. The father, who was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for twenty-five years, died on the 7th of September, 1880. He was deeply imbued with the doctrines of abolitionism; his home became a station on the underground railroad, and was one of three who formed the republican party in the locality where he made his home. He was quite an unassuming man, but took a very active part in matters pertaining to his party, and served as census enumerator in his township.

Mrs. Turner is the oldest in the family of six children, the others being Grace G., Maggie, Lizzie, Edward and Hattie P. She was educated in the Wenona high school and is a cultured, refined lady, who extends a hearty hospitality to their many friends. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born two sons and a daughter: Benjamin F., Mary Maurine and Arthur Lynn, but their eldest son was drowned on the 5th of June, 1905.

In politics Mr. Turner is a stalwart republican, who has taken an active interest in the work of the party and has frequently served as a delegate to the county, senatorial, congressional and state conventions. He has served as a member of the county central committee, has filled the office of township supervisor for fourteen years and has been chairman of the board. He is now serving for the second term as president of the Wenona school board and is a stalwart champion of the cause of public education, while his efforts in its behalf are of a practical and far-reaching nature. He is the secretary of the Farmers' Insurance

Company, which office he has filled for twenty-three years and he is identified with several fraternal organizations. He has been counsel of the Modern Woodmen camp at Wenona for several years and is president of the Yeomen. He takes an active interest in the growth and progress of the city and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as steward. His wife is an earnest worker in the Presbyterian church and they are prominent socially, occupying an enviable position in the circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

WILLIAM H. CASSON.

William H. Casson at one time an active and leading member of the Putnam county bar but now living retired in Hennepin, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1838, a son of Henry and Mary (Cock) Casson, both of whom were natives of England, the former born in 1807 and the latter in 1806. The father was a tailor by trade and after coming to the United States first located in Albany, New York. Subsequently, however, he removed to Pennsylvania and in 1848, when his son, William, was a youth of ten years, came to Hennepin, making the journey in accord with the slow stages of water travel. They sailed down the Monongahela river to Pittsburgh and on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the Illinois, proceeding then up stream to Hennepin. Henry Casson worked at his trade here for a few years, after which he became postmaster, acting in that capacity for a long period. About thirty years prior to his death, however, he retired from active life and made his home with his son, William, until he passed away at the venerable age of ninety-one years. His wife died in Hennepin in 1872. They were members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Casson in ante bellum days was a staunch advocate of abolition principles, so that when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart champions until his demise. His educational privileges in youth were limited to those of the common schools, but he became a well informed man, reading broadly and thinking deeply. He was once a candidate for the state legislature. His family numbered eight children, but William and his brother, Henry, are the only ones now liv-

ing. One child, who was born in England, died soon after coming to America. John R., deceased, was at one time circuit clerk of Vernon county, Wisconsin. Elizabeth B. became the wife of William Eddy and lived in Hennepin. Both are now deceased. Henry Casson, the surviving brother, is now sergeant-at-arms of the lower house of congress. His home was in Madison, Wisconsin, where he served as secretary to several governors and was recognized as a prominent factor in political circles.

William H. Casson acquired a common-school education in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in Hennepin, Illinois, subsequent to the removal of the family to this state when he was a youth of ten years. At the age of fourteen years he began working as a farm hand and a year later secured employment in a store, where he remained for a few years. He became an influential factor in local politics and at the age of twenty-four years was elected circuit clerk of the county, acting in that capacity for eight years, his duties being discharged with marked promptness and fidelity. While in that office he took up the study of law under the late Judge T. M. Shaw and was admitted to the bar in 1868. For many years he was one of the prominent representatives of the legal fraternity in Putnam county and served for sixteen years in the office of state's attorney. In 1867 he was chosen master in chancery and continued to fill that position until about a year ago. He is now living retired, his investments being sufficient to bring to him a good income.

In 1863 Mr. Casson was married to Miss Mary McMahon, who was born in Putnam county in 1842 and died February 19, 1904. She was a daughter of Owen and Margaret (Smith) McMahon, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England. In the '30s they came to this country and for some years resided in Putnam county, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Casson were born three children, but the youngest died in infancy. The daughter, Margaret Louise, is now the wife of Benjamin Robinson, professor of botany in Harvard University, and the son, Robert Owen, is engaged in the poultry business at Alexis, Illinois.

Mr. Casson is a stalwart republican and for many years has been prominent in politics in this county, wielding a wide influence in the councils of his party, his opinions often proving a decisive



MR. AND MRS. W. H. CASSON.



factor in the settlement of some contested question. His residence in Hennepin compasses the period of early pioneer development and of later progress. He can remember when people thought Chicago was so close to Hennepin that it would never amount to anything. Time and man have wrought many changes in the county and state during the six decades in which he has lived in Hennepin and Mr. Casson has performed his full share in the work of development and improvement. He was gifted by nature with strong mentality and keen discrimination, and the development of these latent powers and energies gained him place among the brilliant and able members of the bar of this part of the state. Now, however, he is living retired, owning and occupying one of the best homes in the city of Hennepin, while his realty possessions also include two hundred and fifty acres of good farming land in Putnam county, from which he derives a substantial annual income.

EDMUND WEIS.

Edmund Weis was an enterprising farmer who resided on section 36, Whitefield township, where he was extensively engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In his death the community lost a worthy and prominent representative of its farming interests. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his nativity and when twenty-two years of age came to the United States to test the truth of the favorable reports which he had heard concerning opportunities and advantages in the new world. He joined an uncle in Marshall county and worked for him on a farm in Whitefield township for some time, after which he took charge of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which had been purchased by his father. He made good use of his opportunities and as the years passed was enabled to make investment in land for himself and eventually became the owner of four hundred and eighty-five acres, constituting a very valuable property. He was thus extensively engaged in general farming and he also made a specialty of the raising of cattle, which branch of his business likewise proved profitable.

Mr. Weis was married on April 5, 1861, to Miss Johanna Lindsey, of Prussia, Germany, and unto them were born eight children, of whom six are

now living: Michael, a resident farmer of Woodford county, Illinois; Alexander, at home; Ida, the wife of Otto Noll, a farmer residing east of Chillicothe, in Woodford county; Conrad, at home; Edmund, who also follows farming in Woodford county; and Emma, who completes the family. Alexander and Conrad still reside on the old homestead and carry on the business of the farm, giving their time and energies to the further development and improvement of the place of four hundred and eighty-five acres. They are well known cattle raisers, always keeping a good grade of stock, and in the control of their interests they display marked enterprise and keen business ability and discernment. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and the sons are supporters of the democratic party. Conrad has served as tax collector for a number of terms, but their attention is largely concentrated upon their business interests, in which they are now meeting with signal success. The father, Edmund Weis, continued actively in farm work until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-six years of age. His was a notable and exemplary record. He came to the United States without capital and without acquaintance with the English language, but he soon mastered the latter and gained a goodly portion of the former. He worked diligently and persistently year after year and it was his earnest toil that gained him a start in life and brought him gratifying success in later years. All who knew him respected and admired him for what he accomplished and for the methods of his business life.

HENRY EUGENE WHITMAN.

The farming interests of Henry township find a worthy representative in Henry Eugene Whitman, who is successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate. He is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Bureau county, September 15, 1869. His paternal grandfather was George Whitman, a Methodist minister, who devoted many years of his life to gospel work and became a pioneer preacher of Illinois, where he aided largely in planting the seeds of moral development at an early day. His son, George Henry Whitman, was born in the state of New York. He is a carpenter by trade and in connection with building operations he has followed the occupation of farming and is now engaged in the implement

business at Cherryvale, Kansas. He wedded Mary Jane Pettitt and unto them have been born seven children who are yet living and one deceased, namely: Mrs. Eudora Uletha Blue, a resident of Kansas; Clarissa Lucina, now Mrs. Grady, of Whitefield Corners, whose husband is a painter; Ira, deceased; Henry, of this review; Frances Emily, at home; Clinton Addington, who is engaged in the implement business in Kansas; Newton Ernest, who is in partnership with his father at Cherryvale; Luther Eads, who is a commercial traveler.

Henry E. Whitman accompanied his parents on their removal from Illinois to Kansas and largely acquired his education in the schools of Independence. He returned to Illinois and became a resident of Henry township. He is now engaged in farming and is raising excellent crops, having fifty acres planted to corn and thirty-eight acres to oats. He is a very practical man and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His work therefore is proving a source of good income to him and he is now accounted one of the representative farmers of his community.

In October, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whitman and Miss Harriet Ketcham, a daughter of Daniel Ketcham. This union has been blessed with one son, Harry Daniel, now three years old. Mr. Whitman belongs to Whitefield Gem lodge, No. 572, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs, and he is likewise connected with the Fraternal Reserves. He also holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he gives his political support to the republican party, but is without aspiration for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs which he is now capably conducting.

WILLIAM NELSON OSBORNE.

William Nelson Osborne, who carries on general farming on section 36, Whitefield township, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of May, 1845, and is a son of Milton and Margaret (Hamilton) Osborne. They, too, were natives of the Keystone state. The father became a carpenter and builder and continued his residence in the east until 1854, when he came to Illinois, settling at Sparland, Marshall county.

For some time thereafter he was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Sparland and subsequently at Lacon. He then turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he followed in Whitefield township, Marshall county, and in Livingston county. He was a man of enterprise and perseverance and worked diligently to achieve the measure of success which he enjoyed. He died about sixteen years ago, while his wife passed away twelve years ago. In their family of six children two are now living, the brother of our subject being Scott Osborne, who resides at Lacon.

William Nelson Osborne began his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and continued his studies after the removal of the family to Illinois, which event occurred when he was about nine years of age. He was then a student in Livingston county until he permanently put aside his text-books and gave his father the benefit of his services in the operation of the home farm. He afterward worked at farm labor for others and throughout his entire life he has carried on general agricultural pursuits. He came to his present place of residence about seven years ago and here has two hundred and ten acres of land which he rents and which he is now tilling. His fields indicate thorough care and his farm is pervaded by an air of neatness and thrift that is indicative of the business characteristics of Mr. Osborne.

Few men of Mr. Osborne's years can claim a military record of service in the Civil war. In his sixteenth year he enlisted in the Twentieth Illinois Infantry and he served for three months in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, being too young to enter the army prior to that time. His years, however, were no bar to his valor and loyalty, which were equal to that of many a man of twice his age.

On the 6th of July, 1873, Mr. Osborne was married to Miss Clara Bonham, a daughter of William and Amanda Bonham, both now deceased. Her parents were early settlers of this part of the state and her father was a farmer and merchant of Sparland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have been born five children: Edna, the wife of John Riddell, of Sparland; Louis, also of Sparland; Scott, at home; Mary, who is engaged in teaching school in Sparland; and Flora, who is yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Osborne is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Sparland lodge, No. 212, in which he has filled all of the chairs. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. These associations indicate much of the character of the man, who is true to the teachings of the fraternity. It is no unusual thing for the American citizen to work his way upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence but the record is none the less worthy, for it indicates a force of character that at all times merits admiration and respect. Such has been the history of William Nelson Osborne.

FRANK LAUF.

Frank Lauf, engaged in the insurance business in Wenona, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, about eight miles from Wenona, on the 19th of August, 1867, his parents being William and Catharine (Herkenreth) Lauf, both of whom were natives of Coln, Germany. The father came to this country when fourteen years of age and the mother when a maiden of twelve summers. They met and were married in Peru, Illinois, and Mr. Lauf was an insurance man, connected with the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Illinois, for thirty-seven years. He entered the service of that company when they employed but three men and advanced with the growth of the company, which is now a very large concern represented by large policies and with a constantly increasing business. During the first fourteen years of his connection with the insurance company of Freeport he did not have a loss in his district. He also represented the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for thirty-seven years and sold more passages at one time for this company than all other companies combined. He owned a farm in Richland township and nineteen lots in Peoria. At one time he conducted the Clifton Hotel at Wenona, removing to this place in 1887. He thus led an active and useful life, characterized by enterprise and successful accomplishment. He died May 8, 1903, while the mother of our subject passed away twenty-six years before. The father was afterward again married. The living children of his first marriage are Frank, William, Lena, Anna, Charles and Belle. By his second marriage there are two children, Mamie and Le Roy. He served as supervisor while living in

Richland township, La Salle county, for a period of twenty-one years, was also school director, deputy sheriff and constable. He held other offices and in these various positions discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity.

Frank Lauf was reared upon a farm and educated in the public schools of what was known as the Swamp college. He remained on the farm until he came with his father to Wenona in 1887 and for some time was in the hotel here. However, he has practically been in the insurance business since twelve years of age, having been trained in the detail work of the business by his father. He represents the German Insurance Company of Freeport, the German National Company of Chicago, the Security of New Haven, Connecticut, the American of Newark, New Jersey, the Germania of New York, the Concordia and the Connecticut North American Accident Insurance companies, likewise the Phoenix of Hartford. He also represents the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. His thorough knowledge of the insurance business in principle and detail and his energy and unflagging industry have been the leading concomitants in his success, making him one of the most prominent representatives of the insurance business in this part of the state.

Mr. Lauf was married on the 9th of January, 1900, to Miss Veronica Eirich, a native of Mount Palatine, Illinois. They are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Lauf holds membership with the Knights of Columbus. He is now serving his second term as alderman of the city and was formerly water commissioner. A resident of Wenona for almost twenty years, he is deeply interested in local progress as well as national advancement and is a public spirited man, who stands for all matters pertaining to general improvement and who is the champion of the varied interests of civic virtue and of civic pride.

HIRAM HUNTER.

Hiram Hunter, prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of central Illinois, is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his career and his connection with business enterprises

has been of decided advantage to Henry and this part of the state, promoting its commercial and material welfare in no uncertain manner. He is the senior member of the firm of H. and E. F. Hunter, dealers in lumber, coal, lime and building materials. The firm operates extensively throughout this portion of Illinois, maintaining business houses in various places and also dealing in farm lands.

Mr. Hunter is a native of the state of New York, born in 1837. The family is of Scotch lineage and was established in America at an early epoch in the history of the new world. The father, Andrew Hunter, was born in Vermont and upon his removal to Illinois in 1846 settled upon a farm in Bureau county, becoming one of the prosperous agriculturists of this portion of the state. There he remained until called from this life by death. He was a member of the Congregational church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful interest, and in politics he was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. In early manhood he wedded Hulda Haskins, also a native of the Green Mountain state, and she died in Milo, Bureau county, in the faith of the Congregational church, of which she was a consistent member. Her father was of Irish lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hunter became the parents of seven children, of whom Hiram is the youngest. Three of the number are now living. His sister Mary is the wife of H. H. Allen, a retired farmer living in Henry, while Robert is a retired farmer of Tiskilwa, Illinois.

Hiram Hunter was reared to farm life, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of such work for him in his boyhood days. He acquired his education in the district schools and also in the public schools of Henry and for seven years following his marriage he engaged in farming in Bureau county. It was in 1858 that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Adelia C. Stevens, who was born in the Empire state in 1838, a daughter of S. K. and Katherine (Marrick) Stevens, who came from New York, and located on a farm in Bureau county in 1856. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were born two sons: Elmer F., who is a member of the lumber firm of H. & E. F. Hunter, and who is stationed at Chillicothe, having charge of several branches of the business; and Clarence, who died in infancy.

For his second wife Mr. Hunter chose Philena Stevens, who was born in Bureau county in 1862. This marriage was blessed with five children: Harold S.; Alden; Lloyd H.; Newell, who died in infancy; and Esther L.

After carrying on general farming for a number of years in Bureau county Hiram Hunter removed from his farm to Wyand, Illinois, where he was engaged in the hardware business for seven years and also conducted a drug store there for a similar period. He came to Henry in 1881 and here engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Hunter & Houghton, his partners being E. W. and E. F. Houghton of Wyand. After two years they sold out the business and Mr. Hunter then became connected with the Hanna Wagon Company and was in Peoria for two years. On the expiration of that period he again purchased the lumber yard and admitted his son, Elmer F., to a partnership in the business under the firm style of H. & E. F. Hunter. From time to time they have enlarged and extended the scope of their activities and are now owners of various lumber yards in different points in central Illinois. Their business embraces the yards at Henry, Chillicothe, Sparland, Edelston, Winchester, Lacon, Chapin, Bluffs, Meredosia, South Wilmington, Chebanse, La Salle, Varna, Magnolia, Urbana and Marseilles. They handle lumber, coal, lime, cement, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and other building materials and the firm are also interested in farm lands in Scott county. Their business has thus constantly increased in volume and importance until it has reached considerable magnitude, making the firm one of the most prominent in commercial circles in central Illinois.

Mr. Hunter holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is one of its trustees, taking an active part in its work, contributing generously to its support and doing all in his power to advance its interests. He is likewise an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His business ability has been by no means limited to one line of undertaking and he has demonstrated his powers as a successful financier in the enlargement and capable management of the enterprise of which he is now the head. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and

right, justly valuing his own self respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame or position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph and shine brightest in the hour of adversity—in those qualities he is royally endowed.

PETER ZIMMERMAN.

Peter Zimmerman, a prominent representative of business interests in Wenona, where he is engaged in merchandising and also deals in cattle, is one of the men of foreign birth who, adapting themselves to altered conditions and the different customs of their adopted country, have made steady and substantial advancement in the world of trade. He was born on the Rhine in Germany, October 4, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Altenhafen) Zimmerman, who were likewise born on the Rhine in Germany. The father was a cattle dealer and butcher and died in the town of Essen. His wife has also passed away. In their family were nine children, of whom eight are now living: Englebird, Henry, William, Peter, August, John, Marguerite and Louisa. Marguerite resides in Bonn on the Rhine and Louisa is living in Chicago. All of the sons excepting Peter are still in Germany and all of them are living on the Rhine and are engaged in the stock and commission business in the same town in which the father carried on business.

Peter Zimmerman was educated in the public schools and early became familiar with the cattle trade through the assistance which he rendered his father. In 1872, at the age of nineteen years, he sailed from Antwerp with his sister Louisa and landed in New York city, whence he went to Sterling, Illinois, where he engaged in the butchering business. He followed his trade in a number of places before locating in Wenona, taking up his abode here in 1881, since which time he has been a resident of this city. He has here engaged extensively in dealing in cattle and in the butchering business and has been very prosperous in his undertaking. On the 1st of March, 1905, he opened a mercantile store in Tonica, where he has done an excellent business. He was engaged in merchandising in Wenona for four years under the firm name of Zimmerman & Hoge and is now engaged in buying and selling

cattle. In all of his business affairs he has displayed an aptitude for successful management combined with a keen discernment and unfaltering energy whereby he has attained a large measure of success. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to completion and his business record is most creditable and commendable.

Mr. Zimmerman was married in 1886 to Miss Anna Wiesbach, a native of Germany, who came to this country when only three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman now have four living children: John, Arthur, Esther and Peter J. Mr. Zimmerman has made several trips back to his native land, finding pleasure in revisiting the scenes of his youth and renewing the acquaintances of his earlier years, but while he has a strong love for his native country he has a still deeper attachment for the land of his adoption. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and they are highly esteemed residents of Wenona, where their circle of friends is large and constantly growing. His business interests too have constantly developed during his residence in the new world and he has worked his way upward from a humble position, making a business record which any man might be proud to possess.

ALLEN A. ROUSE.

Allen A. Rouse devotes his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits in Henry township, where he rents a tract of land of two hundred and eighty-nine acres, of which he is cultivating one hundred and seventy-five acres. His life record began in Stark county, Illinois, on the 18th of December, 1860. His father, William Rouse, was a native of the Empire state and a farmer by occupation. During his infancy, however, he was brought from New York to Illinois by his father and a settlement was made by the family in Valley township, Stark county. There he was reared to the occupation of farming, which he made his life work after attaining his majority, but he is now living retired from active business. He married Cynthia Ratcliff, a native of Ohio, and their home is in Stark county, Illinois. In their family were nine children, of whom five are still living.

No event of special importance occurred to vary for Allen A. Rouse the routine of farm life when he was in his boyhood days. He attended the dis-

trict schools in the winter months and in the summer seasons aided in the labors of the fields and after starting out in life on his own account he continued in the agricultural work and is now renting a farm from Holmes Morrison, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine acres of very rich and productive land, of which he has one hundred and seventy-five acres planted to crops. He thus annually gathers good harvests and his energy and business ability constitute the secret of his success.

In 1882 Mr. Rouse was united in marriage to Miss Maggie McMullen, also a native of Stark county, this state. They now have four daughters: Mrs. Ada Cox, who is living in Stark county; Nora, who married Frank Curry, and lives in Whitefield township; and Maud and Aura, both of whom are attending school and still make their home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse hold membership in the Methodist church and are interested in its work and growth. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet the honors and emoluments of public office have no attraction for him. He prefers to depend upon business interests for an income and is accounted one of the wide-awake, alert and enterprising farmers of his community.

DRS. O. F. & F. C. TAYLOR.

The firm name which heads this article is one well known in Granville and Putnam county and the gentlemen who constitute the firm are widely recognized as leading members of the medical fraternity in this part of the state, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the medical science, while in the application of their knowledge they are correct and accurate, thus securing good results in their professional labors.

O. F. Taylor, born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 21st of May, 1843, is a son of R. O. and Elizabeth (Guerny) Taylor, also natives of Ohio. The father was born in Champaign county about 1828 and in early life learned the mason's trade, which he followed during the greater part of his business career. In 1849, when his son, Dr. O. F. Taylor, was but six years of age, he brought

his family to Putnam county, Illinois, and for three years lived in Hennepin, where he worked at the mason's trade. He afterward spent two years in Magnolia and subsequently resided at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois. About twenty-two years ago he and his wife removed to California, where the mother passed away about 1896, the father surviving until 1900. In their family were five children, of whom three are now living, but Dr. Taylor is the only one in Putnam county, the other two being residents of the Golden state.

Dr. Taylor, a youth of but six years when brought to Illinois, largely spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Putnam and Ford counties. He attended the common schools and for a short time was a student in a preparatory school in Peoria. He was thus well qualified for further prosecuting his studies along more scientific lines and the years 1867 and 1868 were spent as a student in Rush Medical College at Chicago. He received his diploma from that institution in the class of 1868 and immediately afterward located for practice at what was then called Pellsville, in Vermilion county, where he practiced for seventeen years. On the expiration of that period he went to Omaha, where he remained but a short time, after which he returned to Putnam county, Illinois, and for a quarter of a century practiced his profession in Magnolia. In May, 1906, he located in Granville, where he is now associated with his son in the active practice of medicine.

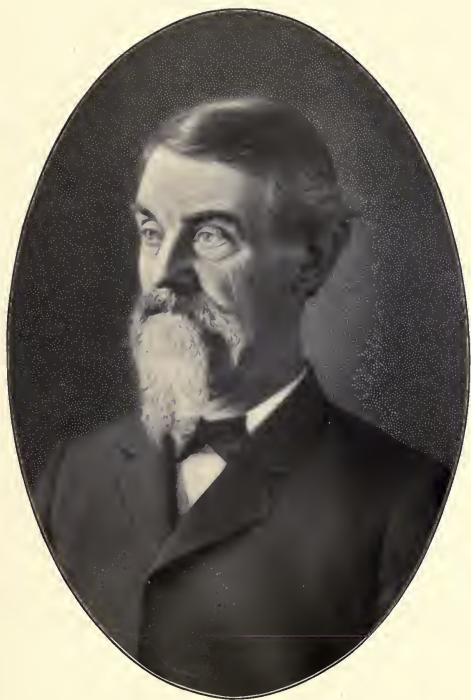
On the 31st of December, 1867, Dr. O. F. Taylor was married to Miss Nellie Clark, a native of Bennington, Vermont, and a daughter of Decius Clark, who at the time of her marriage lived in Peoria. There were two children born of this

Fred C. Taylor, the only surviving child, is now his father's partner in business. He is an alumnus of the State Medical College of Indiana of the class of 1894 and after completing his collegiate course engaged in practice in Granville for four years. He was afterward in the village of Florid for some time and subsequently returned to Granville, where he is now associated with his father in the active practice of medicine and surgery. They are practically the only physicians of this place and have an excellent patronage.

Dr. F. C. Taylor was married to Miss Cora Bliss, a daughter of the Rev. Bliss, who is now preaching in Peoria. He has erected a very attractive cottage on Hopkins avenue and his father



DR. F. C. TAYLOR.



DR. O. F. TAYLOR.

is building a home on an adjoining lot. On the opposite side of the street they have a new office building, which was erected in the spring of 1906.

Dr. O. F. Taylor has a creditable military record, having been a soldier of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry in 1863 and served for nearly three years, being on active duty on a hospital boat. He was also engaged in a little skirmish at Pittsburg Landing, but aside from that was in no field service. Being not continuously busy while at the front, he had a chance to see some of the country and was in New Orleans, Mobile and other places and went as far as Cuba. Both father and son are republicans in political views. The father served for six years as president of the village board of Magnolia and for eight years has been county coroner of Putnam county, filling the position ten years when his present term expires. The son has also served as coroner for four years. They are both men of good business ability and in the line of their profession have attained a degree of proficiency which is indicated by the liberal patronage that is accorded them, while their comprehensive knowledge is attested by the excellent results that have attended their labors.

RUDOLPH BOURDETTE.

Rudolph Bourdette, deceased, at one time actively engaged in farming in Marshall county, where he resided throughout his entire life, was born in Henry, Illinois, April 22, 1853, and died on the 19th of May, 1902. He was one of a family of seven children and his educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools of his native city. Throughout his business career he engaged in farming in Whitefield township and brought to his work a spirit of determination, enterprise and laudable ambition that enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and make steady advancement on the high-road to success. He carefully tilled his fields, utilizing the most practical methods in his work, and as the years went by his annual income increased and he was thus enabled to leave his family in comfortable circumstances.

On the 19th of March, 1879, Mr. Bourdette was united in marriage to Miss Lura Culver, a daughter of Orsemus and Adelia (Chapman) Culver, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a native of Vermont and on emigrating westward

in 1836 settled upon a farm near Henry, casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of this section of the state who, following in the wake of the red men, reclaimed the region for the purposes of civilization and converted the wild prairie and timber tracts into rich and productive farms. He led a life of industry and activity and his many good qualities gained for him the respect of all with whom he was associated either in business or social relations. He died in 1873. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, of which he was a most stalwart champion. His wife was a daughter of Joseph and Electa (Allen) Chapman and both parents were descended from ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war, the respective families having been established in America in colonial days. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children, of whom two are living, Gilbert and Mrs. Bourdette. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bourdette were born three children, Ella, Charles and Edward. Ella is now the wife of Elmer Davis Higgins, a farmer of Eagle Grove, Iowa, and they have one daughter, who was born July 3, 1906. Charles, twenty-three years of age, is on the home farm with his mother and carries on the work of the fields.

In his political views Mr. Bourdette was a republican, voting for presidential candidates of the party and remaining loyal in its support when state and national questions were at issue, but at local elections he cast an independent ballot. He continued actively in business until October, 1901, when he became ill and his health remained impaired until the following May, when he was called from this life, his remains being interred in Henry cemetery. He was a man of many good traits of character, was loyal in citizenship, faithful in friendship and devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. Mr. Bourdette left to his family a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land which is now carried on by his widow and her son Charles. The fields are under a high state of cultivation and a large number of cattle are raised and sold annually. Mrs. Bourdette also gives considerable attention to poultry, having about three hundred chickens, and she sells eggs and butter. A most earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, she has served as organist, has been a teacher in the Sunday-school and for three years has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society. In fact she is one of the

most earnest and helpful workers in the church and her labors are far-reaching and beneficial. Her son Charles is secretary of the Sunday-school, while fraternally he is connected with the Henry lodge of Odd Fellows. The family is one of prominence in the community, well meriting mention among the representative residents of the county.

OWEN W. ALLEN.

Owen W. Allen, although now living in Henry, is still the owner of valuable farming property comprising three hundred and ninety acres in Putnam county. He was born in Putnam county, Illinois, in 1851 and is a son of James and Rosanna (Cassell) Allen, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was of Irish lineage and came to Illinois about 1845, settling in Putnam county upon a farm. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and three children, and he carried on general agricultural pursuits, becoming a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of that community. An earnest Christian gentleman, he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, was one of its officers and one of its most active and influential workers. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party. By his friends and neighbors he was usually known by the term of uncle, which indicates the love and esteem which were entertained for him by all who knew him. He died in 1886 at the age of seventy-one years and left his family a most honored name. His wife survived him until 1890 and passed away at the age of seventy-four years. She was of German lineage and was a daughter of William Cassell, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Her Christian faith was manifest in her membership in the Wesleyan Methodist church. She became the mother of eight children. Margaret, who married William Reynolds, a school teacher and grain merchant, died in 1861. William has also passed away. Jane is the wife of Joseph Umbarger, a retired farmer living in Melvin, Ford county, Illinois. Eliza is the wife of George Forney, also a retired farmer of Ford county. Angeline is deceased. Owen W. is the next of the family. Nellie became the wife of Anthony Chance and has passed away. Cora married Samuel Eberly, a music teacher, who is also deceased.

Owen W. Allen was reared to farm life and

attended the district schools, supplementing his early educational privileges by later study in the schools of Hennepin. Throughout his active business career he was always a farmer and he is still the owner of a valuable tract of land of three hundred and ninety acres in Magnolia and Hennepin townships in Putnam county. There he was engaged extensively in raising thoroughbred stock, making a specialty of hogs and cattle, conducting a large business in that line, which brought to him a goodly measure of prosperity and at length, content with the competence that he had secured, he retired from the farm, took up his abode in Henry, where he is now living in a beautiful home, enjoying life and its comforts.

In 1873 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary J. Edwards, who was born in Putnam county, Illinois, in 1853, a daughter of William and Mary Edwards and pioneer settlers of Putnam county, where they took up their abode about the time of the Black Hawk war, entering land from the government. Mr. Edwards added to his possessions from time to time until he owned four hundred acres and he was regarded as one of the men of affluence of his day and stood very high in the esteem of his friends and neighbors. He was of a Quaker family and his political faith was that of the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He died in 1872 at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was Mary Wiley and they had seven children, of whom they reared six to adult age. George, born in Putnam county, April 22, 1838, removed to Tama county, Iowa, in 1869 and served there as clerk of the district court for two terms. He died March 7, 1896. Harrison, a resident farmer of Putnam county, Illinois, is highly esteemed by all who know him, and deals very extensively in thoroughbred hogs. Joseph A., who was born in Putnam county, September 1, 1845, and died in 1898, was reared to farm life and in 1864 enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1873 and practiced law in Iowa City, Iowa, being very successful in his profession. He also became a lecturer in the law department of his alma mater. Prominent in po-

litical circles, he was chairman of the republican county central committee, was city solicitor and one of the compilers of the city ordinances. In 1897 he was elected to the upper house of the Iowa legislature and was therefore a member at the time of his demise. Anna Edwards, the fourth member of the family, married Hiram Dunbar and they had two daughters, Mrs. Mattie Alleman of Putnam county, and Mrs. Rena Foster of De Pue, Illinois. Her second husband is William Cassell, of Putnam county, and they have three children—Peoria Rowe, Bessie and Harry Cassell. Luella Edwards became the wife of William Eisenhouer, a farmer, and died in November, 1903, at the age of fifty-six years. The next member of the family is Mrs. Allen, and the other died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had no children of their own but have been very generous in providing for the support of others. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and exemplify their faith in their daily works and in their relations with their fellowmen. Mr. Allen is a republican with firm faith in the principles of the party, and in matters of citizenship he is public spirited and loyal. He has found in an active and honorable business career that success is ambition's answer.

AMBROSE DUDLEY KEEDY.

Ambrose Dudley Keedy is now practically retired from active farm work, but for ten years has engaged in threshing during the season and still follows that business. His home is on section 10, Richland township, Marshall county, and his birth occurred on section 16 of the same township, October 30, 1842. His father, John A. Keedy, was a native of Orange county, Indiana, born April 25, 1820, and in 1834 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family home being established in Marshall county. In 1841, having attained his majority, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Foster, who was born in Kentucky, October 10, 1820. Their only living child is Ambrose D. Keedy of this review and they lost one child. Mr. Keedy was the owner of a fine farm of three hundred acres of valuable land, which is indicative of his life of well directed energy and thrift. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they took

an active interest and in which he served as steward and trustee. He also filled nearly all of the local political offices of his township, was called upon to settle large estates and in various ways served the public. The trusts which were thus reposed in him were never betrayed. On the contrary, he was a most honorable and reliable man, whose good qualities gained him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he was associated. He died June 16, 1897, while his wife passed away April 23, 1894.

Ambrose D. Keedy in his boyhood days was a student in what is known as the Hull school. He worked for his father in the blacksmith shop until twenty-seven years of age and was then married in 1870 to Miss Mima Ramsey, a daughter of Andrew and Martha Ramsey, who were farming people of Hopewell township, Marshall county. Mrs. Keedy departed this life December 28, 1877, in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which she was a most devoted and loyal member. She left two daughters, Martha Luella and Margaret Caroline.

At the time of his wife's death Mr. Keedy left his daughters with his mother and father, who reared them, and he went to the west, locating in Harper county, Kansas, where he worked on a ranch through the first winter. He then fed cattle for a year and afterward removed to southwestern Kansas, where he worked on the Bell ranch, while later he joined his cousin, John Jones, and entered a piece of land in Meade county, Kansas. In the meantime he worked on the Crooked L ranch in order to secure money that might be used in improving his claim. He was in the west altogether for five years and had varied experiences with the cowboys. He was employed to watch the Indians at a salary of thirty dollars per month, during which time he had little to do and plenty of wild game to shoot. He has always been very fond of hunting and trapping and may yet be seen carrying his old shotgun to the timber when he goes to look after his stock. He has killed many a deer upon the frontier and he became quite an expert with the gun. Following his return to this county Mr. Keedy resumed farming, which he carried on successfully for a number of years, but is now retired from the active work of the fields. He still operates a threshing machine, however, having carried on this business during the greater part of

his life, and the thrasher which he now owns he has operated for about ten seasons.

Mr. Keedy has been called to various local offices by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He has served as assessor for twelve years, has been school trustee and school director and was road commissioner for three years. During that time he was elected justice of the peace and is now serving for the second term in that office, wherein his decisions are strictly fair and impartial. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Lacon. His daughters are now keeping house for him and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Keedy's father was very much interested in the history of the country, and his son, like him, has a well filled library of old books, being particularly fond of history, so that he is well informed concerning the events which have molded the policy of the country and shaped its progress.

HENRY E. ZILM.

Henry E. Zilm, one of the most successful and prosperous agriculturists of Marshall county, is today the largest taxpayer in Belle Plain township. He is a native of Germany, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the 9th of April, 1842, and is a son of Daniel and Minnie (Mevis) Zilm, who were also natives of Mecklenburg, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1809. It was in 1857 that the father crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of the new world. Locating in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, he purchased a farm near that place and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He subsequently lived on the Rolland place for a time and from there removed to Belle Plain township, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a supporter of the republican party and religiously was identified with the German Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged. She died in 1888. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children, namely: William, now deceased; Charles, a resident of State Center, Iowa; Louis, of Benson, Illinois; Henry E., of this review; Frederick, a resident of La Rose; Mrs. Alwina Speck, of Lacon; and Mrs. Minnie Cook, of La Rose.

Henry E. Zilm spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native land and there acquired a good education prior to the emigration of the

family to America. It was in 1856 that he and his brother Louis took passage on the sailing vessel Rhine and after a stormy voyage of forty-nine days landed in New York on the 1st of November. Locating in Henry, Illinois, he began to learn the wagonmaker's trade with William Hanna, with whom he remained for seven months, and for the following year worked on the farm of Steven Eckley, on the west side of the river. At the end of that period he returned to the parental roof and was employed on his father's farm for the greater part of the time until he started out in life for himself as a farmer. During his minority he gave the money that he earned to his parents and in return received only his board and clothes, but at the age of twenty-one his father gave him an old team and, renting a farm in Belle Plain township, he engaged in its operation for two years prior to his marriage, in the meantime boarding with his brother.

In 1866 Mr. Zilm was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Van Hove, who was born in New Amsterdam, Holland, in April, 1845, and died in this county in 1881. Four children were born of this union, namely: Lena, who married John Phillips and lives in Elgin, Illinois; Anna, deceased; Matilda, the wife of William Harrin, a resident of Chicago; and Oscar, who married Carrie Maddox and lives in La Rose. For his second wife Mr. Zilm married Miss Theresa Eringer, March 15, 1883. She was born in Hanover, Germany, May 15, 1859, and was twenty-three years of age when she came to the United States. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zilm were born three children, Carrie, Adolph and Ernest, all at home.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Zilm lived on the William Spangler farm and engaged in its operation. He then made his first purchase of land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres on the southeast quarter of section 9, Belle Plain township, belonging to Nicholson and Stevenson. As time has passed he has steadily prospered in his undertakings and has added to his landed possessions until today he is the owner of twelve hundred acres of rich and valuable land under a high state of cultivation and improved with excellent buildings. He has worked persistently and energetically and the success that has come to him is due entirely to his own indefatigable labors, good judgment and careful management. He is a man of excellent business and executive abil-

ity and usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His political support is given to the republican party and religiously he affiliates with the German Lutheran church, to which his family also belong. His life has been one of earnest, persistent endeavor and he well merits the success that has come to him and also the esteem in which he is uniformly held.

SAMUEL KING.

Samuel King, at one time identified with agricultural interests in Marshall county and now conducting a drug store at Camp Grove, the enterprising little village which has had an existence of only about four or five years, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, on the 12th of December, 1857, and was one of a family of eleven children, of whom ten are now living. The parents were John and Marguerite (Malone) King. The father was born in County Down, Ireland, and was a miner by occupation. Coming to the United States in 1864, he settled upon a farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county, Illinois, in 1867 and for many years was connected with agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired. His wife, also a native of the Emerald isle, passed away in 1878.

Samuel King was a youth of six years when brought by his parents to the new world. His education was largely acquired in the district schools of La Prairie township, where he also became familiar with the work of field and meadow, remaining upon the home farm until his twenty-seventh year. He then purchased a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 30, Saratoga township, which now adjoins the corporation limits of Camp Grove, and there he actively and successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until October, 1904, when he took up his abode in the town and is now manager of the drug store owned by C. S. Liggett of Wyoming, Illinois. He still owns his home farm, as well as other farming properties in this county, and is a wide-awake and enterprising business man. He is alert and energetic at all times, watchful of opportunities for judicious investment and successful management, and his labor has brought to him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. King and Miss Della Thomas, of Sparland, Illi-

nois, and in the best homes of the locality cordial hospitality is extended to them. Mr. King is a democrat in his political views. He has served as school trustee in Saratoga township, was road commissioner for twelve years and township treasurer for eight years, discharging the various duties connected with these offices in prompt and capable manner. He is likewise connected with Camp Grove lodge, No. 3350, M. W. A., in which he has filled all of the chairs. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county and while possessing the strong and sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry, he is also imbued with the spirit of modern progress that has been the dominant factor in the substantial growth and rapid development of the middle west. Of a friendly, genial disposition, he has gained a host of warm friends and is well liked by all who know him.

H. A. STOTLER.

H. A. Stotler, proprietor of the grain elevator at Evans station and a resident of Wenona, came to this city in August, 1905, but for some years has been closely associated with business interests in this county. He was born in Hudson, McLean county, Illinois, October 13, 1876, and is a son of John and Mary (Burtis) Stotler, the former a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Illinois. The father is a farmer by occupation and H. A. Stotler was reared to agricultural pursuits. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native town and afterward attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. He is also a graduate of the normal university of the class of 1904, wherein he pursued a four years' course, teaching school in the meantime. He taught in the country schools for two years and then became principal of the Secor school, where he remained for two years. He was also principal of the schools of Metamora for one year and superintendent of the Chillicothe schools for one year. He gave excellent satisfaction there and was re-elected for a second year but resigned. Since that time he has been solicited several times to return there but, retiring from the field of educational labor, he has become a factor in commercial circles and is now engaged in the grain trade. On coming to Wenona he purchased the elevator which

he now conducts from J. H. Taggart & Son and he annually handles a large amount of grain and deals in coal. He owns a nice residence property in Wenona and he and his brothers own a half section of land in the Red River valley in North Dakota and thus his interests are varied and important.

On the 10th of August, 1904, Mr. Stotler was married to Miss Susie Wagner, of Metamora, Illinois. They are members of the Christian church and are well known socially, having gained many friends in Wenona during the brief period of their residence here. A man of native intelligence and enterprise, he has developed his latent powers and made good use of his opportunities and thus has made steady progress in his business life.

JAMES N. ANDERSON.

James N. Anderson is now living retired in Hennepin, but for many years has been closely associated with agricultural interests in Putnam county. He has long since passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, having reached the age of seventy-eight years, his birth having occurred in Philadelphia on the 2d of May, 1828. His parents were Robert and Ann (Crosby) Anderson, the former a native of Scotland, whence he came to America in 1801, being at that time about twenty-one years of age. For twenty-one years he worked for a man by the name of Israel Lobb upon a farm in Pennsylvania, and while thus engaged he was married. Subsequently he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres, nearly all of which was wild land. This he cleared and developed into productive fields, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred when he had reached the very venerable age of eighty-five years. His wife, who was born in Philadelphia, died in Montgomery county, Ohio, at the age of sixty-eight years. In their family were four children, of whom James N. was the second in order of birth and the only one now living. The others were Margaret, who became Mrs. Addison and died in Montgomery county, Ohio; Elizabeth, who died in her father's home; and Robert, who passed away in Emmet county, Iowa, about two years ago.

James N. Anderson, reared under the parental roof, attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years began earning his own living. He worked at carpentering and at farm labor, and

soon afterward he engaged in farming on his own account and lived at home. However, he made further arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 2d of June, 1852, to Miss Mary B. McCabe, who was born in Hightstown, New Jersey, January 4, 1826, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel J. (Brown) McCabe, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Jersey. At an early day they removed to Ohio, and the father worked at the carpenter's trade, which he made his life occupation.

Following his marriage Mr. Anderson purchased a farm of one hundred and five acres in the county of his nativity and there lived until 1867, when he came to Putnam county, Illinois, and purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Granville township, near Mount Palatine. This farm was considered an improved property in those days. Upon it was a small frame house, a log stable with thatched roof and a fence built of poles and posts. The farm, however, had been rented and had grown up in weeds. Mr. Anderson at once began its further development and cultivation and made his home thereon until 1889, during which time he transformed the place into rich and productive fields and made many substantial modern improvements thereon. In 1889 he retired from active business and removed to Hennepin. He had, however, in the meantime built a new house and barns upon his place and had added eighty acres to his land. He had also invested about fifteen hundred dollars in tile and had drained his place until it was one of the best farms of the county. He retained the ownership of this property until about two years ago, when he sold out. In the meantime he had purchased land in Missouri, and has given to each of his children one hundred and fifty-seven and a half acres.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born a daughter and three sons: Annie, now the wife of Fred Stansell, a resident of Knox county, Missouri, by whom she has three children; William J., who died at the age of twenty-three months; Isaac, who died at the age of four years; and Phillip B., who wedded Martha Stansell and is living upon a farm in Knox county, Missouri. They have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have recently returned from a visit to their children in Missouri, whither they go every year. In 1902 they celebrated their golden wedding, their



MR. AND MRS. J. N. ANDERSON.

children being at home, and over fifty invited guests were present, making the day a most memorable and enjoyable one.

For more than a half century Mr. Anderson has been an Odd Fellow. His political support is given to the democracy, and his first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce. He delights to tell of the pioneer days, and recalls many interesting experiences of the times when ox teams were used in breaking the land and tilling the fields, and when nearly all of the work was done by hand. He has watched with interest the progress of events that have occurred, bringing about a wonderful transformation in the county, and though he retains pleasant recollections of the early times when almost every home was noted for its hospitality, he yet rejoices in what has been accomplished as the work of improvement has been carried forward. He and his wife now have a nice home in the city of Hennepin, and he takes great delight in the well kept appearance of the place. His rest is well merited, being the fitting reward of many years of earnest toil.

FERDINAND KLINGER.

The business and community interests of Toluca find a worthy and prominent representative in Ferdinand Klinger, who is closely associated with the material and public affairs of the town. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1864 and is a son of Ferdinand and Catherine (Weiler) Klinger. The parents were likewise natives of Germany, born in Bavaria, the former in 1815 and the latter in 1826. The mother still lives at the old home place in Germany with her son, but the father, who followed farming as a life work, passed away in 1901. In the family were six children. John, born in 1862, is now living in Toluca. Ferdinand is the second of the family. Mary Schoenhull, now living in Germany, was born in 1866. She came to America in company with her sister Catherine in 1896, remaining until 1901, when they returned to Germany on receiving word that their father was ill. He lived but a short time after their arrival. Catherine is at home with her mother in Germany, having returned with her sister Mary to their native land. Father Max Klinger, the fifth member of the family, was born in 1872 and died in April, 1905. He studied in Passau, Germany, for twelve years in preparation for the priesthood and died at

Altoetting, where he was in charge of a fine parish. His early death was probably due to study and overwork, as he was very industrious. He was a young man of strong intellectual force and marked ability, who at an early age prepared for the priesthood and became one of the able representatives of the church. His mother made her home with him until his death. Sebastian, the next member of the family, is living on the old homestead in Germany. He was born in 1886, was married in 1904, and his mother now lives with him.

Ferdinand Klinger, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated in his native country and according to its laws rendered two years of military service, after which an attempt was made to have him work for a year for nothing. Not desiring such a condition, he hastily left for the new world, and after coming to this country he was married in Peoria, Illinois, in July, 1887, to Miss Annie Myer, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and had come to the United States about two years before Mr. Klinger. On the 1st of January, 1888, the young couple removed to Washburn, Illinois, in Woodford county, where Mr. Klinger established a harness shop, having learned the trade in his native country. He remained there for eleven years and in the meantime opened a branch shop in Toluca, Illinois, conducting both shops for two years. In 1897, however, he removed to Toluca, having the first harness shop in this town. He is now conducting an extensive and profitable business and in the rear of his harness shop he has a carriage and buggy department. Above the store rooms is a nice opera house. In front and back of the stage are large rooms where different lodges meet. Mr. Klinger lost quite heavily in the failure of the First National Bank of Toluca, about a year and a half ago, but is working hard to retrieve his lost possessions and has a good business, his trade constantly growing in volume and importance.

In community affairs Mr. Klinger takes an active and helpful interest and is a most public-spirited and progressive citizen. He has served on the school board for three years and has always been a promoter of good schools, spending considerable money in educating his own children and in giving them musical advantages. Joseph, his eldest son, is a fine

performer on the violin, taking lessons in Streator each week, while Max is being instructed on the piano and Oswald is playing the cornet. There are also twin sons, Alvin and Walter, and Mr. Klinger says he expects soon to give them music lessons, so that he can have a band in his own family. The other three boys are frequently engaged to play music for dances and other public functions. The record of the family is as follows: Joseph was graduated at the sisters' school in Toluca and is now assisting his father in the shop, learning the harnessmaking trade and also acting as bookkeeper. Max is a student in Magnolia school. Oswald is attending the sisters' school in Toluca. Alvin and Walter, twins, born in 1897, are also students in the sisters' school and are most interesting boys, who have the greatest attachment for each other.

In his political views Mr. Klinger is a stalwart democrat and has filled a number of offices, serving for six years as alderman of Toluca, while from 1903 until 1905 he filled the position of mayor, giving to the city a public-spirited and business-like administration, characterized by reform, progress and improvement. He belongs to the Woodmen lodge and also holds membership relations with the Foresters and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church, while his wife is a member of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Klinger deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in the new world. Coming to America with little capital, he has worked his way upward through strong purpose, close application and unremitting energy and is not only controlling a successful business, but has also won a place among the representative citizens of his community, exercising an influence in local affairs that is far-reaching and beneficial.

EDMOND E. WONSER.

Edmond E. Wonser, a prosperous hardware merchant of Hennepin, conducting his interests along modern business lines, was born near Oberlin, Ohio, August 21, 1860. His father, Elanson E. Wonser, was born in New York and when quite young removed to Ohio. He was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit until his removal to Kansas, where he engaged in farming. In early life he wedded Agnes Louise Brannan, who was born in Ohio and died in Michigan at

the age of thirty years. He afterward married again and by his first union he had two sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters and one son died in early life, while by the second marriage there were three children, all now deceased. The father's death occurred in Kansas when he was sixty-four years of age.

Edmond E. Wonser was only a year old when his parents removed from Ohio to Michigan, where they lived for about eight years, and then went to Kansas. He acquired his education in the common schools and has made his own way in the world from the age of fifteen. When a youth of fourteen he left home, after which he engaged in farming and cattle-raising in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. For three years he was with the firm of Wiggins Brothers, at Burlington, Kansas, working on the ranch for one year and afterward buying and shipping cattle. Subsequently he was for seven years foreman of a large ranch in Holt county, Nebraska, and in 1889 he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he pursued a commercial course in a business college there, realizing the value of such a training as a preparation for life's responsible duties. He afterward spent three years in the United States car shops at Chicago and in 1896 he came to Putnam county, Illinois, where for eleven months he was employed as driver of a team. For a year and a half he was employed in the elevator office of H. H. Leech and next entered the employ of W. H. Lucas in a hardware store. In April, 1901, he formed a partnership with Mr. Ham and bought the business, which was conducted under the firm style of Wonser & Ham for eighteen months. Mr. Ham then wishing to retire, Mr. Wonser purchased the entire stock. He now carries a large line of hardware, stoves, tinware, furnaces, roofing and farm tools, and does all kinds of tin and metal work. He has a liberal and constantly growing patronage and he owns a two-story building at the corner of Front and High streets, where he conducts the business. He has a much larger stock than is usually found in a town of this size and thus he gives his customer the benefit of an extensive assortment of goods.

On the 28th of June, 1899, Mr. Wonser was united in marriage to Miss Clara I. Ham, a native of this county and a daughter of Philip Ham, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Putnam county. Her mother survives and is now

living with Mr. and Mrs. Wonser. Unto our subject and his wife has been born a daughter, Doris Catherine, now four years of age. Mrs. Wonser is a member of the Congregational church and a most estimable lady. Mr. Wonser supports the republican party and has served as village treasurer for three years. He is somewhat prominent in local political circles and is a genial gentleman, of kindly manner and cordial disposition, who stands well in the community, where his business integrity is above reproach.

SAMUEL W. McCULLOCH.

Among the men whose depth of character and fidelity to duty, combined with business ability and enterprise, have commanded for them the respect of their fellowmen and won for them prominence and success in business circles, is numbered Samuel W. McCulloch, president of the Marshall County Bank at Varna. His life record began in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of August, 1846. His father, Robert C. McCulloch, was a native of the Keystone state and a farmer by occupation. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-four years, passing away in 1905, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Woodburn and was also a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1900. In their family were two sons and two daughters: Samuel W.; John C., who is engaged in the furniture business in West Plains, Missouri; Mary E., the wife of J. E. Barnes, of Washburn, Woodford county; and Laura, who is living in Washburn.

Samuel W. McCulloch spent the first ten years of his life in the county of his nativity, during which time he began his education in the district schools there. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family home being established in Richland township, Marshall county, near Washburn, where the father purchased land and improved a farm. Samuel W. McCulloch continued his education in the schools of Washburn, from which he was graduated, and then entered Monmouth College at the age of sixteen years. He left that institution to enlist in the Union army in 1864, when but seventeen years of age, joining the boys in blue of Company C, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. His company went through Kentucky and did duty at Vicksburg and in Louisiana and Alabama. He was in active service continuously from the time when he

joined the army until mustered out at the close of the war, and displayed valor equal to many a veteran of twice his years.

Following his return home Mr. McCulloch was engaged in teaching school in Washburn for several years, after which he became connected with the grain business at that place for six or seven years. In connection with his father he built a large elevator at Washburn, and subsequent to his connection with the grain trade spent a few years in a bank at Washburn. In 1885 he removed to Varna and established the Marshall County Bank, a private institution, of which he is the president, while his son Ralph is the cashier. This enterprise has proven of value to the community, facilitating the transaction of business and at the same time has been a source of gratifying revenue to the owners.

In 1867 Mr. McCulloch was married to Miss Alice Clark, a daughter of William Clark, a resident farmer of Marshall county. She was born in Pennsylvania, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children. William C., who is engaged in the dry goods business in Eureka, Illinois, married Hattie Spangler and has two daughters. Robert W., a railroad official, who died at Varna, Illinois, October 17, 1906, lived in southern California, wedded Ella Holstrom and had one daughter. Frank C., who was engaged in the lumber business in California, and married Gail Broadus. Ralph married Mary L. Lord, at Varna, October 14, 1906, and is the cashier of the bank in Varna. This is one of the old financial institutions of the county, having been founded by Louis Linebarger in 1883, becoming the property of Mr. McCulloch in 1885. He is also engaged in the insurance business and has valuable real estate and farming interests. A man of resourceful business ability, he is never taken by surprise, but is always alert and enterprising, carefully controlling the interests which are under his supervision and enlarging the scope of his activities from time to time.

Mr. McCulloch holds membership in Highland lodge, No. 324, K. P., of Varna, of which he is now past chancellor, and he belongs to Varna camp, No. 155, M. W. A., in which he has filled all of the chairs. He is likewise a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Methodist church, in the work of which he takes a very active and helpful part, serving at the present

time as a trustee of the church and as superintendent of the Sunday-school. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend, doing active service in its behalf as school trustee and director both in Washburn and Varna. He is a representative citizen of business enterprise and discernment, who is watchful of opportunities and utilizes the means at hand to the best advantage, so that he seems to have compassed at any one point in his career the possibility for success at that point. Business integrity and enterprise are both synonymous with his name and he is justly accounted one of the leading men of his community, having wielded a wide influence in public affairs in the line of material, intellectual and moral progress.

NEWTON H. COLBY.

Newton H. Colby, a capitalist deriving considerable of his income from real estate as well as from agricultural interests, is a typical representative of the spirit that is dominant in the business world today—the spirit which recognizes and utilizes opportunities, bringing the utmost measure of accomplishment possible at any given point in a period of progress. Without special advantages at the outset of his career save for the gift of sixty acres of land received from his father, he started out, and by judicious management, keen sagacity and unfaltering diligence has arisen to a prominent place in business circles in Putnam county.

He was born December 20, 1852, in New York, a son of Hiram and Sophia E. (Clark) Colby. The parents were both natives of the Empire state, the former born June 23, 1825, and the latter on the 15th of October, 1834. Mr. Colby was a carpenter and millwright, and followed those trades in New York until 1852, when he sought a home in the middle west, locating in Granville after making a prospecting tour in the west and southern states. He realized the natural resources of this part of the country, and, bringing with him to his new home a considerable capital, he found it profitable to loan money, for which he received twenty-five per cent interest. He later bought land and became actively connected with farming operations in this part of the state, though he made his home in the village. In 1885 he removed to Chicago and a few years

later took up his abode at Covert, Michigan, where his death occurred. Following the demise of his first wife he had married again and is yet survived by his second wife. Mrs. Sophia Colby passed away in Granville, March 27, 1877, while the death of Hiram Colby occurred at Covert, Michigan, August 12, 1905. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political affiliations was a republican, on which ticket he was elected to various township offices, including that of supervisor, in which capacity he served for several years. The only surviving members of the family are: Newton H., of this review; a brother, Archie L., living in Detroit, Michigan; and a half-brother, Arthur.

Newton H. Colby attended the common schools in his youth, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, but he is qualified for the responsible duties of a business career through study in a correspondence school and by experience. When twenty-six years of age his father gave him sixty acres of land and he began farming on his own account. He had previously become familiar with the work of field and meadow through the assistance which he had rendered in the operation of his father's farms. In the same year he was married and began the improvement of his property. He built his present residence and other buildings on the place, all of which are large and substantial, while everything about the farm is in first-class condition. Utilizing the opportunity for judicious investment, he has added to his landed possessions until he now owns three hundred and fifty acres in Granville township. Though still living on his farm, his agricultural pursuits are now only a side issue with him, for in company with A. W. Hopkins he is extensively engaged in handling real estate. They located land near Granville, upon which coal mines have since been developed, and they have platted and sold lots in various parts of the village, contributing more largely perhaps to the substantial development and progress of the growing town of Granville than any other two men in Putnam county. Mr. Colby is also engaged in prospecting and in locating coal lands for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. For seven or eight years he conducted a semi-portable sawmill, getting out hardwood timber for the coal mines. He bought up pieces of timber in Putnam and La Salle counties, continuing in the work until the

coal company began using steel in construction work. Mr. Colby found that business very profitable, and, in fact, has prospered in all of his undertakings.

At the age of twenty-six years Newton H. Colby was married to Miss Mary Whedon, who was born in Ohio but was living in Madison, Wisconsin, at the time of her marriage. Unto them have been born two children: Irving N., who was educated in the Granville schools and later at Bradley Polytechnic School at Peoria, Illinois, and who is now conducting a machine shop in Granville; and Jessie M., at home, who was also a student in Bradley Polytechnic School in Peoria.

Mr. Colby exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He served for four terms as supervisor and has been school director, but is holding no office at the present time, as his business interests require his undivided attention. He is a member of the Congregational church and contributes generously to its support. While he takes no active part in public affairs as an office seeker, he is nevertheless interested in the welfare of the community, and his labors have largely been of a character that have contributed to general prosperity and progress as well as to individual success. He is a typical business man, alert and enterprising, and possesses in large measure that quality which has been termed commercial sense. Seldom, if ever, at error in matters of judgment, he has keen insight into business situations and their possibilities and seems to have accomplished at any one point in his career the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point.

RICHARD WAUGHOP.

Richard Waughop, who in former years was identified with general agricultural pursuits and now lives in Henry, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 8, 1830. His father, Richard Waughop, Sr., was also a native of the Old Dominion, and was a ship carpenter by trade. In 1825 he married Miss Eliza Willis, of New York. To them were born five children: James, Rebecca, Richard, Amos and Eliza. The two oldest and the youngest of these children died during childhood, and Amos in 1892 at Decatur, Illinois, at the age of fifty-nine years. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the middle west, Mr. Waughop came to Illinois in 1834 and settled in Tazewell

county, where he followed the occupation of farming. His wife died in 1835, at the age of twenty-eight. Mr. Waughop was married again in 1837 to Miss Mary Bowman, and to them were born eight children: Mrs. Lizzie Wilmot, of California; Dr. J. W. Waughop, who was superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Steilacoom, Washington, for sixteen years and died on shipboard en route from Honolulu to the United States in 1903; William, a retired farmer of Bloomfield, Iowa, who died in October, 1906; Virginia, who died in 1877; Franklin, of Manchester, Iowa; George, professor of ancient language in Mt. Union (Ohio) College, who died in 1876; Amanda, who died in childhood; and Mrs. Caroline Van Petten, a missionary in Japan since 1881. Mr. Waughop, Sr., lived in Tazewell county for forty years, his death occurring in December, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Richard Waughop, of this review, was only four years of age when brought by his parents from Virginia to Illinois. He acquired his education in the early schools of Tazewell county and worked upon his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he left home and came to Marshall county, settling in La Prairie township, where he engaged in farming on his own account. He at first bought eighty acres of land, which he increased to one hundred and sixty. This he sold when he removed to Whitefield township in 1865.

In 1857 Mr. Waughop married Miss Mary C. Bondurant, daughter of Isaac and Marcy Hay Bondurant, of Kentucky. She came with her parents to Washington, Illinois, when a child. Mrs. Waughop is a lady of superior intelligence and culture, and in early life engaged in teaching. To Mr. and Mrs. Waughop were born four children: Clara Belle, at home, who taught school several years, attended Eureka College and is prominent in church work. Isaac Willis, a farmer, married Miss Susie Jacobs in 1880 and has two children, George and Effie, and one grandchild, Opal Sale. Marcie, a graduate of Eureka College and a special student of Wellesley College (Massachusetts), taught in the public schools a few years, was principal in the Eureka (Illinois) high school four years, and also occupied the chair of English literature in Eureka College. In 1899, during the second year in this last position, she passed away at the age of thirty-one years, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. Richard

Leslie, who follows farming and stock-raising on the old homestead, was married to Miss Estella Deck in 1896. They have two children, Irma and Vada.

In his political views Mr. Waughop is a stalwart republican, who has continuously voted for the party since casting his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He has served as school director and was collector in La Prairie township, but has never been active as a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs or other interests. He holds membership in the Christian church and has been elder therein for over thirty years—a fact which indicates his prominent position in the church and his active and helpful interest in its work. His life has been a busy, useful and honorable one, and now, in the evening of his days, he is able to enjoy a rest which has been justly won and is therefore well merited. He is now the owner of two good farms, one of one hundred and sixty acres and the other of two hundred acres, besides a tract of timber land.

ROBERT R. McCULLOUGH.

Robert R. McCullough, whose farming interests comprise three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land on section 15, La Prairie township, was born in Winsted, Connecticut, February 17, 1831, and there resided until three years of age, when he was taken by his parents to New York, where he remained until after he attained his majority. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Samuel McCullough, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and well remembered the revolutionary war of that country, when so many people were massacred. After seeking a home in the new world he acted as foreman in large manufactories in different parts of Connecticut. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy, and he died at Caroline, Tompkins county, New York, in 1846. He married Nancy Robinson, also a native of Ireland, whence she came to the new world at the age of ten years, making the voyage on a sailing vessel with her uncle. She belonged to the Presbyterian church and was an earnest, sincere Christian woman. Her death occurred in Henry county, Illinois, in 1865, and she was laid to rest in Boyd's Grove. The members of the family were

Samuel, James and David, all now deceased; Adelia; Jane; Robert, of this review; and John L., who was supervisor in Bureau county for twenty-eight years and was one of the best known citizens of this part of the state. He died in April, 1904, at the age of seventy-three years.

Robert McCullough spent his childhood in New York, and when twenty-two years of age started out to face the hardships, difficulties and opportunities of the world. He had no capital and he worked by the month as a farm hand. He spent four and a half years in Minnesota, and was well acquainted with the majority of the people who were massacred there by the Indians at the fork of the Yellow Medicine river. He realized the possibility of an attack, and, thoroughly understanding the frontier conditions, he prepared a plan by which to escape in case of the approach of the savages. Those that followed his advice managed to escape unharmed, but the others were killed. Mr. McCullough certainly deserves much credit for his plan, but modestly disclaims all credit. Throughout his entire life he has carried on general farming, and is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land in La Prairie township, where he is successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits, having brought his fields under a high state of cultivation. He has also added many modern improvements to the property, and it is now one of the excellent farms of the community.

On the 22d of December, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McCullough and Miss Angelina Jones, who was born in Chillicothe, Illinois, February 3, 1834. Her father, Edwin S. Jones, who was always known by the title of squire, assisted in laying out Peoria county, and was one of the honored and prominent pioneer residents of this portion of the state. He lived here during the Black Hawk war and took part in the Civil war, while two of his sons were also loyal defenders of the Union cause. He married Emily Root, who was born in Roxbury, New York, in 1807. Her father, Jerel Root, was at one time a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1829 was elected treasurer of Hancock county, that state. In 1831 he came to Illinois and served in the Black Hawk war during the following year. In 1832 he was elected county com-



MR AND MRS. R. R. McCULLOUGH.

missioner of Peoria, and, with the assistance of Mr. Wrenn and John Coyle, they platted the land whereon Peoria now stands. He was likewise a soldier in the Civil war. His wife, Mrs. Jones, was a devoted member of the Christian church, and died in 1892. The members of the Jones family are as follows: Mrs. Isabella Wood, the eldest, was a resident of Chillicothe, Illinois, and died in San Antonio, Texas, March 12, 1906. Albert W. Jones was a lieutenant of the Union army in the Civil war and later served on the staff of the governor of Colorado with the title of colonel. He is now retired from business in Greeley, Colorado, but takes a very active part in politics. Mrs. McCullough is the next of the family. Mrs. Harriet Foster, a resident of Bradford, Illinois, died in 1875. Julius E., who was also a soldier, is deceased. Julia married Howard Edminster, and died April 30, 1895.

Mrs. McCullough attended school in Henry, Illinois, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching, which profession she successfully followed. In 1864 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. McCullough, and unto them have been born the following named: Albert J., who married Anna B. Madison, of Fort Scott, Kansas, is now living in La Prairie township, farming his own land and also his father's farm. He completed his education at Quincy Commercial College. Anna B., who engaged in teaching school in Chillicothe and in the State Normal, is now the wife of A. B. Stickney, a prominent railroad man and train dispatcher, living at Chillicothe, Illinois. Louis E. is a student in the high school at Chillicothe. Edwin, who for seven years was a student in a college at Galesburg, Illinois, was graduated with both a Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees. He is also a graduate of the State Normal of North Dakota and was formerly principal of the high school at Valley City, while at the present writing he is a professor in the high school at Anamoose, North Dakota. Mrs. McCullough is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. McCullough is rather inclined, politically, to the democracy, yet is independent of all party ties. He has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, and in a review of his record it will be seen that he has been most energetic and capable in his business affairs. What

he possesses he has acquired through his own labor, and his is a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, equipped with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm property of the twentieth century.

W. P. JENSEN.

W. P. Jensen, owning and conducting a blacksmith shop in Toluca, where he also owns a nice home, is a native of Denmark, his natal year being 1871. His parents, John J. and Mary (Anderson) Jorgensen, were also born in that country, the former in 1841 and the latter in 1839. The father is also a blacksmith, and has always made his home in that country. His wife, however, is now deceased, her death having occurred in 1881. She was a member of the Luthern church. In their family were the following named: Jorgen, who eight years ago started on a trip to the north pole and has not been heard from since that time; Katherine, the wife of John Hempel, who lives in Streator, Illinois; Caroline, the wife of James Fort, a farmer residing near Dwight, in Livingston county, this state; and W. P., of this review.

Mr. Jensen was reared and educated in his native country, and during his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed ere he emigrated to the new world. When he had attained his majority he decided to try his fortune in the new world, for he had heard of the advantages which might be enjoyed in this country, and accordingly on crossing the Atlantic and reaching the United States, he made his way at once to the home of his sister in Livingston county, where he was employed for six months on her farm, which is located near Dwight. He then went to Streator, where he resumed his operations as a blacksmith, being employed in a shop there for two years, and in 1895 he came to Toluca, where he opened a shop of his own and has since continued in business. He is an expert in this line and therefore enjoys a large and growing patronage. He has been very successful in his business affairs and is ever known to be reliable and trustworthy in all trade transactions. He owns a nice home in this city and is accounted one of the enterprising business men of this part of the county.

Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mathis, who was born in Marshall county, in 1867, a daughter of Jesse and Eliza Mathis, who were

farming people of Bennington township, but the former is now deceased, having passed away in 1905. Mrs. Jensen was reared and educated in this county, and in 1897 gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Jensen. She is a devoted member of the Christian church, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Le Roy Dewey, who was born in 1898, and died in 1904; and Irene, who was born in 1900.

Mr. Jensen gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is interested in every movement which tends toward the advancement of his town or community. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, while in religious faith he is a member of the Lutheran church. He is well known not only in Toluca but throughout many of the surrounding districts, for his trade is drawn from many portions of Marshall county, and he and his wife enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends.

A. J. CARLSON.

A. J. Carlson, who was accounted one of the foremost representatives of agricultural life in Richland township, was born in Sweden in 1850. When a young man of eighteen years he came to the United States, making his way at once to Illinois, and through unremitting labor and frugal habits he saved a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase a farm of eighty acres, which is now a very valuable property in Richland township. Excellent improvements have been made thereon, including the erection of good barns and outbuildings, while the latest improved machinery is used in facilitating the work of the fields and the gathering of the harvests. He bought the farm about seven years ago, previous to which time he had been employed at farm labor or had operated rented land in various parts of the county. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for the years witnessed his progress and advancement, resulting in success. His father had died in Sweden, but the mother came to the United States and made her home with her two sons, A. J. and Charles Carlson. Both are now deceased, however, and the mother passed away about sixteen years ago.

In the year 1877, in Varna, Illinois, A. J. Carlson was married to Miss Amanda Palm, a daughter of John and Christine Palm, who were early

settlers of Roberts township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were born the following named: Edward, twenty-seven years of age, who works on a farm near the home place; Charles August, who is operating the home farm; Minnie and Elsie, who are also with their mother. The death of the husband and father occurred September 26, 1905. He was building a new corn crib, and met his death through accident, timbers falling upon him. He was a man of excellent traits of character, widely known as a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend and a loyal citizen. Wherever known he was respected and his life was characterized by unflinching fidelity to a high standard of conduct. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and for years he acted as a school director. His religious faith was that of the Swedish Lutheran church. Men who knew him respected him and had the utmost confidence in his business integrity. His diligence was one of the salient features of his success, and his life record proved that industry is the key which will unlock the portals of prosperity. Although he came to America empty handed, he gradually made advancement, and at his death was the owner of a valuable farm property. Mrs. Carlson has since carried on the farm with the assistance of her son, Charles August, who, though now only twenty-five years of age, is recognized as a most enterprising, practical and progressive young farmer. The family are all members of the Swedish Lutheran church and have many warm friends in this community.

ADDISON PORTER WEBBER.

Addison Porter Webber, deceased, who was spoken of by his friends as "one of the best men that ever lived," became a pioneer resident of Marshall county and for more than a half century lived within its borders—respected and honored by all who knew him. His birth occurred in Gayhead, New York, October 9, 1829. His parents were Dr. Robert and Harriet (Pitts) Webber, who came to Illinois in 1852, settling near Lawn Ridge, where the Doctor engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, being one of the prominent early physicians of the county. He was the youngest of a family of five sons and was the last survivor of that family. The Webbers are descendants of one of the first Dutch settlers of New York, the ancestry being traced back to Henry Webber, who was born in the Empire state in 1727.

Reared in the state of his nativity, A. Porter Webber acquired there a common-school education and remained in New York until twenty-three years of age, when, at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, he also became a resident of Marshall county and settled with them upon a farm near Lawn Ridge. Coming to this county in early manhood, while it was nearly all raw prairie, he endured many hardships and privations such as are incident to frontier life. He also worked for many of the early settlers and bought and sold different tracts of land, but did not engage in farming on his own account until his marriage, in 1858, when he settled in Valley township, Stark county. It was in December of that year that he wedded Miss Rachel Naomi Calder, also of Lawn Ridge and a daughter of Joseph Calder, one of the early settlers of that locality. Following their marriage the young couple began their domestic life in Stark county, where they lived until 1867, when Mr. Webber purchased a farm in La Prairie township, whereon he resided until his death, covering a period of almost four decades. Throughout his entire life he carried on general agricultural pursuits and placed his land under a high state of cultivation, adding thereto many modern improvements as time wrought changes in the methods of farming, while inventive genius introduced new machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. His life was one of industry, perseverance and enterprise—qualities which are essential elements in success, and as the years passed he won a goodly measure of prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Webber were born six children: Alice, now the wife of Lewis T. Wood, a real-estate and insurance agent at Lacon; Alma, the wife of J. W. Green, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of La Prairie township; Lulu, who died at the age of thirteen years; Maud, the wife of Linus Root, a farmer living near Blue Ridge; Mabel La Veta, who remained at home to care for her aged parents until their death, and is still a resident of this county; and Herman, who is the fourth child and only son. He was married September 24, 1895, to Miss Anna Collins, and now resides just across the road from the old homestead, which he has managed for several years in connection with the work of his own farm. His wife was a daughter of Patrick Collins, a well known and prominent pioneer resident of this part of the state. Herman Webber attended the Spar-

land high school, the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Illinois, and was thus well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He is now numbered among the enterprising and successful farmers of La Prairie township and owns four hundred acres of valuable and productive land, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. In politics he is independent, and has served as justice of the peace. His religious views are indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto him and his wife have been born five children, namely: Margaret, Robert, Lawrence, Wilfred and Florence.

During the time of the Civil war and for many years thereafter Mr. Webber was a stalwart republican, but as the issues which brought about that rebellion passed away he saw that the next great battle of the American people must be fought at the ballot box, and so arrayed himself with the prohibition party and voted as he prayed as long as he was able to attend the elections. He was never connected with any secret organizations, but in early life united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and until the time of his death was a faithful and devout member and one of its most active and helpful workers. He held the office of trustee, steward and Sunday-school superintendent and teacher and for many years was regarded as one of the most valued representatives of the congregation, his labors being far reaching and beneficial for the upbuilding of the church. Mrs. Webber was also equally faithful to the church and was a most estimable Christian woman. Together they traveled life's journey for forty-seven years, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, but on the 27th of February, 1905, they were separated through the death of the wife, who passed away at the age of sixty-five years. Not long afterward the health of Mr. Webber began to fail, and his strength gradually declined until on the 27th of July, 1906, at his home in La Prairie township, where he had resided for nearly forty years, he passed away. One of the local publications said of him: "He was quiet and reserved in his manner, but firm in his belief of what was right. When quite young he united with the Methodist church and lived a conscientious Christian life. He hated shams or pretense in everything and lived only for what was grand, noble and uplifting. In the community in which he resided he was considered a

pillar on which all might lean. He never mingled in politics or public affairs, but was ever ready to give freely of his advice, which was much sought for. His noble character was shown to best advantage in his own home. He was a kind and loving husband, a devoted father. He was never more happy than when surrounded by his children, their husbands and wives and his grandchildren. In his parents' home he was one of five brothers, and in later years when they moved to Marshall county the affection of the Webber brothers for each other was always noticeable. He was the last survivor of the family. The funeral was held Sunday at three o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal church in La Prairie and was very largely attended. Rev. Dille, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Thomas Martin, conducted the services. Both were personal friends of the deceased and spoke comforting words to the bereaved children. They held his life as an example for the rising generation and touched on the beautiful character of the man who had spent a full half century in the neighborhood and departed without leaving an enemy or a stain on his character."

CHARLES A. BROWN.

Charles A. Brown, secretary and treasurer of the Toluca Lumber Company at Toluca, is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Princeton, Bureau county, in 1871. His parents were C. E. and Frances (Pelton) Brown. The father, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1838, and is a contractor and builder now living in Princeton. His wife, born in 1846, is a daughter of C. Pelton. She belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are widely and favorably known in Princeton, where for many years they have resided.

Charles A. Brown, an only child, was educated in the public schools of his native city and began work for himself in 1889, clerking in Kansas, Princeton, Illinois, and different places until 1899, when he engaged in business for himself. He is now conducting a lumber yard at Toluca, being the active manager of the business and also secretary and treasurer of the company, of which J. E. Porterfield is president. Mr. Brown is a young man of good business ability and executive force, who has carefully directed his energies along well

defined lines of labor, keeping in touch with the spirit of modern progress and improvement.

In 1892 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Edna Porterfield, who was born in Spring Valley, Illinois, in 1873, a daughter of J. E. Porterfield. They now have an interesting little son, James E. Brown. Mrs. Brown belongs to the Congregational church. Mr. Brown is identified with the Woodmen, Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges. He is very fond of hunting, which he makes his chief source of recreation, and he displays no mean skill with the rifle. He is popular, being a genial gentleman, considerate of the opinions of others and possessing a jovial, kindly nature that has gained him many warm friends.

EDWARD A. LENZ.

Edward A. Lenz, who follows farming in Roberts township, was born within its borders May 8, 1872. His parents were Jacob and Augusta (Kemnitz) Lenz, who are still residing in Roberts township. The father was born in Schoenlanke, Posen, Germany, and when eighteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to America, making his way first to Canada, thence to Chicago and afterward to Marshall county. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 35, Roberts township, and is now residing upon a farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres on section 25 of the same township. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been identified with agricultural interests, and his diligence has proven the foundation upon which he has builded his success. His wife, also a native of Posen, Germany, came to the United States when fourteen years of age with her father, Michael Kemnitz, who settled upon a farm in Roberts township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lenz were born seven children, of whom six are yet living: Louis, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Lacon, has been very prominent in community affairs, serving as mayor of his city, sheriff of the county and in other offices. Edward A. is the second of the family. Frederick is deceased. Mrs. Ida Schwanke resides upon a farm near Varna. Emma is the wife of John Albert Vosberg, who resides upon one of the Lenz farms. Julia is the wife of Fred Arndt, living upon the Downey farm, about three miles east of Varna. Theresa is with her parents and completes the family.

Edward A. Lenz was educated in the district and German schools of Roberts township and was reared to the occupation of farming. This pursuit has always claimed his time and energies and he is now operating about three hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land. His father owns about two thousand acres of land in Roberts township, being one of its most wealthy farmers, and has recently returned from an extended trip in Europe. Edward A. Lenz is now erecting a fine new residence of stone and concrete upon his father's old homestead. His father still owns this farm and is most comfortably situated in life. His land brings forth rich harvests, owing to the care and labor bestowed upon the fields, and everything about the place, in its neat and thrifty appearance, indicates the careful supervision of our subject.

In 1901 was celebrated the marriage of Edward A. Lenz and Miss Louisa Kaatz, of Roberts township, a daughter of Fred Kaatz, who is engaged in the implement business in Varna. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lenz: Gerhardt and Ernest, aged respectively four and a half and three years. The young couple are prominent socially and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of this part of the county. In politics Mr. Lenz is an independent democrat without aspiration for office, though well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church, and they occupy an enviable social position. From pioneer times the name of Lenz has figured prominently in connection with the history of the county, especially along agricultural lines, and Edward A. Lenz is a worthy scion of the race.

ALBERT G. HUMPHREY.

Albert G. Humphrey, one of the prominent and representative residents of Henry, has been an active factor in public life and in office has rendered signal service to the city along lines of progress and improvement. He is now manager at this point for the Turner Hudnut Company, grain merchants at Pekin, Illinois, and is accounted one of the enterprising business men here.

He was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, July 9, 1857, and is one of the six children of Elias F. and Eliza S. (Jack) Humphrey. The father was born in Indiana and is now living in

Peoria, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He followed the occupation of farming in Indiana and for some time was a distiller in Chillicothe, Illinois. In 1864 he removed to Peoria, where he was engaged in the real-estate business, in which he continued actively until 1871, when he retired from business life and has since enjoyed a well earned rest. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. In politics he is a democrat, and held minor offices while in Chillicothe. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, died in 1896 at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a member of the Universalist church and a lady of many excellent traits of character. In the family were six children: Edward S., who is private secretary for Edward H. Jack, a capitalist of Peoria and an uncle of our subject in the maternal line; Katie, who died at the age of two years; Albert G.; Arthur, who died in infancy; Robert, who died at the age of four years; and Harry J., who is in New York city. He is one of the foremost managers of the Smith Typewriter Company, being formerly in charge of its branch offices at St. Paul and Chicago. He drew the plans for the company's office at No. 311 Broadway, New York, and was placed in charge of the Chicago branch in 1900, from which place he was changed to the New York office. The plans, furnishings and finishings of this office are all the embodiment of suggestions made by him.

Albert G. Humphrey attended the public schools of Chillicothe and is a graduate of the high school of the class of 1875. He was afterward a student in a business college in Peoria, Illinois, and after learning telegraphy he became an operator for the Western Union and the Rock Island Railroad and was also United States Express agent at Chillicothe for six years. He came to Henry in 1882 and accepted a position as book-keeper in the grain office of Nicholson, Gilbert & Company, with whom he remained for a year. They then sold out to G. C. Griswold & Company, with whom he continued until 1895, when Mr. Griswold died, after which Mr. Humphrey conducted the business for A. K. Knapp for a year and a half, or until it was sold. In 1899 he became manager for the Turner Hudnut Company, grain merchants, with headquarters at Pekin, Illinois, and is still acting in that capacity. He also has an interest in the coal firm of Greenlee & Humphrey, of Henry, which firm was or-

ganized in 1894, and he is likewise interested in insurance. He is a stockholder and director of the Henry National Bank, and is thus associated with various business interests of the city, being a man of keen enterprise and resourceful ability.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Albert G. Humphrey and Miss Anna M. Orr, a daughter of N. W. and Lydia Orr. She was born in Troy, Ohio, in 1855, and her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Henry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have been born two children: Lila A. and Alta May.

Fraternally Mr. Humphrey is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is prominent in the local ranks of his party. He has been mayor, alderman, city clerk and city treasurer of Henry, and the duties of each office have been faithfully and promptly performed. He has also been a member of the board of education for twelve years, and the public-school system of the city finds in him a stalwart champion. The water works of Henry were built in 1902 under his administration, and he has always stood for progress and improvement in municipal affairs and champions every interest which is a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

MRS. MIRANDA DOYLE.

Mrs. Miranda Doyle is the owner of a valuable farm of four hundred acres situated on section 27, Saratoga township, in the midst of which stands a beautiful residence that is surrounded by well tilled fields that annually return to her a good income. Mrs. Doyle is one of Marshall county's native daughters, having been born in La Prairie township, March 12, 1856. Her father, Major Alanson P. Webber, was born in Gayhead, Greene county, New York, March 16, 1828, and was married on the 13th of February, 1850, to Marion J. Calder, who was borne in Greene county, New York, June 22, 1831, the marriage being celebrated when she was nineteen years of age. A few months later they removed to Illinois and located in La Prairie township, where they lived for five years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Webber purchased a quarter section of land in Saratoga township, upon which he resided until his death. He passed away, however, at the home of Owen Doyle, June 27, 1902, having for about

three years survived his wife, who died on the old home farm in Saratoga township, August 31, 1899. A lovely daughter, Orie B. Kelley, had also preceded him to the better land. Two sons and two daughters survive: Newton, who is living in Chicago; Allie, of Saratoga; Miranda, now Mrs. Doyle; and Myra, the wife of Clarence H. Watt, of Chicago. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Webber volunteered and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen fife major of the regiment. During the battles in which the regiment participated he served as a sharpshooter and for extraordinary gallantry and bravery at Kenesaw Mountain the congress of the United States awarded him a medal of honor. He afterward served with great credit as a member of the Illinois legislature. He and his wife were faithful and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church for about fifty years and in their lives they stood for temperance and for all ennobling virtues. The richest legacy they left their children was their good name—a most blessed memory.

Mrs. Doyle of this review spent her girlhood days upon the old home farm in Saratoga township and supplemented her early educational privileges in the district school by study in Hedding College at Abingdon, Illinois. On the 18th of September, 1881, she gave her hand in marriage to Owen Doyle, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, March 1, 1850, and was a son of Thomas Doyle, a native of Pennsylvania, who for many years lived in Illinois and removed from Peoria county to Saratoga township, Marshall county. Owen Doyle was for a long period identified with the agricultural interests of this county and prospered in his undertakings. He lived a life of thrift and industry characterized by strong purpose and unfaltering fidelity to manly principles, and in his business undertakings he prospered, so that he became the owner of a valuable farm of four hundred acres of fine land, which he left to his widow and children. He erected thereon a beautiful residence, which was built about the time of their marriage and which is most tastefully furnished.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doyle were born four children: Carl, who is living with his mother at the age of twenty-four years and operates the home farm for her; Herbert, sixteen years of age; Belle, fourteen years of age; and Marion, who is ten



ALANSON P. WEBBER.

years of age and completes the family. The death of the husband and father occurred May 19, 1904, after a very brief illness and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He had served as school director and as road commissioner and was treasurer in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he long held membership. His life was characterized by unfaltering industry and in all relations he was found true to manly principles and a high standard of conduct, so that he commanded the esteem and good will of all with whom he was associated.

JOHN D. BALL.

John D. Ball, one of the prosperous and prominent residents of Marshall county, is living on section 12, Belle Plain township, where he owns and occupies a beautiful residence about a mile west of Toluca. He has wielded a wide influence over public life in this community, manifesting a public spirited devotion to the general good, and in his business interests has displayed a spirit of progress and enterprise that have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and make steady advancement on the highroad of prosperity. He was born in Lacon, Illinois, in 1855. His father, Jonas L. Ball, a native of Massachusetts, came from Hamilton, Ohio, to Marshall county, Illinois, making the journey on horseback. He settled here at a pioneer epoch in the history of the county, taking up his abode just west of Toluca, where G. W. Thomas now resides on a part of the old homestead. Mr. Ball became a very extensive land owner, having at one time fifteen hundred acres, but he divided his property among his children, giving to each two hundred acres when they attained their majority. He ever utilized his opportunities to the best advantage, was quick to recognize a chance for good investment, and, moreover, in his daily life displayed a spirit of industry and capable management that constituted the strongest elements in his success. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy and he was one of the founders of the Antioch Christian church, which was afterward removed to Toluca. His land lay just west of Toluca about a half mile and extended into Belle Plain township. For four years he served as supervisor, and his devotion to the public good stood as an unquestioned fact in his life. He contributed to the material, intellectual and moral

progress of the community through his co-operation in affairs that had direct bearing upon the welfare of the county along those lines, and he passed away in 1888, respected and honored by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth C. Fetter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and was a daughter of Dr. Fetter. She too held membership in the Christian church and was a most estimable lady. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: Alice, who died in infancy; William L., also deceased; Charles, who died at the age of two years; Jonas T., living west of Toluca; John D., of this review; Gertrude, the wife of Sain Welty, a lawyer of Bloomington; and George L., who was drowned in Senachwine lake while in bathing on a pleasure trip at the age of thirty-three years. He left a wife and four children, the wife being now Mrs. Maria E. Ball, who is educating her children in Eureka.

John D. Ball was provided with liberal educational privileges. He supplemented his early training by study in Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, and he began farming on his own account in 1875. He first followed that occupation just west of the old home place on a farm given him by his father. He now has extensive property holdings, including three hundred and forty-five acres of the old homestead, three hundred and twenty acres in Oklahoma and one hundred and seventy acres in southwestern Kansas. His property holdings are therefore extensive, and return to him a very gratifying income. For the past fifteen years he has lived retired from active business life. While at La Rose, Illinois, he was engaged in the grain business and also dealt in coal, lumber, lime, salt, cement and other similar commodities. He established his store in 1888 and sold out in 1893. He removed to the town in order to give his children good educational privileges, and while residing there became connected with its commercial interests.

Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Griffin, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, in 1853, and is a daughter of Hamilton and Nancy Griffin, both of whom are now deceased. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ball have been born the following named: Charles, who died at the age of two years; L. Eleta, living at home; Ellen G., at home; Josie Fayette and

Jonas H., twins. The former is attending the Woman's College at Jacksonville, Illinois, and the latter is studying scientific farming in the university at Champaign.

Mr. Ball is deeply interested in the cause of education and is giving to his children excellent opportunities in this direction. The local schools have found in him a stalwart champion, and for twenty-one years he has served as school director and as school trustee. He has also been assessor of Belle Plain township for four years and was supervisor for three years. While living in La Rose he was a member of the village board for three years and was president at the time of his removal to the farm. In 1904 he was the candidate of his party, the democratic, for state senator, but was defeated. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 291, at Lacon, and the Modern Woodmen camp and the Royal Neighbors of Toluca. He belongs to the Christian church, of which he is serving as trustee, and his interest in various phases which constitute the general life of the individual is manifest by the hearty co-operation which he gives to many movements for the public good. He lives in a beautiful home about a mile west of Toluca, facing the main public road. His business interests have been carefully managed, and though he received from his father a good farm he has enlarged his holdings and brought his land under a high state of cultivation. He is seldom if ever at error in matters of business judgment, and his carefully directed labors have brought to him a gratifying measure of prosperity. He has never concentrated his energies, however, upon business affairs to the exclusion of other interests, and, in fact, in all matters of citizenship has displayed a most worthy and generous support. Viewed from a personal standpoint he is a strong man—strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and to perform and in his power to achieve that which he undertakes.

ORANGE A. AVERILL.

A life of continuous and well directed activity has brought to Orange A. Averill a well merited measure of success and he is now owner of a well appointed hardware store in Hennepin, from which he derives a good income, owing to his honorable methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons. He was born August 3, 1843, in an

old house that formerly stood upon the site of the present home of O. B. Davis. His father, Nathaniel Averill, familiarly known all over this part of the state as Uncle Nat, was born at Alfred, Maine, June 1, 1819, and died in Princeton, November 29, 1905. He came to Hennepin in 1836, casting in his lot with the early settlers who were reclaiming the region from the influences of the rule of the Indians and converting it into uses of civilization. Locating in Hennepin he followed the trade of wagon and carriage making, which he had previously learned, devoting his energies to that pursuit until 1848, when he removed to a farm across the line in Bureau county. He also made trunks and coffins in those early days, and was regarded as the best woodworker in this part of the state. He would go into the forest and get out his own timber, bring it home, dry it out and work it up into wagons and buggies. Some of the vehicles which he built were in use forty years, being splendidly made. He also made the blinds for the windows of the Union Grove church in 1840 and today those blinds are still doing service. They were made of butternut wood, and have been utilized for two-thirds of a century. He was closely associated with many interesting events connected with the pioneer history of the county. At one time, in company with Isaac Cecil, father of Jasper Cecil, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, he found a nest of wild goose eggs in a tree. He climbed the tree, put the six eggs in his shirt, climbed down, took the eggs home and put them under a setting hen. They were hatched and grew to be large geese, but one day wandered away with some wild geese that came flying past, their native instincts thus being asserted. In early manhood Nathaniel Averill was married in Granville, Illinois, to Miss Nancy Rice, a native of Maine, who died in Hennepin when her son Orange was but a year and a half old. The father afterward wedded Amelia Nickerson, who came with her parents to Putnam county, Illinois, at a very early day. She is still living in Princeton, one of the honored pioneer women of this part of the state, and she can remember when there were five hundred Indians encamped just across the river from Hennepin. It was in 1848 that Nathaniel Averill removed with his family to a farm of two hundred acres in Bureau county. Of this about two acres had been cleared, while the remainder was covered with heavy timber. Upon

the place was a large log house with a double fire place, built by a man of the name of Nevis, one of the early settlers of the county. The house was a story and a half in height and was considered a mansion for those times. A house today as large as that and built of the same kind of timber would cost ten thousand dollars. Nathaniel Averill, with the assistance of his son Orange, cleared and developed that farm and the father there made his home until 1888, when he left the farm and retired to Princeton, where he passed away November 29, 1905. His widow still owns the farm, the estate having never yet been divided. Mr. Averill belonged to what is known today as the Christian church. In politics he was a whig until the dissolution of the party, and later he became a staunch republican. For many years he was regarded as the most popular man in Leepertown township, and held office there for over twenty years, acting as supervisor, assessor, township clerk and school treasurer all at one time. He was greatly interested in everything pertaining to the progress and development of his community, and he was instrumental in forcing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company to pay its taxes, and forced the company, while he was assessor, to pay as it does today—sixty per cent of the taxes of Leepertown township. He was a man of marked individuality and of strong and sterling characteristics, of unquestioned honesty of purpose and most faithful in his friendships.

Orange A. Averill was the only child born of his father's first marriage. By the second marriage there were five children: Mrs. Helen Howe, who with her two children lives in Princeton; Caroline, the wife of James Reeves, of Waco, Nebraska; Lucy, who is living in Peoria, Illinois; Marcella, who was injured in a runaway accident and died soon afterward; and Charles O., who is living on the old home farm.

Orange A. Averill remained at home until August 7, 1861, when at the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof and began earning his own living by working as a farm hand by the month. In 1862 he went to Chicago, intending to enlist in the army, but on account of his youth his father prevented this. He was not only too young but was also under size. However, in 1863 he enlisted for three months' service as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and on the expiration

of that term he re-enlisted in the same regiment for another three months' service. In 1864 he became a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, for one year's service or until the close of the war, and was mustered out October 28, 1865. He went as far south as Chattanooga, Tennessee, but was never in any pitched battles, although he participated in several skirmishes. He enlisted as a private, but became corporal before his term expired, and while at Springfield, Illinois, had entire charge of the company, being the only member who had seen service or knew anything about drilling. He was a faithful soldier, and the government now grants him a pension of twelve dollars per month. He belongs to Hennepin post, No. 231, G. A. R., in which he has held all of the offices.

At the time he joined the army Mr. Averill was learning the blacksmith's trade, which he completed after his return from the war. He then followed the business for thirty-seven and a half years. Ten years ago he secured a small stock of hardware, investing a capital not over eighty dollars. Today he carries a complete line of hardware, tools and tinware, his stock being worth at least three thousand dollars. He has enlarged his store room from time to time but now finds it hardly adequate for the increased line of goods which he carries. His trade has constantly grown and his business is today very profitable. He is now treasurer and one of the stockholders of the Mutual Telephone Company and is collector and agent for the National Co-operative Burial Association.

In 1870 Mr. Averill was married to Miss Helena Deck, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Adam Deck, deceased, who came to Hennepin in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Averill now have one daughter, Nancy Florence, who was educated in the Hennepin schools and for four years held a position in the office of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad at Peoria. She is now at home with her parents and gives music lessons, being a fine musician. She is also a seamstress of acknowledged ability.

Mr. Averill, since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, has been a supporter of the republican party and has served as city alderman and as city clerk. Few men in this part of the state have a wider acquaintance or are more favorably known than Orange A. Averill, who was

born in the city which is yet his home and which has been his place of residence throughout the greater part of his life. He relates many interesting reminiscences of pioneer times. He tells that on one occasion, when the family were living upon the farm in Bureau county, the year 1849 being memorable for the highest water ever known, a man running a mill—one of the oldest in the county—saw something coming down stream. He called the settlers together and with pike poles they succeeded in landing a Mississippi catfish that had come down from above and was making its way to the Illinois river. They took it ashore, two men over six feet tall carrying it on their shoulders with a pole through the gills, and the tail of the fish dragged on the ground. It weighed about one hundred and forty pounds. Mr. Averill's memory compasses the period when the great majority of the homes were log cabins and when the work of clearing and developing the land had scarcely been begun. The years have wrought many changes, and he rejoices in what has been accomplished and at all times has borne his full share in the work of progress in his community.

ORRIN FRISBEY.

When the tocsin of war sounded and men from all walks of life responded to the country's call in order to aid in the preservation of the Union Mr. Frisbey was among the number and is therefore now classed with the honored veterans of the Civil war. He is, moreover, one who has made steady progress in the business world and although he started out in life empty-handed he is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of excellent farming land in Steuben township. He was born on the canal about twenty-four miles south of Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1840, and is one of the three children of Russell M. and Rosalinda (Johnson) Frisbey. The father was born in Middletown, Vermont, in 1812, and the mother's birth occurred there on the 4th of June of the same year. They were married in 1831 and in 1843 came to Illinois. Mr. Frisbey was a farmer and prospered in his undertakings, owning at the time of his death three hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land. He also operated a coal drift for about fifteen years and thus added materially to his income. He voted with the republican party and was unfaltering in his support of its principles. He died in 1898, while his wife

passed away in 1887. She was a very devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their children Edwin married Rachel J. Osborne and lives in this township, while Louis died at the age of fourteen years.

Orrin Frisbey, the other member of the family, was only about three years old when brought by his parents to Marshall county. His childhood days were accordingly passed in Steuben township and he attended the Central district school. In his youth he aided in the work of the home farm and in 1861, on attaining his majority, he started out in life on his own account, having but one horse. His patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and on the 14th of August, 1862, he joined the boys in blue of Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, with which he served continuously until honorably discharged in Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. He participated in about thirty battles but was never wounded, although he was often in the thickest of the fight and displayed marked bravery on many a battle-field. Since his return from the war he has given his attention to general agricultural pursuits and he spent the years 1877-79 farming on contract for Mr. Greno in Ellsworth county, Kansas. He has made steady progress in his business life, being now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land on sections 15, 16 and 18, Steuben township.

Mr. Frisbey was married to Miss Mary Stephenson, who was born in Dunnville, Canada, March 10, 1846. In her early girlhood, however, she was brought to Illinois and was reared in Woodford county until the removal of the family to Steuben township, Marshall county, where she has since lived. After her marriage her parents moved to New Jersey, where her father died. Her father, James Stephenson, was born near New Castle, England, November 4, 1812, and was an engineer and a school teacher, following the latter profession for several years. He was married in 1841 in Chippewa, Canada, to Miss Maria Merriam, who was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1817, and was four years old when her people removed to Canada. In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson came to Illinois, settling in Woodrord county, and in March, 1864, removed to Marshall county. In 1866 they became residents of New Jersey, where Mr. Stephenson died in 1869. His

widow and her younger children then returned to Steuben township, Marshall county, Illinois. In politics Mr. Stephenson was a stalwart republican, giving unfaltering support to the party. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. Their children were: Mrs. Clara Tarbell, who lived in Chicago and died August 28, 1905, at the age of sixty-one years; Mary, now Mrs. Frisbey; Joe, a carpenter by trade, living in Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Ellen Riddle, who is living on a farm in La Prairie township, Marshall county; Andrew, who wedded Julia Root and is professor of history in De Pauw College in Green Castle, Indiana; Mrs. Caroline Dunlap, residing in Sparland; Maria, the wife of Edwin Root, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Alice, who died in infancy.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frisbey have been born five children: W. S., who was drowned while in bathing in Wisconsin, at which time he was in the employ of G. A. Ogle, a publisher of Chicago; James, who died when about six years old and who had a twin brother who lived but a short time; R. M., who married Jessie Dunn and is engaged in the drug business in Mattoon, Illinois; and Clara L., the wife of Vernie Ketchum, a farmer of Whitefield township, Marshall county.

Mr. Frisbey has been an unfaltering advocate of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day, yet has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he has met with gratifying success.

OTTO WEBER.

Otto Weber, who is successfully operating the Hegeler farm on section 19, Hennepin township, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, is a native of Hesse, Germany, born on the 13th of March, 1853, and was nineteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to become a resident of the new world. Locating in Putnam county, Illinois, he went to work by the month on a farm north of Granville, where he was in the employ of John Brenneman for three years. On the expiration of that period he rented a farm and has engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account ever since. He has lived upon his present place for about twenty years and has met with excellent success in his farming operations. He recently pur-

chased a large farm in Missouri but does not expect to remove to that state, being satisfied with Illinois as a place of residence.

In the family of Mr. Weber are four children, namely: Walter, Blanch, Max and Burt. Mr. Weber was reared in the Catholic faith, but is not connected with any church at the present time. Politically he is independent, supporting the men and measures that he believes calculated to promote the best interests of the country. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

MRS. ALVINA SCHUMACHER.

Mrs. Alvina Schumacher owns and occupies an excellent farm on section 2, Richland township, Marshall county. She was born in Germany, in 1863, and her parents were likewise natives of Germany.—The father, who was born in 1826, died in that country in 1897, and the mother is still living there at the age of seventy-one years. In the family were seven daughters, two of whom are yet residents of the fatherland, while all are still living.

Mrs. Schumacher spent her girlhood days in her parents' home and was there trained to the duties of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own at the time of her marriage to Ernest Schumacher. Her husband was also a native of Germany, born in 1847, and came to America when ten years of age. Their wedding was celebrated in 1885 and they removed to the farm on section 2, Richland township, where the widow now resides. Their entire married life was spent upon this farm and Mr. Schumacher continuously engaged in its cultivation and development, his labors making his fields very productive, while his progressive spirit prompted him to place many valuable improvements upon the farm in the way of substantial buildings and good machinery. He continued actively in farm work until 1901, when he was called to his final rest.

Mr. Schumacher was twice married, his first wife being Julia Clark, by whom he had two children, Adolph and Ernest, both of whom were reared by his second wife. Unto the second marriage have been born five children: Walter, who is living in Wenona, Illinois, where he is engaged in the grain business; Gerhardt, who is

living at home and operates the farm in connection with his brother George, who is the third member of the family; and Alma and Irvin, who are also under the parental roof. Mr. Schumacher was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, to which Mrs. Schumacher also belongs. He left to his family a good property of one hundred and seventy acres and this is one of the attractive farms of the community, lacking in none of the equipments and accessories of a model farm property of the twentieth century. Mrs. Schumacher has lived here continuously since her marriage in 1885 and is well known in the neighborhood as a lady worthy of the highest regard of friends and neighbors.

HENRY M. STOUTER.

Henry M. Stouter is one of the most venerable and one of the most respected citizens of Hennepin and Putnam county. He is still an active man, and although he has passed the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth, in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1822, and many a man of but half his years has not his sprightliness nor energy. His parents were John and Nancy (Markley) Stouter, and the father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1800, and died in Juniata county in 1865, when sixty-five years of age. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his entire business life. His wife, also a native of the Keystone state, died about a year after her husband's death, when sixty-four years of age. In their family were eleven children, of whom three died in infancy, while eight reached adult age. For over fifty years there was not a death in the family. Six of the number are yet living.

Henry M. Stouter is the eldest of the surviving members of the family. His educational privileges were very meager, for when he was only twelve years of age he began earning his own living, learning the printer's trade, at which he worked for four years. He walked from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to Reading, that state, and obtained employment in one of the largest printing offices in Philadelphia, but when he had worked there for only ten days he became disgusted and returned home, telling his father that he must either teach him the carpenter's trade or give him an education. Not being able to afford his son the school

advantages desired, nor wishing him to learn the carpenter's trade, the father advised him to master some other pursuit, and for the next four years he devoted his energies to the silversmith's trade and became an adept at making and repairing clocks and watches. He also learned to make levels and all kinds of delicate instruments used by surgeons. Deciding to become a teacher, he took up the study of arithmetic and grammar, passed a creditable examination and then began teaching.

While thus engaged Mr. Stouter was married, and after teaching for about four years he decided to study medicine. Accordingly he entered the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, but soon his funds were exhausted and he had to return to teaching in order to get money to complete his medical course. While again busy in the schoolroom he came to the conclusion that the medical profession was overcrowded, there being four physicians in his little town of four or five hundred people. He continued to study and teach, however, until 1870, when he came to Hennepin. His uncle, David Markley, had engaged in the hardware business in Hennepin, having the first store of the kind in the town, and a brother of our subject was employed in the tinner's department of this store. The uncle died, and at the solicitation of his brother Mr. Stouter came to Hennepin and took charge of the business in 1870. The next year the family came, and he has since made his home in this town. He continued in the hardware business for about seven years and then sold out, after which he again engaged in teaching school for several years in Putnam county. He has always been an industrious man and has accumulated a goodly competence. He owns a nice home and four lots in Hennepin, also a good farm of eighty acres two miles north of the town. Until three years ago he did a great deal of work on his piece of ground in the city and had fine gardens, but he now rents this property. He works, however, from five until eight o'clock each morning, and by no means leads an idle or useless life.

Mr. Stouter was converted and became a Christian in 1840, at that time identifying himself with the United Brethren church. He soon afterward left the church, however, and has not joined any other denomination, yet has always been a great student of the Bible, and often puzzles able min-



MR. AND MRS. H. M. STOFFER.

isters and teachers in the churches through his comprehensive understanding of the Scriptures. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and teaches a class in the Sunday-school. He prefers to be judged by his life, not by any professions that he may make, and at all times he has walked in the way of uprightness and of peace.

Mr. Stouffer was married in 1846 to Miss Susan Moltz, who was born in Pennsylvania and was six months her husband's senior. She lived to be seventy-two years of age and passed away at their home in Hennepin. They were the parents of six children: Ann, now the wife of Henry Maxwell, a resident of Sparland, Illinois; John W., who married a daughter of William Allen, and lives in Hennepin; Marion, the wife of Jason Raueh, who is living near Lincoln, Nebraska; Sadie J., at home; Mrs. Emma Hoffman, who died at Boulder, Colorado; and George W., who married Edith Johnson and lives at Princeton, Illinois.

Mr. Stouffer certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life. He is now a man of broad general information and strong mentality. His knowledge has been acquired solely through his study in his leisure hours, through observation and experience. He is also a fine penman and once gained a first prize in a penmanship contest in Pennsylvania. For three years he preached for the Protestant Methodist congregation at Spring Valley, often going to that place on skates on the ice. Few theologians are better informed concerning the Bible, and many of them have much less knowledge of the subject than Mr. Stouffer. In his life he exemplifies his faith and belief, being upright and honorable at all times and straightforward in all of his relations with his fellowmen. In politics he has always been a republican, and he twice served as justice of the peace. In his business affairs he has manifested the diligence and perseverance which are always essential elements to prosperity.

HENRY C. CROOKS.

Henry C. Crooks owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres which is pleasantly located on section 24, Lacon township, about a mile and a half north of Lacon. A native of Maryland, he was born in 1845, and is a son of Richard and Maria (Sowers) Crooks, who are also natives of that state, the father having been

born in 1816 and the mother in 1820. Mr. Crooks was a blacksmith by trade and devoted his time and attention to that work during the greater part of his life. He died in 1892, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1866. They were the parents of nine children, the brothers and sisters of our subject being Mrs. Catherine Musgrove, who is living in Maryland; George, who was born in 1849 and died in 1886; Winfield, who was born in 1852; Amanda, a resident of Howard county, Maryland; Anna, who is living in the same county; Susanna, who died in 1891; Robert, who died in infancy; and Mrs. Sarah Yater, living in Baltimore, Maryland.

Henry C. Crooks spent his childhood and youth in the state of his nativity and was twenty-four years of age when he came to Illinois, first locating in Marshall county. He has always followed farming and worked by the month as a farm hand for two years, when he resolved that his labors should more directly benefit himself and began farming on his own account. He started out with nothing, but instead of capital he possessed energy, determination and resolute purpose and as the result of his careful conduct of his business interests and his unfaltering diligence he is today the owner of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of good land about a mile and a half north of Lacon. His farm is well cultivated and has upon it good buildings and other substantial improvements.

In 1851, in Hopewell township, Marshall county, Mr. Crooks was married to Miss Delia Westbrook, who was born near Rome, in Adams county, Ohio, in 1851, a daughter of J. R. and Elizabeth Westbrook. The other members of her parents' family were Albert, who married Sadie Cole and is now engaged in farming in Gentry county, Missouri; Lina, the wife of William Hall, a resident farmer of the same county; Joseph, who married Rose Collier and lives in Lincolnville, Marion county, Kansas; Jennie, the wife of James Jordan, a real-estate dealer at Los Angeles, California; and William, who married Benena Cox and is farming at Rush Springs, Indian Territory.

Mrs. Crooks acquired her education in the schools of Ohio and came with her parents to Illinois in 1865, the family home being established in Woodford county, whence they removed to Marshall county in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Crooks

have no children of their own, but have an adopted son, Perry, now sixteen years of age. Mrs. Crooks belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Crooks is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows. Since coming to Illinois he has made steady progress in his business career and each forward step has been carefully and thoughtfully made. There have been few mistakes in his business life and on the contrary he has displayed a keen discernment and ready recognition of opportunity whereby he has won a gratifying measure of success.

AUGUSTUS GARRETT.

Augustus Garrett has been an active factor in public life in Steuben township and for a number of years was actively engaged in general farming there on section 17, but in the fall of 1906 removed to Lacon, where he is now living a retired life. He was born in Steuben township in 1859. His father, Amasa Garrett, was one of the best known, most honored and most popular residents of this portion of the state and his long service as justice of the peace led him to be always known by the title of squire. His birth occurred in Washington county, Ohio, April 14, 1818, and his father, who was of French ancestry, was a pioneer of that state. In 1836 the family removed to Bureau county, locating in that section which was then a part of Putnam county and subsequently the father took up his abode at Bulbona Grove near the present village of Wyanet in Bureau county.

In early life Amasa Garrett began trading in furs and continued in that business for a number of years, but later engaged in buying and shipping cattle, which were largely sent to the Chicago markets. He also became an agent for the location and sale of land lying in the military tract of Illinois and, making the subject of titles a study, became a recognized authority on this subject. His operations extended over a radius of forty miles and within that distance he invested in military lands, owning at one time about one thousand acres. When these lands were mostly disposed of by the government he turned his attention to his farming interests and confined his attention to the cultivation of the soil and raising stock. He raised cattle and hogs of high grades and became one of the most extensive farmers of Steuben township and Mar-

shall county. Although he started out in life without capital, dependent entirely upon his own resources and business ability, he owned at the time of his death about one thousand acres. He drove cattle across the country to Chicago and shipped to St. Louis by way of the river. His political support was given to the democracy and for many years he served as justice of the peace, while for sixteen years he was supervisor from Steuben township, his long continued service being indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. A great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, he followed the fortunes of that statesman until his death and served as a delegate in the Baltimore convention which nominated Douglas for the presidency. He was usually a delegate to the district, county and state conventions and his opinions carried weight and influence, often proving a decisive factor in the settlement of political questions.

Amasa Garrett was married at Lacon, February 20, 1848, to Miss Sarah A. Orr, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of James and Sarah (Ramsey) Orr, both natives of Maryland, whence they removed to Marshall county, Illinois, when their daughter was eight years of age. Mr. Orr, who was a farmer, entered land a mile and a half from the village of Lacon in Lacon township and proceeded to improve the farm, which in course of time became one of the best cultivated tracts of land in the county. Mrs. Garrett was one of the younger members of a family of six children and as a bride she went with her husband to a farm in the Bethel neighborhood of Marshall county, which he had purchased. There they resided for twelve years, after which they removed to Steuben township, where they reared their family of five children. James O., the oldest, who for some time was in the government employ and was one of the famous "101" in the Springfield legislature, is now living in Peoria, Illinois; Josephine became the wife of Samuel McFarland and both died, leaving two children. Augustus is the next of the family. Clara is deceased, and Allison is a retired farmer living in Sparland.

Augustus Garrett spent his childhood days in Steuben township and attended the Senachwine district school prior to entering the Sparland high school, where he remained as a student for three years. His education completed, he turned

his attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he continuously followed until the fall of 1906, when he retired from active business life and took up his abode in Lacon. He still owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in Steuben township, which is valuable property and yields to him a gratifying income.

On the 17th of October, 1893, Mr. Garrett was married to Miss Electa Sargent and unto them have been born four children: Millie, Marie, Ella and Amasa, all at home. In his political views Mr. Garrett is a stalwart democrat and has served as supervisor of Steuben township for the past six years, but on account of ill health has resigned. He has held a number of other local offices and he belongs to the Masonic lodge of Sparland and to the Methodist Episcopal church. The Garrett family has long been a prominent, influential and prosperous one in this part of the county and the life record of Augustus Garrett is in harmony with that of other members of the family, who are accounted leading and valued citizens.

GEORGE RITHMILLER.

George Rithmiller is the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable land, from which he derives an excellent income that now enables him to live retired. Few men can show a more creditable record. A man's success is not measured by his possessions, but is determined by the ability and energy that he shows in working his way from a lowly position to one of prominence and affluence. In the early years of his residence in America. Mr. Rithmiller encountered many difficulties and obstacles. Having come to the United States empty-handed, the language and customs of the people being unfamiliar to him, he nevertheless by determined and unflinching purpose worked his way upward, making a business record which any man might be proud to possess.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 15, 1833, he was a son of George and Christina (Frey) Rithmiller, who were likewise natives of that country. The father, who was born in 1796, engaged in farming in Germany on a small farm and passed away there in 1866, when about seventy years of age. In the family were four children of whom Jacob and Gotfried are both now deceased, while the daughter, Mrs. Anna Maria Feazle, has also passed away.

George Rithmiller is thus the only surviving member of the family. He spent the period of his boyhood and youth in his native country and in 1854 came to America, hoping that he might have better business opportunities in the new world. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic, landing at New York on the 26th of July from the sailing vessel Sir Robert Peel, which was seven weeks in crossing the Atlantic at that time. Mr. Rithmiller did not remain long in the eastern metropolis, but continued on his journey to Cincinnati, Ohio, in company with a friend by the name of Gampler. His friend was a baker and soon obtained a situation, but Mr. Rithmiller was less fortunate and during the first year after his arrival in America he found it very difficult to secure work. He was employed in a hotel when a certain man wanted to know if there was a raw Dutchman there who desired a position, saying that he had heard they were good workers. Mr. Rithmiller desired the job and wanted to know what was expected of him. He was told that he must wheel mud to make eight thousand bricks per day and that the pay would be a dollar and a half per day, which was considered good wages at that time, but there was considerable danger attached to the work and Mr. Rithmiller's friend objected to him accepting the position. About eight miles from Cincinnati he secured work in a starch factory for fifty cents per day and boarded himself. Later he was employed at Cottage Hill at ten dollars per month with board, and while thus engaged he managed to save about seventy dollars. He was then told by a friend that he could obtain a good situation in Cincinnati and he went to the city, where all of his funds became exhausted while he was seeking employment there. He then borrowed money in order to go to Indiana and from that state later came to Illinois, making his way to Bennington township, Marshall county. This proved to be the turning in the tide of his affairs and during his residence in this county he has continuously prospered. At length when his labors had brought him some capital he invested in land and began farming on his own account. He placed his fields under cultivation and his crops brought him a good financial return. He did the first tiling in Bennington township in 1877. As the years passed by he kept adding to his land until he has accumulated a goodly fortune in Marshall county, being now the owner of

seven hundred acres of the rich farming land of Illinois, which is equal to any in this great land of ours for the production of crops. In 1901 he went to Oklahoma and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, which has since doubled in value.

In 1858 Mr. Rithmiller was married to Miss Sarah Shilling, who was born in New Jersey and in her early girlhood became a resident of Ohio, while later she went to Indiana. They were married at Clarksburg, Indiana, and remained in that state for about nine years, after which they came to Illinois, locating about four miles south of Toluca in Bennington township. For many years thereafter Mr. Rithmiller was continuously engaged in general farming, but is now practically living retired, merely giving his supervision to his landed interests. He makes his home in the village of Toluca and derives an excellent income from his property, which comprises seven hundred acres. He is the oldest representative of the Masonic fraternity in this locality, having joined the order in 1856, and throughout his life he has exemplified its beneficent spirit. The success which Mr. Rithmiller has achieved seems marvelous when we remember how he started in life in America. Working at fifty cents per day and boarding himself, he eagerly watched for opportunities for advancement and for the improvement of his condition and made good use of the advantages that came to him. His success is due, however, not to any fortunate combination of circumstances, but to his own earnest and persistent labor and his careful, judicious investments. Diligence was the basis of his prosperity and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through unflinching industry when supplemented by sound judgment and business integrity.

HARLEY B. ZENOR.

Harley B. Zenor, a prosperous farmer owning eight hundred and fifty acres of land in Putnam county, his home being just outside the city limits of Hennepin, was born upon this place December 31, 1855, and was one of the ten children of Housen K. and Flora (Patterson) Zenor. The father was born in Kentucky in January, 1810, and died upon his farm southeast of Hennepin in February, 1870. He was a son of William and

Sarah (Seaton) Zenor, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia, while her mother was the first nurse that George Washington ever had. William Zenor was reared in the state of his nativity, whence he removed to Kentucky, while his last days were spent at the home of his son, Housen K. Zenor, where he died at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife passed away in Hennepin township at the age of sixty years.

Housen K. Zenor accompanied his parents on their removal from Kentucky to Indiana in 1830 and in 1832 came with his brother Jacob to Putnam county, Illinois, where he took up government land. He then returned to Indiana and brought the family to this state. His father purchased a farm in Hennepin township and lived thereon until his wife's death, after which he made his home with his son Housen. The latter was married May 7, 1835, to Miss Flora Patterson, who was born in Indiana, October 29, 1815. They began their domestic life upon a farm and Mr. Zenor continued to carry on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. He took up land before it was placed upon the market by the government. It is probable that he served in the Black Hawk war. He was one of the earliest settlers of this part of the state and contributed in substantial measure to the task of reclaiming and developing the land. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings and at his death left an estate of eleven hundred acres. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church, in the work of which he was actively interested, and his political support was given to the republican party at the polls. He served as supervisor for several terms and held other minor offices, the duties of which he discharged in prompt and capable manner. As stated, he died in February, 1870, and was long survived by his wife, who passed away November 4, 1902. Of their ten children only three are now living, the sister being in Kansas, while Henry makes his home with his brother Harley.

The latter was educated in the district schools and spent his boyhood days on the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. After the death of his father he continued upon the old homestead and carried on the place until his mother's death. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs in the prop-

erty and has since resided thereon. His home is a beautiful residence which was erected by his father, and the farm presents a well kept appearance, being neat and thrifty in every department, while the fields return golden harvests for the care and labor bestowed upon them. Mr. Zenor is one of the extensive landowners of the county and in his business interests shows a most practical and progressive spirit.

In December, 1896, Mr. Zenor was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Greiner, who was born in Hennepin, a daughter of Charles B. Greiner and a sister of C. C. Greiner, who is county clerk of Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Zenor have three children—Flora, Helen and Irene. The parents attend the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Zenor is a member. Mr. Zenor gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as highway commissioner for two terms and as assessor for two terms. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows society since 1877. Wherever known he is esteemed and is justly accounted one of the leading and representative agriculturists of Putnam county, his business being of such extent and importance and so capably managed as to class him with the prominent agriculturists of this part of the state.

FRANK FARLING.

Frank Farling, who for eight years has resided in Marshall county, his home being on section 26, Whitefield township, is however, a typical resident of the middle west, being a native son of Illinois, while in his life he has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise that has been the important factor in the substantial upbuilding of the central Mississippi valley. His birth occurred in Mendota, La Salle county, on the 21st of May, 1865, his parents being Thomas B. and Elvina (Eby) Farling, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. When a young man the father came to Illinois and, having learned the trade of a carpenter and builder in the east, he began working in that way in Mendota, where for many years he was closely associated with building operations. He there died in 1904 and his widow is still living in that city. Six of their children yet survive: Emma, the wife of a Mr. Feathergeau, who is connected with an engraving house of Chicago; William, who is with his brother Frank; John, a carpenter of Chicago; Frank, of this review; Ed-

ward, who is engaged in the engraving business in Chicago; and Carrie, who is with her mother in Mendota.

Mr. Farling, whose name introduces this record, is indebted to the public school system of Mendota for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which prepared him for life's practical duties. After putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as a farm hand in La Salle county, and for eighteen years he was connected with agricultural interests in Putnam county. Eight years ago he came to Marshall county and his time and energies are now given to the further development and improvement of a farm of eighty-one and a half acres situated on section 26, Whitefield township. This property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise and from his fields he annually gathers good harvests as the reward of his persistent and energetic labors.

In 1888 Mr. Farling was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Long, a native of Bureau county, Illinois, and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living, Thomas, Albert and Blanche, all of whom are in school. In 1902 Mr. Farling was again married, his second union being with Miss Henrietta Lyons, a native of England. There is one son by this marriage, William I., born July 3, 1906.

Mr. Farling is connected through membership relations with Putnam camp, No. 2107, M. W. A., while in his political views he is an earnest republican. No special family or pecuniary advantages assisted him at the outset of his career in the business world, but he recognized the fact that earnest labor is a safe foundation upon which to build success and as the years have passed his diligence has been manifest until his work is now crowned with a goodly measure of prosperity and he is accounted one of the substantial farmers of Whitefield township.

ARTHUR P. OWENS.

Arthur P. Owens, cashier of the recently organized bank at Camp Grove, was born in Saratoga township, about two miles from this village, on the 10th of July, 1875. His father, John Owens, was a native of Ireland, born in County Cork in 1838. He came to America in 1855 and made his way to Henry, Illinois, where he worked for the

meager wage of seven dollars per month. In the early days he once walked from Henry, Illinois, to the farm of John Roof, near Camp Grove, a distance of sixteen miles, in order to secure a half day's work at shocking wheat, and then walked back the entire distance. He labored earnestly and persistently in order to gain a start, and at length purchased eighty acres of land in Stark county in 1870, for which he paid eight hundred dollars. Later he sold this property, and at different times has bought and sold farms and made further investments in real estate until he now owns six hundred acres of valuable land adjoining Bradford, Illinois, and is one of the prosperous property holders, his possessions being extensive and valuable. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he started out in life empty-handed and was forced to work for a very meager wage during the early days of his residence in this country. He holds membership in the Catholic church and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Father Mathew. He married Miss Maria Dillon, who was born in Ireland, their wedding being celebrated in Lacon in 1870. They traveled life's journey together for more than a quarter of a century, and were then separated through the death of the wife on the 18th of December, 1898. She too was a devout Catholic. Her father was Patrick Dillon and she was a sister of Mrs. Thomas O'Brien and Mrs. Anna Donavan, of Wyoming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Owens were born the following: Daniel J., Charles P., J. Thomas, Arthur P. and Hannah M.

Arthur P. Owens acquired the greater part of his education in the schools of Bradford, Illinois, and was also for one year a student in St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas. He was reared to farm life until 1900, at which time, thinking that he would find other pursuits more congenial, he turned his attention to the banking business as an employe in the Phoenix bank at Bradford. There he remained until February 17, 1902, when the bank at Camp Grove was opened and Mr. Owens was placed in charge as cashier. He has since been in control of this institution, which, under his capable management, has grown and developed and has become one of the valued moneyed concerns of the county—a great convenience to the residents of this locality as well as a source of income to the stockholders. Mr. Owens belongs to the Catholic church and is identified with the

Knights of Father Mathew. A young man, he has displayed many traits of character which have rendered him popular both in social and business circles.

THOMAS WARE.

Thomas Ware was one whose life record constituted an important element in the pioneer history of Putnam county. He is now numbered among the honored dead, but the influence of his life and labor still remains. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Conway on the 6th of January, 1806, and his early years were spent in the state of his nativity, where after entering the field of business he was engaged in the manufacture of combs until his removal to the west. While still living in the Bay state Mr. Ware was married at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 19, 1833, to Miss Nancy Lauretta Shepherd, and the following summer, accompanied by his brother Ralph, he came to Putnam county and entered a large tract of government land in the vicinity of Granville, where he continued to make his home until his death. They were among the earliest settlers of the township. The Black Hawk war had occurred only the year previous and some Indians still lingered in Illinois. Great tracts of land were still unclaimed and uncultivated, being covered with the native prairie grasses and crossed with many sloughs, which made travel across the prairie somewhat difficult. Deer were still seen and lesser wild game could be had in abundance. The homes of the early settlers were widely scattered, the nearest neighbor being frequently miles away. Most of the pioneer dwellings were built of logs and the cooking was done over the fire-place, while the work of the fields was largely performed by hand. The usual experiences of frontier life confronted Mr. Ware and his bride when they came to Putnam county, but he resolutely set to work to establish a home and develop a farm.

On the 9th of October, 1846, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. There had been five children born by that marriage, namely: Thomas S., a resident of Manhattan, Kansas; Cynthia McEowen and Nancy Farwell, both deceased; Charles K., of Downs, Kansas; and Henry M., who died in infancy. On the 6th of May, 1847, Mr. Ware was again married, near Florid, Illinois, his second union being with Miss Mary





THOMAS WARE.



MRS. THOMAS WARE.



Ann Stewart, who was born in Bond county, Illinois, November 6, 1819, and still lives at the old home. She is one of the oldest native residents of the state and one of the earliest pioneers of Putnam county. There is not a resident of Granville who was here at the time of her arrival. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Willis) Stewart. Her father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and reared in Ohio, died near Florid at the age of fifty-seven years, while the mother, whose birth occurred in North Carolina, passed away when Mrs. Ware was only seven years of age. William Stewart and his family removed from Ohio to Bond county, Illinois, in 1818—the year in which the state was admitted to the Union—and in May, 1832, they arrived in Putnam county, settling on government land near Florid. His first home here was a log cabin, and he later built another joining it, it being the first “double log cabin” in the locality. In 1840 he erected a brick house, which is still standing, the brick being made upon the place. It is one of the old landmarks of the county and a mute witness of the many changes that have occurred, bringing about a wonderful transformation. James Willis, an uncle of Mrs. Ware, built the corn cribs which were used as a protection against the Indians and won for the locality the name of Fort Cribs.

Unto the second marriage of Mr. Ware there were born eight children, namely: William S., who is carrying on the home farm in connection with his brother James; Mary A., who for several years engaged in teaching and is now with her mother; Sarah, the wife of G. A. Whitney, a resident of Pasadena, California; Henry M., who is living near Blairsburg, Iowa; James W., at home; Joseph E., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Lucy Hullinger, living in Granville; and Justin P., who is living in Weaubleau, Missouri. The family home is one of the finest residences in Granville, and was built by Mr. Ware. He also left to his family an excellent farm of three hundred and ninety acres.

Throughout the greater part of his life Mr. Ware devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and he transformed his tract of raw land which he secured from the government into fields of rich fertility and added many modern equipments to his farm in the way of good buildings and improved machinery. He was a

man of diligence and enterprise and brooked no obstacles that barred his path to success when they could be overcome by persistent and honorable effort. Moreover, he was prominently identified with the establishment of schools and churches and was an active and cheerful worker in providing suitable accommodations for those indispensable adjuncts of civilization. For years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but in later life joined the Congregational church and at all times was an earnest, consistent Christian gentleman. His political allegiance was given to the republican party but he never aspired to office, although for some years he filled the position of justice of the peace. His life was at all times actuated by high principles and characterized by manly conduct and his record forms an integral chapter in the pioneer history of the county. He passed away December 6, 1886, honored and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Ware is an exceptionally well preserved woman for one of her years and recalls and relates in interesting manner many incidents of early pioneer life. She has now passed the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey and is therefore one of the oldest citizens of Putnam county, while the years of her residence in Illinois are scarcely surpassed by that of any native citizen.

ALBERT D. FISHER.

Albert D. Fisher has practically retired from active business life and yet makes his home upon his farm a mile west of Granville. His former activity, enterprise and carefully directed labor brought to him a goodly measure of success and the competence which he acquired is sufficient to now supply him with the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

A native of Indiana, he was born in the town of Richmond in Wayne county, January 24, 1835, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Fisher. The father's birth occurred in Ohio, April 8, 1809, and he reached the venerable age of eighty-four years, passing away in Huntington county, Indiana. His wife, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1810, died in Indiana in 1844, when her son Albert was a little lad of nine years. Thomas Fisher was a nurseryman and farmer and for more than sixty years lived upon one farm, on which he took up his abode in 1834, when Huntington county was a frontier region.

His political allegiance was first given to the whig party and later he became a freesoiler, while upon the organization of the republican party to prevent the further extension of slavery—of which he was a strong opponent—he joined its ranks and followed its banners until his death. His wife was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends or Quakers, but in later years she and her husband became members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were people of the highest respectability, their good qualities of heart and mind gaining for them warm friendships and high regard. In their family were seven children, all of whom reached years of maturity, but only three are now living, one, Nancy E. Fisher, still remaining upon the old homestead in Indiana, while Daniel D. Fisher has for several years been circuit judge of St. Louis and is still upon the bench. He studied law in Ottawa, Illinois, and practiced for several years in St. Louis, Missouri, before his election to the office which he is now filling.

Albert D. Fisher spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and attended the country schools. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his youth. When he had largely mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools he entered upon a scientific course at Wheaton (Illinois) College. He had no other thought nor desire than to become an agriculturist, being well content to devote his energies to the occupation to which he had been reared. and in this department of labor he has found ample opportunity for the exercise of his industry and enterprise—his dominant characteristics. In 1861 he came to Putnam county and for a year, in partnership with Joseph B. Albert, leased land near Florid and engaged in farming. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Granville township, to which he afterward added forty acres. With characteristic determination and energy he improved this farm, built a house thereon and made it his home for twenty years. In 1884 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, comprising two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land adjoining the village of Granville. He has built a commodious residence here and other good buildings. He no longer works the land, but rents it to a family who live upon the place and the income from his property is sufficient to bring him the comforts of life. For

many years he successfully conducted a dairy business, milking cows and making butter, and he found it a profitable source of income.

On the 19th of March, 1863, Mr. Fisher wedded Miss Mary E. Skeel, a daughter of Linus B. Skeel, who was one of the early settlers of Putnam county. Further mention is made of the Skeel family in connection with the history of Lewis E. Skeel of Hennepin on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born five children, four of whom are yet living, but they lost their first born in infancy. The others are: Arthur L., Theresa V., at home; Elmer A., who is in Britt, Iowa; and Estella M., the wife of Dr. E. L. Fulton, a resident of Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Fisher and his family are members of the Congregational church and take an active and helpful interest in its work, while to its support they are generous contributors. In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Fisher attended the fourth world's Sunday school convention held at Jerusalem and while abroad visited the Madeira Islands, Egypt, Rome, Athens, Gibraltar and many other places of interest. While on the trip Mr. Fisher wrote letters to the Granville Echo, which were probably read by more people than anything ever published in that paper. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and education, has always been a broad reader and has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought.

In his political views he is a stalwart republican and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, is always ready to support his position by intelligent argument. He has served as road commissioner and assessor and three times has been a delegate to the state convention of his party. In the summer of 1906 he was a delegate to the senatorial and representative convention and is recognized as one of the strong political workers of his district, desiring rather to secure political honors for others than to obtain office himself. His interest is that of a public-spirited citizen, who recognizes that it is the duty as well as the privilege of every American to thus uphold the principles in which he believes. He cast his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont and has voted for each republican nominee at the head of the ticket since that time. Viewed in a personal light Mr. Fisher has made an excellent record as a man and citizen. In all of his business

dealings he has been found thoroughly honorable and reliable, his probity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has never knowingly wronged any man nor taken advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction. His support has been given to many progressive public movements and the community recognizes in him a man of worth and value, whose influence is ever found on the side of right, truth, justice and improvement. Mr. Fisher is also a great temperance worker and is in hopes of the work coming to a completion some day soon.

GEORGE E. SPARLING.

George E. Sparling, who follows farming on section 21, Senachwine township, and who is proprietor of the Undercliff hotel, was born within a half mile of his present residence, November 1, 1843, and with the exception of three years and seven months spent in the army his home has always been in this locality. He attended the country schools and also had the benefit of a short course of instruction in the seminary at Henry, Illinois. When quite young he began work upon his father's farm and made a hand at plowing or driving a horse when eight years old. Since that time he has been more or less closely connected with agricultural interests and at the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, known as the Board of Trade regiment. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant and after serving his term with that command he re-enlisted for one hundred days' service as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service with the latter regiment, October 1, 1862, and his enlistment papers bore the signature of Abraham Lincoln, and are therefore highly prized. He proved a faithful soldier, always loyal to the cause which he espoused and displayed valor upon many a southern battlefield.

After his return from the army Mr. Sparling worked upon the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when, desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account for seven or eight years. He then purchased two hundred acres of land, where he still lives, known as the Silas Lock farm. It had been settled in a very

early day, and the old house, which was built by Mr. Lock, still stood on the place at that time, and in fact remained the residence of Mr. Sparling for ten years. He then erected a beautiful frame house, one of the finest in the township, and in this home is now pleasantly located. In 1882 he erected a hotel on the bank of Senachwine lake, and for eleven years was proprietor of and conducted the Undercliff hotel. People came from long distances to enjoy an outing here and to engage in hunting and fishing in the district. At the present time Mr. Sparling leases the hotel and occupies his beautiful country home. That he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of eight hundred and twenty acres of land, all in one body. There is no richer or more productive soil for agricultural purposes than is to be found in this part of Illinois, and the farm of Mr. Sparling is therefore a very desirable one, responding readily to the care and labor which is bestowed upon it.

On the 1st of November, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of George E. Sparling and Miss Carrie I. Bagley, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, September 3, 1848. Her father, Nelson Bagley, was born at Crown Point, New York, in 1807, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sparling, when eighty-seven years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Moran, and was born in Baltimore, in 1817, while her death occurred in Springfield, South Dakota, in 1889. They were married in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1837, and there resided until 1864, when they removed to Putnam county, Illinois, where they made their home until 1872. In that year they removed to Springfield, South Dakota, where the mother passed away, after which the father came to make his home with Mrs. Sparling. There are also four other children living: Eveline, who likewise resides with Mrs. Sparling; Mrs. J. C. Hontton, of Illinois; J. M. Bagley, of South Dakota; and Mrs. M. G. Cotney, of Oklahoma, whose husband was an old settler of Marshall county. When a boy of seven years Mrs. Sparling's father witnessed the sinking of the ships on Lake Champlain that were captured by the British in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Sparling has in her possession many interesting old relics, including a fine collection of Indian relics, of geological specimens and rare

coins. These have not only been secured from this district, but have been sought in various parts of the United States. Both she and her husband are well versed in geology, and have in their possession many valuable and rare stones which many people would pass by without notice. Mrs. Sparling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

For twenty years Mr. Sparling has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and he also belongs to the Grand Army post at Henry. In politics he is a republican, and for twenty-four years has filled the office of constable, while for eighteen years he has been road commissioner and is now township treasurer. He never misses attending a term of court, yet he has never had a lawsuit. In manner he is genial and jovial, and has gained many friends during the long years of his residence in this county and among those whom he has entertained as guests at the Undercliff Hotel.

CLIFFORD HAWS.

Clifford Haws, a capitalist who has figured prominently in the business circles of Henry and of Marshall county, was born in Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, August 8, 1874. He is a son of Captain William Haws, who was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 23, 1800, and who in 1805 was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he remained until he attained his majority. On the 27th of August, 1821, he became a pioneer of Sangamon county, Illinois, where he conducted a tannery for a time, and in 1826 he went to Putnam county, settling on section 26, Magnolia township, which was at that time, however, a part of Tazewell county. He built the first log cabin between Ottawa and Washington in 1826 and was one of the first residents in this part of the country. His life was devoted to farming and he became the owner of a number of farms, embracing several thousand acres of land. He also contributed in substantial measure to the reclamation of his part of the state from the dominion of the red race, and aided materially in converting it into uses of civilization. He was a man of benevolent and charitable spirit, and built a church in Magnolia and paid its pastor out of his own funds. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. He won his title as commander of a volunteer company

in the Black Hawk war, and thus he aided in the subjugation of the Indians who resented the encroachments of the white man upon their hunting grounds. At his house, in 1831, Putnam county was organized, and he served on the first grand jury that here convened, the first term of court being held at the old traveling house near Hennepin. Governor Ford was then prosecuting attorney of the district.

Captain Haws was twice married. He first wedded Lucinda Southwick, a native of New York, who was a typical frontier woman, brave and fearless, and shared with her husband in all the trials and privations of pioneer life at a time when Indians were more numerous than the white settlers and many wild animals were to be seen in the forest or on the prairies. Her death occurred July 4, 1867, and Captain Haws afterward wedded Mrs. Louisa Moffitt (nee Defenbaugh), a native of Illinois. There were five children by this marriage, of whom two are living: Clifford, of this review; and Joel, who is now living retired. He is quite active in local political circles and is serving as supervisor. The father died in December, 1884, and the mother's death occurred in 1882.

Clifford Haws, whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education in the public schools of Magnolia, Illinois, and afterward went to the east, continuing his education in Boston and in Tufts College at Medford, Massachusetts. He afterward spent two years and a half in the employ of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and then came to Illinois to supervise his property interests, having inherited a goodly estate from his father. For five years he resided upon a stock farm near Magnolia, where he was engaged in the breeding and raising of pure bred cattle, and he is still the owner of that property and business. He is now engaged in the sale of automobiles in Henry and has a fine garage here. Personally he owns a machine, the Rambler, of forty-five horse power, and touring over the country is to him a chief source of delight and recreation. In the management of his business affairs he has ever displayed keen discernment and ready sagacity, and his investments, being judiciously placed, have brought to him a very gratifying annual return, while his holdings number him with the capitalists of Henry.

Mr. Haws was married in 1895 to Miss Roberta Chapin, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have four children, Una Louise, Barbara Vicher, Gertrude and Roberta. In politics Mr. Haws is an independent democrat. He belongs to the Peoria Auto Club and is prominent socially. He has had time and opportunity to cultivate the social and intellectual graces of life which, owing to the stress of circumstances, were denied the pioneer settlers on the frontier, and is one in whom learning and culture have vied to make an interesting and entertaining gentleman.

HENRY HARRISON EDWARDS.

Henry Harrison Edwards, successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Hennepin township, is one of the native sons of Putnam county, having been born in Magnolia township on the 12th of March, 1842. He is a son of William and Mary (Wiley) Edwards, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father, who was born in 1800, died in Putnam county, Illinois, at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife passed away July 20, 1870, at the age of fifty-seven years. Their marriage was celebrated in the Buckeye state. William Edwards was a carpenter by trade in the days when the representatives of the occupation went into the woods and hewed out the timbers which they used for building purposes. Many structures in Ohio are still standing which were erected by him long years ago—a fact which indicates his excellent workmanship and the splendid quality of the timber which he used. In 1841, thinking to better his financial condition in the middle west, he brought his family to Putnam county, Illinois, and purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land in Magnolia township. This land was unimproved, and he erected thereon the first dwelling. He then began to clear and cultivate the fields, and continued to reside upon the farm until his death, while his wife also passed away there. In early days he walked five miles to Palatine and worked at his trade, and after his return home at night he built a barn upon his own place. He often went without his dinner, but said that he never suffered any inconvenience on this account. He was a most industrious, energetic man, and allowed no obstacle to brook his path as he advanced toward the goal of prosperity. His political support was given to the republican party, but he was without

aspiration for office. His wife was identified with the Society of Friends or Quakers in early life. In the family of this worthy couple were six children: George, who for many years was county clerk of Tama county, Iowa, where he followed farming, but is now deceased; Henry Harrison; Joseph, who was born September 1, 1845, and was a prominent attorney of Iowa City; Anna, who was born April 20, 1848, and is the wife of William Castle, a resident of Magnolia township; Luella, who was born October 4, 1850, and is the deceased wife of William Eisenhower; and Mary J., the wife of O. W. Allen, a resident of Henry, Illinois.

Henry Harrison Edwards spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, and pursued his education in a district school, where the pupils sat upon slab seats and wrote their copies upon a desk made by placing a board upon pins driven into the wall. He afterward had the advantage of attending Wheaton College for a short time. His training at farm labor was not meager, and through practical experience he early became familiar with the work incident to the cultivation of the crops. He remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, when he came into possession of a part of his father's farm and began business on his own account. He lived upon that place until about eleven years ago, when he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It was at that time an improved tract of land, and he has since added to it many more modern improvements. His buildings are all nicely painted and the farm presents a well kept appearance in every department. The dwelling is a large frame residence, richly and tastefully furnished, and the fields cover one hundred and ninety acres of rich land under a high state of cultivation. Here Mr. Edwards carries on general agricultural pursuits, raising both stock and grain, and each branch of his business is proving profitable to him.

In 1869, when twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Elizabeth Studyvin, who was born in Putnam county and died about fifteen years after her marriage. They had one child, a daughter, Alice, who is now the wife of William Kays, a resident of Tonica, La Salle county. On the 15th of August, 1883, Mr. Edwards wedded Alice Kays, a daughter of William A. Kays, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born three children. Jennie V., born May 7, 1884, is a graduate of the Granville high school of the class of 1902 and has taught in the district schools for four years. She is now devoting her attention to music. Helen, born November 1, 1888, was graduated from the Granville high school with the class of 1906. Joseph, born March 11, 1894, is at home.

Mr. Edwards and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a helpful interest in its various activities. In politics he is a republican, without aspiration for office, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are most pleasant and genial people and the family is one of prominence in the community, while the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. The name of Edwards has figured upon the pages of history in Putnam county through almost two-thirds of a century, and for sixty-four years Henry Harrison Edwards has resided within its borders, so that his memory compasses the period of pioneer development as well as of later progress and improvement. He can remember the days when many of the homes were log cabins, when much of the land was still uncultivated and when the work of the farm was done with very crude machinery as compared with the agricultural implements of the present day. He has kept in touch with the trend of modern progress and is now a prominent representative of agricultural life in Putnam county.

ROBERT F. DOWNEY.

Robert F. Downey, a retired farmer and an honored veteran of the Civil war, now residing in the village of Magnolia, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in the northwestern corner of Livingston county, near the present site of Streator, on the 14th of February, 1840. His father, Elzy Downey, was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bethuren, was a native of Ohio and died in Livingston county, Illinois, when our subject was only two years old. The father subsequently wedded Nancy Johnson, who passed away in Magnolia two years after her husband's death. On leaving his native state Elzy Downey removed to Ohio and located in Logan county, but in 1832 he came farther west and

settled in Livingston county, Illinois, on the banks of the Vermilion river, where he took up a tract of government land and erected thereon a log house. At that time the Indians were still very numerous in the locality and there were only six or seven families living along the river. He continued to make his home there until 1842, when he removed to Magnolia, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1895, when he was eighty-four years of age. By his first marriage he had one child, a daughter. By his second marriage he had three children: Sarah Jane, who died in 1864; Robert F., whose name introduces this sketch; and William J., who died at the age of one year.

Robert F. Downey passed the days of his boyhood and youth in Magnolia and attended the common schools, pursuing his studies in an old schoolhouse where the seats were made of slabs. At the early age of ten years he began earning his own livelihood and for a time covered corn with a hoe at twenty-five cents per day. At that time nearly all the farm work was done by hand, hay was mowed with a scythe and then raked. In a barn which stood just south of town and was recently burned our subject helped thresh wheat, driving horses over the grain laid on the floor. It was tramped in this way for a while and then turned and tramped again. Later the grain was gathered and on a windy day it was winnowed in the wind.

Mr. Downey continued under the parental roof until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when in 1861 he enlisted at Bloomington in the First Illinois cavalry. At the battle of Lexington, Missouri, he was captured with Mulligan's men. At that time the Confederate states had not been recognized as a belligerent power and no one knew or thought that the war would last long and no prisons were ready for the captives, so that they took the oath of allegiance and were sent home. Later our subject tried to re-enlist, but was not allowed to enter the service. After the war he worked on a farm by the month for a year or two and then purchased a tract of one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on section 3, Roberts township, Marshall county, a part of which was covered with timber, but the remainder was improved. To the cultivation of that place he devoted his energies for many years and is still its owner, the farm now comprising one hun-



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT F. DOWNEY.

dred and sixty-four acres, and besides this property he has a nice home in the village of Magnolia, where he now resides. For several years past he has rented the farm and has practically lived retired, enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Downey was married in 1867 to Miss Luella Parker, who was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 15th of February, 1852, and is a daughter of William L. and Rhoda Parker, both of whom are now deceased. Her parents came originally from Virginia, but located in Illinois at quite an early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Downey were born eleven children, but the second died at the age of one year. The others are as follows: William E., a merchant of West Point, Adams county, Illinois; Minnie L., the wife of Charles Danielson, living near Granville, Illinois; Lilly M., wife of Allen Coe, who now lives on our subject's farm in Marshall county; Mary S., wife of Jacob Piper, living in Magnolia; Elzy, who is a graduate of the state normal and now principal of the schools at Clyde; Laura, wife of J. B. Thornton, living at Long Beach, California; Luella F., wife of George Ramsey, whose home is in Clyde, Illinois; Joseph M., who is a graduate of the Northwestern Dental College of Chicago and is now engaged in practice of his profession at Magnolia; and Alva Isabelle, wife of Frank Peterson, of Seneca, Illinois. This is a family of which the parents have every reason to be proud, as they stand high in the various communities in which they reside. Five of the children are college graduates and every one was valedictorian of his or her class.

By his ballot Mr. Downey supports the men and measures of the republican party, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, though he takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He is a member of Magnolia post, G. A. R., which is still in existence, although the organization holds no meetings, as only six or seven of the members are now left, the others having gone to join the silent majority. Mr. Downey has quite a number of interesting souvenirs that he has picked up at various places, including a shell that was fired at the battle of Yorktown in 1862 and never exploded. It was dug up in the field by a negro, the load taken out and brought to Magnolia by B. F. Baker, an old soldier, and given to the Grand Army post. When the society dissolved the property was divided and it fell

into the hands of Mr. Downey, who was for some time commander of the post. He also has a piece of granite from the monument erected to the soldiers who fought at Yorktown during the Revolutionary war. During his long residence in Putnam county he has become widely and favorably known, and as an old soldier and honored pioneer he well deserves mention in this volume.

WILLIAM BICKEL.

The neighboring state of Indiana has furnished to Marshall county this worthy citizen, for William Bickel was born in Tippecanoe county of the Hoosier state in 1847. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Bickel, whose family numbered ten children. The father was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1811, and died in the year 1880. His son William remembers often hearing his father speak of making trips across the mountains on foot, for that was prior to the era of railroad travel, when all this section of the country was a wild frontier region. He came to Marshall county on the 1st of October, 1856, locating first about five miles east of Lacon, where he lived for twelve years. He then removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he resided continuously from 1868 until his demise. While his political views were in harmony with the principles of democracy he did not consider himself bound by party ties and frequently cast an independent ballot. Both he and his wife were consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Bickel was born in Ohio in 1817 and died in Belle Plain township, Marshall county, on the 8th of May, 1887. Their children were Rebecca Ann, Barbara Ann, Susie Ann, Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, William, Mary, David and George. Of these Rebecca Ann and Elizabeth are now deceased.

William Bickel spent the first ten years of his life in the state of his nativity and began his education there, but largely received his schooling in Illinois. He attended the Strawn school for three years and subsequently was a student in the Belle Plain school. When not busy with his text-books he aided in the work of the fields and remained upon the home farm until the time of his marriage. On the 30th of December, 1873, he wedded Miss Dora J. Jones, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, near Freedom, February 1, 1852, her parents being Milo and Eleanor Jones.

Her father, who was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in Marshall county for some years, died in 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Hamilton, was born in 1831 and died April 19, 1902. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Bickel have but one child, Earl, who married Agnes Eickelbarner and lives just across the road from his father's home. They farm together, sharing equally with each other in all things.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Bickel located in Belle Plain township and their entire married life has been spent within four miles of their present home. In addition to general farming he handles large numbers of cattle and hogs each year and his place is an ideal stock farm, located in the edge of the timber. Mr. Bickel took up his abode upon this place in 1887 and the years have since been devoted to its further improvement and development until now it is a splendid property. He started out in life with no capital save a practical knowledge of farming, and he determined to win and he now owns one hundred and eighty-seven acres of excellent land. He first purchased fifty acres in Belle Plain township of John Cox, whom he claims gave him his first start, for which he paid forty dollars per acre. After selling this he bought his present farm. As the years have gone by his labors have brought him a goodly measure of prosperity. In politics Mr. Bickel is a democrat and takes an active interest in the growth and success of his party. He has been elected and served as assessor of Belle Plain township for six consecutive years and for a long period has been school trustee. The greater part of his life has been passed in this county and in a review of his history there will be found much that is commendable, his strong characteristics being in harmony with the requirements of good citizenship and of honorable manhood.

JAMES P. HICKEY.

In financial circles in Marshall county and this part of the state James P. Hickey is widely and favorably known, being the present popular and capable cashier of the Exchange Bank at Camp Grove. He was born in the village which is yet his home, his natal day being March 4, 1878. His father, David Hickey, a native of County Clare, Ireland, was reared and educated in that country

and came to the United States about 1858. He traveled extensively before making permanent settlement upon a farm in Marshall county, Illinois, in 1862. He secured one hundred acres of land in Saratoga township, spending his remaining days thereon, and during that period converting his land into one of the best improved and productive tracts of this part of the state. He was a devout Catholic and a stalwart supporter of the democracy. For thirty years he served as school director and the cause of public instruction benefited by his efforts in its behalf. He was numbered among the most respected pioneers of Saratoga township and his efforts along many lines were of direct evidence in the work of improvement and upbuilding. He passed away July 5, 1903, and is now numbered among Marshall county's honored dead. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Day, was also a native of Ireland and a daughter of Jeremiah and Johanna Day, resident farmers of Saratoga township. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey were married in this country and the latter departed this life April 18, 1884. In their family were eight children, of whom six are now living: Katherine; Minnie; John, a farmer of Saratoga township, who wedded Mary Long of the same township; Nellie, the wife of Owen Sharkey, who follows agricultural pursuits in Milo township, Bureau county, Illinois; James P., of this review; and Nora, the wife of Robert Breen, who is publisher of a paper at Kewanee, Illinois. The two who passed away are James, who died at the age of sixteen months, and Thomas, who died when but three months old.

James P. Hickey pursued his preliminary education in the district schools of Saratoga township, Marshall county, and for one year was a student in Dixon (Illinois) Business College, whereby he was well qualified for the practical duties of life. He also studied at home, devoting many leisure hours to the mastery of branches of learning which have been of benefit to him, not only in general mental development but also in his business career. He worked upon the home farm until he had attained his majority, after which he was employed for a short time as a salesman in a clothing store. He then entered the Camp Grove Exchange Bank, which is controlled by the owners of the Bradford Exchange Bank. He became connected with this institution on its establishment, February 3, 1902. This is a pri-

vate bank, of which he is cashier and manager, and under his direction a successful business has been established.

On the 14th of October of the same year Mr. Hickey was married to Miss Mary Herberger, a daughter of Peter and Anna Herberger, who were farming people of Stark county, Illinois. This marriage has been blessed with two children, Marie and Celestine, aged respectively three and one years. The parents are prominent socially, having a circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Hickey is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Camp Grove, of which he has served as clerk for three years. He is also president of the Fraternal Reserve and his political allegiance is given to the democracy. The only political office he has ever held is that of notary public and he belongs to the Catholic church. It will thus be seen that his interests cover a wide range, making him a man of well rounded character. His efforts in behalf of Camp Grove have been far-reaching and beneficial. This is a new town, only four years old, but already it contains good business houses, two grain elevators, two banks, good churches and schools and other modern facilities. Mr. Hickey has done much for its upbuilding and progress and is an active, popular and efficient young business man with a host of friends.

THEODORE M. CROFT.

Theodore M. Croft, extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs in Roberts township, was born in this township, June 27, 1851. He acquired a district school education and worked at farm labor on the home place until nineteen years of age, after which he was employed as a farm hand by others for several years. He then purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land that is rich and arable, responding readily to the care and cultivation bestowed upon it. The fields are now well tilled and bring forth good crops. In addition to the care of the grain Mr. Croft is also extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs, and this branch of his business is now very profitable. He is an excellent judge of stock and therefore makes judicious purchases and profitable sales.

His political support is given to the republican party, and he was elected assessor of Roberts

township for 1905. He has also been a school director for twenty years, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. In his business affairs he is strictly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction, and in the community he is favorably known for his methods and his merited successes.

MISS NANCY CLIFFORD.

Miss Nancy Clifford is the owner of valuable farming property in Marshall county, her home being on section 10, Evans township, where she has lived since 1853. She was born at Cadiz, Ohio, about four miles from New Athens, in 1833. Her father was Edward Clifford, who was born in Brook county, Virginia, in 1806, and was the eldest of the family of twelve children, of whom only one survives, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, who is living in Columbus, Ohio. In 1811 Mr. Clifford accompanied his parents on their removal to Harrison county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and in 1831 married Rebecca Dunlap, whose birth occurred in Harrison county in 1807. They became the parents of six children: Mrs. Sarah Phillips, who is living at Table Rock, Nebraska; Nancy; Samuel, who died in 1896; Mrs. Jane Dunlap, whose home is in Wenona, Illinois; Margaret, who died July 8, 1905; and Mrs. Susan Hamilton, also living in Wenona. The parents were regular attendants of the United Presbyterian church and were earnest Christian people. Mr. Clifford brought his family to Illinois about 1853, locating at the head of what is now called Sandy creek, where all of the early pioneers settled. In community affairs he took an active and helpful interest and aided in the early development and progress of the county. He carried on farming for a long period and became the owner of three hundred and twenty-seven acres of valuable farming land, all of which he improved. As the years passed, through his own exertions, he reached a position of wealth and became the possessor of one of the finest farms in his township. For six years he held the office of road commissioner.

Miss Clifford, of this review, was but a little girl when brought by her parents to Illinois, and on the home farm she was reared. She now owns a beautiful residence in the edge of the timber,

together with good farming land, having three hundred and forty-five acres in all. Her nephew and his wife now live with her. Her people were among the earliest settlers here and her father was extensively engaged in raising cattle and sheep, owning as high as eighty thoroughbreds at a time. He was also one of the promoters of this industry in the county, and in his farming operations he prospered, so that he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances when, in August, 1881, he was called from this life. He was not a member of any church, but he gave freely and generously to the support of different denominations and for the building of various houses of worship in the county. In politics he was a democrat, and while interested in the success of his party, he never placed partisanship before the general welfare. His wife survived him for about twenty years, and passed away in 1901.

Her daughter, Nancy Clifford, was a student in the public schools of Evans township. She remained with her parents upon the home farm on which they located in 1853, and eventually she came into possession of this property, which is now splendidly improved and very valuable, returning her an excellent income. Miss Clifford has intimate knowledge of the history of the county through many years, witnessing its growth and progress as it has developed from wild prairie, swampy districts and timber land into richly improved farms, while here and there in their midst have been built thriving towns and cities, bringing to the county all of the comforts and conveniences of civilization known to the older east.

GUSTAV OTTO.

Among the venerable and worthy citizens who in former years were actively connected with the agricultural development of Putnam county but are now living in honorable retirement is numbered Gustav Otto, who owns and occupies a beautiful home in the village of Magnolia, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. His birth occurred in Prussia, Germany, July 29, 1838. His parents were Michael and Rose (Zeabel) Otto, who were likewise natives of the fatherland, and the former died when our subject was a little lad of but three years. The mother was afterward married again, subsequent to which time she came to the United States and

settled in Magnolia, where her death occurred in 1875.

Gustav Otto was reared in his native country to the age of nineteen years and was there educated. Having heard favorable reports of the United States and the possibilities to be enjoyed by young men of ambition and energy, Mr. Otto decided to try his fortune in the new country, and accordingly, in 1857, took passage on a sailing vessel bound for the new world, which was six weeks in making the voyage. When he boarded the vessel at Hamburg, Germany, he had but thirty dollars in money, so that when he landed in America it was necessary that he at once secure employment. He had learned and followed the wagon-maker's trade in the fatherland, but on coming to this country never followed that pursuit. Upon landing in New York he at once made his way to Chicago, and remained in that city for six weeks, subsequent to which time he went to Marshall county, Illinois, where he was employed for one month by Henry Weir. In the following spring he entered the employ of John Meyers, for whom he worked during that season and then came to Putnam county, and was employed at farm labor by Captain William Haws, who lived in Magnolia township, receiving as compensation for his services ten dollars per month. He continued in the employ of Mr. Haws from 1858 until 1865, when, having saved his earnings, he felt justified in starting out in life upon an independent venture, and first located on a tract of land which he rented from a Mr. Phillips, at British Lane, La Salle county, this state. After a year he leased a farm of George Hildebrandt, and once more took up his abode in Magnolia township, Putnam county. He operated that farm for two years, and in the meantime, having saved a sum sufficient to purchase land, in the spring of 1868 he came into possession of a tract of eighty acres, which forms a part of the farm which he still owns, and which was known as the Joel Haws farm, and had been settled in 1838. With persistent energy, so characteristic of the German race, Mr. Otto at once began to develop and improve his farm, following only the most practical methods in the cultivation of his field and the planting of his crops. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings he added to his land from time to time until he now owns two hundred and sixty acres of finely improved land,

which is now operated by his son, Joel, and from which he derives an income sufficient to enable him to live in honorable retirement throughout his remaining days. He also owns forty-six acres of timber land in Marshall county, so that his landed possessions are of considerable extent. In former years, in addition to his general farming pursuits, Mr. Otto also engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, having at all times the best grades of animals. He was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising until eight years ago, when he retired and took up his abode in the village of Magnolia, where he bought five acres of land, whereon he has a commodious residence, which is one of the finest homes in the town, and here he and his wife are spending the evening of their days.

In 1862 Mr. Otto was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Haws, a daughter of Joel Haws, and a native of Putnam county, born in 1840. Her education was acquired in the public schools of Magnolia township and she was early trained to the duties of the household, so that she was well qualified to take charge of a home of her own at the time of her marriage to Mr. Otto, to whom she has indeed proved a faithful and able assistant. Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. The record is as follows: James A., who wedded Miss Philbrook and resides at Independence, Kansas; Helen M., the wife of I. D. Glenn, a resident farmer of this township; Joel W., who wedded Nellie Simpson, of Hennepin, and is operating the old homestead farm; Maud M., the wife of Lawrence Dugan, and a resident of Camp Grove, Illinois; Bessie, the wife of Rev. Schacht, a resident of London Mills, Illinois; Alice, the wife of George Boyestede; and Lulu, who is at home.

In politics Mr. Otto has always been a democrat and has taken a deep and active interest in the work of his party. Recognizing his ability and worth he has frequently been called upon to fill positions of public honor and trust, having served for twenty-four years as school director, one year as collector, three years as highway commissioner, and for eight years was supervisor, and for three years of the time acted as chairman of the board. Although Magnolia township is a republican stronghold Mr. Otto has never been defeated for any office, thus showing his popularity and prom-

inence in this community. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and has always been identified with the church of that denomination, while fraternally he holds membership with the blue lodge of Masons at Magnolia, acting as treasurer of the organization for many years, and he also served in a number of other offices in the lodge.

When Mr. Otto arrived in America he was in debt to the amount of seventy-five dollars, but he immediately secured employment, and in a short time earned money sufficient to liquidate this indebtedness, after which he saved his earnings, which he judiciously invested in land, and through his close application and capable management prospered in his undertakings, thus adding to his possessions from time to time until he is now one of the wealthy land-owners of Putnam county, and is known as a reliable and trustworthy citizen who has acquired his property through honest and straightforward methods. Upon the death of Captain William Haws, many years ago, our subject was appointed one of the administrators of the estate, the duties of which he discharged with the same loyalty that has ever been manifest in the conduct of his own personal interests. He has been a trustee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company for about twenty years. He and his wife are highly esteemed in the community in which they have so long lived and labored, and their own beautiful home is a favorite resort for their numerous friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM W. TWIST.

William W. Twist is one of the oldest native sons of Marshall county, having been born in Roberts township in 1842, so that he has been a resident of the county for more than six decades. He now resides in Toluca, his home being the most beautiful residence of the town, and he derives his income from real estate, which is the safest of all investments, having four hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in this county. He was born in Roberts township, April 2, 1842. His father, John W. Twist, was born in London, England, and came to New York in 1832. He was a cabinet maker by trade and after residing in the east for several years took up his abode in Roberts township, Marshall county, Illinois, in 1841. The present county division, however, was then unknown and the district formed a part of

Putnam county. After coming to the new world Mr. Twist followed the occupation of farming and was numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Roberts township. He wedded Mary Davidson, who was born in New York city, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She makes her home with her son William and spends the summer seasons with her sister in Kansas. She is a member of the Christian church and is a most estimable lady, whose life in its various phases has won her the respect and confidence of those with whom she has been brought in contact. In the family were three children: William W.; James P., who was born in 1846 and died in 1894; and Mary, the wife of Leander Burns, who follows farming near Osage City, Kansas. The second son, James Twist, served as sheriff of Marshall county for four years and was also county treasurer for four years. He proved a most capable and reliable official and the trust reposed in him was well merited. He was also a man of excellent business capacity and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens.

William W. Twist in his boyhood days attended the old Shaw school and acquired a fair English education. He started out in life for himself in 1866 when a young man of twenty-four years, having up to this time aided in the work of the home farm. On leaving the old homestead he engaged in farming where the town of Toluca now stands, but eventually sold his land to the coal company. The discovery of the rich coal veins of this district greatly enhanced the value of his property and he disposed of it at a high figure.

Mr. Twist has been married twice. He first wedded Louisa Palmer, who was born in 1843 and died in 1886. In 1896 he wedded Mrs. Mae Mof-fett, who was born in the state of New York. They have one child, Erna Mae Twist, now eight years of age. Their beautiful home is celebrated for its gracious and warm hearted hospitality and is the scene of many a delightful social function. Mr. Twist is now living retired, his possessions being sufficient to supply him with a good income without further recourse to labor save for the supervision of his landed interests. He has filled various offices, including those of assessor, collector and school treasurer, and could undoubtedly have had other political honors had he so desired. Spending his entire life in Mar-

shall county, he is largely familiar with its history, having been a witness of its development from an early day, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career.

ROBERT TURNBULL.

The home farm of Robert Turnbull is pleasantly and conveniently located on section 28, La Prairie township, not far from the village of Speer, and for many years the owner of this valuable property has been accorded recognition as one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this part of the state. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the 10th of December, 1827. His parents were John and Beatrice (Scoon) Turnbull, who were likewise natives of the same country. The father, who was born April 30, 1782, came to the United States with his family in 1851, landing at New York city, after which he located at Geneva, New York, where he remained for three years. In 1854 he came to Illinois, settling on the southeast part of La Prairie township. For a long period he was engaged in farming here and passed away on the 2d of February, 1870, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. In the old cemetery in Scotland where the ancestors of the family lie buried there are gravestones bearing date back to 1622. In the family of John and Beatrice Turnbull were three children: John, who died in Scotland at the age of sixteen or seventeen years; Robert, of this review; and Jeanette, the wife of Robert Pringle, who is the oldest man in the township, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Robert Turnbull was reared to manhood in his native country, his education being acquired in the common schools prior to his sixteenth year, at which time he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. His term of indenture extended to the time when he attained his majority, during which period he was given his board and at the end of that time was paid five pounds sterling or about twenty-five dollars. In addition to house carpentering he learned the trade of cabinet-making, everything in that day being done by hand. After serving his term he continued with his old employer as a journeyman and acted in that capacity for two years



ROBERT TURNBULL.

at a salary of four dollars per week. He did his duty faithfully and cheerfully and was thus in the line of promotion, but the new world with its business opportunities and advantages seemed to him to offer a better field of labor and in company with his parents and his sister he crossed the Atlantic to New York city.

For three years he worked at the carpenter's trade in Geneva, New York, save for a brief period of five months spent in Canada. His preference, however, was for the United States and, believing his chances to be much better in the republic, he returned. In 1854 the family came to Illinois, settling in the southeast part of La Prairie township, where Mr. Turnbull purchased a tract of land as a home for his father and mother. They removed to that farm but for three years thereafter he continued to work at his trade. He determined, however, to make general farming his life occupation and took up the task of improving and clearing his land. When he began his farm work he had but a single horse. Soon, however, he purchased a yoke of oxen with which he broke the prairie. He had about one hundred dollars when he came to the new world, which was increased to six hundred dollars by the time he reached Illinois. This sum he invested in land and upon the farm he lived for ten years, engaged in its cultivation and also making some improvements there.

It was while living upon his father's farm that Mr. Turnbull was married to Miss Mary Smith, whom he wedded February 26, 1858. They became the parents of six children: Minnie is now the wife of R. W. Hall, of Chicago. John, who is represented on another page of this volume, is living on his farm adjoining his father's. William, who was born September 4, 1862, and died July 12, 1866; Robert, who was born July 18, 1864, and has carried on farming on the old home place, where he lives with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Scott and to whom he was married in 1896. She is a daughter of William Scott, a well known resident of the county. Robert Turnbull, Jr., is a breeder of full blooded Hereford cattle. Beatrice died February 10, 1905. William is in the live stock commission business in Chicago. Mrs. Turnbull passed away September 1, 1877, and was laid to rest in the United Presbyterian cemetery in La Prairie township. She was devoted to the welfare

and happiness of her family and counted no personal sacrifice on her part too great if it would promote the interests of her husband and children.

Mr. Turnbull has always been an industrious, energetic man and in his farming and stock-raising operations he has become well known. He has made very judicious purchases, buying land which has increased in value, owing to the rapid settlement of the county as well as to the improvements which have been placed upon it. His home farm is splendidly improved with all modern accessories and conveniences and everything about the farm is indicative of the careful supervision and enterprising spirit of the owner. For many years he has engaged in raising and breeding thoroughbred Hereford cattle and has owned some very fine animals. He has also fed large numbers of cattle. Whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion, manifesting a keen business discernment that has enabled him to readily determine the outcome of any business proposition. He is now to a large extent leaving the active work of the farm to others, for he has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey and well merits rest from further toil.

In politics Mr. Turnbull is a republican, having supported the party since becoming a naturalized citizen. He has frequently attended its conventions and has held a number of local offices, to which he has been called by the vote of his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church but is now a member of the Congregational church and has been an active worker in its behalf. He is also an advocate of the cause of temperance and in fact is a champion of all those interests which tend to uplift humanity and benefit the race. His name is honored by all because of his upright life and his good qualities far overbalance the mistakes which all men make, gaining for him the respect and good will of all with whom he has come in contact during the years of his residence in this county.

RANSOM E. GREGORY.

Ransom E. Gregory is a retired farmer residing in Henry, but for many years he was closely, actively and honorably associated with agricultural interests, thus making for himself a cred-

itable place in business circles in Marshall county. Moreover, he is entitled to representation in this volume as one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, who loyally defended the Union cause through the darkest hour in our country's history. He was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, August 16, 1839. His father, Harrison Gregory, was a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, born May 25, 1813. He was both a farmer and merchant. About 1837 he removed with his family to Auglaize county, Ohio, where he remained for six years and thence drove across the country to Illinois, settling upon a farm in Kickapoo township, Peoria county, in 1843. This place was about twelve miles west of the city of Peoria. As he had little capital at the time of his arrival he had to incur indebtedness in order to make the purchase, but he soon discharged his financial obligation and devoted ten years to the improvement and cultivation of the farm, after which he removed to Henry, where he spent the succeeding three years. He next took up his abode in Whitefield township, seven miles west of Henry, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, this farm being his home throughout his remaining days. In his earlier manhood he had also engaged in teaching school through the winter months for many years, and thus added to his income. Becoming ill in 1882 he went to California for the benefit of his health, but died in Los Angeles, four weeks after his arrival, on the 2d of October, 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Sivers, was a native of Maryland, born October 29, 1812, and her death occurred July 28, 1876. In the family were ten children, of whom four are now living: Ransom E., of this review; Fannie, who was born August 3, 1841, and is now the wife of Cyrus Hutchins, of Los Angeles, California; Laura, who was born February 25, 1854, and is the wife of Charles Jenkins, of Prospect Park, California; and Harry, who was born February 9, 1857, and is proprietor of a department store at Vincennes, Indiana. One brother, Mark G., who for many years was identified with agricultural interests in this county, has now passed away.

Ransom E. Gregory acquired his early education in the schools of Kickapoo and in the district schools near Henry. He enlisted in the Union army on the 16th of August, 1861—his twenty-

second birthday—as a member of Company D, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John C. Townsend and Colonel John Bryner. He joined the army for three years and was mustered out on the 16th of August, 1864, while on duty as chief clerk to Colonel A. J. Meyer, chief signal officer of the United States Army and chief of staff to General E. R. S. Canby, then stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Gregory participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was afterward transferred to the signal corps, acting as orderly sergeant of the company and ranking as first sergeant in the signal corps. There were multitudinous delicate and hazardous duties to be performed in that connection, and Mr. Gregory was always found faithfully at his post. He was detailed at General Sherman's headquarters and was on duty all night previous to the battle of Mission Ridge, receiving and sending messages for "Uncle Billy." He was in the battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, 1862; in the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, in September, 1862; and also in the engagement of Jackson prior to the siege of Vicksburg, besides many other minor engagements. He thus saw considerable arduous field service.

Following his return home Mr. Gregory was married on the 1st of January, 1866, to Miss Ellen Maria White, of Whitefield township, Marshall county, a daughter of John B. White, in whose honor the township was named, being elected its first supervisor. He was one of the prominent pioneer residents of the county and aided largely in its upbuilding and development at an early day. His birth occurred in Vermont and his last years were spent in Henry, where he was engaged in the lumber business at the time of his demise. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have been born three children, of whom two are living: Carrie B., now the wife of F. G. Smith, of Chicago, by whom she has one child, Fay Gregory Smith; and Elmer B., who is living in Los Angeles, California. The deceased child was Marion Bradshaw, who passed away at the age of nine years.

Mr. Gregory was at one time identified with farming interests in Marshall county, and in the fall of 1866, at the age of twenty-six years, he was elected sheriff of the county and removed to the county seat, filling the office for one term. His election occurred the same year of his mar-

riage, and the young couple did their first house-keeping in the old jail. In 1884 Mr. Gregory removed from Illinois to Pierre, South Dakota, where he was engaged in the real-estate business, handling considerable property there. He was also very prominent and influential in public affairs, spending fourteen years in the state, during which time he did effective service in behalf of general progress and improvement. He served as a member of the board of education, and the cause of the schools found in him a stalwart champion and supporter. He was also deputy county treasurer, city assessor and chief of the fire department of Pierre. He likewise acted as postmaster under President Harrison there, and over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his duties being discharged with the utmost fidelity and promptness. In 1887 Mr. Gregory removed to Chicago, where he lived three years, being employed as collector for the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree Company, one of the largest lumber firms in the city.

In 1900 Mr. Gregory returned to Marshall county and is now living retired in Henry, enjoying in well earned ease the fruits of his former toil. He holds membership with the Grand Army post at Pierre and in politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. All who know him respect him for his genuine worth and many good traits of character, for in all life's relations, whether in business, in public office or upon the field of battle, he has made a creditable and commendable record.

FRANK LEO KLINE.

Frank Leo Kline is now practically living retired upon a farm in Saratoga township, where he has made his home since 1889. He was in former years actively associated with the work of tilling the soil and raising crops, and the measure of his success is proof of his life of activity and diligence. One of Marshall county's native sons, he was born in Whitefield township, October 10, 1864, his parents being Peter Paul and Mary Ann (Bryer) Kline, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father's birth occurred in Prussia, and on coming to the United States he settled first in Chicago, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. He also owned many houses and lots in that city in earlier years and he is now living retired in Henry, for his labor at a

previous date brought to him a handsome competence that now enables him to rest from further labor and yet enjoy the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He has reached the age of eighty-two years, while his wife is now seventy-five years of age. In their family were ten children, of whom seven are living: John B., a resident farmer of Whitefield township, who is cultivating one hundred and sixty acres of land; Mrs. Frances Kneip, of Henry, Illinois; Maggie, who is with her parents in Henry; Mrs. Katherine Hofer, whose husband is a farmer of Whitefield township; Frank L., of this review; Joseph, who is living in Pekin, Illinois; Mary Matilda, a trained nurse in a Chicago hospital.

Frank Leo Kline, educated in the district schools near his father's farm and in the public schools of Henry, devoted the periods of vacation to the work of the fields and early became familiar with agricultural life in every detail. He continued with his father until twenty-three years of age. Desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he began farming on his own account on the Betz farm in Whitefield township, Marshall county, where he remained for a year. He then removed to his present farm, which he purchased in 1889. It is a valuable and productive tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on section 27, Saratoga township, and Mr. Kline gave his personal attention to its supervision and cultivation for a number of years, but on account of ill health during the past three years has rented his land. In the fall of 1906 he expects to remove to Henry, and will there live retired, for his property and other interests are sufficient to provide him with a good annual income.

Mr. Kline was married in 1889 to Miss Emily R. Darby, of Saratoga township, who died in 1892, while their only child died in infancy. In 1894 Mr. Kline was again married, his second union being with Bertha Irene Baker, of La Prairie township, a daughter of William and Louisa (Scruggs) Baker, the former a farmer of Henry. They now have two interesting children: Lou E., born March 16, 1898; and Ora May, born August 4, 1900.

Mr. Kline is a republican and is a communicant of the Catholic church. He has ever been a broad reader and is thoroughly posted on matters of general interest. He represents a prominent and

honored pioneer family and is one of the worthy native sons, whose life record reflects credit upon the county of his birth, for he is classed with those who uphold the legal and political status of the community and stand for intellectual and moral progress.

NEWTON J. MATHIS.

The farming interests of Putnam county have a worthy representative in Newton J. Mathis, who is successfully carrying on operations in his chosen field of labor on section 30, Magnolia township. His early home was in Ohio, for he was born in Champaign county, that state, on the 22d of November, 1837, and is a son of Caleb and Margaret (Horne) Mathis, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former born March 3, 1793, and the latter July 15, 1795. The parents were reared and married in their native state and from there removed to Champaign county, Ohio, soon afterward. In 1843 they came to Champaign county, Illinois, and one year later took up their residence in Putnam county, settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which at that time was but slightly improved. It was partially covered with timber, while the rest was prairie land. Upon his place the father erected a good brick residence, which is still standing, and made many other useful and valued improvements which added to the attractive appearance of the place. On the old homestead he died in 1875 and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-nine years. She was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist church, while he was connected with the Society of Friends. His political support was given to the republican party, but he took no active part in public affairs. In his family were twelve children, but only our subject and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Hoyt, of Lacon, Illinois, are now living.

Being the youngest son in his father's family, Newton J. Mathis remained under the parental roof during his boyhood and youth and acquired a good practical education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After reaching man's estate he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead, upon which he still resides. All of the buildings and improvements found thereon are first class and have been put there by our subject. As time has passed he has added to his property and is now the owner of an excellent

farm of two hundred acres where he resides, and also has eighty acres one mile north, one hundred and sixty acres near Magnolia, and one hundred and sixty acres in South Dakota. For twenty years he has devoted considerable attention to the feeding of cattle, but not on a very extensive scale. In all his undertakings he has met with marked success and is accounted one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of his community.

It was on the 23d of September, 1858, that Mr. Mathis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Seybold, a native of Knox county, Illinois, and five children bless their union, namely: William Leslie, who married Ora Norris and died November 23, 1906; George E., who died at the age of two years; Edward A., who wedded Mary Hildebrand and resides in Magnolia; James N., who died at the age of twelve years; and Vernon, who is still at home with his parents. He is a graduate of the Magnolia schools and now aids his father in the operation of the home farm.

Mr. Mathis and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and stand high in public regard. He votes with the republican party, and for the long period of thirty years has efficiently served as school director, but has never sought or desired to hold other office. His wife is well known as a splendid cook and excellent housekeeper, and the many friends of the family are always sure to find a hearty welcome at their hospitable door.

WILLIAM LEMUEL BALL.

Throughout life this gentleman was identified with the agricultural interests of Marshall county and won a place among the prosperous and well-to-do farmers of the community in which he made his home. He was born in Lacon on the 19th of November, 1848, and was a son of Jonas L. and Elizabeth C. (Fetter) Ball. For many years the father was engaged in general merchandising in Lacon, but when our subject was twelve years of age removed to a farm in Belle Plain township, on which he engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the greater part of his life. He died on the 7th of April, 1888, honored and respected by all who knew him.

During his boyhood and youth William L. Ball pursued his studies in the public schools of Marshall county, being a student in the schools of

Wenona for a time, but he completed his education at Eureka College, which he attended for several years. On starting out upon his business career he engaged in clerking in a drug store in Lacon and afterward read medicine, but at the end of a year decided to abandon that profession and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he located on a farm of two hundred acres given him by his father, which at that time was improved, but to its cultivation and further development he turned his attention, finally transforming it into one of the finest farms of Bennington township.

Mr. Ball was married February 22, 1871, to Miss Ruth A. Stratton, a native of Vanderburg county, Indiana, born August 10, 1848, and a daughter of James and Marcia (Chalcraft) Stratton. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ball, who in order of birth were as follows: Gertrude, born on the home farm January 3, 1872, was married on the 21st of November, 1894, to Roscoe Bayne, D. D., at Henry. Cora E., born September 13, 1873, is now the wife of H. H. Beckwith, who is operating the old home farm, and they have one child, Harold, born September 26, 1903. Frank D., born November 5, 1875, now conducting a livery stable in Toluca, married Miss Nellie Mathis, daughter of the postmaster at that place, and they have three children, Ruth Irene, James William and Floyd Raymond. William J., born August 24, 1881, died on the 20th of April, 1902. The children were given good educational privileges, Cora having attended the normal college and also Eureka College, while Frank was for two years a student in Eureka College and afterward pursued his studies for one year at Galesburg.

Mr. Ball was recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive men of his community, and was called upon to take an active part in public affairs. At the time of his death, which occurred on his farm in Bennington township, August 12, 1884, he was filling the position of vice president of the Wenona Union Fair Association and had for several years been actively identified with its prosperity. At an early age he united with the Christian church, to which his wife and family also belong, and throughout life gave a liberal support to all measures which he believed would prove of public benefit or would advance the moral and material welfare of his

native county. By his ballot he always supported the men and measures of the democratic party, and was honored with several local offices, serving many years as supervisor of Bennington township, and was chairman of the board for four years, being one of the leading members of the board at the time of his death. He was several times spoken of as a candidate for the legislature, and had he lived would undoubtedly have been nominated and elected. After a useful and well spent life of forty years he passed away, honored and respected by all who knew him, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued citizen.

CLEMENT W. RANSOM.

Clement W. Ransom is a young man of good business ability, who is now successfully conducting general agricultural pursuits upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Henry township. His birth occurred on Christmas day of 1876 in Magnolia township, Putnam county, Illinois, and he is a son of Benjamin F. and Augusta (Shields) Ransom. Both are representatives of old families of the state, having been born in Putnam county, the father on the 29th of January, 1857, and the mother on the 27th of February, 1857, and there they still reside. The father devotes his time and energies to general farming and the live-stock business. Fraternally he is a member of Marshall lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F. In his family were ten children, and with one exception all are yet living. The record is as follows: Clement W. is the oldest. James C., born December 30, 1878, follows farming on the Peter Schmitt farm in Henry township, Marshall county, and is also a member of Marshall lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F. He wedded Miss Myrtle Smith, by whom he has one son, Eugene. Roy F., born December 13, 1880, is carrying on agricultural pursuits upon the farm generally known as the Dry Hollow farm, in Putnam county. He married Miss Minnie Smith and they have one child, Lawrence. Edna B., born February 12, 1883, is the wife of Chauncey Peters, of Whitefield township, by whom she has two children, Benjamin and Nellie. Mabel S., born March 3, 1885, Bertha M., born February 22, 1889, and Irl B., born May 1, 1893, are all at home. Myrtle is deceased. Henry W., born May 15, 1896, and Guy C., born September 7, 1901, are also at home with their parents.

Clement W. Ransom acquired his education in

the district schools of La Salle county and was reared to the work of the farm, assisting his father through the period of his boyhood and youth. He has desired no other occupation and is now giving his time and energies to the operation of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres belonging to Mrs. James Giltner. The entire place is under cultivation and responds readily to the care and labor he bestows upon the fields, so that he is now conducting a prosperous business, meeting with a measure of success that many an older man might well envy.

In 1899 Mr. Ransom was united in marriage to Miss Grace McBride, a daughter of Michael McBride, of Henry. This union was blessed with three children: Marjorie, who died in infancy; Mildred, three and a half years of age; and Clara, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the community where they reside they have a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Ransom belongs to Marshall lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F., and he gives his political support to the democracy, having advocated its cause since age conferred upon him the right of franchise.

JASPER CECIL.

Jasper Cecil, the present efficient sheriff of Putnam county, and a representative of the industrial interests of Hennepin, where for many years he has engaged in blacksmithing, was born here on the 22d of October, 1843. His father, Isaac Cecil, was a native of Pennsylvania, born April 16, 1807, and in 1835 he came to Hennepin, where he established a shop and engaged in blacksmithing. He was an expert workman at any kind of iron work and for years was the leading blacksmith of this part of the county. He was also a crack shot with the rifle and could hit a turkey in the head at each shot, though he often missed one intentionally in order to prevent him from being barred from the shooting contests. He was a very temperate man in all his habits, never using liquor nor tobacco in any form nor using profane language. Well developed both physically and mentally, there was not an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, though he weighed two hundred and ten pounds. His great strength made him always captain of a gang at log rollings in the early days and it is said that he could shoulder a log twelve feet long and a foot thick. In his later years, how-

ever, the effects of the hard work which he did in earlier life were evident. He resided almost continuously in Hennepin from the time of his arrival in Illinois until his death, save for the period between the years 1849 and 1862, which he spent in Peru, Illinois, where he was engaged in blacksmithing. In the latter year he returned to Hennepin, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest on the 15th of July, 1871. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he never aspired to nor held office.

Isaac Cecil was twice married, his first wife being killed by lightning in Hennepin. On the 20th of November, 1842, he wedded Amanda Zenor, who was born February 27, 1823, and passed away February 10, 1895. They became the parents of eight children, of whom four died in infancy, the others being Jasper Stephen, who was born September 21, 1854, and is now working in the car shops at Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Isaac, who was born September 17, 1857, and is a boiler-maker at Plattsmouth; and Anna, who was born October 15, 1864, and is now the wife of Virgil Mullis, of Plattsmouth.

Jasper Cecil, reared under the parental roof, spent his early life in Hennepin and in Peru, returning to the latter city in 1862 when in his eighteenth year. He has since made his home here. His education was acquired in the public schools and he learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, since which time he has followed that pursuit, becoming an expert workman. He has lived a life of industry and enterprise and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts. Never ambitious to attain wealth he has, however, provided a comfortable living for his family and has taken time to enjoy life and its social relations.

In 1866 Mr. Cecil was married to Miss Jennie Mullin, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph Mullin, one of the early settlers of Putnam county. They now have a beautiful home in the southern part of the city which was erected by Mr. Cecil and is always kept in a state of good repair, being one of the attractive residences here. Two children have been born of this marriage: Marzella, who is the widow of F. B. Neal and lived in Peoria until her husband's death, May 19, 1906, but is now making her home in Hennepin; and Florence, now the wife of John P. Church, proprietor of the Cecil Hotel of Hennepin, by



MR. AND MRS. JASPER CECIL.

whom she has two interesting children, Cecil and Jennie.

Mr. Cecil is regarded as one of the prominent representatives of the republican party in Henne-pin. He served for several years on the village board and always worked faithfully and indefatigably for improvements which have benefited the city. He was a member of the board at the time the artesian well was dug and was termed the father of the project, so zealously did he labor for its adoption. He served for the second year as president of the board, a place which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In the fall of 1906 he was the candidate for county sheriff on the republican ticket and was elected by a large majority. He deserves this honor at the hands of his fellow citizens, for he has always been most loyal to the public good and has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and progress of the county.

JAMES N. BENNINGTON.

In pioneer times a resident of this portion of Illinois, James N. Bennington has been an interested witness of the progress that has been carried forward by the pioneer settlers and the later residents of the county and at all times has borne his full share in the work of general improvement and advancement. He has intimate knowledge of events which have shaped the history of the county, and his memory constitutes a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. His life record therefore cannot fail to prove a source of interest to our readers, many of whom he claims among his friends. Born in what is now Peoria county, between Peoria and Washington, Illinois, his natal day was September 22, 1831. His father, Thomas Bennington, was born August 22, 1803, in Boone county, Kentucky, near Big Bone lake. He became a farmer by occupation, and, removing to Illinois in pioneer times, he lived for a period in Peoria county and afterward took up his abode in a pioneer cabin which stood upon the farm which is now the home and property of his son James. Here he owned two hundred and forty acres of good land, which he converted into productive fields through methods which showed him to be one of the progressive farmers of his day. His political support was given to the republican party at the polls, but he was not an active politician as regards office seek-

ing. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Christian church. In early manhood he wedded Cynthia Mason, who was born December 11, 1807. She too was a member of the Christian church. Their marriage, which was celebrated March 5, 1829, was blessed with ten children. Parthena B., who was born February 6, 1830, and is now deceased; James, of this review; Nancy Jane, who was born March 22, 1834, and has passed away; Margaret, who was born June 22, 1836, and is deceased; John F., who was born December 27, 1834, and has departed this life; William, born November 7, 1840; Cynthia Ann, born May 2, 1842, and is now deceased; Louisa; Mary, who died in Portland, Oregon; and Martha, who completed the family.

James N. Bennington spent his childhood days upon a farm in the same locality in which he now lives, having been brought by his parents to Putnam county in his early childhood days. He pursued his education in the Belle Plain district school, conning his lessons while seated upon a slab bench in a log schoolhouse. He now has in his possession one of the slabs which was used in the stick chimney and which is a mute reminder of the early days and the methods of instruction which were followed in that early schoolroom. In his youth he broke many acres of wild prairie and performed other arduous work in connection with the development of a new farm. There were many deer in the county and wolves were quite numerous in his boyhood days. He remained under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage. During the Civil war he was drafted for service and went to Peoria in 1862, but it was not necessary that he should go to the front. Throughout his entire business career he has carried on general agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres in Bennington and Belle Plain townships. His home is a beautiful residence situated at the western boundary of a little village called Belle Plain.

On the 6th of May, 1858, occurred the marriage of James N. Bennington and Miss Amanda Hollenback, who was born in Ohio, June 13, 1838, a daughter of Harrison and Margaret Hollenback. Her father lost his life at the hand of an assassin in 1847. Her mother, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 26, 1815, died at Dana, Illinois, July 10, 1895. She became the wife of Harrison Hollenback March 31, 1835,

and removing to Illinois, located in Woodford county near the town of Belle Plain. In the family were five children: Mrs. Mary Weaver, who died in 1864; Mrs. Amanda Bennington; Daniel; Samuel, who died in 1878; and Mrs. Rebecca Rickey. The mother, Mrs. Hollenback, spent the last twenty years of her life in Roanoke, Illinois. She was for many years a devoted member of the Methodist church and an earnest Christian woman, while her good traits of heart and mind endeared her to all with whom she came in contact.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bennington has been blessed with two sons and three daughters. Samuel F., the eldest, born March 22, 1859, is now engaged in farming in Bennington township. He wedded Maggie Nelson and they have five children, two sons and three daughters. Flora E. Benson, born August 29, 1861, is the wife of C. M. McChesney, who is living near Packwood, Iowa. Mary S., born December 6, 1865, is the wife of Arthur Hayden, a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois. James F., born May 7, 1868, died November 23, 1871. Ida, born April 20, 1870, is the wife of C. A. Burnham, living in Ashton, Lee county, Illinois. The parents are a most estimable couple, having the warm regard and admiration of all who know them. They are members of the Christian church and their lives are in harmony with its teachings. Considerate of the rights and privileges of others, of kindly spirit and generous disposition, they have gained the confidence and good will of all with whom they have been associated. Mr. Bennington is a republican in his political views but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have been well directed and have brought him a goodly measure of success.

JOHN TURNBULL.

John Turnbull, a representative of the agricultural interests of La Prairie township, his farm comprising two hundred and ninety-three acres of well improved land on section 21, was born in this township in 1861 and is a son of Robert and Mary (Smith) Turnbull, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Upon the old home farm John Turnbull was reared and the district schools afforded him his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Brown's

Business College at Peoria. He entered business life on his own account in 1884 and has always engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. That he has prospered is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of two hundred and ninety-three acres of well improved land. Upon his place are good buildings that in turn are surrounded by richly tilled fields, and everything about the farm is indicative of the spirit of thrift and enterprise displayed by the owner, who not only carefully cultivates his fields, but is also a successful breeder of full blooded Hereford cattle, having at the head of his herd a fine bull, Soldier Boy, which he purchased of Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Missouri, and which bears the register number 228527. Mr. Turnbull makes a specialty of the business of feeding cattle and hogs, and always has fine stock upon his place, for which he secured a ready sale on the market. He is likewise president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of La Prairie township.

On September 9, 1886, in Lacon, Illinois, occurred the marriage of Mr. Turnbull and Miss Clara Noel, who was born in Ogle county, Illinois, July 21, 1863, and was educated in Mount Morris College. She is a daughter of M. F. Noel, whose birth occurred in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1834. He was a shoemaker by trade and in 1855, when a young man of twenty-one years, came to Illinois. In his political views he was a democrat. He married Margaret Householder, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1837, and who came to Illinois in 1845, her education being largely acquired in Ogle county. In 1856 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Noel and in 1881 they removed to Marshall county, settling at Lacon, where he engaged in the shoe business. In their family were four children: Mrs. M. M. Mallery, of Pontiac, Illinois; Mrs. Nettie Cleveland, who is living in Aurora, Illinois; John, a resident of Lacon; and Mrs. Turnbull.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull began their domestic life upon a farm and have always been interested in general agricultural pursuits. Their home has been blessed with three children: Robert N., Andrew and Lawrence, all of whom are under the parental roof. Mrs. Turnbull is a member of the United Presbyterian church and is a most estimable lady, possessing many good traits of heart and mind. Mr. Turnbull votes with the republican

party and has served as assessor for two years and filled other local offices. He, too, is a member of the United Presbyterian church and his influence is ever given on the side of right, progress and improvement. Having always lived in this part of the state, he is widely known and his salient characteristics are such as have gained him rank with the worthy, influential and prosperous residents of La Prairie township.

JOHN E. MONAHAN.

John E. Monahan, who throughout his entire life has followed the occupation of farming and now owns and operates the old family homestead comprising two hundred and ninety-two and a half acres of land in Belle Plain township, Marshall county, was born in 1870. His father, Edward Monahan, was a native of Ireland and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping that he might provide a better home in this country than he could secure on the Emerald isle. He came alone and worked first for John Wire, while later he took up his abode in Belle Plain township and eventually became the owner of four hundred and twenty-seven acres of valuable land, on which he carried on general farming and stock-raising. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was a communicant of the Catholic church. His wife, Mrs. Bridget Monahan, was also a native of the Emerald isle and came to America with her parents, who settled in Lacon, Illinois, and soon afterward located on Crow creek, Richland township. She too was a communicant of the Catholic church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Monahan were born eleven children: Mary, who is now the wife of James Donley and resides in Bureau county; Anna, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother John; Charles, who wedded Mary Welsh and is living at Minonk; Katie, who married John Schaeff; John E., of this review; Martin, who has passed away; Ella, the wife of William Manley of Minonk; Lizzie, the wife of John Mertall, who is living in Bureau county; Tressie, the wife of Ed Harney, of Bradford, Illinois; Rosa, who is a school teacher and makes her home with her brother John; and Veronica, who is a milliner.

John E. Monahan spent his childhood days where he now resides and aided more and more largely in the work of the fields as his age and strength permitted. He attended the Sulphur

Spring school through the winter months when the work of the farm was practically over for the year and in the summer seasons aided in the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. He has always continued upon the old homestead, which he yet owns and which comprises two hundred and ninety-two and a half acres of land. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he never seeks or desires office. He is a very devout member of the Catholic church, contributes generously to its support and rejoices in its growth and progress. In his business affairs he shows keen discrimination and thorough understanding of the work to which he gives his time and energies and has a well improved farm property which shows in its splendid appearance the care and labor which has been bestowed upon it for many years.

PETER WEST.

Peter West, who owns a half interest in valuable land holdings aggregating six hundred and fifty-eight acres, is located on section 11, Lacon township, and is there carefully conducting his farming interests. He was born near Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1885. His father, James West, was born in Illinois in 1868 and made his home on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject and which was formerly the property of Nicholas Snyder, the maternal grandfather of Peter West. The father and mother of the latter both died prior to the death of Nicholas Snyder and when the grandfather passed away he left his farm to his two grandsons, Peter and Willie West, the latter being a minor. Mr. Snyder was born in 1837 and died in 1900. He was a very active, enterprising and prosperous man and at his death he owned nineteen hundred acres of valuable land beside property in Spring Bay, Illinois, comprising several lots and houses. He had two children: Mrs. Anna West and Emma Snyder. The elder was born at Spring Bay in 1869 and died on the 28th of May, 1895, leaving three children: Mrs. Emma Thompson, whose husband is engaged in farming in Lacon township, Marshall county; Peter; and Willie.

In taking up the personal history of Peter West we present to our readers the life record of one of the most enterprising young farmers of the

county. He acquired his education at the South Lacon school and in 1901 began farming on his own account, operating the land which was left to him and his brother by their grandfather. The place comprises six hundred and fifty-eight acres and is very valuable and productive, so that Mr. West is very comfortably situated in life. On the 5th of May, 1901, he wedded Miss Stella Dalrymple, who was born in Marshall county, Illinois, in 1884, a daughter of Charles Dalrymple, a farmer of Hopewell township. Their children are Pearly and Howard. Mr. West votes with the democracy, but does not seek nor desire public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which he is now capably conducting and which claim his entire time and attention.

DAVID R. BLACKWELL.

The farming interests, which are the chief source of revenue in Marshall county, as well as in other districts in Illinois, find a worthy representative in David R. Blackwell, who owns and operates an excellent tract of land on section 16, Steuben township. He is one of the native sons of Illinois and is imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been the dominant factors in the substantial and rapid upbuilding of the state. His birth occurred in Mount Vernon on the 3d of July, 1848. His father, the Rev. David Blackwell, was born in Kentucky and for many years devoted his life to the work of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the Illinois conference and at one time was pastor of the Methodist church at Lacon. He died near Mount Vernon when forty years of age, his son and namesake being then but two weeks old. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucinda Watkins and was born in Ohio. Following her husband's death she and her two children went to live with his brother's family near Mount Vernon. Her elder son is William R. Blackwell, now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Blackwell and her children made their home with her husband's brother's family for about four and a half years and then removed to Marshall county, where she had formerly resided. She afterward became the wife of James Tanquary, who gave a home to the two fatherless boys and bestowed upon them a father's care and attention. The elder, William R. Black-

well, was graduated from Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and at the age of twenty-eight began teaching the gospel as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, since which time he has become well known in connection with Christian work in northern Illinois.

David R. Blackwell was reared to manhood upon the farm of his stepfather and attended school at Bethel, completing his education, however, at Sparland. He remained with Mr. Tanquary until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming on his own account, spending one year near Wenona. He then rented a farm near Pontiac, Livingston county, where he resided for one year, after which he went to Adair county, Iowa, but on account of failing health returned to Illinois and located in Steuben township upon his father-in-law's place. He later purchased the property and resided thereon for fourteen years, when he sold out and bought the farm which is now his place of residence on section 16, Steuben township. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farm land which yields to him large harvests in return for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields.

On the 11th of August, 1872, Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Hoskins, who was born in Steuben township, January 10, 1853, and is a daughter of John and Eliza (Bonham) Hoskins. Her father was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and following his marriage, which was celebrated there, he started for Illinois in company with his wife's parents, Warford and Rebecca (Mason) Bonham. The Bonhams settled in Whiteside township, three miles north of Sparland, while Mr. Hoskins took up his abode in the bottom land and later removed to the prairie. He died in 1879, while his widow removed to Iowa to be with her children and later to Nebraska, where her death occurred August 21, 1904, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell have been born eight children: William, born in 1873, who attended the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois, in 1896 and for two years was a student in the University of Wisconsin in the summer sessions, afterward became a student in Morning-side College at Sioux City, Iowa, graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1905. He is at this writing, in 1906, a professor in the college at Lemars, Iowa. Edson, born in 1876, is

now engaged in farming in Steuben township and married Stella Suft. Lillian, born in 1878, is the wife of Arthur Kehelenbach, a resident farmer of Steuben township. Lucinda is the wife of Christie Reynolds, of Denver, Colorado. Leslie, born in 1883, died in 1900. Rolland, born in 1885, James Quinn, in 1887, and Fred, in 1890, are all at home. The family are members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Blackwell has held office, while his political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. Almost his entire life has been spent in this portion of the state and he is one who, through the natural advantages offered by Illinois and through the utilization of its business opportunities, has worked his way upward and is now a prosperous farmer with one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land to show as proof of his life of industry and thrift.

MATTHEW VAN PETTEN.

Matthew Van Petten is the owner of a beautiful home in Washburn, together with fine farming property situated on the boundary line between Woodford and Marshall counties. For many years he was actively associated with general agricultural pursuits, but now, leaving the work of the farm to others, is living retired, surrounded by many of the comforts and luxuries that go to make life worth living. His birth occurred in Cayuga county, New York, August 5, 1846. His father, Peter Van Petten, was also a native of the Empire state and was a cabinet-maker and contractor. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the middle west, he came to Illinois and in 1850 settled at Lawn Ridge, purchasing land in Marshall county. He was for some years thereafter actively engaged in agricultural pursuits but at length retired from active life and removed to Kansas, spending his last days with his son Solomon in Peabody, that state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Naomi Rosette Van Petten, died when her son Matthew was only six months old. The father afterward wedded Martha Van Auken, who died in Marshall county, Illinois. There were eight children by the second marriage, five sons and three daughters, namely: Solomon, Veder, Robert, Seward, Floyd, Eleanor, Naomi and Ruby.

Matthew Van Petten acquired his preliminary education in the district schools and was after-

ward a student in the high schools of Toulon and Lacon. He devoted twenty years of his life to teaching and became widely recognized as a most capable and successful educator, doing much to promote the interests of public instruction in this part of the state. He taught in Peoria, Stark, Marshall and La Salle counties and also in Kansas, imparting with clearness and readiness to others the knowledge that he had acquired and stimulating his pupils to put forth strong and effective effort in mastering those branches of learning which constitute a most excellent preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. In 1876 he settled upon a farm in La Prairie township, but has spent most of his life in Belle Plain township. In 1880 he purchased an excellent tract of land in the latter township and continued to engage actively in farming thereon until March, 1905, when he retired to his beautiful home in Washburn, Illinois. He still owns two excellent farms, comprising two hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Belle Plain township, lying on the boundary line between Woodford and Marshall counties. He employs a man to take charge of and operate these farms and he derives therefrom a good income.

Mr. Van Petten was married on the 22d of June, 1876, to Miss Lucy Remley, of Marshall county, Illinois. They were married in Woodford county, however, and they now occupy a most beautiful residence in Washburn. It is the center of a cultured society circle, as well as being one of the most attractive homes of this part of the county. Washburn is a most beautiful little town of one thousand inhabitants, celebrated for its lovely homes and its air of culture, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Petten are accorded a leading social position here.

Mr. Van Petten belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into the lodge at Rutland, while he now affiliates with Washburn lodge. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the great questions which divide the two leading political organizations. He has served as road commissioner and assessor of Belle Plain township and is now assessor of Richland township. He was elected to this office on the republican ticket, although the democracy is the stronger party in this locality. This fact is certainly indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed

in him by his fellow townsmen. A gentleman of strong mentality and broad general information, he stands as a representative of a high type of American manhood, continually broadening his knowledge through reading and investigation and looking at life from a humanitarian standpoint, which tolerates not the sordidness of wealth and yet delights in the culture and refining influences which a competence may secure. Nature and learning have vied in making him a genial, cultured gentleman, who has a host of warm friends.

OTTO HALBLEIB.

Otto Halbleib, owning a farm of two hundred and forty-two acres, situated on section 11, Hennepin township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 11, 1828. His parents, Casper and Ann Elizabeth (Kemp) Halbleib, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1837. Landing in New York they made their way at once to Illinois, going to Dorchester on the first steamer—Pioneer—that plied on the Illinois river. From there they drove across the country to Peru, this being previous to the era of railroad transportation. The father entered a tract of land near Peru, and in order to secure ready money with which to provide for his family, he split rails during the winter, and the year following their arrival in this state he went to La Salle, where he secured work on the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Returning to his home he passed away in August, 1838, so that he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home in the United States. After the father's death the mother was again married, her second union being with Joseph Reginold, who owned the farm which is the present home of our subject. Here the mother passed away March 12, 1849.

After the death of his father Otto Halbleib remained with his mother until after her marriage to Mr. Reginold, when he went to work on a farm, being employed by the month, and during the winter seasons he attended the district schools, being thus engaged until after he had attained his majority. Starting out in life on his own account he first purchased a tract of forty acres of land, which belonged to his step-father, and which is a part of his present possessions. He engaged in general agricultural pursuits, and, meeting with success in his undertakings, was from time to time enabled

to add to his original purchase until he now owns two hundred and forty-two acres. He has also aided his sons in purchasing farms or establishing themselves in business. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Halbleib was also at one time the owner of quite an extensive apiary but at the present time has only fifty hives and soon expects to abandon that pursuit. He has found this a profitable source of income, for the products of his apiary always find a ready sale on the market, owing to the excellent quality. He has frequently made exhibits of his honey at the various fairs, where he has been awarded many premiums. He has also grown apples to quite an extent and has been instrumental in grafting and propagating several fine varieties, and he has exhibited the products of his orchard at different fairs where he has received many premiums. His various pursuits have been carefully managed, so that his labors have brought the best possible results, and he is today numbered among the well-to-do citizens of Putnam county.

On the 1st of January, 1852, Mr. Halbleib was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hartenbower, also a native of Germany, where her birth occurred October 2, 1834. Her parents, Christian and Catherine (Snyder) Hartenbower, emigrated to the new world in 1838. The father was a shoemaker by trade following that business in his native land, and he continued his operations along that line after his removal to this country. The family remained in New York for a time and later made their way to Putnam county, Illinois, where both the father and mother passed away. Unto our subject and his wife have been born nine children, of whom one is now deceased: Victoria, the eldest, has acted as housekeeper for R. E. Hills, at Henry, for many years; Adam, who is a farmer of Magnolia township; John, a farmer of Hennepin township; George, a resident of Henry; Frank, who was drowned in the Illinois river when he was twenty-three years of age; Clara, the wife of Eli Wright, a barber of Henry; Casper, also of Henry; Annie, the wife of George Theil, of Hennepin township; and William, who is at home.

Mr. Halbleib was raised in the Catholic faith but is not now identified with any denomination, but is independent in his belief. He is independent in politics with democratic tendencies, but usually casts his vote for the men whom he thinks



OTTO HALBLEIB.



MRS. OTTO HALBLEIB.

best qualified for office without regard to party affiliation. He has served as school director for many years but aside from this has never been active in public office. He is one of the oldest settlers in Putnam county and is thoroughly familiar with the pioneer conditions which existed when he first came to the state. He has aided in many movements for the progress and upbuilding of his county and has been especially interested in the agricultural development of this section of the state. He and his wife are hale and hearty old people and are duly classed with the highly respected German citizens of this community.

JOHN MALONE.

The history of John Malone should find a place upon the pages of the annals of Marshall county, for his life record was at all times creditable and honorable and proved that energy and diligence may win success in this land where labor is not hampered by caste or class. He was born in County Down, Ireland, about fifty-four years ago and lived on the Emerald isle until his eighteenth year, when he went to Scotland. He acquired his education in that country and continued a resident of the land of hills and heather until twenty-one years of age, when thinking that he might have more advantageous opportunities in the new world he sailed for the United States, going first to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where for some time he worked in the mines. After a few years, however, he came to Illinois and was employed in the mines on Spoon river. Later, in connection with his brother Samuel, he purchased a farm on section 30, Saratoga township, just northwest of the present town of Camp Grove. His parents were Owen and Jane Malone. The father continued a resident of Scotland until called to his final home, and the mother afterward came to the United States and had made her home with our subject, but died at her daughter's, Mrs. John King, in La Prairie. John Malone, with a clear conception of the opportunities offered by the new world, came to the United States and here made steady progress in business life.

On the 3d of July, 1858, in Peoria, Mr. Malone was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, a native of Northumberland, England, and a sister of Henry and Frank Marshall. In 1839 she came to America with her parents, Francis and Jane (Wilson) Marshall, also natives of Eng-

land. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm which had been purchased by Mr. Malone and his brother, but afterward sold that property and purchased the present home place on section 31, Saratoga township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, constituting a fine farm about a mile from Camp Grove. The farm is now being operated by two unmarried sons and the mother makes her home with them, the property being owned by her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Malone were born eleven children: Jane Elizabeth, the eldest, is now the wife of G. A. Wolfe, a farmer and stock-raiser of Page county, Iowa, who owns several fine farms in that state. They have four children: John, Leona, Eldon and Harry. Henry Malone, who died about three years ago, left a widow, who bore the maiden name of Willetta King, and four children, Glenn, John, Harry and Vera. William Francis, who married Ada Bocock, is living upon his own farm in Saratoga township. John is now operating the home farm and is joint owner with Samuel Malone, Mrs. Riel and Mrs. Seley, his brother and sisters, of a sixty-six acre farm near the old homestead. James, who is engaged in farming west of Wyoming, Illinois, and also practices veterinary surgery, married Sally Hochstrasser and has one child, Vivian. Mary Ann is the wife of John Doran of Peoria, and has two children, Mary Celestine and Ellen Edna. Samuel is also living on the old homestead. Joseph, who follows farming four miles north of the home place in Saratoga township, wedded Mary Faulkner and has two children, John Farrel and Addaline Elizabeth. Thomas, who is a mechanic and lives at Wyoming, Illinois, married Carrie Faulkner and has two children, Irma and Pauline. Marguerite is the wife of a Mr. Seley, a resident farmer of Saratoga township, and they have one son, Kenneth. Lavina Isabelle is the wife of Theodore Riel of Wyoming, Illinois, and they have two children, Frank and Vorris.

Mr. Malone was a man of prominence in Saratoga township. He possessed a kindly nature and a friendly and genial disposition, which made him popular and gained him many warm friends. He was an enterprising farmer, a good husband and father and his devotion to his family was so marked that he considered no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare or happiness of his wife and children. He held friendship inviolable and was ever faithful

to the trust that was reposed in him. His political support was given to the democracy and he was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he passed away, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Wyoming, Illinois. Mrs. Malone still survives her husband and is a most intelligent lady, who has done a mother's full part by her family. She, too, has a large circle of warm friends in this county and is much esteemed wherever known.

OSCAR BRENNEMANN.

The world is largely indebted to the Teutonic race, which has sent its sons into all parts of the world, carrying with them the civilizing influences which have been important elements for good citizenship wherever found. Oscar Brennemann is a representative of the fatherland, having been born in Hesse-Darmstadt on the 6th of December, 1848. He is now numbered among the energetic and successful farmers of Hennepin township, his home being on section 25. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Unsiker) Brennemann, also natives of Germany. The father was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, December 4, 1807, and died in Putnam county, Illinois, in April, 1890, while his wife was born August 4, 1816, and passed away in the same county October 29, 1853. The ancestry of the family, however, can be traced back to a still more remote period, for Jacob Brennemann, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany in 1788. His father was one of four brothers who were born in Switzerland. One of them died when young, another settled in Germany and the other was never heard from afterward.

Joseph Brennemann, father of our subject, followed the occupation of farming in his native country, renting land which belonged to the government. About 1852 he came to America with his family. Oscar Brennemann, who was then but four years of age, remembers only one incident about the voyage and that was seeing some large fish, presumably porpoises, that followed the ship. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel and consumed thirty-two days. After landing at New York the family went by rail to Chicago, thence by canal and the Illinois river to Peoria and up the river to Hennepin. Joseph Brennemann located on a farm in Granville township, Putnam

county, north of the village of Granville, and although he was in limited financial circumstances at the time of his arrival, within three years he had purchased three hundred acres of land. This was nearly all covered with timber, although some small buildings had been erected thereon. In later years he replaced these by more modern, commodious and substantial buildings and he made his home there until his death. As the years passed he met with gratifying success through his persistency of purpose and well directed labor and at his death left an estate of more than six hundred acres. He was frugal and honest, extremely industrious, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities. Both he and his wife were Menonites in religious faith. In his political views he was a stalwart republican and voted for Abraham Lincoln, and upon the assassination of Lincoln declared that he would never vote again and never did. Unto him and his wife were born six children, of whom one died in infancy in Germany. The others were: Eliza, the deceased wife of Charles Butterwick, a farmer residing in Hennepin township, Putnam county; Bertha, the wife of Theodore Holly, living near St. Paul, Minnesota; Oscar, of this review; Julius, who married Emma Reinhart and is a stock dealer in Peru, Illinois, while in Granville township he owns the old home farm; and an infant who was born and died in this county.

Oscar Brennemann, brought to Illinois when only about four years of age, spent his life on the old home farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, after which he was connected with business interests in Peru for six years. He then resumed agricultural pursuits and purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land, upon which he now resides. He has since added to his property until his holdings comprise three hundred and twenty acres. He has upon the place first-class buildings and his is one of the best farms in the county.

In 1875 Mr. Brennemann was married to Miss Elizabeth Holly, who was born in Putnam county, March 27, 1850, and is a daughter of Daniel Holly, who was born in Germany in 1816 and came to America in 1832, settling in Putnam county in 1848. He married Miss Helen Bender, also a native of Germany, whence she came to the United States on the same vessel with her husband. Daniel Holly located on a farm in Granville town-

ship, Putnam county, Illinois, and after some years retired from business life, making his home in Peru for two years. He passed away, however, at the home of his daughter in La Salle county, Illinois, when seventy years of age, and his wife died in the same county at the age of eighty-six years. Daniel Holly was a self-made man, his prosperity being attributable entirely to his earnest labor and capable management. He left an estate embracing five hundred acres of valuable farming land. His son, William Holly, is president of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company at Peru, Illinois, while the other members of the Holly family are John, also a resident of Peru; Theodore, a farmer of Minnesota; Gustaf, a farmer of Nebraska; Mary, the wife of Chris Brennemann, of La Salle county; and Elizabeth, the wife of our subject.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brennemann have been born six children: Paul; George, at home; Lillian, who is a graduate of the Knox Conservatory of Music at Galesburg, Illinois; Erna, who is a graduate of the De Kalb (Illinois) normal school and is now teaching in Chicago Heights; Daniel, at home; and Elsie, who is a student in De Kalb normal. George and Daniel attended school in Princeton for one year. There was one child that died in infancy while living in Peru.

Oscar Brennemann has throughout the period of his manhood carried on general farming and is engaged quite extensively in feeding cattle. He is now one of the more prosperous representatives of agricultural life in Hennepin township and his business interests have been most capably conducted, showing his keen discernment and judgment, which is rarely, if ever, at fault in matters relating to agriculture. He has always been a republican, but without aspiration for office. He comes of a family which has a creditable record and his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. All who know him esteem him and he has a wide acquaintance.

R. I. LITCHFIELD.

R. I. Litchfield, who follows farming in Bennington township, is a native son of Marshall county, his birth having occurred in that township May 24, 1864. His father, John Litchfield, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1821 and was a son of Richard L. and Sarah Litchfield, also natives of that country. In 1847 the grand-

father came to America at the age of eighty-seven years, there being ten in the party, and located on a farm in Indiana, where he spent his remaining days. His wife, who was an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church, died at the age of sixty-seven years. In his family were nine children, all of whom came to America, with the exception of the eldest daughter who spent her entire life in England.

In the schools of his native country John Litchfield acquired a limited education and at the age of fifteen years came to the new world, being thirteen weeks upon the water and landing on New Year's day of 1837. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, the St. Lawrence, of an American line belonging to a company at Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Litchfield first set foot on American soil at New Orleans and, proceeding up the Mississippi river, settled in Indiana, where he made his home until 1849, when he removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, where for two years he was engaged in teaming. It was in 1851 that he took up his residence in Bennington township, Marshall county, where the year previous he had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. As time passed he prospered in his farming operations and became the owner of over three hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of which constitutes the old homestead. For the past six years, however, he has made his home in Toluca, where he is now practically living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. His political support is given the men and measures of the democracy. Near Evansville, Indiana, he was married in 1853 to Miss Emily Palmer, who was born in England in 1832 and is still living. This worthy couple are now the parents of ten children.

In early life R. I. Litchfield pursued his studies in the Palmer school, which was named for his maternal grandfather, and he early became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1882 he commenced farming on his own account on the old home place and has since met with excellent success in his chosen field of operation. For the past six years he has operated the home farm, but in the meantime he lived just across the road for some time, having lived for five years upon a farm belonging to his mother, which is now a part of the village of Toluca. He next removed to Belle Plain township, where he lived on a place belonging to his

father for six years and then returned to the old homestead in Bennington township. In connection with farming he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of polled Durham cattle for the past ten years and has a fine registered bull at the head of his herd.

In 1888 Mr. Litchfield married Miss Naomi Stratton, who was born in Bennington township, Marshall county, in 1868 and is a daughter of James and Marcia Stratton, farming people of that township. The parents were both born in England and are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield have become the parents of six children, namely: Emily M., who was born in 1889 and is now attending normal school; Ray B., born in 1892; Ruth I., in 1894; Orville L., in 1896; Esther, in 1900; and Mildred, in 1904. Mr. Litchfield takes quite an active and influential part in local politics and has been called upon to serve as road commissioner for two years in Bennington township and also two years in Belle Plain township. He is an enterprising, wide-awake business man of known reliability, and as a citizen stands high in public regard.

ADAM W. SHRIVER.

Each community has its citizens who stand as leaders in business life and in the upbuilding of the community, and in Bradford Adam W. Shriver is so classed. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1866, and is one of the four children of Adam B. and Malinda (Dawson) Shriver, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state, the mother's birth having occurred in Greene county. The father, a farmer by occupation, died when his son Adam was only three months of age and was laid to rest in Greene county, Pennsylvania. The mother, however, still survives and is now living in Milo, Illinois. Of the children three are living, Francis Marion, the second member of the family, having died when twelve years of age. The sisters of Mr. Shriver are Mrs. Emma Johnson; and Mrs. Catherine Hay, of Milo, with whom the mother is now residing.

Adam W. Shriver was only one year old when brought by his mother to Illinois and he completed his education by study in the schools of Milo. When a youth of eighteen years he went to Iowa and pursued a commercial course in the

C. H. Pierce business college of Keokuk. Following his graduation from that institution, whereby he was well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties, he returned to Milo, where he conducted a general mercantile store for thirteen years, meeting with good success in the undertaking. In 1902 he removed to Broadmoor, a little place on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the center of a fine farming district and also a shipping point for grain and cattle. He bought a tract of land here and erected a splendid store building, two stories in height and twenty-four by sixty feet. In it he carries a very complete line of groceries and general merchandise such as is in demand by the rural trade. He also built a large store room in the rear of the original block and he has a very large stock and is enjoying a constantly increasing patronage. His business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise and his straightforward dealing and reasonable prices, combined with his efforts to please his customers, constitute the strong elements in his growing prosperity. Mr. Shriver is also a lover of the horse and is one of the stockholders and directors of the Bradford Trotting Park Association, which owns a fine track and grounds at Bradford and holds various successful meets there.

Mr. Shriver was married October 19, 1891, to Miss Sylvia Ada Sutherland, a daughter of Joseph and Matilda Sutherland, now of Milo, Illinois, her father being a prominent farmer of that locality. Mr. Shriver votes with the democracy and has been honored with a number of local offices. He acted as town clerk in Milo for eleven years, was school treasurer there for three years and has been assessor of Saratoga township for two terms. He also belongs to the Christian church. He is a man of influence and standing in the community and his wife is an accomplished and popular lady, while in social circles they occupy a very enviable position.

HERMAN J. BASSLER.

Herman J. Bassler, superintendent of the public schools of Wenona, is a native of Forsyth, Illinois, born July 2, 1876, and is a son of John G. and Emma J. (Cox) Bassler. The father was a native of Stuttgart, of the province of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States when fifteen years of age. He was a farmer by occupation

and became a resident of Forsyth, Illinois, where his last years were passed. His widow still survives him. In their family were seven children: Louis D., Albert, Bessie, Ada, Herman J., and Edgar and Edna, twins.

Herman J. Bassler was afforded liberal educational advantages, which he improved, manifesting special aptitude in his studies. Subsequent to attending the public schools he attended the Normal University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. Prior to this time he had engaged in teaching for several terms in the country schools and had demonstrated his ability to impart readily, clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In September, 1902, he came to Wenona to accept the principalship of the high school, in which capacity he served for two years, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools, including the primary, grammar and high schools. There are twelve grades in all, including a four years' high school course, whereby pupils are prepared for the university. There are seven teachers and about two hundred and twenty-five pupils. Professor Bassler is well fitted for the responsible position which he fills and is generally liked by the public, while his ability is widely acknowledged in educational circles. He is yet a young man and has attained a position which is indeed creditable for one of his years.

On the 30th of November, 1905, Professor Bassler was married to Miss Anna M. Hoge. They are members of the Methodist church and are very prominent and popular socially in the circles of society where true worth and intelligence are accepted as passports.

LEWIS V. SMITH.

Lewis V. Smith, residing in Henry, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, March 14, 1851, and is a son of John T. and Anne (Bates) Smith. The father was born in Frenchtown, New Jersey, May 11, 1819, and in his youth accompanied his parents on their removal to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he met and married Miss Bates, who was born at Bristol, Bucks county, July 15, 1818. The wedding was celebrated October 9, 1838, and eight years later they removed with their family to Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, where they spent a decade and then came to Marshall county. For twenty-one years Mr. Smith

owned and occupied a large farm on section 9, Whitefield township, save that for a few years he lived in Henry for the purpose of affording his children better educational privileges. He was a prosperous farmer, giving personal attention to every detail of his work. In 1877 he sold his place to his son-in-law, Thomas Monier, and removed to Henry, where he practically lived retired. In later years, however, he again invested a portion of his means in farm lands and gave his attention to the supervision of his property. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were long devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, assisting earnestly in its work and doing everything in their power to promote its growth and upbuilding.

In their family were nine children: William N., who is now living retired in Topeka, Kansas; Elwood, who was a prosperous farmer of Whitefield township and is now deceased; Charles C., who is living retired in Henry; Angeline, who died at the age of eleven years; Arabella G., the wife of John H. Clift, of Fairbury, Illinois; Lewis, of this review; Brooks, deceased; Charlotta S., the wife of Thomas Monier, of Henry; and Jennie, the wife of Luke Gregory, of High Prairie, Whitefield township. The death of the father occurred December 3, 1893, while his wife survived until April 17, 1895, and thus passed away two most worthy people who made the world better by their having lived because of their Christian influence and their good works.

Lewis V. Smith, of this review, pursued his education in the schools of Marshall county, attending first in Whitefield township and afterward in Henry. For twenty years he devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, purchasing a farm in McLean county of one hundred acres which he improved, bringing it under a high state of cultivation. Removing to Henry in 1881, he is now engaged in dealing in live stock and is a prosperous business man of the town.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Lizzie Duffield, formerly of Fulton county, Illinois. Unto them have been born four children: William T., who at the age of thirty-two years is engaged in farming in Henry township; Lea L., twenty-eight years of age, who is a traveling salesman living in Peoria; and Pearl V. and Ivan, aged respectively twenty-four and eighteen years and both now at home.

Mr. Smith belongs to Henry lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M., and has attained high rank in Masonry, being now connected with the Mystic Shrine. He is a republican and for twelve years has served as assessor of Henry. He has held various official positions in the township and county and over the record of his public career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He and his family are connected with the Christian church and in Henry and throughout the county wherever they are known they have warm friends who hold them in the highest regard.

CHARLES E. BARNARD.

Charles E. Barnard, who is meeting with success in his undertakings as a farmer, his home being a beautiful and commodious residence which stands in the midst of a finely cultivated tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Granville township about two miles east of the village of Granville, was born on a farm near Peru, Vermont, September 28, 1822. He has therefore long since passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but possesses the vigor and energy of a man of much younger years and in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime. His parents were Benjamin and Hephson (Filbrook) Barnard natives of Massachusetts. After their marriage they removed to the Green Mountain state, where the father purchased a farm, upon which he and his wife spent their remaining days, the former passing away at the age of eighty-one years, while Mrs. Barnard died at the advanced age of ninety years.

Charles E. Barnard of this review is the only survivor of a family of nine children and is the only one who ever came to Illinois. In his youth he remained upon the old homestead and later he cared for his parents until their death, operating the old homestead farm in Vermont. He was married in that state to Miss Harriet Holton, who was born in Vermont in October, 1824, and thus for many years they have traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity.

Eight children had been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnard when in 1865 they left their old home in New England and came to Putnam county, Illinois, where Mr. Barnard purchased a tract of land north of Granville. He there lived

for two years, after which he sold that property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides about two miles east of Granville. This was an improved farm but he has since made many changes and it is now equipped with all the accessories and evidences of progress along agricultural lines. In addition to the large and beautiful residence which is standing in its midst there are good barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, together with the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnard have been born nine children, of whom seven are living: Mary, now the wife of George Dunn, of Nebraska; Anna, the wife of William Bowers, of Kentucky; Ella, the wife of A. J. Robson, of Granville; Fred, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Frank, who is living upon a farm adjoining his father's place; Hattie, the wife of E. B. Coulter, a resident of Iowa; John, of Omaha, Nebraska; James, of Hennepin township; and Harriet, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Barnard has given his children excellent educational privileges and has assisted his sons in purchasing farms.

From the age of fourteen years he has been a church member and is now identified with the Congregational church in Granville. He is an independent republican, voting for the men whom he thinks best qualified for office at local elections, nor has he ever aspired to political honors or emoluments for himself. He has lived an upright life characterized by activity and diligence in business, by honor in his relations with his fellowmen and by fidelity to a high standard of conduct, and now in the evening of life he receives the respect and veneration of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

DAVID D. OWEN.

No history of Marshall county would be complete without mention of the various representatives of the Owen family, for they have been most closely associated with its development and have been helpful factors in its upbuilding and progress. David D. Owen was born April 26, 1837, on the farm which he still owns on section 9, Richland township, his parents being Timothy and Jane (Dever) Owen. He was reared to farm life and pursued a district school education. Hav-



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. BARNARD.



ing reached adult age he was married November 18, 1868, to Miss Emma L. Bequeaith, a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (King) Bequeaith, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former born November 1, 1820, and the latter January 7, 1821. Her parents removed from Ohio to Indiana at a very early day and in 1832 came to Illinois, establishing their home about four miles southwest of Pekin, in Tazewell county, where they continued to reside until 1881, when, retiring from the work of the farm, the father purchased a home in Pekin, where he resided until his death, on the 29th of September, 1893.

Mrs. Owen was born March 11, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Pekin. At the time of her marriage she went with her husband to the farm upon which they resided until 1901, when they removed to Lacon, where they now live. Mr. Owen still owns the farm, which comprises three hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land, constituting one of the best farm properties of the locality. Mr. Owen also owns city real estate in Chicago, while his wife has a beautiful residence property on Buena Vista avenue in Pekin and a farm of one hundred and twenty acres about three and a half miles from that city.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. David D. Owen have been born five children: Louis R., Jay J., Walter D. and James K., all yet living, while Timothy D. died in childhood.

Mr. Owen votes with the republican party, which he supported in 1860 when Lincoln was first candidate for president, while in 1858 he also voted for republican candidates for state and local offices. He has held some local positions of political preference and yet cannot be said to be a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring always to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, wherein he has prospered as the years have gone by.

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ.

William Schwartz, a prosperous and enterprising citizen of Belle Plain township, Marshall county, where he owns a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Peoria, Peoria county, in 1854, and, as the name indicates, is of German ancestry. His father, Henry Schwartz, was born

in the fatherland in 1824, being there reared and educated. In 1845, when a young man of twenty-one years, he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel bound for the United States, and at once made his way to Peoria county, where he followed farming for about ten years, after which he removed to a farm west of Washburn, in Woodford county, this state. He had formed the acquaintance of Caroline Sandmyers in the old country, where her birth occurred in 1826, and she likewise made her way to the United States, locating in Peoria county, where their acquaintance was renewed, and they were afterward married. They were worthy pioneer people of that part of the state, but both are now deceased, both dying in 1898, only three days apart, the father passing away during the hour of the funeral service of his wife. Their family numbered five sons and one daughter, as follows: William, whose name introduces this record; George, deceased; Mary, the wife of John Kanive, living in Belle Plain township; John, who makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Kanive; Henry, a real-estate dealer of Peoria; and August, a resident of Williamsfield, Knox county, Illinois. The father was a democrat in his political views and both he and his wife were devoted members of the German Reformed church, in the faith of which they died.

William Schwartz was reared in Peoria and Woodford counties, and acquired his education in the Garrison district school in the latter county. He was early trained to the duties of the farm, which fitted him to carry on business on his own account, when he began life on his own responsibility. He took up his abode in Marshall county in the fall of 1890, at which time he located in Belle Plain township, since which time he has carried on general farming. That he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres which came into his possession three years ago, and on which he has since made his home. He has here made many valuable improvements in the way of buildings and his farm is one of the best country homes of Belle Plain township. On his place are found all the equipments and accessories necessary for the successful conduct of farming interests, and Mr. Schwartz follows only the most practical and modern methods in the prosecution of his labors.

Mr. Schwartz chose as a companion and help-

mate for life's journey Miss Amelia Wagner, who was born in Richland township, this county, a daughter of John V. Wagner, and by her marriage she has become the mother of five children, all of whom are still under the parental roof, namely: John H., Dora Elizabeth, George Walter, Raymond William and Ida Amelia. In his political views Mr. Schwartz is a democrat and has served as road commissioner of Richland township, but aside from this has not been active in public affairs, preferring rather to give his time and energies to his own private interests, which claim his entire attention. He holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the camp at Washburn, and both he and his wife are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Schwartz gives hearty support to any movement or measure which he deems will prove of benefit to his community and by his careful management and well directed labors in his business affairs he has accumulated, through the able assistance of his estimable wife, a fine farm property, and both are highly esteemed in this part of Marshall county, where they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes.

LEWIS R. OWEN.

Lewis R. Owen, a prominent representative of the business interests of Lacon, was born in this county, October 2, 1869, a son of David D. Owen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Dixon, Illinois, and he afterward attended the Northwestern College there, in which he studied music and harmony and also pursued the commercial and literary courses. In early life he engaged in farming south of Pekin, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Moravia, Iowa, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Marshall county and settled in Lacon, where he purchased a half interest in a grocery and hardware business. In January, 1905, he became sole proprietor and has since had entire charge, successfully conducting the store, in which he carries a well selected line of goods, meeting with a very desirable patronage.

On the 27th of January, 1898, Lewis R. Owen was married to Miss Dora Johnston, a daughter of James H. and Sarah J. (Bott) Johnston, the

former a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and the latter of Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Owen now have two children: Mildred M., born May 21, 1899; and Dale D., December 7, 1901.

Mr. Owen is a republican in politics and fraternally is connected with Lacon lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M. His wife belongs to the Methodist church and is a member of its ladies' aid society, while in other departments of the church activity she takes a helpful interest. Both are highly esteemed people, enjoying in large measure the friendship of those with whom they have been brought in contact.

JONAS T. BALL.

Jonas T. Ball, whose sterling worth of character has won him political honors, while his business discernment and keen sagacity have gained him a goodly measure of success in his farming operations, is a native son of Marshall county. He was born at Lacon, February 6, 1853.

His father, Jonas L. Ball, a native of Massachusetts, came from Hamilton, Ohio, to Marshall county, Illinois, making the journey on horseback. He settled here at a pioneer epoch in the history of the county, taking up his abode just west of Toluca, where G. W. Thomas now resides on a part of the old homestead. Mr. Ball became a very extensive land owner, having at one time fifteen hundred acres, but he divided his property among his children, giving to each two hundred acres when they attained their majority. He ever utilized his opportunities to the best advantage, was quick to recognize a chance for good investment and moreover in his daily life displayed a spirit of industry and capable management that constituted the strongest elements in his success. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy and he was one of the founders of the Antioch Christian church, which was afterward removed to Toluca. His land lay just west of Toluca about a half mile and extended into Belle Plain township. For four years he served as supervisor and his devotion to the public good stood as an unquestioned fact in his life. He contributed to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community through his coöperation in affairs that had direct bearing upon the welfare of the county

along those lines, and he passed away in 1888, respected and honored by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth C. Fetter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823 and was a daughter of Dr. Fetter. She too held membership in the Christian church and was a most estimable lady. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: Alice, who died in infancy; William L., also deceased; Charles, who died at the age of two years; Jonas T., of this review; John D.; Gertrude, the wife of Sain Welty, a lawyer of Bloomington; and George L., who was drowned in Senachwine lake while in bathing on a pleasure trip at the age of thirty-three years. He left a wife and four children, the wife being now Mrs. Maria E. Ball, who is educating her children in Eureka.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Jonas T. Ball in his boyhood days. He acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward had the privilege of attending Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois. He early became familiar with the task of tilling the soil and cultivating the crops and he began farming for himself in 1874 upon the place where he yet resides. He has extensive land interests and the fields are rich and productive, owing to the care and labor which he bestows upon them, his generous use of fertilizers and the rotation of crops. He has upon his place the latest improved farm machinery, together with good buildings and other modern accessories and equipments.

Mr. Ball was married in 1874 to Miss Mary E. Beckwith, who was born in Magnolia, Illinois, in 1853, a daughter of Zera P. and Mary Ann (Gaylord) Beckwith, who lived upon a farm near Magnolia and afterward removed to Wenona, Illinois, where their last days were passed. Mrs. Ball is a member of the Christian church and is a lady of many excellent traits of heart and mind. The children of the household are: Edna G., now the wife of Snow Van Netta, living at Chicago Heights; Gaylord, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe; Chauncey P., at home; Ralph T., who is attending school in Eureka, Illinois; and Rollo D., who is a student in the schools at Chicago Heights.

Mr. Ball votes with the democracy and is recognized as one of its local leaders, his opinions frequently proving decisive factors in the councils

of the party. He has been assessor and supervisor and has also represented his district in the state legislature. Proving an able member of the house, he took an active part in constructive legislation and gave to each question which came up for settlement his earnest and thoughtful consideration. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. In manner Mr. Ball is entirely free from ostentation and display, but his fellow townsmen recognize his genuine worth and have delighted to honor him with political office, while in private life they entertain for him warm friendship.

GEORGE HENRY SHAW.

George Henry Shaw resides upon a farm in Roberts township but largely leaves the active work of the fields to others, while he is enjoying a well merited rest. He was born April 3, 1840, in a log cabin which occupied the site of his present fine brick residence on his farm in the southwestern corner of the township. His father, George Henry Shaw, was a native of Kentucky, born about 1798. He there grew to manhood and acquired a liberal education for that day, being a fellow student of Buchanan. About 1828 he came to Illinois, making the journey on horseback to Marshall county, where he selected the present farm of his son George. He then taught school at Washington, Illinois, for a few terms, after which he returned to his Kentucky home. In 1831, however, he brought his family to Marshall county and took up his residence upon the farm which he had selected on first coming to Illinois and which is now the home of George H. Shaw of this review. He continued to carry on farming throughout his active business career and died in 1877, at the age of eighty years. On the 5th of August, 1828, he wedded Penelope R. Edwards, also a native of Kentucky, in which state the marriage was celebrated. Their first home in this county was what was known as an open faced tent, in which they lived for a short time, or until the erection of a very substantial log cabin, which was the family home until 1844, when Mr. Shaw erected a brick residence. His wife died in May, 1840, during the infancy of their son George H., and the father afterward married Emma Edwards, who departed this life in 1871. By his first marriage he had seven children: Stoughton, who was

killed by falling from a tree in early manhood; Elizabeth Ann, who is the widow of Dr. Henry Tesmer and resides in Sparland, Illinois; Penelope R., the deceased wife of Fielding Miles; of Kansas; Thomas M., who was judge of the circuit court of this district, but is now deceased; Mary, the wife of H. D. Whitcomb, a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; Almira, who died in infancy; and George H., of this review.

During the first decade of the history of Marshall county George Henry Shaw, the father, was a prominent figure. He served as a private soldier in the Black Hawk war and in the establishment of the present school system he took a lively interest and assisted in organizing many of the school districts of the county. Politically he was a democrat, with firm belief in the principles of the party. For several years he served as supervisor and also as collector of Roberts township. In religious belief he was a Universalist, though never a member of the church. His house was one of the early landmarks of the county and was the temporary home of many of the early settlers of this locality. Before coming to the county he had learned surveying and his services in this direction were often in demand. As a pioneer settler he took a most active and helpful part in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county and in promoting the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the community.

George H. Shaw, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old home farm which is still his home, and he supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, by a year's study in Lacon and as a pupil in Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois. He afterward engaged in teaching in the district school near his home and also in the district north and was a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. After the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and in August, 1861, offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company I, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Fort. He was appointed sergeant of the company, which was raised in this locality and which joined the regiment at Bird's Point, serving under General Grant and taking part in the battles of Fort

Donelson and of Shiloh. On the 10th of May, 1863, Mr. Shaw was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company and shortly afterward was in the battle of Champion Hills and later in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was then sent to the Yazoo river and Liverpool Heights and Yazoo City encountered the enemy in battle. The command also participated in various expeditions out from Vicksburg and was in the Jackson, Mississippi, campaign, which included several fights. Lieutenant Shaw was in command of a force protecting a transport of two boats in tow going to Duval's Bluff. They landed at night and were fired upon, but came off without severe loss. Mr. Shaw was slightly wounded at Fort Donelson by a minie ball, which first struck his musket and glanced, hitting him in the arm. He saw much active service in Mississippi and Tennessee and he is greatly interested in reunions of the Grand Army of this district.

Mr. Shaw now has a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres, but has rented his land for the past sixteen years. He still lives upon the old home place, which belonged to his father, the property having never been divided among the heirs, and derives therefrom an excellent income. In his political affiliation he is an independent republican without aspiration for office, and in religious faith is a Universalist. He has a wide acquaintance in the community where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his labors and controlled his interests that he may be said with single consistency to be one of the foremost representatives of the community.

J. W. WATKINS.

J. W. Watkins, who owns and operates a good farm in Steuben township, where he has spent his entire life, first opened his eyes to the light of day on the old family homestead in this county. He is a son of David Watkins, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, February 18, 1817. His parents were Isaiah and Mary (Douglas) Watkins, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former being of Welsh descent and the latter of Scotch lineage. Isaiah Watkins was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, and his grandfather came from Wales, establishing his home in America in early colonial days. He served during the Revolutionary war under General Washington for seven years. His mother bore the maiden

name of Douglas and her father was a descendant of the famous Douglas family that owned and occupied the Douglas castle of Scotland. He too was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington and served at the same time as Isaiah Watkins, with whom he became acquainted during the days of their military experience. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Watkins was Mary Jane Addington, who was of English descent. It was after the war that Isaiah Watkins married the daughter of Mr. Douglas. They were married in Ohio, where they resided until the death of the husband and father, when, in 1834, the widow with three children, emigrated to Illinois, locating in Marshall county. One son, Jehiel, preceded the family and had made a home here, and through his advice the remainder of the family came out. Jehiel, after remaining here twenty-five years, removed to Taylor county, Iowa. The family located within one mile of where David Watkins lived, taking up a claim and improving a farm. Here the widow lived until called to her reward at the age of about eighty years. The three children coming with their mother were David, father of our subject; Mary J., who wedded Isaac Tanquary, and removed with him to Livingston county, where both died; and Lucinda, who married James Tanquary, of Steuben township, and both are now deceased.

On coming to this country the Watkins' were in very limited circumstances, and on the death of the mother David kept the family together until the marriage of his sisters. He commenced life for himself, working for ten dollars per month, using the wages obtained in payment of the home farm. He was twenty-eight years old before he felt that he could safely wed. He was then united in marriage with Eliza Jane Hoskins, a daughter of Josiah Hoskins, a pioneer of Steuben township. Immediately after the wedding ceremony he removed with his young bride to a farm adjoining that of J. W. Watkins, and which was the first one opened on the prairie. An industrious, hard working man, he settled right down to business, and from time to time added to his original purchase until he became the possessor of about eight hundred acres of as fine land as lies within the borders of Marshall county. While carrying on general farming, if it can be said that he made a specialty of any one line, it was that of a cattle grower, having at all times

upon his place from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of fine cattle. He was not what is usually termed a feeder of cattle, but raised a high grade of animals. Attending strictly to his business he made a success in life.

In 1856 Mr. Watkins was bereft of his wife, she dying leaving two children—Lucinda, who died at the age of sixteen; and J. Wesley. Mr. Watkins subsequently married Eliza Jane Brewster, of McDonough county, Illinois, who also died leaving two children—Albert W.; and Eliza Jane, who was educated in music and elocution at Eureka College, and is a lady of rare attainments, a member of the order of the Eastern Star, well known and universally esteemed.

David Watkins was in all respects a self-made man. His education, obtained in the old pioneer log school houses, was necessarily limited, but he was a silent though a close observer of men and events, and therefore became a well-posted man. He was an attendant but not a member of any church. In his younger days he was quite a sportsman with gun and rod. He was always an admirer and lover of a good horse, and even at the age of eighty years loved to be astride of that noble animal. He enjoyed fair health almost to the very last and lived at peace with all mankind. In politics he was a democrat, but never an office seeker. His death occurred in 1900 and thus passed away one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county.

Albert Watkins, a brother of J. W. Watkins, married Mary Eva Van Antwerp, by whom he has four children: Mary Ethel, Albert Leslie, David Timothy and Eliza Mabel. Albert Watkins is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of good farming land across the road from his brother's home and is one of the enterprising agriculturists of Steuben township. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and votes with the democracy.

J. Wesley Watkins is one of the oldest settlers of Steuben township, having spent his entire life within its borders. He was reared to the occupation of farming and has always followed that pursuit. As the years have passed, he has prospered, owing to his earnest labor and capability in managing his affairs, so that today he is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Steuben township, together with land in Iowa. Here he carries on general farming in connection

with the raising of stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Like his father, Mr. Watkins has given his political support to the democracy, having been reared in the faith of that party and seeing no occasion to change his views since attaining his majority. He has been called to several local offices. He was first appointed supervisor to fill out the unexpired term of John Hayden, deceased, and has several times been re-elected to that office. For thirty-six consecutive years he has acted as school director and he has frequently been a delegate to county conventions of his party and has served as a member of the democratic central committee. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic fraternity and he belongs to Sparland lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and to Sparland chapter of the order of the Eastern Star. He represents a family that has long been prominent in connection with the agricultural interests of the county and his own record entitles him to mention with the prominent representatives of agricultural life in Marshall county.

WILLIAM B. SILL.

William B. Sill is now living retired in Granville, but for many years was connected with farming interests in Putnam county and the strong purpose and resolute will which he displayed in carrying on his business pursuits brought him a measure of success that now supplies him with the comforts that go to make life worth living. He was born in Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, July 10, 1838, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Dilley) Sill, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were married in Ohio, where they resided until 1851, when they came to Illinois, settling south of Magnolia in Marshall county. The father was a carpenter and wheelwright by trade and was thus engaged during the period of his residence in the Buckeye state. He also worked in the same way for some time after coming to Illinois. When he had spent a few years in Marshall county he removed to Hennepin, where he was engaged in wagonmaking for several years. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1867, he continued to make his home in Hennepin and in old age resided with his son William B., at whose home he passed away in April, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

William B. Sill was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living, but he is the only one in Putnam county. He was a youth of thirteen years when he came with his parents to Illinois. They were very poor and as a result William B. Sill had to begin work at the age of thirteen years in order to provide for his own support. He had but limited educational privileges but was early trained to habits of industry and economy and these proved of value to him in his later life. He had been trained to but one kind of work and therefore when he began to earn his living it was as a farm hand. He first worked for eight dollars per month and was thus employed until about twenty-three years of age. He then rented land in Hennepin township and engaged in farming on his own account. In 1863 he had the misfortune to break one of his legs and this, combined with his poor health, almost completely discouraged him. He thought that perhaps he might be benefited by going to the west and therefore made his way to Montana, where he purchased a two-thousand foot claim and engaged in mining. The venture proved profitable at first, but later he lost much that he had made through another investment and success in that enterprise was so uncertain that he decided to try farming. He therefore homesteaded three eighty-acre tracts of land, upon which he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He lived in Montana during the pioneer epoch in the history of that state, his home being a little cabin with a dirt floor and dirt roof. He experienced all the hardships and trials incident to frontier life, but continued in his farm work there until 1877, when he sold out and returned to Putnam county. Here he invested his capital in one hundred and forty acres of land, which was already improved to some extent. He had to incur some indebtedness in order to make the purchase, but has since been quite successful in his farming operations and is now the owner of four hundred acres of very valuable and productive land, constituting one of the good farms of the county, the rental from which is sufficient to supply him with all the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life. Five years ago he retired from active business cares and built a commodious residence in Granville, where he has since made his home.

On the 4th of May, 1874, Mr. Sill was married



W. B. SILL.

to Miss Martha A. Harper, who was born in Putnam county, a daughter of James Harper, one of the early settlers of this part of Illinois. Mrs. Sill died upon the home farm in Granville township in 1879, leaving a daughter, Minnie, who is now living with her mother's sister on the Harper homestead. She went to live with her grandparents at the time of her mother's death and has since been with that family. Nine years after the death of his first wife Mr. Sill was again married, his second union being with Ann E. Drennen, a native of this county and a daughter of James and Nancy (Wyatt) Drennen. She is still living and by this marriage there are four children, three of whom survive, the youngest having died in infancy. The others are Ethel, Roy D. and Jessie.

When upon the farm Mr. Sill engaged in general agricultural pursuits. All that he possesses has been acquired through hard and unremitting labor and careful management. At times fate has seemed to him very unkind, owing to his ill health and to disastrous consequences which have attended his business interests through no fault of his own, yet he has never given up and as the result of his resolute spirit and strong determination he has worked his way upward. Each difficulty and obstacle in his path has seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and he has learned the lesson from each mistake, and pressed forward to the goal of prosperity, being now one of the substantial residents of Granville. In politics he has always been a democrat and at this writing, in 1906, is serving as commissioner of highways, which position he has filled for twelve years. He is also serving for the second term as a member of the village board of aldermen and exercises his official prerogatives in support of every movement for the general good. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1863 and is most loyal to the teachings of that organization, which is based upon the brotherhood relations of mankind.

JEREMIAH FEAZEL.

Jeremiah Feazel, deceased, who in former years was a respected and worthy farmer of Marshall county, and who spent his last years in honorable retirement from business cares in Lacon, was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 4, 1832, a son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Murphy) Feazel. The father engaged in school teaching and in farming

and thus provided for his family, which numbered six sons and six daughters.

Jeremiah Feazel was reared in the county of his nativity to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. His early education, acquired in the public schools of his native state, was continued in the old Broaddus schoolhouse in Lacon township, three miles east of Lacon, and when his education was completed he became the active assistant of his father in the work of the home farm and was there engaged in tilling the soil and in raising stock. He resided upon the old homestead until 1855, when he was married and began farming on his own account, settling on a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres in Hopewell township, Marshall county. There he lived for fourteen years, when he sold that property and bought the John Harris farm, in Hopewell township, which remained his home throughout the remainder of his active business life. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising and both branches of his business proved profitable, owing to his careful direction and able management, so that in 1884, with a comfortable competence, acquired through years of earnest toil, he retired from agricultural pursuits and took up his abode in Lacon, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved.

On the 1st of November, 1855, at the home of the bride in Roberts township, Marshall county, Mr. Feazel was married to Miss Anna Eliza Wright, a daughter of James and Lockey Meade (Bell) Wright, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her father was a farmer by occupation and died in the year 1849, his remains being interred in the Salem cemetery. His wife had passed away in 1847 and was laid to rest in a cemetery in Roberts township. They were devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their daughter, Mrs. Feazel, was born in Madison county, Ohio, July 16, 1838, and was brought to this county in 1844. As stated, at the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Feazel began housekeeping upon a farm and so lived until 1884, when they became residents of Lacon. Mr. Feazel died in that city June 8, 1899, and was laid to rest in Lacon cemetery. He had attained the age of sixty-seven years and had lived a life worthy of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-

men. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, served as one of its trustees, and contributed liberally to the same, although he was not a member, and in politics was a Bryan democrat, advocating the principles supported by the Nebraska statesman. In his business affairs he had been straightforward and reliable, in citizenship was progressive and public spirited, and in relations of home and of friendship he was ever loyal and true. Mrs. Feazel still survives her husband and yet resides in Lacon, where she is well known. She has many friends there and is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC ALLEN GLENN.

Years of activity and enterprise have brought to Isaac Allen Glenn a measure of success that classes him with the substantial farmers of Magnolia township, where he owns and operates a valuable farm of four hundred and eighty acres. This has been in possession of the family for many years, having once been the property of the grandfather of our subject, who came from Tazewell county to Putnam county when Indians were still inhabitants of this part of the state. He entered the land from the government and in the midst of a frontier district began the development of a farm.

His son Isaac D. Glenn, was born and reared in Kentucky and there married Sarah Allen, who was also a native of that state and was a daughter of Archibald Allen, who also became a pioneer settler of Magnolia township, Putnam county, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-four years. On leaving Kentucky Isaac Glenn, Sr., and his wife removed to Indiana and in 1832 became residents of Illinois, but it was not until three years later that they took up their abode on section 31, Magnolia township, the father securing the land from the government. The year of their arrival in this state was the one in which the Black Hawk war occurred and the family shared in the hardships and trials of pioneer life, when an unsettled district, with its lack of advantages and opportunities, brings many discomforts and trials. The father, however, resolutely undertook the task of developing a new farm, continuing its improvement until his death, which occurred July 7, 1850. He was long survived by his wife, who passed away August 17, 1876.

Both were members of the old school Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for many years. They were the parents of six children who reached adult age: Mrs. Nancy H. Young, of Iowa; Samuel, of Varna, Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Larkins and Mrs. Margaret Haley, now deceased; Young A., living in Magnolia township; and Isaac A.

The youngest of the family, Isaac Allen Glenn, was born on the old family homestead on section 31, Magnolia township, August 24, 1837, and was given his father's Christian name and his mother's surname. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. As his years and strength increased he aided more and more largely in the work of the farm and when winter came and brought a respite from the arduous labor of the fields he spent about three months in attendance at the district school, which was about a mile and a half from his home. He was married in December 20, 1855, when not yet nineteen years of age, to Miss Mary Jane Stewart, sister of Mrs. W. M. German, of Hopewell township, Marshall county. She was born in Hennepin December 30, 1838, and was the eldest member of the Stewart family. Her father, who was born January 7, 1817, died January 30, 1896.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn was a log cabin on the farm which is still their place of residence, but the pioneer dwelling has long since been replaced by a more modern and commodious dwelling. As the years passed he brought his land under a high state of cultivation, annually harvesting good crops, produced through the care he has bestowed upon the seed and the soil, the latter being naturally very rich and productive—for there is no finer farming land in all this great country than can be found in central Illinois. For some years Mr. Glenn has also engaged quite extensively and successfully in the breeding and raising of fine horses and cattle, as well as other stock, and has worked diligently and persistently in bringing his farm up to a high state of improvement. From 1861 to 1873 he and his brother, Young A. Glenn, were engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock.

As the years passed Mr. and Mrs. Glenn became the parents of eight children: John E., who was born October 23, 1856, died October 13, 1857; Samuel M., born August 29, 1858, died February

15, 1862; Sarah Sophia, born August 30, 1860, is the wife of W. H. Burr; Eliza Hall, born August 31, 1862, is the wife of Randolph Disosway of Iroquois county, Illinois; Nancy J., born September 18, 1864, died February 23, 1889; Isaac A., born May 9, 1867, died August 15, 1871; Jessie Elizabeth, born February 19, 1873, is the wife of D. W. Dunlap, of Evans township, Marshall county; and Robert Edwin, born November 4, 1875, died June 11, 1894.

Mr. Glenn votes with the democracy and has been honored with some local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with Magnolia lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Magnolia Grange. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are members of the O. E. S. lodge, No. 189, of Magnolia, of which Mrs. Glenn is a charter member. His entire life has been spent in Putnam county and one of the first farms claimed and developed is his property. The work of improvement instituted by his grandfather and carried on by his father is now being continued by him, and thus the name of Glenn has ever stood as a synonym for progress here.

JOHN DAUB.

John Daub is the owner of a beautiful and excellent farm which lies in a basin of bottom land surrounded on all sides by high bluffs. Its unique situation adds to its beauty and attractiveness and the land is rich and arable, producing good crops. It is situated on section 32, Richland township. The owner was born in New Orleans, March 24, 1850, and is of German lineage. His father, John Daub, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and after coming to America espoused the cause of his adopted country, enlisting for service in the Civil war. He gave up his life in defense of the Union, being killed in battle in 1865. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Castler, was twice married, her first husband being John Daub, and to them were born three children: John; Alec; and one who died in infancy. By her marriage to Hubert Adami she had four children: Hubert; Victor; August; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Daub, whose name introduces this review, became a resident of Marshall county in 1856. He acquired his education partly in the schools of this county and also attended school to some

extent in St. Louis, Missouri. He was reared to farm life and remained at home until his marriage, after which he took up his abode upon a farm in Woodford county, Illinois, where he resided until the 13th of February, 1896. He started out in life with very little assistance and that he has always been busy and energetic and capably controlled his business interests is indicated by the fact that he is now owner of a valuable property of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land on sections 29, 32, and 33, Richland township. The soil is very productive and in addition to raising the cereals best adapted to the climate he also raises good stock of all kinds, including some high bred Percheron horses.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Daub chose Miss Anna M. Sneider, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, March 16, 1856, and there remained until eight years of age, when she accompanied her parents, Lawrence and Catharine (Simon) Sneider, on their removal to Woodford county, Illinois, where her girlhood days were passed and her education was acquired. Her parents were born and reared in Bavaria, Germany, and were schoolmates during their youth. The mother was but seventeen years of age when she came to the United States with her parents and was married on landing in this country. Mr. Sneider was then about twenty-five years old. For about five years he made his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he followed farming and gardening for twelve years. He next purchased a farm in Woodford county, this state, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his energies until called to his final rest. He was fairly successful in his business affairs and was a truly self-made man. After his death his wife operated the farm for about fifteen years, but now makes her home with her son Frank in Woodford county at the age of seventy-two years. In the family were eleven children, namely: John, a farmer of Woodford county; Anna M., wife of our subject; Catharine, wife of Alec Daub, a farmer of Fairfield, Iowa; Lena, wife of Hubert Adami, a farmer of Marshall county, Illinois; Adam C., a farmer of Woodford county; Joseph H., also a farmer of that county; Louisa, wife of John Grebner, of Woodford county; Frank and Peter, who are both engaged in agricultural pursuits in Woodford county; Angeline, the wife of Frank

Grebner, a farmer of Woodford county; and one who died in infancy.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Daub was celebrated September 9, 1873, and unto them have been born ten children: John, born December 15, 1875, aids in the operation of the home farm. He has held a number of offices, has been town clerk and school director and is now filling the position of constable. Aloysius, born August 7, 1877, died in infancy. Joseph A., born July 12, 1878, died September 14, 1880. Seraphina Elizabeth, born September 9, 1880, is the wife of John A. Yunker, of Fargo, North Dakota. Catherine, born July 8, 1882, is living with her sister in North Dakota. Mary Rosa, born June 3, 1884, George Christopher, born July 24, 1886, Anna Angelina, born November 17, 1889, Isidor Francis, born September 18, 1892, and Lawrence Eugene, born July 28, 1896, are all at home.

The parents and children are communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Daub exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy, having adhered to the party since attaining his majority. In his life he has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry and his good qualities constitute the secret of the high regard in which he is uniformly held, while the reason for his success is found in his earnest, persistent labor.

WILLIAM SCOON.

William Scoon, a representative of the farming interests of La Prairie township, his home being on section 12, was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, May 6, 1846. His father, Robert Scoon, also a native of that district, was born in 1812 and came to the United States in 1853. He lived for one year in New York and then removed to Michigan, where he resided for five years. In 1859 he brought his family to Marshall county, Illinois, and for many years after was identified with its agricultural interests, continuing to make his home here until his death, which occurred in December, 1886, when he was seventy-four years of age. He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Nichol, who was also a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and who died March 20, 1880. They were both devoted members of the United Presbyterian church. The family numbered ten children: Margaret, Jane, John, Jessie, James, Wil-

liam, Charlie, Minnie, Elizabeth and Robert. The last named, born in Scotland in 1848, was married in January, 1875, to Jennie Mennock, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1856, a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Snyder) Mennock, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Robert Scoon resides upon a farm adjoining his brother William's place, and, like him, is one of the enterprising and well known agriculturists of the community. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church and are highly esteemed people. His political support is given the republican party, and for five years he has served as township assessor.

William Scoon, whose name introduces this review, was a lad of seven years when he left his native country and accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. He was with them on their various removals and became a student in the Smith school in La Prairie township. Like his brothers, he assisted in the work of the home farm until about 1870, when he started out in life on his own account, then having one hundred acres of good land in La Prairie township, to which he has since added until he now owns two hundred and eighty acres of valuable farming land in that township, together with one hundred and sixty acres near Winnipeg. His life has always been devoted to farm work, and his present extensive possessions are an indication of the thrift and enterprise which he has always displayed in his business interests.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Scoon and Miss Jennie W. Hall, a daughter of William Hall, who is now living in Scotland at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He has crossed the Atlantic ten different times, being a great traveler. His daughter, Mrs. Scoon, was born in 1853 in Scotland and was there reared, coming to the United States when twenty-five years of age. In 1905 our subject and his wife returned on a visit to the land of hills and heather, spending many pleasant hours in looking again upon the scenes amid which their early childhood was passed and in renewing the acquaintances of former years. They have four children: Charles R., who was a student in Sparland high school and is now attending Brown's Business College at Peoria; Mary and Willie, twins, now nineteen years of age, who are students in the Sparland high school; and Alice,

who is attending the high school at Lacon. Mr. Seoon is a stalwart republican and has frequently been solicited to accept office but has always refused. He and his wife hold membership in the United Presbyterian church and are interested in its work and upbuilding. In his life he has displayed many of the sterling characteristics which mark the Scottish race, including the industry and perseverance which have made the Scotchman successful wherever he has gone, together with the unflinching honesty which is one of the dominant traits of the sons of "bonnie Scotland."

HENRY ALBERT HARRISON.

Henry Albert Harrison was born August 3, 1865, in Saratoga township, within the borders of which he still makes his home, being numbered among the practical, progressive and respected agriculturists of Marshall county. His father, Robert Harrison, was born near Winchester, Virginia, September 20, 1820, and came to Illinois from the Old Dominion in 1849. For several years he was employed at farm labor in Bureau county, after which he removed to Saratoga township, Marshall county, and took up a farm of eighty acres, which is now a part of the old home place that today covers a quarter section. He acted in various official capacities, to which he was called by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability, and his political support was given to the republican party, having firm faith in its principles. He came of an old Virginian family and was a representative of the best type of southern citizenship. His death occurred June 7, 1906, and the community mourned the loss of one of its leading men. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Kline, was a native of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Saratoga township. She passed away October 28, 1905, and they were laid to rest in Saratoga cemetery. In the family were five children: John Robert, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Spencer, Iowa; Ellen, who is keeping house for her brother Henry Albert; George, who is living at Castleton, Stark county, Illinois; Elizabeth, also on the home place; and Henry A., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Harrison, whose name introduces this record, we present to our readers an account of one who is widely

known in Saratoga township, where he has spent his entire life, never leaving the old homestead farm. He was educated in the district schools, and when not occupied with his text-books his time and energies were largely devoted to the tilling of the soil. After completing his education he concentrated his efforts upon the work of developing the home place, and is regarded as one of the practical and progressive agriculturists of this community. His fields return to him golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon them, and he has made many modern improvements on the place.

Politically a republican, he is without aspiration for office. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Bradford camp. His neighbors and friends speak of him in terms of praise and friendship and he is justly regarded as a man of strong character and high principles. The family was established in this part of Illinois at an early epoch in its history, and the name of Harrison has since been synonymous here with agricultural progress and with honesty in business life.

CARMI SWARTZ.

Carmi Swartz, the concentration of whose energies and powers upon the work of the home farm has resulted in the development and improvement of an excellent property, was born in Marshall county and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Paget) Swartz. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1814, and became a resident of Illinois in 1835, settling on what was called Sandy creek, in Evans township, Marshall county, where he developed a good farm, experiencing in the early days the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He afterward became the owner of three hundred and forty-five acres of land and also owned a tract of twenty-seven acres belonging to home farm, a quarter section in Osage township, La Salle county, Illinois, and a section of land in Morris county, Kansas, his entire life being devoted to farming. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He passed away in 1897, having for three years survived his wife, who died in 1894. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1821, and their mar-

riage was celebrated in Evans township, Marshall county, Illinois. Their children are: Zephaniah, a farmer living near Wymore, Nebraska; Daniel W., a resident of Wenona; Albert, who resides in Wellington, Emmet county, Iowa; Charles and Sarah, both residents of Wenona; Artemesia, deceased; Artemis, of Wenona; James, deceased; Carmi; and Arthur; and also Mary Jane by a former marriage.

Upon the old homestead farm which came into possession of the father in pioneer days Carmi Swartz was reared and attended what is now called the Hamilton school. He early assisted in the arduous labor of developing the home place, and when twenty-one years of age began farming for himself on the old homestead. He today owns one hundred and eighty-six acres of valuable land, which is a part of the old home property, and here he has spent his entire life, so that the farm is endeared to him through the recollections of his boyhood as well as through the associations of later years. In connection with the raising of cereals best adapted to climatic conditions here found, he also raises some stock.

Mr. Swartz was married in 1887 to Miss Anna Anthony, who was born in Evans township, Marshall county, in 1869, and is a daughter of Charles and Lena Anthony. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is living in Wenona. This union has been blessed with three children: Clifton, Charles and Louise, all at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Swartz is a republican. He and his wife are prominent socially, the hospitality of many of the best homes in this locality being cordially extended to them in recognition of their genuine personal worth.

JAMES JENKINS.

James Jenkins is a retired farmer, living in Varna, and has passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey. He was born in Hamilton, Ohio, April 3, 1823. His father, John Jenkins, a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith by trade and was about fifty years of age when his life's labors were ended in death in Ohio. He had married Elizabeth Vinage, a native of that state, who also passed away in Ohio when about fifty years of age. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in her family were six children: John and William, both de-

ceased; Margaret and Rosana, who have passed away; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; and George, the youngest, who lives in Lacon.

James Jenkins of this family acquired his early education in the schools of Ohio, and was about twenty years of age when he removed to Cambridge, Indiana. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Reeves, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1828, a daughter of William and Mary Reeves, in whose family were three daughters, the sisters of Mrs. Jenkins, being Mary and Caroline, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were married April 15, 1847, and afterward returned to Ohio, where they remained for two years. In 1855 they became residents of Lacon, Illinois, and Mr. Jenkins was employed by Jabez Fisher in the packing business, working for him for about fifteen years. He then farmed in the vicinity of Lacon for about five years, operating the Fisher place in the summer and working in a packing house during the winter. At that early day he found it very difficult to rent a house in Lacon, but finally secured a small frame dwelling. He afterward bought a farm in Evans township, about three and a half miles west of Varna, in 1865, going in debt for the property. He had to pay a big interest on the money, and as the farm was not at first self-sustaining he had to hunt work outside in order to provide a livelihood for his family. He would leave his wife and children to carry on the farm work while he would go to Lacon and work for Mr. Fisher. He always covered the distance between his home and Lacon—fourteen miles—on foot, visiting his home about every two or three weeks. He would make the trip on Saturday and return Sunday evening in order to be ready for work Monday morning. He started out in life empty-handed and is now in possession of a very comfortable competence. For many years he carried on general agricultural pursuits, owning a farm of two hundred and six acres, and he brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, but is now retired, living with his wife in the village of Varna. They are a most highly esteemed and venerable couple, who for almost sixty years have traveled life's journey together as man and wife, sharing with each other in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which has come to them.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES JENKINS.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have been born the following children: Alice C., who died at the age of sixteen months; Albert W., who is farming in Evans township; Mrs. Clara Belle Yocum, who is living in Lenexa, Kansas; Mrs. Lillie May Rush, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Rosalind Leslie, who is living near Varna; Frank E., a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Eugene O., who is upon the old home farm in Evans township; Emma Grace, who died at the age of eighteen months; and Eugene Edgar, who died in infancy.

Mr. Jenkins made no mistake when he determined to try his fortune in Marshall county, for though the early years were fraught with hard and unrelenting toil and he had to face many difficulties and trials he has nevertheless worked his way upward here and his life record proves that labor can overcome all difficulties and obstacles. He is now comfortably situated in life and is enabled in the evening of his days to live in honorable retirement from business cares. Moreover, he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction, and is therefore honored and esteemed by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

FREDERICK KOCH.

Frederick Koch, whose well appointed farm in the southwest corner of Richland township is not excelled by any and equaled by few in this part of Marshall county, has through an active life demonstrated the fact that labor is an excellent foundation upon which to build the superstructure of success. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 18, 1852, and was a youth of sixteen years when he came to America. His father, Louis Koch, was also a native of Bavaria and crossed the Atlantic with his family in 1868, landing at New York. He made his way to Peoria, Illinois, and during the first year thereafter Frederick Koch of this review was employed at Washington, in Will county, Illinois. In 1869 he turned his attention to farming in Lacon township, Marshall county, about a mile west of his present place, beginning the development and improvement of a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres. Both of his parents died at Washington and were laid to rest in the cemetery there.

Frederick Koch, concentrating his attention

upon his farming interests, has developed a property which in its equipments and accessories is second to none in Richland township. He is practical in all that he does, and yet works toward the ideal in his farming pursuits. The fields are richly tilled and the buildings are substantial and commodious. He also keeps good grades of stock upon his place and annually harvests rich crops which find a ready sale on the market.

In 1880 Mr. Koch was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John Wagner. Unto them have been born eight children: Mary, Lena, Katherine, Elizabeth, Annie, Louis, Louisa and Emma. The second daughter, Lena, is now the wife of Phillip Beckhardt, a farmer residing near Washington, Illinois, and they have one son, Roy Francis. Katherine, the third daughter, is the wife of Louis Kamp, a farmer residing near Lacon.

Mr. Koch is identified fraternally with the Loyal Americans of the Republic and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the German Reformed church. In politics he is an independent democrat, desiring the triumph of the leading principles of the party, yet at local elections casting his ballot without regard to party affiliations, for at such elections no issues are involved and only the capability of the candidate should be considered. He has served as school director for fifteen years and as constable for nine years. Coming to America when a youth of sixteen, he readily mastered the language of the people and familiarized himself with customs and methods which hitherto were unknown to him. Through the passing years he has made good use of his opportunities, and reasoning back from effect to cause, we see in his success the elements of industry and perseverance which brought about the excellent result that he is now enjoying.

R. L. WATSON, M. D.

Dr. R. L. Watson, the only physician in the village of Florid, was born in Joliet, Illinois, April 9, 1880, and is a son of Joseph L. and Caroline M. Watson. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Joliet on the 9th of April, 1905. He followed the occupation of farming until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he located in Joliet, where for years he was captain of the night watch, while subsequently he became

a guard at the penitentiary. A few years ago he retired from business cares and duties, and he passed away at the age of seventy, being still survived by his widow, who yet resides in Joliet. In their family were eight children. The second brother of our subject, Robert Louis Watson, was a master mechanic employed in the steel mills at Clairton, Pennsylvania, where he was killed in an explosion in March, 1906. Five of the children are still living, namely: Belle W., William and Elizabeth, all of whom are at home in Joliet; and Ralph, who is employed in the steel mills in Clairton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Watson, who is the youngest of the family, entered the public schools of Joliet at the usual age and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1899. He afterward did three years' preparatory work in the University of Michigan, and then, having determined upon the practice of medicine and surgery as a life work, he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1904. In December of the same year he located in Florid, and has secured an excellent practice, which is constantly growing. Although a young man, he is considered an able physician, and his practice extends over a large territory. He is continually reading and studying along the line of his profession, thus broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency, and he has today a business which many an older practitioner might well envy.

Dr. Watson was married October 18, 1905, to Miss Clara M. Case, who was born in Manistee, Michigan, and they now have a beautiful home in Florid.

WILLIAM WHEELER.

William Wheeler is one of the largest land-owners and wealthiest citizens of Putnam county, and yet the time was when his financial resources were extremely limited. His advancement from a very humble financial position to one of affluence is due not to any fortunate combination of circumstances or to any inheritance, but to his own earnest, persistent labor, and his life exemplifies the truth of the old maxim that honesty is the best policy. He now resides on section 18, Senachwine township, and within the borders of this township he holds seven hundred and fifty

acres of land which is very productive and valuable.

Born in Licking county, Ohio, February 24, 1842, he is a son of Ira and Susan (Lee) Wheeler. The father was born in Vermont in 1805, while the mother's birth occurred in New York in 1802. They were married in Ohio, where they began their domestic life upon a farm, making their home in that state until 1848, when they came to Illinois. They settled first in Fulton county, at which time the father's cash capital consisted of only ten cents. He had a family of nine children dependent upon him for support, and although he took up a claim in Fulton county he was unable to make the payments upon it and thereby hold it. The family, however, continued to reside in that county until 1863, when they removed to Senachwine township, Putnam county, where the death of the father occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. The mother afterward went to live with a son in Madison, Wisconsin, where she passed away in 1890. She was a witness of the naval battle on Lake Erie, in the war of 1812, her uncle, William Lee, being captain of a vessel under Commodore Perry. She had one son who served for five years in the Civil war, enlisting with a Wisconsin regiment.

William Wheeler remained with his parents in Fulton county until twenty-two years of age. He was a lad of only six summers at the time of the removal from Ohio, and his educational privileges upon the frontier were very limited. He was, however, a student for a brief period in an old log schoolhouse where the methods of instruction were very primitive. When quite young he had to provide for his own support, and his youth was largely a period of earnest and unremitting toil. In 1863, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Putnam county and purchased fifty-three acres of land on High prairie, in Senachwine township. He was able to pay but eighty dollars on the farm, going in debt for the remainder, but he worked hard and persistently, lived economically and frugally and by these methods was soon enabled to discharge his indebtedness and also purchase fifty-three acres more. He resided upon his original farm until 1874, when he sold that property and purchased three hundred and twenty acres, whereon he now resides. The purchase price was thirteen thousand two hundred dollars, on which he was able to make a payment of six thou-

sand dollars. He resolutely set to work to meet the financial obligation he incurred, and long since he has done this and more, for as the years have passed he has added to his property until he now owns seven hundred and fifty acres in Senachwine township and three hundred and twenty acres in Minnesota. His investments have been very carefully made, and in his business judgment concerning the value of land and the possibility of its appreciation he has been most wise. Upon his home farm he has excellent buildings, all of which he has erected or remodeled, and the farm is now lacking in none of the accessories and equipments of a model property of the twentieth century.

On the 14th of February, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of William Wheeler and Miss Melvina Tryphena Read, a native of Senachwine township and a daughter of Phillip and Tryphena (Davis) Read, who came to this county at an early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been born five children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Charles R., the eldest, married Fannie Terry, of Wenona, and they reside upon the father's farm. Chettie is the wife of George Crawford, a resident of Livingston county, Illinois. Ulissa is the wife of W. S. Murphy, a merchant in the village of Putnam. Ollo is the wife of Adam Smith, of Livingston county; and Atha is the wife of John Wherry, of Senachwine township.

For many years Mr. Wheeler has been a member of the Christian church, and in politics he has always been a republican. His career seems almost phenomenal when we think of the conditions with which he was surrounded in his boyhood days. His parents were very poor when the family came to Illinois, and they not only had few of the comforts of life, but oftentimes lacked its necessities. It is a noticeable fact, however, in the history of the world that it is under the pressure of adversity that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed, and the needs of Mr. Wheeler called forth his latent powers and energies. He demonstrated in his work his willingness to perform arduous labor, combined with ability and energy, and he never found it difficult therefore to obtain employment. He was ambitious, too, to secure a farm of his own, and always worked with that end in view. After coming to Putnam county he took care of his parents, willingly assuming the burden, which he

discharged with filial devotion. All that he has today has been made through his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey. He has been a good manager, conservative in his dealings and careful in his investments. Today he is in possession of extensive property interests as the result of his thrift and diligence, and he certainly deserves the prosperity that has come to him. He now rents his land, owing to his health, which is somewhat impaired, and the property brings to him an income more than sufficient for his needs and wants.

JOHN B. WILSON.

John B. Wilson, owner of a well appointed farm, whereon he is engaged in the breeding and raising of fine Norman horses as well as in cultivating the cereals best adapted to the soil and the climatic conditions, was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, March 19, 1847. His father, James Wilson, was likewise a native of that state and was a carpenter and builder by trade. Removing to Illinois in 1851, he settled at Henry, where his father, John Wilson, had located one year before, or in 1850. John Wilson followed farming on Crow Meadow, in Henry township, but has now departed this life. James Wilson, however, still survives and is now living with his son John on a farm in Saratoga township. Although he has reached the advanced age of eighty years, he is still quite an active and well preserved man. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Stewart, was a native of Indiana, and died about 1851 in Henry.

John B. Wilson, their only child, was educated in the Crow Meadow district school of Henry township, that was located on the old farm that belonged to his grandfather, and in Henry Seminary. He was thus provided with good advantages, and when not busy with his text-books he was trained to the work of field and meadow. Farming has been his sole occupation, and public opinion grants him prominence as the leading farmer of Saratoga township. His father was the owner of a tract of land in Whitefield township, and there John B. Wilson engaged in general agricultural pursuits for a number of years. His farm in Saratoga township comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land and is a model property, equipped with all of the improved machinery and accessories which facilitate the work of the fields

and promote the success of the agriculturist. He annually harvests good crops and also takes great interest in fine horses, owning and breeding some very fine Norman stock. The farm is pleasantly located on section 8, and the owner is an expert in the development of property, to which he devotes his labors. His home is a very commodious and attractive residence, built in modern style of architecture, and barns and other buildings are in keeping with the spirit of progress which dominates him in all of his work.

In 1869 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Merrill, a daughter of Gilman Merrill, of Boston, Massachusetts. They now have five children: Herbert B., who is farming in Saratoga township, on one of his farms, and who married Miss Myrtle Mallory, by whom he has four children; Oscar, who is a bookkeeper in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jennie, the wife of Alfred Holmes, a resident farmer of Saratoga township; Arthur, who married Miss Combs and is farming in Iowa; and Clarence, a youth of sixteen, now in school.

John B. Wilson is a staunch republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, for he believes its principles are most conducive to good government. He has been a school director for twenty-seven years, and the cause of education has found in him a stalwart champion. He has also been road commissioner at various times and has done much to improve the public highways. Thoroughly posted on matters of general interest, political and otherwise, upon the improved methods of farming and the topics of the day, he stands as a high type of progressive American manhood and is a co-operant factor in many measures which have been of signal service to the county. Almost his entire life has been passed within the borders of this county, so that his life history is well known, and the position to which he is accorded by the consensus of public opinion is proof of his many sterling traits of character.

GEORGE A. FORD.

George A. Ford, manager of the elevator of the United Grain Company, at Granville, was born in Hennepin township, January 11, 1863. His father, John Ford, was a native of Ohio, born December 5, 1835. He lost his father when quite young and afterward came to Putnam county with his mother, who later married Mahlon Newburn. Thus John

Ford was reared in this county, and, having arrived at years of maturity, he was married, on the 8th of December, 1859, to Miss Catherine Newburn, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1835, a daughter of George and Lydia (Van Scoyoe) Newburn, who arrived in Putnam county in 1852, settling near McNabb. Mr. and Mrs. Ford began their domestic life upon a farm, and he purchased the property upon which his widow now resides when there was no improvement save a log house on the place. He made it his home until his death, and in the intervening years erected a comfortable residence and made many good and substantial improvements. He died January 17, 1897, and the old home is now the property of their youngest daughter, Mary, who has never married and is living with her mother. There were two other children born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, namely: Milton E. and George A. The former resides on a part of the home farm that lies in Granville township.

George A. Ford of this review spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and mastered the common branches of English learning in the district schools near his father's home. After putting aside his text-books he continued to aid in the labors of field and meadow until twenty-seven years of age, when he was married and established a home of his own. He wedded Miss Martha J. Peterson, who was born in Putnam county, a daughter of Daniel Peterson, now living in Granville. Mr. Ford then engaged in general agricultural pursuits and purchased and operated a farm in Magnolia township, but after a few years he disposed of that property and bought land in Granville township, which he cultivated for some time. Five years ago, however, he sold that farm and took up his abode in the village of Granville, where he engaged in buying and shipping stock. For the past two years he has been in the employ of the Churchill & White Grain Company, now the United Grain Company. He is a very competent business man, carefully conducting the grain trade at this town, and in addition to his duties therewith he manages his own property interests, and is also engaged in the tile business. He has recently purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Hennepin township, known as the E. B. Culter farm, and he also owns thirty acres of timber land beside his residence in the old town of Granville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have one son, W. J. Ford. The parents became members of the old Presbyterian church at Florid, but the organization has ceased to exist. In politics Mr. Ford is a democrat, and while living in Magnolia served as road commissioner. He is now filling the position of school director of Granville township, and he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the county, becoming a representative citizen by reason of the aid and co-operation which he has given to many movements for the general good as well as by reason of his activity and enterprise.

SAXTON T. KELLOGG.

Saxton T. Kellogg, who is practically living retired, but still owns and occupies his farm of one hundred and eighty acres on sections 18 and 7, La Prairie township, was born near Trivoli, Peoria county, Illinois, March 19, 1838, and is the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, whose parents were Ammi and Susan (Bosworth) Kellogg, the former born in Vermont, December 19, 1799, and the latter in the state of New York, November 4, 1804. They were married in the Empire state and in 1836 came to Illinois, where they spent their remaining days. The father, however, passed away July 24, 1854, but the mother long survived and died January 24, 1896, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The members of their family were: Liddie K., who was born January 9, 1826, and died in infancy; Henry M., who was born February 19, 1827, and is deceased; Sarah F., who was born February 24, 1829, and has departed this life; Sidney B., who was born January 7, 1832, and died March 11, 1885; Fuller A., who was born September 16, 1834, and died September 2, 1884; Saxton T., of this review; Emily O., who was born September 2, 1840, and is now living in Princeton; and Percy, who was born December 3, 1842, and died October 27, 1844.

Saxton T. Kellogg has spent his entire life in Illinois, and early became imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been manifest in the upbuilding of the middle west. His childhood days were largely passed in La Prairie township, Marshall county, where he attended the Kellogg school and when not busy with his textbooks worked in the fields. At the age of sixteen he started out in life on his own account, working as a farm hand by the month. When he was

eighteen years of age he and his mother established a home (the father having died many years before), keeping house together. In 1857 he bought ten acres and later he purchased eighty acres of land, which came into his possession in 1872, and that he has prospered in the meantime is indicated by the fact that he has extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises one hundred and eighty acres of good land on sections 18 and 7, La Prairie township. He has engaged quite extensively in the raising of hogs, but is now practically living retired, leaving the active work of the farm to others, although he still gives his supervision to the work. The only interruption to his life as an agriculturist came through his service as a soldier of the Civil war. In 1864 he responded to the country's call and joined the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving under Captain Virden and Colonel Peter Davis.

On the 2d of September, 1866, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage to Miss Ann Honor Peistor, who was born in Albany county, New York, January 15, 1848, and came with her parents to La Prairie township, Marshall county, Illinois, in her early girlhood days. She was a student in the Kellogg school, and they were married in the Bond schoolhouse by the Rev. Shafer, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding there a big reception. Mrs. Kellogg is a daughter of Tabolster and Betsy Peistor, who were farming people. Her father died in 1854 at the comparatively early age of thirty years, but her mother is still living, making her home in Iowa with a daughter. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family were five children besides Mrs. Kellogg, namely: Peter and Homer, twins; David; Martha; and Jennie. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have been born five children: Sidney, who died in infancy; Lucy B., who is the wife of Alexander Russel, a farmer residing in Stark county, Illinois; Shirley, who married Hattie Wilson and is engaged in farming in La Prairie township; Sarah Ann, who died in infancy; and Charlie, at home.

Politically Mr. Kellogg is a republican, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they are interested, while to its support they contribute liberally. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county, so that he is numbered among its pioneer settlers and has been a witness of its growth and development from the period of its early advance-

ment to the present time. Great have been the changes which have occurred, and he has shared in the work of improvement, especially along agricultural lines.

CHRISTIAN GEORGE OPPER.

It is not the province of biography to give a man's modest estimate of himself, but to establish his standing by the opinion of the community in which he dwells, and in Putnam county, where he is best known, Christian George Oppen is ever spoken of as "a good man, worthy of all respect." He was born in the village of Wohra, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 23, 1838, and is a son of George and Mary Oppen, who were likewise natives of Germany. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and during the later years of his life was a government revenue inspector. He died in his native country, and the mother passed away while on the ocean on her way to America.

Christian G. Oppen was a student in the public schools of his native country until he reached the age of thirteen and a half years, and later he profited by the advantages afforded in a night school, thus acquiring a fair education. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, of which he had heard very favorable reports, Mr. Oppen, at the age of sixteen years, came to the United States, making his way at once to Granville, Illinois, where lived his aunt, Mrs. Christian Bruder. He reached his destination on the 16th of May, 1855, and was then employed upon a farm until September. He began working for his uncle, Mr. Bruder, in the fall, learning the blacksmith's trade, and when he had mastered the business he established a smithy of his own, and for over forty years was thus identified with the industrial interests of Granville, carefully and successfully conducting his shop.

On the 11th of July, 1858, Mr. Oppen was married to Miss Anna Schneider, who was born in a neighboring village of Germany, April 8, 1833, and who came to the United States a year after the arrival of her future husband. She lived in Baltimore until coming to the west, but the greater part of her life was passed in Putnam county. For almost forty-seven years this worthy couple traveled life's journey together, and were then separated through the death of the wife on the 19th of May, 1905. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living: Helen, the

wife of W. A. Stansbury, who resides at Normal, Illinois; Elizabeth, who died at the age of three months; Mrs. W. E. Hawthorne, of Granville; Henry W., who is manager of the Toluca Lumber & Hardware Company of Granville; Mary A., who is at home, and has been clerking for eight years; and Bertha, who for nine years has been postmistress of Granville.

Mr. Oppen has always been a most industrious, energetic man. Without desire to be wealthy he has nevertheless acquired enough to allow him to spend his declining years without recourse to further labor, having made judicious investment in real estate, from which he derives a comfortable income. He has a nice home in the old town of Granville and yet lives in the house a part of which he built in the summer of 1858. His has been a most honorable and upright life. He was converted when eighteen years of age and joined the Evangelical church. He assisted in organizing the Granville church and building its house of worship five miles east of Granville and for several years was a regular attendant on its services, but with advancing years he felt the necessity of attending a church nearer his home, and withdrew from the organization which he had aided in founding and placed his membership with the Congregational church in Granville, with which he is now identified.

Mr. Oppen started out in life a poor boy, and for many years he found it a difficult task to provide the necessities of life, but he never became discouraged. His nature is rather that of the optimist, and he has never permitted difficulties to deter him in his onward march. He always worked with the stimulus of the fact that a loving wife and children awaited his return home, and it was for them that he labored so industriously and energetically. His companions from his youth were always among the best, and his own genuine worth has caused his friendship to be sought by those who have true regard for the value of character. His home has ever been noted for its hospitality and good cheer, and was ever open for the entertainment of strangers before there was any hotel in Granville. All who sought it could find food and shelter with him, and these were freely offered whether the recipient had the money to pay for it or not. His influence has ever been exerted in behalf of goodness, truth and justice, and many times a word spoken in season has been of the ut-



C. G. OPPER.



MRS. C. G. OPPER.

most help in turning one toward the path of righteousness. By precept and example he has taught the better way of life and is honored and respected by all who know him. The world is certainly better for his having lived, and Granville has profited by his labors and his influence.

JAMES NATHAN OWEN.

James Nathan Owen, a leading representative of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Marshall county, was born in Richland township, north of Wilburn, on the 13th of February, 1852. His father, Walter Owen, was a native of Kentucky and came to Illinois with his father, Nathan Owen, the family home being established west of Wilburn in Richland township in the early '50s. The grandfather had served as a soldier of the war of 1812. Walter Owen is still living, his home being in Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Glass, died at the age of twenty-eight years. She was a native of Virginia and they were married in this state. In their family were three children who are yet living, the daughters being Elizabeth Mildred, now Mrs. Harrison Ireland; and Cora, who is living with her father.

In his early boyhood days James Nathan Owen accompanied his father on his removal to Kankakee, Illinois, where he acquired his education in the public schools. After he had attained his majority he returned to Richland township and worked upon the home farm. In the spring of 1882 he came to his present place of residence and has since resided here, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. He has a well developed farm property, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories and supplied with substantial and commodious buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which one hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation, while in addition to tilling the fields he is engaged quite extensively and successfully in the raising of sheep, hogs and cattle.

In 1875 Mr. Owen was united in marriage to Miss Alice Louisa York, a daughter of John York, who follows farming near Wenona, Illinois. Unto them were born two children: Harry, who was born in 1881 and died at the age of nine years; and Frank Eugene, who was born February 12, 1886, and is now upon the home place.

Mr. Owen is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, his membership being in Washburn camp, No. 1821. He votes with the republican party and for many years has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He belongs to the Christian church and has lived a life in harmony with the family record, which has ever been most creditable. No name is more closely associated with the history of Marshall county and its development from pioneer conditions than the name of Owen, and later generations have been equally loyal to public interests and have continued the work of improvement and progress that was begun by ancestors in an early epoch in the history of this county.

GEORGE E. PACE.

George E. Pace, a resident of Henry, Illinois, was for many years identified with general agricultural pursuits and live-stock interests in Marshall county, whereby he accumulated a comfortable competence. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 15th of November, 1864, and is a son of John and Sarah (Perry) Pace, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. The father died about seven years ago, having long survived his wife, who passed away on the 15th of November, 1873.

George E. Pace was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of his native county. He early became familiar with farm work and about 1885 made his way westward to Illinois, settling in Marshall county, where he turned his attention to general farming. He became well known as a cattle dealer and is now doing a good business as a cattle buyer and seller, being an excellent judge of live stock, so that he has been enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

Mr. Pace married Miss Emily Olmsted, of Marshall county, and unto them have been born two children, Kittie Amanda and Herbert Austin, both attending school. Mr. Pace is a member of Henry lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M., and also of the Modern Woodmen camp, of Henry, in which he has served as consul for two years and adviser for five years. He has made many friends in these organizations by reason of qualities which in every land and clime command confidence and regard.

He does not feel that he made a mistake in seeking a home in the middle west, for here he has enjoyed and benefited by good business opportunities and has made substantial financial progress.

EDO DUDEN.

Edo Duden is the owner of a valuable farming property of two hundred acres in Bennington township, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He has other valuable farm property in Iowa, and his holdings are so extensive as to render further active labor on his part no longer a necessity, for his income from the land is sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. A native of Germany, he was born in Oldenburg on the 29th of January, 1832. His father, John G. Duden, also a native of Germany, was born in 1808, and in that country he engaged in farming a small tract of land of twenty-four acres. There he continued to reside until called to his final rest in 1884, when he was about seventy-six years of age. His wife, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Duden, was born in 1808 and passed away in 1882. They were the parents of six children: Mary, who is living in Minonk, Illinois; Kate, a resident of Iowa; Anna, who is located in Nebraska; Olmet, living in Germany; and Margaret, deceased.

In the schools of his native land Mr. Duden of this review acquired his education. He spent his minority in the fatherland and in 1853 crossed the Atlantic to America on a sailing vessel named the Columbus. After a voyage of nine weeks he landed at New Orleans, whence he proceeded northward to Missouri, where he secured employment at a wage of ten dollars per month. Among his duties was the milking of forty-five cows. He remained with his first employer for about six months, after which he went to Peoria, Illinois, and worked on the canal. He also did other labor, scorning no work that would yield him an honest living. About five years were passed in Peoria, on the expiration of which period he removed to Nebraska township, Livingston county, Illinois, and invested the money which he had saved from his earnings in forty acres of land. He was married at that time and later he purchased the place upon which he now resides, first becoming owner of eighty acres, but from time to time he has extended the boundaries of his farm until it now

comprises two hundred acres of richly productive land in Bennington township. The soil is very alluvial and the farm responds readily to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon the fields. In addition to this he has made extensive investment in real estate in Iowa, where he now owns ten hundred and forty acres. He has given to each of his children a farm and yet retains valuable holdings which supply him with an income sufficient to obviate any necessity for further active work.

In 1862 Mr. Duden was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Siefkes, who was born in Germany in 1845 and was three years of age when brought to the United States by her parents. Their children are: Fannie, who is now living in Benson, Illinois; Bertha, living in Iowa; Anna, deceased; Johanna, at home; Betty, who is living in Nebraska; Henrietta, who resides in Lee county, Illinois; Mary, who is living in Benson, Illinois; Kate, at home; and John, who is operating the home farm.

Mr. Duden gives his political allegiance to the democracy. His wife is a member of the German Lutheran church. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in this country he found the opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to ambitious, energetic young men. As the years passed he made good use of his advantages, early realizing that in America "labor is king," and in the face of difficulties and obstacles he has worked his way steadily upward, his position today, however, being an enviable one, proving, as it does, the possibilities for successful accomplishment to those who are forced to start out in life empty-handed.

THOMAS PAXSON.

Thomas Paxson, elected three times to county offices on the democratic ticket in a strongly republican county, is now filling the office of treasurer, and his elections have come as a testimonial of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen—a confidence that is well placed, as is shown by his fidelity and capability in office—qualities which have led to his re-election. Hennepin and Putnam county number him as a representative citizen.

Mr. Paxson was born in Belmont county, Ohio,

February 25, 1854. His father, Thomas Paxson, Sr., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 14, 1801, and in early life learned and followed the shoemaker's trade, while later he worked in a paper mill at Wheeling, West Virginia. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, where he carried on farming until his death. He was married to Miss Sarah McCormick, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was born and reared in the Quaker church, but in later years belonged to no denomination. His wife, however, was a member of the Methodist church. She was his second wife, his first wife having been a Miss Morgan, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They had two children, both of whom died in infancy, and following the death of the mother, Thomas Paxson, Sr., wedded Miss McCormick, by whom he had ten children, four of whom are now living: William, who resides with his brother Thomas; Amos, who is living near Magnolia, Putnam county; and Parven, a resident of Kansas.

Thomas Paxson of this review lived with his parents through the period of his minority, spending his youth on the home farm and acquiring a common-school education. When twenty-five years of age he left his parents' home and came to Illinois, working by the month as a farm hand in Marshall county. He later removed to Magnolia, Putnam county, and secured a clerkship in a store, where he was employed for about one year, and then resumed farming. While thus engaged he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and entered upon the duties of the position December 1, 1890. He served for four years and then conducted a hotel in Hennepin until 1898, when he was again elected county sheriff. Four years later he was chosen by popular suffrage to the position of county treasurer. It is a law that no man shall serve for two consecutive terms in the office of either treasurer or sheriff, and thus Mr. Paxson could not be nominated without a lapse of time, but in 1906 he was nominated for the third term for sheriff, and his popularity and ability as an officer leave little doubt as to the outcome of the election. He was reared in the faith of the democracy, and his mature judgment has sanctioned its policy and platform, and his elections therefore are all the greater compliment from the fact that Putnam is regarded as a republican county. He has also

served as township clerk of Magnolia township, filling the office for two years before elected sheriff the first time. He was collector of Hennepin township for three years while in the sheriff's office and one year in the hotel. Later he served for four years, so that his incumbency in that position covered altogether eight years. No official is free from mistakes, but any that Mr. Paxson may have made have been errors of judgment rather than an indication of incapability or infidelity. On the contrary, people of the opposition party endorse his work and give him support at the ballot box, and his official record is altogether creditable.

Mr. Paxson was married in 1884 to Miss Alice Horton, a native of Magnolia and a daughter of N. C. Horton, an early settler of Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Paxson now have five children: Edwin G., Sallie; Thomas, Milton and Florence, all yet at home, the eldest being in his twenty-first year. Mr. Paxson is a valued member of the Woodmen, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, and he has in the county a wide acquaintance and qualities which render him very popular in political circles and private life. He regards a public office as a public trust—and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree.

WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN.

William M. Laughlin, justice of the peace at Granville and one of the respected and leading citizens of the village, has been closely identified with its material progress and its community interests. He was born in Bond county, Illinois, July 29, 1826, and is a representative of one of the early families of the new world. During a pioneer epoch in the history of the United States three brothers of the name came from Scotland and two of them settled in Pennsylvania, while one took up his abode in South Carolina.

A grandson of the latter was S. D. Laughlin, father of our subject. He was born in South Carolina and was married in Ohio, after which he came to Illinois, settling in Bond county in the early '20s. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Dunlavy and was a native of the Buckeye state. After living for some years in Bond county the parents came to Putnam county in 1830 and remained in the log cabin of Nelson

Shepherd, south of Florid, until they could build a cabin on their own land. Mr. Laughlin pre-empted between three and four hundred acres of land, which he secured from the government, but it was not in the market until 1835. When it came into his possession not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, the entire tract being just as it was when it came from the hand of nature. He cut the trees, hewed the timber and sawed the lumber in a steam sawmill at Florid, after which he built a frame house. He performed much of the arduous labor incident to the development and improvement of a new farm, and as the years passed by, carefully conducted his business interests up to the time of his death, which was occasioned by pneumonia when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife died when about fifty years of age. In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, and the daughters are now deceased. A brother of our subject, James G. Laughlin, is living in Princeton, Illinois. The eldest brother died in Kansas, while the youngest brother, Addison Laughlin, is now living in Kewanee, Wisconsin.

William M. Laughlin was only four years of age when brought by his parents to Putnam county, and he began work in the fields when he was so young that he was only able to do one-half of the amount of the men employed. In early days he would frequently make trips to Chicago with wheat, doing this about twice each fall, for the winter wheat was sown and much of the farm work for the year was done. A team of horses would be hitched to the wagon and in that he would convey the wheat to market, it usually requiring about ten days to make the trip. His father owned five head of horses, which he brought with him from Bond county, but there were no fences and all of the horses strayed away with the exception of one, which, however, was gone for some time. Thus amid pioneer conditions and environments the days of his boyhood and youth were passed by Mr. Laughlin, who continued to make his home upon the old farm until his parents died.

The following year he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Thatcher, who was born in Vermont, October 25, 1830, a daughter of Benjamin Thatcher, who settled in this county in 1845 near Union Grove church. For a year after their mar-

riage they lived upon the old homestead and Mr. Laughlin then purchased an improved farm of eighty acres, where he lived three years. He afterward developed and improved a farm south of Granville, and he continued to engage actively in agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1864, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government and joined Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Jefferson Durley. He was in one hundred days' service and went as far south as Cairo, Illinois, being mustered out after five months. In order to go to the war he left his home and wife with four small children, the oldest not over ten years of age. Though his service was comparatively short, yet he did not know where he would be sent or what he would encounter before he returned home, and it certainly required a great personal sacrifice on his part to leave his wife with the care of their little ones when fate held for him nothing but uncertainty.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin were born six children, of whom five are yet living: Ella C., now the wife of Robert M. Pritchett, a druggist living at Dana, Illinois; Mrs. C. C. Watts, of Rutland, Illinois; Hattie, the wife of Allen Ramsey, who is living at Wheaton, Minnesota; Cassius, who died at the age of a year and a half; Maggie A., the wife of William A. Lake, a resident of La Salle county; and Bessie, the wife of H. E. Raley, sheriff of Putnam county.

After the war Mr. Laughlin removed to Granville, where he engaged in carpenter work until a few years ago, and many buildings in the town and vicinity were partly erected by him. He has lived a life of industry, working resolutely to provide for his family, and a fair measure of success has been accorded him. In 1905 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 15th of May of that year. After her death he no longer cared to live in the old home and sold that property, since which time he has erected a new cottage in the east part of the town. He has served as justice of the peace for thirty years, but has held no other public office. In the justice court, however, he has proved a most capable official, and his decisions have been strictly fair and impartial, so that he has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." When a young boy he united with the Presbyterian church and

has always led an earnest Christian life. In 1848 he voted for Martin Van Buren, candidate for president on the free soil ticket, and since the organization of the republican party has been one of its stalwart champions.

Probably no resident of the county has resided so long within its borders, and the years of his continuous connection with this part of the state well entitle Mr. Laughlin to prominent mention in this work. He has a most retentive memory, and is considered authority on all matters relating to the early history of the community. He recalls many interesting incidents, in some of which he was an active participant. He remembers well the controversy and division in the Union Grove Presbyterian church, the Ramsey hanging and the attempt to return a runaway negro by the name of Frank. All of these were important events in the early days. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, and to present in detail his experiences in this county would be to give a correct picture of pioneer life and later progress here. Long since has the stage coach and the "prairie schooner" given way before the railroad train, the log cabin has been replaced by the commodious and substantial frame, brick or stone dwelling, crude farm machinery has been supplanted by the reaper, the mower, the harvester and the threshing machine, and today there is little evidence to show that hardly more than a half century ago the county was still but very sparsely settled and the work of improvement had scarcely begun.

GEORGE A. McCORMICK, M. D.

Dr. George A. McCormick, the only physician of Hennepin and proprietor of a drug store there, is one of the best known and most popular residents of Putnam county, and although other physicians have located in Hennepin they find that Dr. McCormick is so strongly entrenched in the affections and confidence of the public at large that they must, of necessity, seek locations elsewhere. For forty years he has made his home in this county, and with the exception of the first year has continuously resided in the town.

A native of Knox county, Indiana, he was born October 28, 1846, and is a son of Robinson and Sarah B. (Smith) McCormick, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1812. When a young man Rob-

inson McCormick became a resident of Indiana, where he followed farming and stock-raising, purchasing and owning a tract of land, which he operated until his death. He attempted to join the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected. Later he got an appointment as wagonmaker with the same regiment, and in February, 1862, contracted a cold, which resulted in his death soon afterward. He was married twice, the mother of our subject being his second wife. He had seven children by his first wife and five by the second wife, who died during his absence in the army in 1861. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Mr. McCormick gave his early political support to the whig party, while on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. Of the twelve children only two are living, the sister being Mrs. Steele, of Eleanor, Indiana.

Dr. McCormick was a youth of fifteen when his mother died, and the year following, his father's death occurred. He had been reared to farm work and was familiar with no other line of activity, so about the close of the war he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account, but the inflated prices brought about by the war had collapsed and farm products brought little money. At the end of a year he had barely enough to pay his debts, and he resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. Accordingly he came to Hennepin in September, 1866, and for a year worked on a farm, after which he found employment in a drug store in Hennepin. He served an apprenticeship, learned the business and in 1876 became proprietor of a drug store, which he has since conducted. He also owns an interest in a store in Granville, Putnam county. After three years in Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, he was graduated therefrom in 1883 and has since been practicing in Hennepin, where he has a good business. His skill and ability are widely acknowledged and have been demonstrated in the manner in which he has handled intricate cases with good results.

Dr. McCormick has been married twice. In 1871 he wedded Angenetta Simpson, who died in 1876, leaving three small children, two of whom are now living—Mrs. Ida B. Shepherd and Mrs. Ira Windersheidt, both living in Hennepin. In 1877 Dr. McCormick was married to Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, a native of Hennepin, and they have

one son, George A., who is a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and works in his father's store.

Dr. McCormick has always given his political support to the republican party, and for years has filled the office of village trustee. Community affairs are of deep interest to him and his co-operation can always be counted upon to further movements for the general good. He is an Odd Fellow, a Mystic Worker and Woodman and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of these organizations. He has a nice home in Hennepin, together with a good business block, and has become well-to-do through the conduct of his commercial and professional interests. He is popular with a large circle of friends, being a man of genial disposition and kindly spirit, so that wherever he is known he wins friends.

Z. E. PERRY.

For over seventy years the name of Perry has been prominently identified with the upbuilding and development of Marshall county, for as early as 1834 Elijah L. Perry, father of our subject, became a resident of this county and took an active part in reclaiming the land for the purpose of civilization. He was born in Kentucky in 1820 and on coming to this state located in Bell Plain township, Marshall county, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life, dying here in August, 1870. He was an active and consistent member of the Christian church and was a staunch supporter of the democratic party. On the 29th of October, 1847, he married Miss Nancy A. Hatton, who was born in Virginia on the 17th of September, 1825, and is still living, making her home with her children. She, too, is an earnest member of the Christian church and is a lady highly esteemed by all who know her. She was five years of age when she accompanied her father, Forsythe Hatton, on his removal from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Ohio, and in that state she began her education, pursuing her studies in a little old log schoolhouse near her childhood home. This was a primitive structure, one log being left out for a window and the aperture covered with greased paper. The seats were made of split logs with pegs driven in them for legs and the building was heated with a huge fireplace. At the age of nine years

she accompanied her parents on the removal to Illinois. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry, namely: Malinda, W. J., Sophia, Anna, Z. E., Nettie, Forsythe, Maggie, E. F., A. E., and Cora.

Z. E. Perry was born in Bell Plain township, Marshall county, on the 18th of September, 1855, and was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys. He and his brother A. E. still live on the old home farm with their mother, which has been their place of residence for twenty-seven years. The mother was left a widow at an early age and had a large family to rear, but the sons have been of great assistance to her in the care of the farm and the management of her business affairs. They today own and operate a fine farm of three hundred acres, seventy acres of which is covered with timber, while the remainder is under a high state of cultivation and supplied with a good set of farm buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. All of the family are members of the Christian church and they occupy an enviable position in the esteem of the community. The sons support the democratic party by their ballots and F. E. and Z. E. have served on the school board. Fraternally they are members of the Modern Woodmen of America.

E. J. TOWNLEY.

In retrospect E. J. Townley can see Putnam county when it was but sparsely settled, when its homes were mostly log cabins and when only here and there had a farm been made, showing that the work of development had been begun in this region. He is now one of the oldest citizens of Senachwine township, not only in years, but also in the length of his residence in this locality. He was born in Essex county, New Jersey, February 21, 1828, and his father, Clark Townley, was born in the same county, March 1, 1797. He married Rachel Gildersleeve, who was born in the village of Jefferson, New Jersey, on the 11th of June, 1803, and their children were six in number, four of whom died in New Jersey. The other two, E. J. and George W. Townley, the latter now a resident of Nebraska, came with their parents to Illinois in 1854, and the winter was spent at the home of Elder Gill, at Toulon, Stark county, Illinois. In March, 1855, they located on the farm upon which the subject of this review now resides.



MR. AND MRS. E. L. PERRY.

The father was a shoemaker by trade and the family were poor, but they managed to purchase forty acres of land. There was a little cabin on the place, but it had no chimney, and a stovepipe was put through a hole in the roof. About ten acres of the land had been broken and fenced, and the father and sons took up the work of further developing and cultivating the farm. There they lived for fifteen years and then the mother died, passing away February 8, 1869. The father afterward removed to the village of Henry, Marshall county, where he passed away October 19, 1884, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years.

E. J. Townley was a young man of twenty-six years at the time of the removal of the family to Illinois, and he assisted in the work of the home farm, and when the father removed to Henry he and his brother took charge of the farm, which they operated together for many years. Later, however, the brother sold out and went to Nebraska, while Mr. Townley has continued his farming operations in this county, and although he is not now actively engaged in the work of the fields, he still owns valuable farming land in Putnam county.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Julia Baur, who was born in Wall street, New York, August 7, 1829. For some time she has been in poor health. Two sons and a daughter were born unto them, all yet living: John C., who is married and has a family, lives in Texas; Rachel is at home; and Arthur is in Texas.

Mr. Townley remembers well the trials and hardships of pioneer life in Putnam county, when all labor was performed by hand and when the farmer worked hard and long to till his fields and harvest his crops. His day's labor extended from sunrise to sunset, and even after that the chores had to be done. Although he has been successful in business he has always regretted that he had no better educational privileges in youth. He attended only the subscription schools, and because his father had little money his school opportunities were very limited. He has, however, practical common sense, the lack of which has caused many a man to fail in business, while Mr. Townley has prospered, becoming the owner of over seven hundred acres of valuable land in Senachwine township. He now rents his land, so that he is practically living retired—and his rest is well earned. In politics he has been a republican since the or-

ganization of the party, but has never wanted or held office. About a year ago he united with the Christian church. Earnest, unremitting toil was for many years his portion, and he certainly merits the rest which has come to him in the evening of life.

C. W. DYSART.

C. W. Dysart, a prosperous farmer of Granville township, was born January 22, 1847, on the farm which is yet his home. His parents were A. P. and Hannah J. (Hawthorne) Dysart. The father was born in Pennsylvania in September, 1808, and the mother's birth occurred in Ohio. The Dysart family is of Scotch descent, and early records give an account of the emigration to America of the first representatives of the name in the new world about 1684.

In 1838 A. P. Dysart, coming by way of the lakes, arrived at Chicago, where he purchased a horse and saddle and thence journeyed to Peru, Illinois. There his horse and saddle were stolen from him and he walked the remaining distance to Granville. He purchased fifty acres of land just south of the village, after which he went to Hennepin and then down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and up the Ohio river to Pittsburg, whence he journeyed to his old home in Pennsylvania. He afterward made the trip across the country with teams to Illinois, driving four horses to a wagon and carrying with him tools and other effects. He then began farming on his own land and performed the arduous task of developing new fields. In those days it was customary to ride the near horse of the rear team and to drive all with a single line, and it was in this way that Mr. Dysart traveled across the country to his new home. The land which he purchased had been partially broken but there were no buildings upon it. He erected a log house and barn and made a home there until 1845, when he sold the property and purchased eighty acres on section 15, Granville township—the farm now occupied by his son, C. W. Dysart. Upon this place the father continued to reside until 1874, when he removed to Virginia, where his death occurred. His first wife died in 1854, at the age of twenty-nine years, and he afterward wedded Miss Hannah Orr, a native of Ireland, who died in Kansas about six years ago. A. P. Dysart had only a common-school education, but was a great reader, a ready accountant and a well

informed man on events of local and national importance. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian. His political support was given to the whig party and later he became a republican. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the township and county and served as highway commissioner for twenty years.

In the family were ten children, of whom nine are now living: Margaret, the wife of A. E. Baird, a resident of Missouri; Susan, the wife of B. W. Cook, who is living in California; C. W., of this review; Hannah, the wife of J. H. Salisbury, of Tonica, Illinois; and Jennie, the wife of John Hawthorne, of Kansas. The above were all born of the father's first marriage. The children of the second marriage were Belle, the wife of James Elkins, of Kansas; Jessie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Helen, the wife of John Croxen, of Arkansas; Amanda, the wife of William Jones, a minister of the Presbyterian church in California; and Olive, the wife of J. C. Jones, of Kansas.

C. W. Dysart made his home on the farm with his parents in the days of his boyhood and youth and acquiring his education in the schools of Granville, devoting his time and energies to the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the tasks which were assigned him in connection with the cultivation of his father's farm. At the age of twenty-three years he was married to Miss Mary E. Heywood, a native of Maine and a daughter of John and Sarah (Folsom) Heywood. She survived until 1899 and died at the age of fifty years lacking one month. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dysart have been born nine children, all of whom are yet living: Hannah, the wife of E. F. Foley, of Iowa; A. H., who wedded Mary Crick and is a groceryman of Granville; Lucy, the wife of A. M. McCormick, a resident of Iowa; J. W., who married Myrtle McClary and is also of Iowa; John, who completed a four years' course at the Champaign university and is at home; L. C., Charles, H. L. and Benjamin, who are also with their father. In 1902 Mr. Dysart was again married, his second union being with Miss Nira Burnham, a native of Putnam county.

After his first marriage Mr. Dysart engaged in farming on his father's land. He was the only son and has always remained upon the old homestead. At the death of his father he came into possession of the farm, which comprises two hun-

dred acres of rich land. He has carried on improvements inaugurated by his father and has a nice country home and good farm, the fields returning to him golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon them. For many years several thousand rails were used in fencing the farm, and only a few years ago Mr. Dysart burned the last one. Large cottonwood trees are abundant on the place, having been planted by his father. The railroad has cut off twelve and a half acres of his land, leaving the farm a tract of one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres. Throughout his entire life Mr. Dysart has carried on general agricultural pursuits, and his labors have been attended with a measure of success that shows that he has kept in touch with the spirit of modern progress as manifest along agricultural lines.

For years he has been a member of the Congregational church at Granville. In politics he has always been a republican, casting his first vote for U. S. Grant. He served for three years as supervisor of his township and for nine years as assessor, and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of the party in this locality, his opinions frequently proving a decisive factor in its councils. He is now a member of the county central committee and does all in his power to secure legitimate republican successes. A pleasant, genial gentleman, he makes friends wherever he goes and is recognized as a public-spirited citizen whose labors in behalf of the county have been far-reaching and beneficial.

WILLIS B. MILLS.

This well known citizen of Magnolia township, who is now serving as supervisor, was born on the farm where he now lives, November 15, 1852, and is a son of Pusey Mills, whose birth occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of February, 1824. The father was about sixteen years of age when in 1840 he came with his parents to this state and settled on a farm near the village of Magnolia, in Putnam county. Here he grew to manhood and was married and later purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid seven dollars per acre. At that time it was all wild prairie, but year after year he made many improvements thereon and converted the tract into a well cultivated and

attractive farm. Upon that place he died April 18, 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Hartley, was born in Pennsylvania, December 2, 1827, and died in this county on the 5th of October, 1894. In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Joshua, who is now a resident of Springfield, Illinois; Rebecca, who is living with the family of Dr. Barber, in Peoria, Illinois; Willis B., of this review; Jonathan, a resident of California; one who died in infancy; and Oliver M., a resident of McNabb.

The boyhood and youth of Willis B. Mills was spent upon his father's farm in Magnolia township and his early education was obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood. Later he entered the State University at Champaign and had just completed his third year in the agricultural course when called home on account of his father's sickness. He remained upon the farm for some time and was there engaged in the manufacture of tile for about ten years. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of the Churchill & White Grain Company, having charge of their business at McNabb for one year, and later had charge of the lumber business of the Toluca Lumber Company at that place for a time. After the death of his father he came into possession of the old homestead, purchasing the interest of the other heirs, and has since added to the place another tract of one hundred and twenty acres, so that he now has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres well improved and highly cultivated. He is an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, thoroughly up to date in his methods of carrying on his work, and he is meeting with well deserved success.

In 1879 Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Mattie E. Benjamin, whose birth occurred in McLean county, Illinois, August 8, 1854, and they have become the parents of four sons, all of whom are still living. Ernest, born in 1880, attended school at Champaign, but did not complete the regular course and is now operating a part of his father's farm. He married Miss Lulu Koehler. Floyd, born in 1883, graduated in the civil engineering course at the State University and now holds an important position with a railroad company on the Pacific coast. Clifford, born in 1889, is pursuing the agricultural course at the university at Champaign. John Turner, born in

1893, is at home and is attending the district school.

Upon our subject's farm stands the Friends or Quakers church, to which he and his family belong. They are people of the highest respectability and have a host of friends throughout the county. As a republican Mr. Mills takes quite an active and prominent part in local politics and is serving his third term as supervisor of Magnolia township. He has also filled the offices of assessor, collector and school director and his official duties have always been most promptly and faithfully performed. He was one of the promoters of the consolidation of schools, which is being watched with great interest throughout the country. He is a practical farmer, making a thorough study of improved methods, and has been called upon to lecture before farmers' institutes. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen and the Grange.

JAMES C. PACKINGHAM.

Granville has a considerable population of retired farmers, men whose business activity and enterprise in former years have resulted in bringing to them a measure of success that now enables them to live comfortably without recourse to further effort in the field of business activity. A representative of this class is found in James C. Packingham, who now makes his home in the village of Granville and who is one of the native sons of Granville township, where he was born on the 19th of December, 1848.

His parents were James and Elizabeth (Dysart) Packingham, natives of Massachusetts and of Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1832 the father came to Putnam county and worked in Hennepin at his trade of carpentering and milling, being thus closely associated with the early industrial development of this part of the state. Later he took up his abode upon a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Granville township. It was a tract of wild land when it came into his possession, but he turned the furrows in the fields, planted his seed and in due course of time was gathering rich crops. Eventually he placed the entire farm under a high state of cultivation and made his home thereon until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty years. They

were Presbyterians in religious faith and Mr. Packingham was a republican in his political adherence, but was without aspiration for office. Their family numbered nine children, of whom James C. was the fourth in order of birth. The record is as follows: Julia, now the wife of James Carton, a resident of Idaho; Susan, the wife of Calvin Henderson, who is living in Rankin, Illinois; Achsah, the wife of B. Coulter, a resident of Iowa; James C.; David L., who is now president of the village board of Granville; George, a resident of Oregon; Archie, who is located in Ford county, Illinois; Hannah, who became the wife of Frank French and was living in Wisconsin at the time of her death; and Fannie, who died when but nine months old.

James C. Packingham remained on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age, and his educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, and after attaining his majority he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land near the old home place, on which he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He at once began to work the fields and soon the track of the shining plow was seen across the prairie. He continued the work of improvement and added to his farm from time to time until he now owns two hundred and seventy-five acres in one body, constituting one of the best farms in the county, lacking in none of the modern accessories and conveniences which go to make up a model farm of the twentieth century. He also owns forty acres of timber land northwest of Granville, and his property interests are conclusive proof of his life of industry, for he received no pecuniary assistance nor inheritance from family or friends. Eight years ago he retired from business life and built a beautiful home in Granville, where he now resides. He has always possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity, is known for his ability as a machinist, and for twenty-five years he owned and operated a steam-threshing and corn-shelling outfit.

Mr. Packingham has been married twice. His first wife, Grace Penneman, was born in Vermont, and died after traveling life's journey with him for a quarter of a century. They had two children: Frank, who is a farmer near Neponset, Bureau county, Illinois, where he owns two hundred and twenty acres of land; and Lucy, the wife

of Emory Sherman, who follows farming in Granville township. Five years ago Mr. Packingham wedded Mrs. Martin, who was formerly Miss Ella Gunn, a daughter of L. D. Gunn, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By her former marriage Mrs. Packingham has two children—Helen and Joe.

Politically a republican, Mr. Packingham keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and for twelve years has served as highway commissioner. He belongs to no church, but has always been an upright, honest citizen, reliable in his business relations and in all walks of life. A life-long residence in this county has made his history familiar to all and the sterling qualities which he has manifested have gained for him the friendly regard of the great majority of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES E. RICKEY.

Charles E. Rickey, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 1, Lacon township, Marshall county, making a specialty of the raising of hogs, was born in the township where he still resides August 5, 1844, and is the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, whose parents are Samuel R. and Sarah (Hall) Rickey, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. The father was born in Somerset county, that state, and came to Marshall county at an early period in its development, casting in his lot with its pioneer settlers. He turned his attention to farming, entering land from the government and transforming the wild prairies into richly productive fields. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and both are highly esteemed in the community where they reside. Their children are: William M., now living in Henry; Mrs. Catherine Hawkins, who resides at Houston, Texas; Robert, a resident of Montgomery county, Kansas; Eliza M., deceased; Adolphus A., living in Missouri; Charles E.; Mrs. Louisa Owens, a resident of Montgomery county, Kansas, and Walter, who is living in Henry, Illinois.

Charles E. Rickey was a student in the Lacon school at a time when the little "temple of learning" was built of logs and seated with benches made of slabs. The desk was formed by laying a slab upon wooden pegs driven into the wall and upon this the older children wrote their exercises.

Although his educational privileges were somewhat meager, Mr. Rickey has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and has constantly broadened his knowledge through reading and observation. His training at farm labor was not meager and he early became familiar with the work of the fields. In 1874 he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and on the 4th of November of that year was married to a Miss Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1853, a daughter of Frederick and Martina Smith, the latter now a resident of Lacon. Mrs. Rickey was educated in Lacon and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children. Nellie May, born upon the farm where her father now resides, is the wife of a Mr. Moritz, who is engaged in farming in Richland township, Marshall county. Fred is a carpenter by trade and lives at home. Mabel, Samuel, Carrie, Willie, Eunice and Lena are all yet at home.

Since his marriage Mr. Rickey has engaged in farming on his own account and lives upon land which he rents from his father. In addition to its cultivation and improvement he annually feeds a large number of hogs and his stock-raising interests are an important branch of his business. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he exercises his right of franchise in support of its men and measures.

I. H. COOK.

I. H. Cook, editor of the Putnam Record, published at Hennepin, was born in Madison county, Indiana, January 20, 1836. His parents were Francis and Lucy (Tilson) Cook, both natives of Vermont. The father died when the subject of this review was only two years of age and the mother was twice married after that. She died several years ago in Huntsville, Indiana.

The boyhood days of I. H. Cook were largely passed in the state of his nativity and after he had attained the age of six years he lived most of the time in Huntsville. He early became familiar with farm labor and in his youth attended the common schools, acquiring a fair English education. When twenty years of age he visited an older brother in Anderson, Indiana, who was conducting a printing office and publishing a little paper. This was Mr. Cook's initiation into the

printing business and he decided to make it his life occupation. He entered his brother's employ, working with him for about a year, after which he became a partner and continued in the office for three or four years. On the expiration of that period they disposed of the little journal and started for southwestern Missouri, a party of six driving across the country with teams, being thirty-one days on the road. Their wives and families came by railroad and were met at the terminus of the road, about one hundred and fifty miles from where they located. In the meantime Mr. Cook had learned the trade of shoemaking and followed that business in connection with the sale of shoes. He continued to live in Missouri until January, 1861, when, anticipating the trouble between the north and the south, he left that district, which was already the scene of considerable hostility, and went back to Indiana, and in 1823 moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he engaged in various enterprises, working in a printing office and also at shoemaking.

In 1865 he came to Hennepin, where for a time he worked at painting and paper-hanging. There was no paper nor press of any kind in Hennepin, all the work being done at Henry or in Princeton, and, believing this was an advantageous opening, Mr. Cook went to Peoria and purchased a little army press. He then began doing job printing in the city hall building and after the establishment of that business his fellow townsmen solicited him to publish a paper. On the 25th of June, 1868, the first number of the Putnam County Record appeared, a little leaflet nine by twelve inches, which he printed for one year. He still has every copy of that first volume on file. After a year he enlarged the paper to a six column folio, and in 1877 he made it a seven-column folio, then in 1882 it was enlarged to its present size—a five column quarto, and took the name of the Putnam Record. He has a Prouty power press with all attachments for power, but has never put in an engine, all of the work being done by hand power. The paper is neutral in politics and is a clean, newsy sheet. Mr. Cook and his son are experts at printing and few, if any, typographical errors appear in their paper, which is published each Wednesday and has a wide circulation.

Mr. Cook was married April 4, 1857, in Anderson, Indiana, to Miss Sophia Hengstler, who was born in Pennsylvania, and with her parents

removed to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, in her early girlhood. When sixteen years of age she went with an uncle to Indiana and worked in Anderson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been born four children, of whom two are living. Mary E. is now the wife of John P. Towle, a resident of Hennepin. Edwin F. died at the age of four years. Charles W., who is in the office with his father, has grown up in the printing business and with the exception of a few years spent in Michigan has been continuously connected with his father in the printing trade. Arthur, deceased, completed the family.

At general elections Mr. Cook votes the democratic ticket, but in local matters is independent. He has been identified with the Odd Fellows since 1875 and is heartily in sympathy with the teachings of the organization and its beneficent purposes. He has resided continuously in Hennepin for a period of forty years or more and the interests of the village are greatly promoted through his efforts and enterprise.

CHARLES TRERWILER.

In pioneer times Charles Trerwiler came to Putnam county, and for many years figured prominently as a leading representative of the German-American element in its citizenship. He was born in Prussia, Germany, January 27, 1824, and in 1847, when a young man of twenty-three years, came to America. He landed at Buffalo, New York, with fifteen cents as his entire cash capital and spent a brief period in that city. He had learned the blacksmith's trade in his native country and followed that pursuit in Buffalo to get enough money to take him on to St. Louis. He then boarded a boat that stopped at Hennepin, and while it was laying at anchor here Mr. Trerwiler went ashore. He was watching some men attempt to shoe a wild horse, and being a big, strong young man and liking to show what he could do, he took hold of the job and succeeded in shoeing the animal. This awakened the admiration of the bystanders, who induced him to remain and go to work. After being employed by others for a time he then bought a shop of his own and continued in the blacksmithing business and also built wagons and buggies for many years, being a skilled workman in that line. The excellence of his product secured him a constantly growing patronage and he became quite

wealthy, owing to his success at his trade and his judicious investment in property. As his financial resources increased he acquired considerable real estate and might have obtained much more had he not been of such a generous disposition that he gave away much of his means. Embarking in the implement business he continued the sale of machinery for several years and never hesitated to let any one have what they needed whether they had the money to pay or not. The result was that he retired from business with a large amount of worthless notes, which, could they have been collected, would have brought him in several thousand dollars. However, many greatly benefited by his generous and benevolent disposition and in time repaid him for his kindness by meeting their financial obligations.

On the 6th of February, 1853, Mr. Trerwiler was married to Miss Susannah Kneip, who was born in Luxemburg, Germany, March 25, 1834, a daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth (Schammel) Kneip, who emigrated to the United States in 1847. They located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but not liking the forest region Mr. Kneip, having done much chopping and clearing in his own country, they decided to locate on the prairie and took up their abode in La Salle county, Illinois, near Troy Grove, having heard that the land was very rich in that locality and that good crops were being raised. Accordingly they located there in 1847. Mrs. Trerwiler was then a maiden of fourteen years and yet remembers the wild conditions that confronted them when they came to Illinois. Mendota had not yet been heard of and the Illinois and Michigan canal was under construction. It was thought that this waterway would furnish a means of steady communication with the outside world, and in fact it was used for many years to convey the products of the country to the city markets, while deer were numerous and in fact could be seen in great herds wandering over the prairie. Rattlesnakes were also very plentiful and one could hardly step out of doors without seeing a reptile of that character. Mrs. Trerwiler has lived in the same house for over a half century except for a brief period spent in Chicago and near Henry. She lost her husband September 7, 1902, when they were at the home of their son-in-law, Adolph Klein, near Henry, Marshall county. Their daughter died eight years ago, leaving eleven children.



MIL. AND MRS. CHARLES TREWILLER.

After the death of Mr. Trerweiler his widow returned to Hennepin. By her marriage she had become the mother of eleven children, of whom five died in infancy. The other six were: Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Adolph Klein; Margaret, at home; Louis, who died at the age of fifteen years; Anna, who was the wife of Frank Reavy, and died six years ago; Charles, who is living in Chicago; and Mary, the wife of James McCutcheon, of Hennepin.

Mr. Trerwiler was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, to which his family also belonged. In politics he was a democrat but without aspiration for office. He lived a life of unremitting industry and perseverance. He was a good neighbor and a faithful friend, being most kind hearted and true and ever ready to help any one in need. In fact his generosity and benevolence were among his most salient characteristics and won for him a large measure of respect and admiration.

BENJAMIN SUTCLIFFE.

Benjamin Sutcliffe is well known in Hennepin and Putnam county, where in former years he was closely associated with agricultural and with mercantile interests. A life of business activity has been crowned with a measure of success that enables him to enjoy well earned rest. He was born in London, England, April 7, 1835. His father, John Sutcliffe, whose birth occurred in that country in 1815, was a finisher of silk hats and worked in a factory for a few years. A well educated man, he became a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist church and wielded a wide influence in its behalf. He was always a great student and often arose at three o'clock in the morning in order to study. At length he became interested in an emigration aid society and in 1849 came to America to lecture for that society. He landed at New York, where he began lecturing, but in the same year he passed away in Pennsylvania, being then about forty-nine years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Pinder, was born in England and lived to be seventy-seven years of age, her death occurring in Hennepin. Benjamin Sutcliffe's older sister, Mrs. James Bradbury, was living in this county at the time of her father's death. The widow of John Sutcliffe and her family afterward came here and located on land in Hennepin township. It

was nearly all forest land, but in the midst of the woods a small house had been built. At a later date Mrs. Sutcliffe became the wife of J. D. McCarty, at one time county judge of Putnam county and since known by that title. At the time of her mother's arrival her children, Samuel Sutcliffe and a daughter, also came to Illinois.

The family numbered altogether eight children, as follows: Sarah, who became the wife of James Bradbury and lived in this county; James, who died in infancy; John, a tailor, who remained in England; Mary Ann, who became the wife of William Patterson and settled in La Salle county, Illinois, where he became wealthy; Thomas Ebenzer, who crossed the Atlantic to America but afterward returned to England, where he died; Jane, who departed this life in England; Samuel, who came to the United States with his mother in 1852 and died in Putnam county in May, 1901; and Benjamin, of this review.

Benjamin Sutcliffe, now living retired in Hennepin, spent his boyhood days at Staly bridge near Manchester in Lancashire, England. In his youth he learned the plumber's trade and he made his home with his parents until in his eighteenth year. He then went to Liverpool and joined the army, with which he started for Malta in 1854. The troops proceeded to Turkey, sailed on the Black sea and took part in the Crimean war. Mr. Sutcliffe received a badge at Sebastopol for meritorious service, the badge being handed to him by Queen Victoria. He served for four years and one hundred and ninety-four days in the English army and took part in all of the battles of the Crimean war, including the siege of Sebastopol. For a time he was head butler for the officers' mess.

Mr. Sutcliffe afterward returned to England and in 1857 volunteered to go to Delhi, India, with the army. He was on a furlough of thirty days, during which time he received a letter from his mother telling him that his services were needed in Putnam county, Illinois. Mr. Sutcliffe had a good friend in a major of his regiment and through his kindly offices was granted a discharge by Prince Albert. In 1858 he came to America, making his way at once to Putnam county, and assisted his brother Samuel in clearing up and working the home farm, where the mother and brother had previously located. In 1862, when this country called for volunteers, Mr. Sutcliffe

enlisted at Ottawa as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served until June, 1863, and was then taken ill, after which he was transferred and later discharged. Subsequently he returned to Putnam county, where he engaged in farming. On the death of his mother the farm was divided and he received eighty acres as his share of the home place. His time and energies were then devoted to farming for a long period and he continued to cultivate his land until 1890, when he removed to Hennepin and engaged in the butchering business with John Weeks. After two years he sold out and then for a short time was engaged in the implement business, but was not successful in that venture. Not being able to work his farm, he retired from business, sold his land and has since made his home in Hennepin, where he is now comfortably situated. He disposed of his farm about four years ago, but he still owns a good dwelling in Hennepin and a large garden. He suffers from rheumatism and other ailments incurred by his service in the Civil war and the hardships and exposures of army life, and the government grants him a pension of twelve dollars per month.

Mr. Sutcliffe was married on the 15th of March, 1864, to Miss Harriette L. Osborn, who was born in Hennepin, September 15, 1837, a daughter of John E. Osborn, now deceased, who came to Putnam county in 1835. For many years he followed farming and later engaged in the drug business. Mrs. Sutcliffe is the only surviving member of her father's family. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children: Arthur E., who was born February 15, 1865, and died on the 3d of August of that year; Lewis C., who was born July 21, 1866, and died on the 17th of August following; Charles E. who was born November 6, 1867, and married Ella Smith, their home being now in Missouri; Margaret P., who was born April 5, 1870, and died on the 25th of July of the same year; Alice M., who was born January 30, 1872, and died September 16, 1872; Lucy Jane, who was born March 30, 1873, and died September 23, 1873; John F., who was born August 26, 1875, and is at home; and H. Edna, who was born February 14, 1882, and is also at home.

Mr. Sutcliffe and his family are members of the Congregational church and are interested and

active in its work. He is a public-spirited citizen, aiding in many matters of general interest as far as his means will allow. In politics he has always been a republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, yet he has never been an aspirant for office nor held any position of political preferment save that of school director. He has always been as loyal to his country in days of peace as in days of war and has lived an honest, upright life, winning him the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANCIS L. GILMER.

Francis L. Gilmer, assistant postmaster at Henry, was born near Wenona, Illinois, in 1870. His father, Albert Gilmer, was born in Ohio and on coming to Illinois settled near Florid, making the journey hither with his parents. He became a well-to-do citizen and here died in the forty-sixth year of his age. His political support was given the republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah E. Kinder, was also born in Ohio and is now living in Henry at the age of fifty-six years. In their family were three children: Francis L.; Roy M., a bookkeeper in Chicago; and Orrel, who is connected with a book store in Henry.

Francis L. Gilmer acquired his education in the public schools of Wenona and of Henry. He was reared to farm life and to some extent worked at farm labor, but on abandoning agricultural pursuits came to Henry. For five years he was connected with his father in the conduct of a livery business in Streator, but following the father's death he sold out the business there and came to Henry. Subsequently he was employed at farm labor for three years and then returned to Henry, where he entered a grocery, remaining there for a year. On the expiration of that period he secured the position of janitor of a school and worked in that capacity for three years. He then again went back to the grocery, but after sixteen months he accepted a position with J. Watercott & Company, with whom he remained for several months. The position of assistant postmaster was then tendered him by John Kline in 1900 and he has since acted in that capacity with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned, proving a most capable, prompt and efficient officer.

On the 15th of September, 1903, Mr. Gilmer was married to Miss Edna Goddard, who was born in 1876 and is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Goddard. Her father was a harnessmaker and a veteran of the Civil war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer have been born one daughter, Marjory Pearl, born October 8, 1904. Mrs. Gilmer is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Gilmer is an Odd Fellow, while his political support is given to the republican party. He has a wide acquaintance in this locality, where his entire life has been passed, and he is one of the most popular and efficient officers ever connected with the Henry postoffice.

WILLIAM HARTMAN.

William Hartman, who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 3, Granville township, and whose property interests comprise five hundred acres of valuable land all in this township, together with a quarter section in Iowa, has manifested in his business career those sterling traits of perseverance and industry which enable the individual to overcome difficulties and obstacles and advance far on the high road to success. Born in Nassau, Germany, on the 23d of March, 1835, he was a son of William and Mary (Haylor) Hartman, both of whom were also natives of that country. The father, who was born in 1809, passed away in 1896, while the mother, whose birth occurred in 1810, died when about sixty-two years of age. William Hartman, Sr., was a farmer by occupation and, as was the custom in those days in his native country, he lived in a village and worked land just outside the town. His family numbered eight children, four of whom came to this country, namely: Jacob, who died in Nebraska about a year ago; Mrs. John Miller, who is living in Iowa; Christian, a resident of Granville township, Putnam county; and William.

The last named in the days of his youth entered upon an apprenticeship of three and a half years to the cabinet-makers' trade and worked altogether at his trade for five years in the fatherland, when, thinking that he might have broader opportunities in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to America in 1857, arriving in Peru, Illinois, with a cash capital of only fifteen dollars. He immediately sought employment and engaged to go

to work at his trade. He spent fourteen dollars for a set of tools and after a brief period the shop in which he worked was burned and his tools were destroyed. On Sunday morning on a hot day in June, after walking thirteen miles, he might have been discovered sitting on a pile of new lumber by the roadside, out of money and without friends, in a strange country where the language and customs of the people were largely unfamiliar to him. He was not disheartened, however, for he possessed good health and strength and an abundance of ambition. These qualities in after years brought him a gratifying measure of success. About this time he managed to secure work at the carpenter's trade and for two years was thus employed in Granville. He then rented land and with one horse and a few tools began farming. In order to do his breaking he would borrow a horse and thus with his own make a team. As soon as his own crops were in and needed his attention no further he would work by the day for his neighbors, and thus he gained a little ready money. He often husked corn for seventy-five cents per day. His first purchase of land comprised twenty-four acres near the village of Granville, for which he paid two thousand dollars. In 1869 he sold that property and purchased eighty acres two miles south of Granville, on which he made a cash payment of fifty dollars. Things now began to look brighter for him, yet during the first two or three years his crops were poor. He possessed, however, a resolute, determined spirit, carefully tilled his fields and garnered his crops and raised corn where other people had met with total failure in that work. The eighty acres adjoining his place was soon put on sale and he was anxious to get it but he had no capital. His honesty and industry, however, had won him a friend in Peter Kuhne, from whom he borrowed money upon which he paid ten per cent interest. Thus he purchased the eighty acres adjoining and in so doing manifested that good judgment and foresight which have always characterized him in his business life. He has always improved every opportunity where a good bargain could be made and has ever kept his credit good, meeting his obligations promptly. Thus he made for himself an unassailable reputation for reliability and business integrity. He is now the owner of five hundred acres of very valuable land in Granville township, together with a quarter section in Iowa. The

one hundred and sixty acres whereon he now resides lies one mile east of Granville and was purchased by him seven years ago for ninety-one dollars per acre. He bought one hundred and eighty acres on section 28 for twenty-seven thousand dollars cash.

Mr. Hartman was married in November, 1859, to Miss Katie Miller, who died in 1867. They had four children, of whom Charles died at the age of twenty-five and the others in infancy. In 1868 Mr. Hartman wedded Katie Oehse, who was born in Germany, May 9, 1843, and is still living. They have three living children: Lizzie, now the wife of William F. Henshaw; Lena, the wife of Olaf Matson, residing upon the farm with her father; and Victor C., who lives on one of his father's farms.

Mr. Hartman was reared in the Reformed Lutheran church and until a short time ago was a member of the Congregational church in Granville. He has always been a stalwart republican since casting his first vote in this country for Abraham Lincoln. With only a common-school education, but with much natural ability, he started in life in America empty handed and in the control of his business interests has manifested sound judgment and keen discrimination, carefully controlling his interests until he is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He has always been a broad reader, keeping well informed on all matters of current interest through the daily papers and magazines, and his life record displays traits of character that are most commendable.

LOUIS HENKELL.

Louis Henkell, who for thirty years has engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Granville, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, January 13, 1843. His father, John C. Henkell, was a native of Germany, born November 28, 1807, and it was subsequent to his emigration to America, when he was twenty-eight years of age, that he was married to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Shaffer, who was born in Germany, May 8, 1814, and came to the new world with her parents, who settled in Pennsylvania not far from Baltimore. Mr. Henkell had taken up his abode in that city and was employed in a packing house, where he won promotion until he became foreman. He afterwards went to St. Louis, Missouri, and to

other places in charge of work for the firm. In his early life he worked at the millwright's trade. In 1862 he arrived in Putnam county, Illinois, and engaged in th butchering business in Granville. The present home of his son Louis was purchased by him from G. R. Henderson. He continued actively in the butchering business until he had acquired a comfortable competence and then retired permanently from commercial pursuits. He was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church. His political views were in harmony with the principles of democracy, but he took no active part in politics. He died in Granville in November, 1873, and was long survived by his wife, who passed away here June 3, 1892. In their family were seven children, all but two of whom were born in Baltimore, while four are now living: Henry, who is in the employ of the Big Four Railroad company and resides in Ohio; Louis, of this review; Helen and Elizabeth, who are living with Dr. Henkell.

The Doctor was a youth of thirteen years when his parents removed from Baltimore to a farm in Pennsylvania and he was thus engaged in the work of field and meadow until the family came to Illinois. In this state he was employed at farm labor at a wage of thirteen dollars a month. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade and when the war was inaugurated he bought a shoe shop from an old man who went into the army. He, however, sold this when the former owner returned and later Dr. Henkell gave his attention to farm labor and to the butchering business. Having obtained a good knowledge of anatomy through his experience in the butchering business, he became quite proficient in caring for sick animals and through the advice of Dr. Holsburg he purchased books and read extensively upon the subject of veterinary surgery. Subsequently he began devoting his entire attention to this work, which he has since followed with good success. His experience has given him superiority in the treatment of many cases and his practice extends over a wide area. He is often called as far as Depue and his business is of a most profitable nature.

Where state and national issues are involved Dr. Henkell gives his political allegiance to the democracy, but at local elections always votes for the man who in his judgment is the most competent candidate and will prove most acceptable in office. He has been prominently identified with

public affairs in Granville and has been a member of the village board for a number of years, while in 1903 and 1904 he served as its president. He has also been justice of the peace for eight years and notary public for two years and is acting in the latter capacity at the present time. He takes a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the town and his advice is often sought on matters relating to the general good. He is far-sighted and his judgment is sound and reliable, while his devotion to the welfare of the community is above question.

A. J. ROBINSON.

A. J. Robinson, who follows farming on section 3, Granville township, was born in La Salle county near the Putnam county line, March 12, 1850. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and in the district schools. His parents were James and Sophia (Richey) Robinson, both of whom were natives of Ohio. In 1833 they became residents of La Salle county, Illinois, being among the earliest families of that part of the state. They located upon a farm where they spent their subsequent years and through a long period were prominent in the community where they resided. Mr. Robinson was among those who aided in laying broad and deep the foundations for the present development and progress of the county and co-operated in many of the events which have left their impress upon the pioneer history of his portion of the state. His wife died at the comparatively early age of forty-four years and Mr. Robinson long survived, passing away at the age of eighty-three. In their family were nine children, eight of whom are yet living.

After attending the district schools A. J. Robinson profited by three years' instruction in the state normal, after which he engaged in teaching in Putnam county, following that profession for five years. He was then married on the 27th of December, 1882, to Miss Ellen Barnard, who was born in Vermont, a daughter of Charles E. Barnard, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Following his marriage Mr. Robinson rented a farm in La Salle county and a year later purchased a tract of land of sixty acres in that county, cultivating it for three years, when he invested in three hundred and twenty acres on section 3, Granville township, Putnam county.

This was an improved farm and he at once took up the task of further cultivating the fields. Subsequently he sold one hundred and sixty acres of the land. He has erected upon the place a substantial residence and good farm buildings and in addition to this property he now owns one hundred and sixty-five acres in Hennepin township. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, also feeding cattle and hogs, and for five years he has put up ice, which he supplies to the trade in Granville. This year, owing to the mild winter of 1905-6 and to the excessive heat of the past summer, which has made the demand so much greater, his supply of ice has been completely exhausted and he has therefore made shipments from Wisconsin. Recently he has erected a commodious modern residence upon his farm, which is a splendidly equipped property and indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born four children: Candace, who was graduated in 1906 from the state university and is now engaged in teaching; Anna, who is a graduate of the Granville high school of the class of 1906 and is now a student in the Northwestern University, and Earl and Charles, both at home.

Fraternally Mr. Robinson is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and his family belong to the Congregational church. He has always been a republican, but has aspired to no office, nor has he held positions of official preference save that of school director. His deep interest in the cause of education has prompted him to undertake the duties of that position, which are most important, for the establishment and maintenance of good schools and the employment of competent teachers is something which cannot be over-estimated in its value as a preparation for good citizenship. In fact, Mr. Robinson stands for progress along all those lines which work for the development of the individual and the community in ways that are beneficial and far-reaching.

SIDNEY WHITAKER.

Sidney Whitaker is an enterprising farmer residing two miles east of Granville on section 11, Granville township. He was born in Eden township, La Salle county, December 20, 1859. His father, John Ireland Whitaker, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, June 2, 1822, and in

1843, when a young man of twenty-one years, came west to Putnam county, which was then largely a frontier district, the evidences of improvement and progress being comparatively few. Only here and there had a settlement been made and much of the land was still unclaimed and uncultivated. He lived upon a farm near Granville until 1855, when he removed to Eden township, La Salle county, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 12, 1904, when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Wilhelmina Scheottler, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was a maiden of fourteen years when she came to America. She, too, died upon the homestead farm in La Salle county, where she passed away in 1898 at the age of sixty-seven years. In the family were six children, all of whom are living: Effie, the wife of E. H. Whitaker, living in Eden township, La Salle county; Clara, who is living upon the old homestead in La Salle county; Sidney; Linna, the wife of E. T. James, a resident of Madison, North Dakota; Eugenie, at home; and Charles L., who is living at Zearing, Story county, Iowa.

Sidney Whitaker largely acquired his education in the district schools of Eden township and later completed the course in Peru high school, although he did not graduate. His life work has been that of the farm and while yet at home he purchased and operated land in La Salle county. In 1898 he came to Putnam county and was here married to Miss Martha B. Hopkins, a daughter of Joel W. Hopkins, deceased, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker have been born six children: Sidney, John H., Joel H., Sarah Hyde, Wilhelmina Scheottler and Richard H.

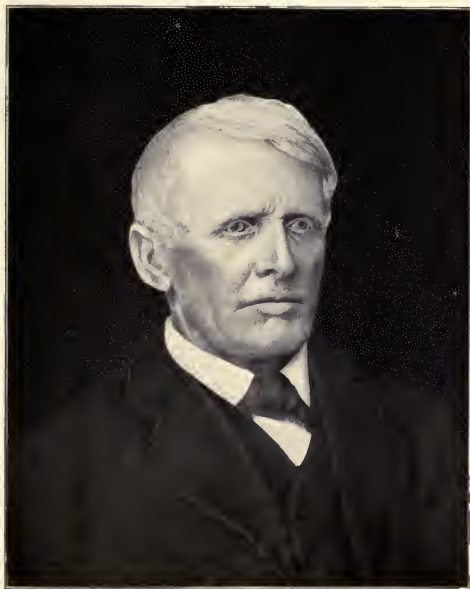
Mr. Whitaker has one hundred and sixty acres of land in the home farm, whereon he resides. It is improved with a beautiful residence and good buildings and he and his wife own other land in the county, together with some in La Salle county and also in Iowa. Mr. Whitaker is now renting most of his farm, retaining only a small piece of farm land and some pasture, whereon his stock can feed. Pleasantly situated in life, he and his family are enabled to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living, their property affording them a gratifying income. In politics Mr. Whitaker is a

republican where national issues are involved, but at local elections votes independently. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Granville, in which they take an active and helpful interest, Mr. Whitaker having served as superintendent of the Sunday-school, while at the present writing he is its secretary. Both he and his wife have spent their entire lives in this part of the state and have a wide acquaintance, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended them.

WALTER FOSTER.

Walter Foster is an intelligent and respected agriculturist of Roberts township, Marshall county, living on section 25, and it was in this township that his birth occurred, October 31, 1860. His father was Joshua Foster, who was born in Ohio near New London on the 21st of March, 1821. He came to Marshall county in 1841, then a young man of twenty years, and cast in his lot with the early settlers of this portion of the state. He drove cattle through with his father in 1835. In the early days of his residence here he shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life and aided in reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization. As the years went by success crowned his labors and he was at one time the owner of eight hundred acres of valuable land, which he shared with his children. His political views were in accord with the principles of Jacksonian democracy. He passed away May 3, 1895, and thus was ended a useful and honorable life, which covered a period of seventy-four years. The members of his family were: Benjamin, who was born in 1844 and is now a retired farmer living in Evans township, Marshall county; Thomas Edwin, who was born in 1846 and died in 1881; John Lewis, who follows farming in Iowa; Albert, who is living retired in Illinois; George E., a retired farmer of Evans township; James, a retired farmer of Roberts township; Walter, of this review; and Wilbur, who is living retired in Tazewell county, Illinois.

Reared under the parental roof in the county of his nativity, Walter Foster attended the Fairview district school and began work for himself at the age of twenty-one years, previous to which time he had received ample training in the work of the farm through the assistance which he had



JOSHUA FOSTER.

rendered his father in the care and cultivation of the fields upon the old home place. He now owns the old homestead, which comprises one hundred and seventy-four acres of land that is very rich and productive and responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon the fields by yielding golden harvests.

On the 5th of March, 1891, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia Traver and unto them have been born six children: Emory, Rolland, Nellie, Edith, Jessie and May, all yet at home. Mr. Foster votes the prohibition ticket and attends the Christian church, and these associations are indicative of the character of the man and the high principles which govern his life and are manifest in his conduct.

HENRY W. TIDMARSH.

Henry W. Tidmarsh owns and occupies a beautiful home that stands in the midst of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 30, Roberts township, Marshall county, in addition to which he has one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township, so that his landed possessions aggregate four hundred acres, all in this county. He was born in 1863 in a log cabin which stood on the Jesse Bane farm in Roberts township and has spent his entire life in this locality.

He is a son of Abel Tidmarsh, who was born in Wiltshire, England, December 27, 1821, and who died October 25, 1898. The father was one of seven children of Richard and Sarah (Woodham) Tidmarsh, who spent their entire lives in England. In the land of his nativity Abel Tidmarsh was reared and from an early age his life was one of toil. When but seven years of age he began working to help his mother and subsequently followed teaming for many years and also worked at other occupations that would yield him an honest living. He was married January 12, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Witts, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, born January 31, 1822. Her parents, Seth and Barbara (Howell) Witts, also spent their entire lives in England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tidmarsh were born four children: Sarah Ellen, the wife of Sampson Rowe, of Whitefield township, Marshall county; Emma W., the wife of John Wetzel, of Roberts township; Clara, the wife of John B. Martin of the same township; and Henry, of this review.

The year 1855 witnessed the emigration of

Abel Tidmarsh and his family to America, at which time he became a resident of Whitefield township, Marshall county, Illinois. After being employed for one season in a brickyard he purchased the plant, which he operated for four years, and in 1860 he rented a farm from Jesse Bane in Roberts township. Six years later he purchased a farm in the same township and in 1879 he replaced his log house by a commodious frame residence. He also made excellent improvements upon his land and added to the property until he became owner of four hundred and four acres, constituting a valuable farm. When he arrived in this country he had a cash capital of only seventy-five cents and at the time of his death he was numbered among the men of affluence in Marshall county. He voted with the democracy and filled the office of school director. He survived his wife for about two years; her death occurring June 13, 1896. She was a member of the Church of England.

Henry W. Tidmarsh, reared under the parental roof, early became familiar with the work of field and meadow and his boyhood days were largely devoted to earnest and unremitting work. He continued to engage in farming upon his father's place until 1897. In the meantime he attended school at Shaw's Point and at Varna, and thus acquired his education. As the years passed he has prospered in his undertakings and his landed holdings now embrace four hundred acres in Marshall county, of which two hundred and forty acres is comprised in the home farm on section 30, Roberts township. He also has one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township. His home place is splendidly improved and in its midst stands a beautiful and commodious modern residence, together with large and substantial barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock.

In 1887 Mr. Tidmarsh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Lacon in 1868 and is a daughter of Robert and Anna Miller, who are now deceased. She was educated in the schools of Lacon, of Roanoke and of Washburn, Illinois, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: Robert, born September 20, 1889; Edwin M., March 10, 1892; Ellen Marie, July 18, 1894; Irlene May, August 21, 1899; and Virgil Ray, March 19, 1904. All are still under the parental roof. Mr. Tidmarsh

is well known in the county where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his labors as to win a place among the farmers or affluence, also gaining recognition among those whose lives of business integrity command the highest respect.

MILTON E. NEWBURN.

Milton E. Newburn, living upon a farm within the city limits of Hennepin, is one of the native sons of Hennepin township, born on the 28th of September, 1843. His parents, Mahlon and Mary (Ford) Newburn, were natives of Ohio and prior to their removal to Illinois made their home near Dayton, that state, whence they came by team to Putnam county at an early period in the pioneer development of this part of Illinois. There were no facilities for railroad travel at that time and there had been little advance made in reclaiming this district for the uses of civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Newburn located on government land east of Florid and with characteristic energy the father began the development of a farm, which hitherto was entirely wild and uncultivated. After some years he disposed of that property and for four years was a resident of Granville township, subsequent to which time he resided upon the farm now owned by his son Milton. His death occurred in Peoria, February 14, 1895, at the age of seventy-eight years, having survived his wife for about eight years. He deserved all the credit implied in the term "a self-made man" for his close application, persistency of purpose and unremitting diligence were the strong features in his success, whereby he advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence. He was almost penniless when he arrived in this county and at his death was the owner of a valuable farm property of one hundred and sixty acres. He had in the meantime disposed of much of his land, for he had formerly been the owner of three hundred and forty acres. His father, John Newburn, also came to Putnam county, locating upon a farm near Florid, where he died during the boyhood of Milton E. Newburn and his wife also passed away at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Newburn were the parents of five children: Alfred, who lived at home and died at the age of twenty years; Milton E.; Stephen, who owns and occupies a fruit farm

in California; Sarah, the wife of George Baxendale, of Peoria, Illinois; and Aaron, who inherited a part of the old estate and died thereon at the age of twenty-three years after a short married life of two years.

The boyhood days of Milton E. Newburn were spent in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He assisted his father in the operation of the farm and in the winter months when there was considerable respite from farm duties he attended the public schools. On attaining his majority he began the cultivation of his own farm in the vicinity of the old home place, but continued to live with his parents. Later he disposed of that property and secured another farm near Hennepin. He became owner of his present farm in 1885 and continued actively in its cultivation and improvement until 1892. In the meantime he had devoted considerable attention to the breeding of Chester White hogs and for thirty years he has engaged in this business, making exhibits of the stock at state fairs in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, at St. Louis and at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. At the last named he carried off premiums amounting to sixteen hundred dollars on a herd of nineteen animals, at which time he had to compete with the whole world. He has always given his attention to the Chester White breed and has been most successful in raising high grade hogs.

On the 1st of May, 1894, Mr. Newburn was married to Miss May Turner, of Hennepin, a daughter of Oakes and Rebecca (Butler) Turner, who came to Illinois in the '30s and settled at Wyoming, Stark county. Their subsequent days were passed at Hennepin, where the mother died in 1884 and the father in 1888. Mrs. Newburn was born in Hennepin, May 16, 1850, and after the death of her parents acted as housekeeper for her brother until her marriage. She has now passed away and Mr. Newburn has since wedded Miss Prudence M. Huron, a native of this county. He lives upon a farm within the city limits and rents his other land, which brings to him a good income.

The democratic party receives his political support at the polls and he was elected assessor of his township, which office he held for nine years, and for the past twelve years has continuously held the office of supervisor in a township which gives a normal republican majority—a fact which

is indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He keeps in touch with the political issues of the day and is frequently a delegate to the conventions of his party. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed and his service in political office is indeed commendable. He represents one of the old pioneer families of the county, where the name of Newburn has ever been a synonym for good citizenship and progressiveness in business.

PETERSON P. DAHL.

Peterson P. Dahl, an apiarist of Granville, now devoting his entire attention to bee culture and the production of honey, has become well known in connection with this industry and his opinions throughout this part of the state are largely regarded as authority upon the business which claims his energies and attention. Mr. Dahl is a native of Denmark, having been born in Bornholm, August 5, 1838. His father, Hans P. Dahl, likewise born in that country, was a ship carpenter by trade and died of typhoid fever at the age of forty-five years, when his son Peterson was but two and a half years old. The mother, Mrs. Bertha Dahl, lived to be seventy years of age and died in Denmark, her native country. After losing her first husband she married again.

Peterson P. Dahl acquired his education in the schools of Denmark and was confirmed in the Lutheran church at the age of fifteen years. His school life was considered ended at that time and he was bound out for a term of five years to learn the shoemaker's trade. On the completion of his apprenticeship he worked at that vocation as a journeyman until 1861, when his attention was called to the new world and the opportunities offered in this country. A fellow countryman, who had been in Granville, Putnam county, Illinois, was at that time making a visit to his old home in Denmark and gave such glowing descriptions of the new world and the possibilities here offered that a party of young people decided to come to America. Accordingly they sailed from Hamburg on a westward bound steamer and after fourteen days landed at Castle Garden, New York, whence they proceeded westward to Granville. Mr. Dahl at once sought and secured work

at his trade of shoemaking and was thus employed until 1878, save for the period of his military service.

On the 11th of August, 1862, in response to his country's need, Mr. Dahl joined the army as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with that command for seven months, going as far south as Nashville, Tennessee, and at Hartsville he was taken prisoner. Owing to the rigors and hardships of war he was ill much of the time and was discharged for disability at Camp Douglas, but in the meantime he had manifested his loyalty to his adopted land and given substantial proof that he desired the perpetuation of the Union.

In 1868 Mr. Dahl was married to Miss Mary Blake, who was born in Putnam county and is a daughter of John P. and Zilpah (Atwood) Blake, both of whom are now deceased. The father, a native of Massachusetts, came to Putnam county in 1831 when the evidences of civilization here consisted of but a few scattered huts and little clearings, the greater part of the land being still in its primitive condition. He was a surveyor and followed that profession for some years. In community affairs he took an active and helpful interest, served as a trustee of the school lands of Putnam county and acted as a trustee of the Granville school funds from 1833 until 1877. In the former year he was also commissioned judge of the probate court, being the second judge the county ever had, and in 1836 he was appointed deputy surveyor, acting either as deputy or as surveyor for over thirty years. His official career is blameless, as it was characterized by the most conscientious purpose and unflinching fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He was prominent in church and school work for many years and was actively connected with the Sabbath-school throughout his entire life. Thus his influence was a potent force in the material, political, intellectual and moral progress of his community and his name is honored in Putnam county, where for many years he made his home. His memory compassed the period of early pioneer development and of modern progress as well, for a good old age was accorded him. He passed away in Union Grove. His first wife, Zilpah Atwood, was born in Massachusetts and died in 1845, leaving a family of seven children. His second wife was Mary Smith, who was born in

Pennsylvania and is now deceased. She left a family of five children.

Following his return from the war and after his marriage Mr. Dahl continued to work at the shoemaker's trade until 1877, when he traded his store building for the place where he now lives. He has two and a half acres in the western part of the village of Granville, whereon is a comfortable residence. He also has a large garden, good orchard and numerous shade trees and the place in its well kept appearance is most attractive. For thirty-five years he has been engaged in bee culture and at present has about one hundred and forty-five swarms, although at different times he has had as high as three hundred hives. One year three hundred hives produced seven thousand pounds of honey. His broad experience and his study of the methods of the bees, combined with care in housing them, makes him authority upon the subject. He is thoroughly posted in every detail of the business, including the making of the comb foundation, a process which requires special machinery and also the separating of the honey, which is done by an interesting piece of mechanism and requires much care and skill. When the honey is extracted from the comb it is placed in pint cans and put upon the market and nothing excels the pure strained honey which bears the stamp of Peter Dahl, apiarist, Granville, Illinois. It is to this work that Mr. Dahl is now giving his time and attention and he derives therefrom a good income.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Nettie T., now the wife of Charles Conklin, resides near Kempton, Illinois. She is a graduate of the state normal school and for ten years engaged in teaching in Putnam county, at one time being principal of the schools of Granville. She now has three children. Lorena, the second member of the Dahl family, is acting as housekeeper for her brother, Percy E., in Missouri. She pursued a two and a half years' course in the state normal school of Illinois and she, too, has taught school in Putnam county. The only son, Percy E. Dahl, went to Missouri in the spring of 1905 and there purchased and is improving a farm of ninety-nine acres.

Since 1861 Mr. Dahl has been a member of the Baptist church but during the past few years has attended the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. He is a strictly temperate man

and his views upon this question are indicated through the stalwart support which he gives to the prohibition party. He has served as a member of the village board for a number of years and community interests find in him a stalwart champion, who does all in his power to promote reform, progress and improvement. He belongs to Hennepin post, G. A. R., and since becoming a naturalized American citizen has manifested a loyalty to this country and her institutions unsurpassed by her native-born sons.

CHARLES A. FROMMEL.

Charles A. Frommel, who is engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Henry and is prominent in community affairs, was born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, December 31, 1862. His father, Albert C. Frommel, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and in 1849 came to the United States, settling first in Utica, New York, where he engaged in business as a cigar manufacturer. He became the first representative of that line in Canton, Illinois, where he carried on his enterprise for many years. He died in Troy, New York, in 1901, since which time his widow, who bore the maiden name of Anna E. Rowley, has become the wife of T. A. Schipper, of Henry, and is again a widow. By her first marriage she had three children: Charles A.; Ernest, a cigar manufacturer of Peoria; and Mrs. W. B. Miller, who is also living in that city.

Charles A. Frommel pursued his education in the public schools of Canton, Illinois, of Independence, Kansas, and of Henry, as his parents removed to the different places. He learned the trade of manufacturing cigars under the direction of his father and began business for himself on the 31st of July, 1886, when he came to Henry. He has conducted his present cigar manufactory since 1893 and is now carrying on a good business in this line. His leading brands are the Rose Queen, a first class domestic five cent cigar, and My Best, which is a ten cent domestic cigar. The excellence of his goods enables him to secure a ready sale for his output and his trade is growing in substantial manner.

In 1886 Mr. Frommel was married to Miss Nellie C. Miller, of Henry county, Illinois, and unto them has been born a daughter, Anna Jeanette, now five years of age. Mr. Frommel is prom-

inent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Henry and to the Eagles of Peoria. In the former he has filled all of the chairs and has been master of finance for four terms. In politics he is a democrat and has been alderman of the second ward for two terms. He was elected the first foreman of the Chemical Engine company and was a member of the committee to draft the constitution and by-laws in 1891. He has several times been chairman of the democratic county central committee with headquarters located on Second street opposite Central park. He is likewise a member of the bridge board and is recognized as one of the leaders in the local ranks of the democracy, and, earnestly desiring the success of his party, labors along practical and effective lines for its upbuilding.

ADAM BROWN HENKINS.

The life record of Adam Brown Henkins cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, for he is a venerable citizen of Senachwine township, living upon section 26, and for more than a half century he has resided in this part of the state. Today he is one of its most extensive land owners, his possessions aggregating ten hundred and fifteen acres in Putnam and Bureau counties.

He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, near the Virginia line, September 24, 1824, his parents being Elijah and Elizabeth (Brown) Henkins. The father was born in West Virginia, September 29, 1792, and died in Putnam county, Illinois, September 6, 1887, while his wife, whose birth occurred July 1, 1797, in West Virginia, passed away in this county, August 12, 1875. In their family were the following named: Rawley, who died February 11, 1900; Christina, who became the wife of Robert Worley and died May 2, 1863; Catherine, who married John Roberts and died September 3, 1900; Margaret, who died October 12, 1887; Adam, of this review; Susan, who died April 21, 1824; Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Syphers and died January 17, 1875; Andrew P., who departed this life September 16, 1872; Elijah, who is living in Senachwine township, Putnam county; Elizabeth, who married Stace Stevens and passed away April 2, 1901; Martha Jane, who died April 3, 1854;

and Amanda, who is living with her brother Elijah.

The educational privileges which Adam B. Henkins received in his boyhood were somewhat limited but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable and useful lessons. Under the parental roof, however, he was trained to habits of industry, perseverance and economy. In 1850, with a party of sixteen people, one of whom was his uncle, Colonel Levi Anderson, Mr. Henkins drove across the country from Pennsylvania. The party were upon the road twenty-six days, proceeding by slow stages after the manner of travel at that time, which was long before the era of the railroad. Reaching Illinois Mr. Henkins worked at the carpenter's trade in Princeton and afterward rented land in Bureau county, where he carried on farming for two years. His father and the other members of the family then came to Illinois, settling in Senachwine township, Putnam county, and his father gave him eighty acres of land in payment for two years' work. On receiving this Mr. Henkins engaged in farming for himself, placed the land under cultivation and has continued the work of improving the farm, making his home thereon to the present time.

In 1860, desiring a companion and helpmate for life's journey he married Sarah Jane Dawson, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 18, 1832, and died in Putnam county, November 17, 1897, when about sixty-five years of age. They had become the parents of seven children. Jchu, who was born February 11, 1860, married Lorena Hall and lives in Senachwine township. Commodore, who was born March 21, 1862, married Elmira Smith and was killed November 3, 1905, while sawing wood. Dowdy D., born May 11, 1864, died April 24, 1865. Susan L., born April 29, 1866, is the wife of Dwight M. Ball and they reside with her father. Jacob S., born August 1, 1868, died March 6, 1895, while studying medicine in Chicago. Adam, born June 12, 1874, wedded Alice Putcamp and is living in Bureau county. Miles W., born June 15, 1877, married Miss Ball and lives in Senachwine township.

Throughout almost his entire life Mr. Henkins has followed general agricultural pursuits and is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He now has a nice home and his landed possessions are extensive, for from time to time he has added to

his property through careful investment until he now has ten hundred and fifteen acres in Putnam and Bureau counties. He started in life a poor man and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labor. He early realized the fact that persistent effort is the basis of all success and his perseverance and energy have enabled him to overcome many obstacles and difficulties in his path. His property is one which any man might be glad to possess. There is no better investment to be made than by placing money in the rich farm lands of Illinois, for the soil is so productive that it makes a splendid return and the equable climate with liberal rainfalls and warm sunshine always insures good crops. Thus farming is profitably carried on by all who have industry and energy enough to till the soil according to modern methods and the life record of Mr. Henkins demonstrates the possibilities for success in this particular. For fifty-four years he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political support has been given to the republican party for almost an equal length of time, as he joined its ranks on its organization. He has served as road commissioner and as school director and was also township school trustee for years. His has been a long and useful life, crowned with prosperity and also with the respect of his fellowmen.

CHRISTIAN J. HARTMAN.

Christian J. Hartman, a substantial farmer of Putnam county, owning and operating a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is located on section 21, Granville township, which stands as a monument to his own thrift and energy, is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to this state, his birth having occurred in Hesse Nassau, April 12, 1850. He has a brother, William Hartman, who also resides in this county, mention of whom is made on another page of this work.

Mr. Hartman was reared and educated in his native land to the age of eighteen years, when, in 1868, hoping to better his financial condition in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, and after landing in this country at once made his way to Granville, this county, where his brother William had previously located on his emigration to the United States, the date of the arrival of our subject being May 18, of that

year. He had no capital when he arrived at his destination but possessed energy and determination, and was employed by his brother William, working at farm labor for two years. On the expiration of that period, having saved a sum of money, he purchased a few implements, rented a piece of land, and began farming on his own account, retaining his home with his brother. For three years he used a double shovel plow. He was successful in his new venture and as time passed he added to his financial resources, and, having acquired a capital sufficient to establish a home of his own, he further completed his arrangements by his marriage, February 12, 1874, to Miss Lena Weesbach, who was born in Prussia, July 25, 1852. She was a daughter of Henry William Weesbach who, in 1867, removed with his family from the fatherland to La Salle county, where he engaged in farming. He was killed by a train near Wenona, while on his way for mail, and his wife died in Wenona about four years ago.

Following his marriage Mr. Hartman removed to Iroquois county, this state, where he engaged in farming but not meeting with success there, again returned to Putnam county, where, in 1884, he purchased eighty acres of land known as the Gunn farm. The land was partially improved and a small house and barn stood on the place. He further developed and cultivated his land, carrying on general farming and stock-raising along the most progressive and practical lines and as his financial resources increased he was enabled to make further purchase of property by adding a tract of eighty acres to his original purchase, thus making altogether one hundred and sixty acres, which is today one of the best improved and most valuable farms of Putnam county. In 1905 Mr. Hartman replaced his first home by a large modern residence supplied with all conveniences and accessories, and he likewise erected a good barn, thus furnishing ample shelter for grain and stock. He keeps everything in an excellent state of repair and his place presents a neat and thrifty appearance.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children, all of whom are living, namely: Minnie, the wife of Henry Wendt, residing in Granville; William H., who is unmarried and resides on the farm of his uncle, William Hartman, in Granville township; Annie, now the wife



MR. AND MRS. C. J. HARTMAN.

of Phillip Hoffman, residing on the Harper farm in Granville township; Carrie, the wife of John Hoffman, also residing on the Harper farm; Charles, at home; and Maggie, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother William.

Mr. Hartman was reared in the faith of the Reformed Lutheran church. He gives staunch support to the republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He is a broad reader, thus keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he is able to give an intelligent argument in support of the principles in which he so firmly believes. Although Mr. Hartman came to America a poor boy, ignorant of the language and customs of the new world, he has adapted himself to the changed conditions and has worked his way steadily upward from a humble financial position until at the present time his fine farm gives evidence of the success which he has gained through his well directed efforts and careful management. He takes just pride in what he has accomplished through the assistance of his estimable wife, and he is one of those kind-hearted German-American citizens, highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN FORCHT.

John Forcht, living on section 34, Granville township, has been a resident of Putnam county and this part of the state for almost six decades and therefore events which are to others matters of history are largely matters of experience to him, for he has witnessed many of the changes which have occurred and has participated in the onward march of progress as Putnam county has advanced from its primitive condition into a well developed region.

Born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 15th of February, 1842, he is a son of Frederick and Marie (Holly) Forcht. The father was born in Germany in 1810. The mother, also a native of that country, was a daughter of Daniel Holly, who emigrated from the fatherland and settled in Butler county, Ohio, in 1832, both he and his wife dying in that state. Frederick Forcht remained a resident of Germany until twenty years of age, when as a young man he came to the new world and settled in Ohio. There he was married and in 1847 came with his family to Putnam

county, Illinois, settling upon a farm of eighty acres of land in Granville township. It was nearly all covered with timber, but he cleared away the trees and brush and continued the arduous task of developing the fields until his life's labors were ended in death. In the year in which they located upon the Granville township farm Mrs. Foreht died and in 1849 the father married Miss Lena Ackerman. Both parents of our subject were members of the Mennonite church in Granville. There were four children of their marriage, of whom three brothers are yet living: Frederick, now a resident of Kansas; John, of this review; and William, who is living in Arkansas.

John Forcht was five years of age when brought to Putnam county by his parents. When he was eleven years of age his father died and the family was then broken up. The father was in limited circumstances and was vigorously carrying on the work of clearing up the land and developing a farm, but his tract was still in such a condition that the land as yet had little value and the children were thus left penniless. John Forcht went to live with an uncle, Michael Hirschy, in Granville township, where he remained until sixteen years of age, during which time he had liberal training at farm labor. On the expiration of that period he began farming by the month as a farm hand for others and was thus employed until 1862. In that year his patriotic spirit was aroused in behalf of the Union cause and he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with the command at Hartsville, in the Tullahoma campaign, the Chickamauga campaign, and in various battles and skirmishes, including the engagements at Davis Crossroads, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He was likewise in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea, to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Washington D. C. While at the front he became stricken with what is known as night blindness and was not able to see after sundown. He was then detailed to act as nurse in the hospital, and there served until mustered out, after the close of the war, on the 6th of June, 1865. He had proven his valor

on the field of battle and throughout the period of his service his loyalty was ever above question. Both of his brothers were also in the army, Fred being a member of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry and William, a member of the Forty-second Missouri Regiment.

When the war was over Mr. Forcht returned to La Salle county and for a number of years operated a threshing machine and corn-shelling outfit. Going to Livingston county, he bought a tract of land, upon which he resided for two years, and in 1874 he returned to Putnam county, where he purchased a farm of forty-seven and a half acres, upon which he now resides. Here he owns one hundred and six acres of land. The soil is rich in those qualities that produce good crops of grain and is kept in excellent condition through crop rotation. Mr. Forcht now no longer does any of the work of the fields but is taking life easy, having a man and his wife employed upon the farm in order to raise the crops and care for the house.

In his political views he is an earnest republican and has served as highway commissioner. He is now school director and practically does all of the work pertaining to the district. His fraternal relations are with the Grand Army post at Hennepin. He is as true and loyal to his country in days of peace as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields and in all the walks of life in which he has been found he has made a creditable record, while his business interests have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMONTON.

With the industrial interests of Magnolia William Henry Simonton has long been prominently identified, having for several years successfully engaged in blacksmithing at that place. A native of Illinois, he was born in Livingston county on the 24th of September, 1854, and is a son of William K. and Jane (Bazore) Simonton, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. On leaving the Buckeye state the father removed with his parents to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and was married. There he followed the cooper's trade until his removal to Reading, Livingston county, Illinois, where he purchased land of the Illinois Central Railroad Company

and turned his attention to farming. In 1859 he removed to Marshall county and settled on the Kester place not far from Magnolia, but the following year removed to the village, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1892. In 1864, during the dark days of the Civil war, he was drafted and served for little over a year as a private of Company D, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Captain J. B. Jones and Colonel J. A. Sheets. He was mustered into the United States service October 4, 1864, and honorably discharged October 3, 1865. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Logan's Division, Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the following engagements: Charleston, Missouri, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Milliken's Bend, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Brownsville, Meridian, and siege of Mobile, including Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, this regiment being the first to plant its colors on the earthworks. Later it was in Texas on guard duty. May future generations never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the brave boys in blue who on land and on sea volunteered their services during the dark days of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, and may our motto always be "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

The mother of our subject died in 1902. William H. is the oldest of their three children, the others being Sylvia, now the wife of William Garver, living at Dubuque, Iowa, and Abraham, whose home is in Michigan City, Indiana.

William H. Simonton spent his early life in Magnolia and at the age of twelve years started out to make his own way in the world, being employed by the month on a farm until August 13, 1876, when he entered the service of Frank Olmsted, a blacksmith of La Salle, Illinois, with whom he learned the trade of blacksmithing and carriage-repairing. Returning to Magnolia in 1880, he worked at his trade with his father and in connection with blacksmithing also engaged in fence building. On the 12th of October of that year, however, he purchased the shop which he now carries on and has since engaged in blacksmithing, horseshoeing and carriage-repairing on his own account. He has a gasoline engine which furnishes power for grinding plows and disc harrows. He also has what is called a Schau cold

tire setter, which enables him to set tires without removing them or taking off the wheel, being able to set the tires on the four wheels of a buggy in forty minutes, and his record for single tire is seven minutes. He is an expert workman and has built up an excellent trade.

On the 12th of October, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Simonton and Miss Laura Johnson, a native of Putnam county, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Willetta, the wife of Dawson Judd, who is living on a farm in Marshall county; and Burl, Carl and Goldie, all at home.

The republican party finds in Mr. Simonton a staunch supporter of its principles and he takes a very active and prominent part in local politics, having served on the village board continuously with the exception of one year since 1886. He is also serving his second term as a member of the school board and does all in his power to promote the moral, intellectual or material welfare of his town and county. Socially he is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Magnolia and also belongs to the Mystic Workers, while his wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors. They stand high in public regard and have a host of friends throughout the community. From 1892 until 1894 Mr. Simonton served as administrator of his father's estate. He is a skilled workman and as a blacksmith has met with most excellent success, having accumulated some property, including a nice home in the south part of the village and also two other residences there.

ROBERT McSMITH.

At the time of the Civil war Robert McLanahan Smith, upon his enlistment for service in the Union army, was given the name and recorded as Robert McSmith, to distinguish him from the numerous Smiths who were in the army, and thus the subject of this review came into possession of the name by which he has since been known. His life record began in Brown county, Ohio, June 2, 1824, and he is a representative of an old Southern family. His father, Affney Smith, was born in Virginia and, removing to Ohio, there engaged in the operation of a mill given him by his father. While in that state he was married to Miss Susan McLanahan, who was born in Ohio and there

lived until 1834, when she accompanied her husband and her family upon the removal from the Buckeye state to Putnam county, Illinois. This was prior to the era of railroad travel, and the party proceeded down the Ohio river upon a keelboat drawn by mules and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Hennepin. Having arrived in Putnam county, Affney Smith purchased eighty acres of government land near the village of Granville. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but with resolute spirit he undertook the task of evolving a farm from the tract of wild prairie. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. He was one of the early pioneers of the county and was closely associated with the task of improvement and development in pioneer times. He helped to build the first academy in Granville and also assisted in the erection of the old Union church. In the early days he would make trips to Chicago with wheat and bring back a small amount of salt and leather. The only cook stove which he and his wife ever owned was purchased by him in Chicago. The metropolis, whose growth has been one of the miracles of the age, was then but a small town, but it was the nearest market, and to be reached necessitated a journey over roads which were often almost impassable, for the soil of Illinois, although most rich and fertile for farming purposes, does not make good highways in the spring time when left in its natural condition. Mr. Smith became deeply interested in the agitation consequent upon the slavery conditions of the south and was a strong abolitionist. In his family were ten children, eight sons and two daughters: Isabelle, who is now a widow, was formerly a resident of La Salle county and at this writing lives in Kansas. Levi, who served for four and a half years in the Civil war with the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, died about four years ago at Atlanta, Georgia. Jane is the deceased wife of Joseph McClellan, a resident of Kansas. Robert is the next of the family. Hugh M. is living in Buchanan, Michigan. Samuel D., who served with the Kansas state militia in the Civil war, is living in Atchison, Kansas. Rufus D., who was a member of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry during the hostilities between the north and the south, is now a resident of Colorado. Henry T.,

who served in the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, is in San Francisco, California. William left home at the age of sixteen years and was not heard from for a long period, but is now in Mexico. George C., who completes the family, is living in Wisconsin.

Until eighteen years of age Robert McSmith remained upon the home farm with his parents, working in field and meadow as his age and strength increased. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he engaged in business on his own account at La Moille, but when the Civil war broke out he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company K, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, under Colonel William Wallace, with whom he served for three months. He then returned home, disposed of his business and afterwards re-enlisted at Mendota in 1862 as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. With that command he remained until July, 1865. He was detailed for provost duty and had a varied experience. Although he was never in any battle, he suffered a wound and numerous hardships incident to a life on the tented field.

After his return from the war Mr. McSmith started on a trip to Ohio to visit his mother's people. At New Albany, Indiana, he met an officer of the state penitentiary, whom he had known in the army, and who gave him a position as guard at that state institution. He remained there from September, 1865, until March, 1867, receiving a salary of eighty dollars per month. He afterward engaged in blacksmithing at Mount Palatine for five years, on the expiration of which period he purchased a small farm in Iroquois county, Illinois, whereon he resided for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Granville township, Putnam county, and for seventeen years engaged in blacksmithing, after which he retired to the little farm upon which he now resides.

At Mount Palatine, Illinois, Mr. McSmith was married to Miss Isalva H. Ring, who was born in Mississippi, September 3, 1848, and is a daughter of Alfred G. Ring, who, removing to La Salle county, Illinois, settled near Mount Palatine, when his daughter was but sixteen years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McSmith have been born two children: Charles G., born at Mount Palatine, March 6, 1869, wedded Myra Pletch, a native of

Putnam county, and they have three children, Kenneth Paul, Marvin Robert and Veda Elmina. The father of these children owns one hundred and ten acres of rich and productive land in Granville township which adjoins his father's place. Mame Belle, the only daughter, died at the age of nineteen years.

Mr. McSmith has always been a stalwart republican since casting his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont. He has, however, never aspired to office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, though for five years he served as school director. He now owns and occupies a good tract of land of thirty acres about three-quarters of a mile north of Granville, where he has erected a neat cottage near that of his son's. He belongs to the Grand Army post at Hennepin and takes great delight in meeting with his old army comrades. He has always been a great reader, has been a deep thinker and has kept well informed on the questions of the day, both current and political. He came to this country in pioneer times, and the story of his experiences here in early days would present a very complete picture of conditions that at that time existed. He has noted with interest the progress that has been wrought and has withheld his co-operation from no movement calculated to benefit the community. He has now passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey and his has been an honorable career, characterized by many good qualities that have won for him the friendly regard of those with whom he has been associated.

NORTON THOMPSON.

Norton Thompson, a retired farmer residing in Lacon, was for some years connected with the agricultural interests of Marshall county and his business discernment, enterprise and capable management were the factors in a success which now enables him to rest without further recourse to the active labor of the fields. He was born on the 3d of February, 1836, and his parents were Asa and Nancy Thompson. The father, who was born in Ohio, devoted his entire life to farming and died in the year 1885.

Norton Thompson, the only son, was reared under the parental roof and acquired in his youth a good English education in the public schools. Throughout his entire business career he followed

the occupation to which he was reared, having one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. He carried on his farming interests in accordance with the most modern and progressive methods, utilized the latest improved machinery in the care of the fields and in course of time was enabled through his diligence and enterprise to win a place among the substantial residents of the county, having a capital sufficient to now supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life as he spends the evening of his days in a pleasant home in Lacon.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Elizabeth Hoskins and unto them were born two sons: Graham La Rose and Otis, both of whom are following farming. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson traveled life's journey happily together for many years, sharing with each other in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the lives of all, but about four years ago they were separated through the death of Mrs. Thompson, a most estimable lady who enjoyed in large measure the esteem and kindly regard of all with whom she was brought in contact. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and shaped her life by its teachings.

Mr. Thompson was for five years a member of an Illinois regiment of infantry during the Civil war. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he has always kept well informed on questions and issues of the day, so that he has been enabled to support his political position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life has been honorable and upright, characterized by the utmost fidelity to the teachings of the denomination. His probity in business, his fidelity in friendship and his loyalty in citizenship combine to make him one of the prominent and representative men of Lacon.

JOSEPH ETSCHIED.

Joseph Etschied has departed this life, leaving behind a record of an honorable, industrious and upright career. All who knew him respected him for his fidelity to honorable, manly principles, and he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as a goodly estate. Born in Germany on the 27th of Feb-

ruary, 1831, he came to America in 1856, when about twenty-five years of age, and made his way at once to Peru, Illinois, and later to Hennepin, where he began earning his own living as a laborer. He carried brick and mortar for masons and thus earned his first wages in the new world. After a few months he came to Hennepin, where he was employed at different times in distilleries, on boats and at the mason's trade. He assisted in the building of the corner brick store and the brick schoolhouse, both of which are still standing. After a few years residence in Hennepin, however, he and his wife hired out to work on what was then called the Fillingier farm, Mr. Etschied being employed in the fields, while his wife did the housework. They there remained for two or three years, at the end of which time his employer assisted Mr. Etschied in obtaining a team and tools, after which he rented a farm near Hennepin, where he lived for seven years. During that time he suffered greatly through fire, losing all of his household goods, but, undiscouraged by this disaster, he resolutely set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. In 1866 he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, upon which he afterward made his home. At that time there was upon the place a log stable and a small frame dwelling. A little clearing had been made, but the work of cultivation and improvement had scarcely been begun. He cleared up much of the land, built thereon a large frame house and good barns and outbuildings and continued the work of improvement and development as the years went by until his was one of the valuable and desirable farm properties of the locality. All this represented a life of untiring industry and perseverance—qualities which were salient features in the record of Mr. Etschied.

In 1855, before leaving the fatherland, Mr. Etschied was married to Miss Helen Katrine Coffee, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for about eleven years, but who died July 3, 1866, soon after they located on their own farm. He afterward wedded Mary Appel, who is still living with her son Peter on the old homestead. By his first marriage there were two children: Margaret, who was born in 1864, became the wife of Valentine Bogner and lived upon a farm in Whitefield township, Marshall county, up to the time of her death, which occurred in December, 1903. She left five chil-

dren. The other member of the family was Peter Etscheid, who is still living upon the old homestead and of whom further mention will be made later.

The father was always a most industrious worker and thus he advanced from a humble position to one of wealth and affluence. A few years prior to his demise he removed to Henry, Illinois, where he died on the 19th of October, 1900. He had been in failing health for about a year, but was thought to be improving, and his death came as a great surprise to all, and was the occasion of widespread regret, for he had many friends in this part of the state. His remains were laid to rest in the family cemetery in Hennepin. He was a man of rather retiring disposition, entirely free from ostentation or display. He was, however, always courteous and was respected and liked by all who know him. He was a lifelong communicant of the Catholic church and he gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. For nineteen years he filled the office of road commissioner and held other local positions, although he was not a politician in the sense of office seeking. The offices came to him unsought, but when his fellow townsmen thus manifested their desire that he should serve them in some public position he always discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. At the time of his death his estate consisted of seven hundred and eight acres of good land and his residence in Henry, all of which was a monument to his life of industry and thrift. He certainly deserves great credit for what he accomplished, for he came to America empty handed, possessing only strong determination and enterprise to aid him in his struggle to secure a good home and comfortable living for his family. In this country, where labor is unhampered by caste or class, he succeeded beyond his expectations and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished.

Peter Etscheid, the surviving son of the family, was born February 14, 1866, and still occupies the old homestead. He was reared upon the farm and was educated in the country schools and in Hennepin. At the age of twenty years he engaged in farming on his own account near Hennepin, where he lived for about three years. On the expiration of that period he went

to Missouri, where he followed farming for two years, after which he returned to Putnam county and located on the old homestead farm, where he has since resided. After his father's death he came into possession of this property and has since carried on the work of improvement and development instituted by Joseph Etscheid.

On the 14th of February, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of Peter Etscheid and Miss Lizzie Colby, who was born in Putnam county, Illinois, August 22, 1877, a daughter of August and Minnie Colby. She died of typhoid fever in December, 1904. One child had passed away prior to the mother's death and a son, Joseph, aged five years, and Frank, who is a son by a former marriage, survive and are at home with their father.

Peter Etscheid is one of the prosperous young farmers of the county and in addition to carrying on the work of tilling the soil he deals extensively in cattle, buying and shipping throughout the year. He is a member of the Catholic church of Hennepin and he gives his political allegiance to the democracy. For nine years he has served as road commissioner and is the present incumbent in that office. He has also acted as school director and school treasurer for several years and he manifests a public-spirited interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of the county. Like his father, he is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the community and has made a creditable record in the management of his farming interests.

TIMOTHY WOOD.

Timothy Wood, who died on his farm on section 32, Senachwine township, December 20, 1905, was one of the old and honored pioneer residents of Putnam county and prospered in his undertakings as the years went by. He was largely engaged in trapping, hunting and fishing in an early day and found therein a profitable source of income which enabled him to make judicious investments in property, so that he left an estate of about eleven forty-acre tracts of land, much of it lying in the districts surrounding Lake Senachwine.

His life history began September 22, 1817, in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, he being the second son of James and Barbara Wood, whose family numbered thirteen children, six of whom are yet living. His father having



TIMOTHY WOOD.



MRS. TIMOTHY WOOD.

given him his time, he started out in life on his own account at an early age and entered the employ of John Fish, his duty being to hoe, to ride the horse used in plowing the corn and to do chores and other work on the farm, receiving in compensation for his services a wage of six dollars per month. In the fall he took his wages in sheep at one dollar per head for the old ones and seventy-five cents for the lambs. In early manhood he also spent considerable time in hunting, as had his father before him, for New York was then a comparatively new state and there was considerable game there. He had often gone on trips with his father to his traps and to shoot ducks, and after leaving the employ of Mr. Fish Timothy Wood began trapping in the fall and winter for himself.

The following spring, on the General Houston, he secured a position as cook at a salary of fourteen dollars per month and late in the summer he bought a little vessel or sloop called the Dolphin and carried on the business of buying and selling fruit. Subsequently he sailed for six or seven years on different vessels and about the expiration of that period, in connection with his brother, Epenateus Wood, he bought the schooner, H. Emery, of Sandy Creek, New York. They did a general traffic with that boat, but sold it in the succeeding fall and Timothy Wood then went on the Troy and Erie canal for one season as bowsman at fifteen dollars per month. Later he spent considerable time at Ellisburg, his old home.

While there Mr. Wood was married to Fannie Garrett, January 19, 1839, and for four years they resided on a farm which they purchased in Jefferson county. There the wife died July 17, 1843, and their two children, a son and daughter, both died in early youth.

Mr. Wood then sold his farm to his father and on the 10th of September, 1843, started from Oswego, New York, on a propeller around the Great Lakes arriving at Chicago about September 25, 1843, covering the entire distance—over four hundred miles—by water. The present metropolis was then a small hamlet with a few log houses and an old fort, and there was a corduroy bridge over the Chicago river. The succeeding morning he arranged to ride with a teamster to Belvidere on the Kishwaukee river and on reaching his destination he began trapping, in which he did well. Later he and his cousin, John Bruce, went

to Pistakee lake by wagon and spent the night in an incomplected log cabin. About two inches of snow fell that night and in the morning Mr. Wood told his companion that if he would get breakfast he (Wood) would look around to see if he could find some deer tracks. He soon discovered a couple and, following them up, at length shot and killed the deer. The shot startled another lying near by and Mr. Wood also killed that. After about a month his companion, Mr. Bruce, returned to Belvidere but Mr. Wood remained, trapping and hunting in that district, taking his furs to Chicago to sell. He made four or five trips with furs and deer skins and after having met a fair measure of success in this he started on a return trip to his old home in New York, April 15, 1844, again making the journey by water. In the succeeding fall he and an old friend and partner, Nelson Gilbert, fitted out for another trip to the west, starting on the 1st of September, 1844. It was a rough passage but at length they landed at Little Fort about the last of September, after which they hired a team to take them and their boats and outfit to Fox river in Lake county, Illinois. They encamped between Pistakee lake and Big Rice lake and hunted and trapped throughout this lake region, and they spent the winter on the claim of the Powell brothers, and in January Mr. Wood and his partner took their furs to Chicago. They again returned by water to New York, where Mr. Wood spent the summer and once more in the fall started for Illinois, reaching Chicago September 10, 1845.

As time passed and the country became settled the greater part of the land was being taken up for homesteads and the timber was being cleared off. He continued the work of trapping and hunting, building a cabin on the banks of Fox river, and again he succeeded in getting a large number of furs, although at different times his traps were stolen by Indians, who were numerous around the lakes. He also carried his effects into the southern part of Wisconsin, which at that time was not very largely inhabited by the white people. He trapped and bought fur from the Indians, remaining in that locality until the spring, when he again sold his furs in Chicago and once more started for New York.

After remaining a part of the summer in his old home Mr. Wood met and married Lois A. Blanchard, the eldest daughter of Salma and Belinda

Blanchard, of Vermont, who had removed to New York at an early day. Mr. Wood had been acquainted with his wife from her early girlhood. Eight children were born of this marriage: Mrs. Emily Horner, who is now a widow and resides in Henry, Illinois; James T., who died when four years old; Alice, who became the wife of Emory Smith, who resided near Henry, while her death occurred in 1905; Frank, who is proprietor of a club house on the lake and owns a third interest in the Wood estate; Bert, who died at the age of three years; Timothy, who is living in Oklahoma, where he owns a large farm; Clara, who died at the age of twenty months; and Charles, who is now living on the old family homestead, and owns a one-third interest in the Wood estate.

After his second marriage Mr. Wood started with his bride for the west on the 2d of September, 1848, on the propeller New York. On the way the vessel stopped at Freeport, Ohio, where Mr. Wood purchased twelve barrels of apples at seventy-five cents per barrel, which he sold in Milwaukee for three dollars per barrel. They landed at Little Fort, September 25, 1848, and they made their way to the home of Ting Potters, a friend of Mrs. Wood. Having his wife here, Mr. Wood made a permanent settlement in Illinois, locating in the lake region. There were many geese and wild ducks around the lake. In fact they made so much noise that Mr. Wood and his wife could hardly sleep. After living in the lake country for two years, during which time he was engaged in hunting and trapping, they removed to a place on the Fox river and again engaged in trapping and buying furs. The quantity of game to be had at that time is indicated by the fact that during the winter and spring he caught two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six muskrats and three hundred minks and coons, also buying a good many, and once more he sold his furs in the spring. For some time he continued the work of hunting and trapping in the winter time and in the spring and summer hunted ducks, geese, prairie chickens and quails, which were sent to the Chicago market. As the supply of game became somewhat exhausted in one locality he would remove to another and for about four years he lived in Aurora. On the expiration of that period he bought a house and seventy acres of land at Plano, Illinois, where he resided for two years and during that period Mr. Wood

came south into Putnam county, where he arrived in October, 1852. There was still plenty of game in this locality. Hardly had he arrived before Mr. Wood sighted a deer which he killed. He and his companion hunted and trapped, selling their game to the steamboats which were then coming down the river. In the winter he returned to Plano, where again he shot game which he shipped by stage to Chicago. In the fall of 1853, however, he again came south to Putnam county with his brother-in-law, Thomas Blanchard, and a Mr. Beecher, and the winter was spent in trapping and hunting, again selling their game to the steamboats. The next day after their arrival Mr. Wood and his brother-in-law concluded to visit the lakes on the west side of the river and rowed down the stream to Senachwine creek and up the creek, coming to Swan lake and to Mud lake. In this part of the county they found ample opportunity to carry on business and thus the summer and winter passed. In the succeeding spring, selling his farm at Plano, Mr. Wood moved his family to Putnam county. The railroad had just been completed to Peoria and they traveled by train to Henry, which at that time contained only a few houses, a hotel and several stores. He was now at home among the deer and wild turkeys and furs were also to be had in abundance, so that he did well in hunting and trapping until the river and lakes froze over. He was then induced by Mr. Sparling, also a pioneer resident, to join him in fishing business, and he and his family, in the fall of 1857, took possession of a little cabin on the bluff overlooking what is now the pleasure resort called Walnut Grove. Mr. Wood took charge of the fishing business for Mr. Sparling and at the same time improved the advantageous opportunities for buying up land around the lakes. After living on Mr. Sparling's place for four years he bought a farm about mile south, on which he built a house and barn, the family taking up their abode there in the fall of 1861, although he continued with Mr. Sparling in the fishing business for about thirty years. From time to time he purchased more land in the vicinity of Senachwine and adjacent lakes, owning in addition to his homestead about six hundred and forty acres. About this time the dam was put in at Henry by the government, which raised the water and flooded six hundred and forty acres of land belonging to Mr. Wood and also other land around

the lakes. A law suit was instituted with the result that the government sent two members of the house and three from the senate to investigate the amount of damage done and appraised Mr. Wood's damage at six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, but the lawyer who had the matter in charge died about that time and the one who then took up the claim compromised for eight hundred and eighty dollars. Mr. Wood, however, continued owner of all of his land and carried on his hunting and trapping. In time this region, rich with game, began to attract sportsmen to it and in July, 1885, two gentlemen of Chicago negotiated with Mr. Wood for a site to build a club house and boat house for a shooting club known as the Swan Lake Club. Mr. Wood leased them one hundred and twenty-five feet back from the face of the bluff and between two roads, also a place for boat and ice houses. From this there has been derived a good income continuously since. Mr. Wood was paid two shares in the club and was to have all the hay, pasture, fur-bearing animals and fishing over all the lands owned, leased or controlled by the club for the term of ninety-nine years. In addition to this property Mr. Wood continued owner of four hundred and forty-five acres of land which he leased for fishing purposes, receiving therefrom three hundred dollars per year. He still continued to buy fur and had men trapping for him, and in the winter of 1896 he handled about ten thousand furs. No man has been more closely connected with the business of trapping and hunting in Illinois than Mr. Wood, who continued therein throughout his life. He started out for himself when but a mere boy, taking up his first small wages in sheep and letting them out to double in four years, showing business qualities which have constantly been developed, bringing him a measure of success until he became owner or was interested in nearly six thousand acres of fishing and hunting property. At the time of his demise he owned eleven tracts of land of five thousand acres surrounding Lake Senachwine and this brought to him and still yields to his family a splendid income. No man was more closely associated with Illinois in pioneer times than Timothy Wood, who has hunted and trapped all over the central and northern sections of the state in its lake regions when scarcely a cabin had been built in the district and when the Indians

were still numerous. As the larger game was no longer found in the district he concentrated his attention upon hunting and trapping those animals which are valuable on account of the fur and later he found great profit in leasing his land for hunting and fishing purposes to those who delight in those sports.

Charles A. Wood, now residing upon the old homestead, was here born November 5, 1857. He pursued his education in the district schools and also in the German school at Henry and throughout his entire life has resided upon the home farm. On the 22d of December, 1894, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Mary M. Anderson, of Whitefield township, Marshall county, and they have five children.

Charles A. Wood is a most energetic, enterprising farmer and he was appointed administrator of his father's estate. His father's land was leased to the Swan Lake Club for a period of years and beside the yearly rental the family have the use of about four thousand acres of land belonging to the club. They use it for pasture and hay land and Charles A. Wood, in partnership with George E. Sparling, owns a ferry on the lake, connecting the island and land on the east side with the main land. From this he derives a goodly income. Like his father, he is a democrat in his political views and affiliation and has served as school director but has never aspired to other offices.

ROBERT McDONOUGH.

Robert McDonough, deceased, who for many years devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1832. His father, Henry McDonough, was likewise born in Pennsylvania and was a Scotch lineage. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence. Henry McDonough became a farmer by occupation and was a good business man. His wife, Margaret, was also a native of Pennsylvania and they became the parents of nine children, of whom two sisters are now living in Iowa, but the others have passed away.

Robert McDonough acquired his education in the common schools of his native county, was reared to farm life and always carried on general agricultural pursuits. Leaving the east in 1856,

when a young man of twenty-four years, he located in Saratoga township, Marshall county, and became a prosperous farmer. As the years passed he added to his possessions, and at his death left two valuable quarter sections of land in Saratoga township. He had retired from the active work of the farm in 1878 and had removed to Henry, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 4th of June, 1906. He was then seventy-four years of age and his had been an honorable and active career, in which prosperity had been gained through diligence, perseverance and business integrity. He was very conscientious in all his dealings and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction.

In 1859 Mr. McDonough was married to Miss Mary D. Jones, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, a daughter of William and Margaret Jones, who came to Illinois and located in Saratoga township, Marshall county, in 1854. They were valuable pioneer residents of that locality and there they reared their family of three children: Emma J., who became the wife of David McDonough, and after his death married Charles Beardsley; Mrs. Robert McDonough; and James T., who is a ranchman in Nebraska.

Unto our subject and his wife was born a daughter, Jennie, who died in 1881 in her nineteenth year, her loss being the occasion of deep and widespread regret to her many friends as well as to her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDonough held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and were interested in its work and growth. In politics he was an unfaltering republican and he held several township offices, while in Henry he served as a member of the city council. His interest in public affairs was often manifest in tangible ways and his influence in behalf of general improvement was far-reaching and beneficial. He stood very high in the esteem of his neighbors and friends, and left behind him an untarnished name.

JACOB SUCHER.

Nature seems to have intended that man should enjoy a period of rest in the evening of life. In early years he possesses strong hope, laudable ambition and almost limitless energy. In later years his labors are guided with the strength that

comes through experience and superior judgment, and if he follows a course which the world recognizes as leading to honorable success he can achieve a measure of prosperity which will in his declining days permit him to put aside the arduous cares and responsibilities of a business life. Such a course has Jacob Sucher followed and is now living retired in the village of Granville. His birth occurred on the 6th of March, 1829, in the village of Lopsann, Alsace, France, now a part of Germany, and in 1845, when a youth of sixteen years, he came to America in company with his parents, George B. and Margaret (Knopf) Sucher, who already had two sons and a daughter in the new world. The former had located in Dupage county, Illinois, about eighteen miles from Chicago, and there the parents also settled, the father purchasing a farm on which he resided until his death.

In his native country Jacob Sucher had acquired a fair education, and in the new world he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until about ten years prior to the father's death, when he took charge of the farm, continuing its operation until after the father's demise, when in 1855 he sold the property and removed to Putnam county, where his wife's parents were living. He had been married on the 15th of September, 1850, to Miss Catherine Krebs, who at that time was visiting in Dupage county. She, too, was born in the fatherland, her parents being Jacob and Sophia (Bender) Krebs, who lived upon a farm near the Rhine, in Alsace, and who crossed the Atlantic in 1847, at which time they established their home upon a farm in Putnam county about a half mile southeast of Granville, on section 10, Granville township. There they remained for a long period, and when well advanced in years took up their abode in Tonica, where the father died August 26, 1875, the mother surviving him for six months. Their family numbered three daughters: Mrs. Sucher; Salome, the wife of Henry Kammermeyer, of Peru, Illinois; and Caroline, the widow of Fred Knopf, and a resident of Pontiac, this state. On coming to the United States Mr. Krebs brought with him five thousand francs in his trunk in the hold of the vessel, and he paid for his land in five franc pieces, carrying the money in a sack on his back to the courthouse in Hennepin.

Removing to this county, Mr. Sucher purchased

an eighty-acre farm and subsequently bought one hundred and sixty acres. His property lies in Granville township, where for more than two decades he actively and successfully carried on general farming, but since 1878 he has lived retired, having purchased a house and seven acres of land in the village of Granville, while his sons carry on the work of the farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sucher have been born seven children, of whom six are living: Mary, who is the widow of Fred Bender, a resident of Earlville, Illinois; Frederick W., who is upon the home farm; Jacob, who was formerly a farmer in Granville township and afterward lived in Peoria, Illinois, but is now located in California; Anna, the wife of William Henshaw, of Peru, Illinois; Lewis, who died in childhood; George, who is assistant city attorney at Peoria, Illinois, and is a graduate of Knox college, at Galesburg, after which he taught for two years in Auburn, Illinois, before being admitted to the bar; and Caroline, who is the wife of Dr. Joynton and is living in Granville.

Mr. and Mrs. Sucher were reared in the Lutheran church, but are quite liberal in religious belief. Both have many friends in the county and the hospitality of the best homes is always accorded them. Mr. Sucher votes with the democracy, yet has ever been without political aspiration. He preferred during his active business life to concentrate his energies upon his farming interests, which, being carefully managed, brought to him a measure of prosperity that has made him one of the substantial citizens of Granville. His life should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by determined and earnest purpose.

J. O. WINSHIP.

J. O. Winship has devoted his entire life to farming, the occupation to which he was reared, and has found in this work ample opportunity for the exercise of industry and perseverance—his salient characteristics. He resides on section 23, Senachwine township, and it was here, at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Read, that he was born, his mother staying with her parents while her husband, James M. Winship, was absent on a trip to California. Further mention of the parents is made upon another page of this work.

The natal day of our subject was July 21, 1852.

He spent his boyhood upon a farm in Bureau county until he reached the age of sixteen years, and his education was acquired in the district schools near his home, and by one year's attendance at the high school at Princeton. He early became familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting, and continued to aid in the operation of the home farm until twenty-six years of age, when he purchased two hundred acres of land, where he now resides. It was then known as the Ike Wilson farm and the place was in a run-down condition. The fences were in a poor state of repair and the house was unfit to live in, but Mr. Winship's discernment was keen enough to know that the farm could be made a good one and he resolutely undertook the task of bringing it up to its present high state of cultivation and improvement. He has placed many hundred dollars' worth of tile upon it and the drainage has greatly enhanced its productiveness. He has also erected a large frame residence and commodious and substantial outbuildings that furnish ample shelter for grain and stock. He has one of the best farms in the township, lacking in none of the equipments and accessories of farm life in the twentieth century. He gives special attention to the raising of grain and the improvement of seed corn, and in this follows the methods brought about by scientific investigation and practical experience. There is no better corn country in all America than is found in this section of Illinois. Soil and climatic conditions are everything that is needed and with proper rain and warm sunshine the corn has ample opportunity to ripen before the frosts. Statistics show that no better corn is produced in all of the world than is raised in this section of Illinois. By careful selection of the best ears of corn from strong stalks, Mr. Winship has improved his corn to a great extent and last year his crop yielded eighty-five bushels per acre.

Mr. Winship was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Frances Downey, a native of Peoria county. They have six children, all of whom are living: Walter W., who married Miss Minnie Putcamp, of Princeton, and lives in Senachwine township; Grace R., who is the wife of George Hughes and resides at Park Rapids, Minnesota; Ina Gertrude, who is now completing the four years' course in music at Oberlin, Ohio; J. Ivan F., at home; Amelia; and Hazel Ethel.

Mr. Winship and his family are members of the Christian church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part, contributing generously to the support of the church and doing everything in their power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for fifteen years he has served as road commissioner and for a similar period has been township school treasurer. Those things which constitute public life in the community are of interest to him, and his labors have been effective and far-reaching in promoting the general welfare along material, intellectual and moral lines. He has a fine collection of Indian relics and is greatly interested in the study of ethnology as represented by the Indian race. In his business life he has been found thoroughly reliable as well as industrious, he never being known to take advantage of another in any business transaction.

CHARLES N. NASH.

Charles N. Nash, a prosperous and worthy farmer residing on section 35, Hennepin township, was born November 17, 1859, on the old family homestead about a mile east of where he now lives. The Nash family trace their genealogy back to a very early date and have in book form the ancestral record through many generations. The subject of this review is the eldest child of Martin Nash, who was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1830, and who in 1835 was brought to Putnam county by his father, Stephen Nash, so that the family became identified with the interests of this portion of the state in early pioneer times. Martin Nash was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life, spending his youth upon his father's farm. His educational privileges were little superior to those afforded by the ordinary common school of the early day, but by reading and observation he greatly broadened his knowledge, becoming a well informed man. He devoted his life to farming and for many years lived in a log house, but the years chronicled his progress in a business way, owing to his untiring industry and capable management. He left an estate of over three hundred acres of valuable land, all of which had been acquired through his own efforts. When seventeen years of age he became a member of the Union Grove Presbyterian church in Granville and in

1874 he aided in organizing and became one of the charter members of the Congregational church in Hennepin. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and he took an active interest in politics, always keeping well informed on questions and issues of the day. For about thirty-five years he served as school director and the cause of education had in him a stalwart champion, whose labors in its behalf were far-reaching and beneficial. In his later years he retired from active business cares and removed to Hennepin, where he died in 1896, suffering during the last three years from a stroke of paralysis.

Martin Nash was married twice. In 1859 he wedded Miss Charlotte Noble, a native of Ohio, who died in 1872, leaving four children: Charles N., of this review; Leonard W., who is living on a part of the old homestead; Harriet B., who is the widow of Enos Colvin; and Mrs. Nellie Winterseid, a resident of Tinley, Iowa. In 1874 Mr. Nash was again married, his second union being with Sarah J. Mead, a native of New York, whose parents came to this county in her girlhood days. She now lives in Hennepin.

Charles N. Nash pursued his education by attending the district schools for a short time and also spent a brief period in the schools of Hennepin. Prior to his marriage he went to Dakota and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, but at the end of about twelve years he had to sell the property in order to raise money to secure medical aid for his wife. Her health was very poor and in spite of the best medical assistance that could be secured and the loving care of husband and family she passed away after a married life of nine years. In her maidenhood she was Miss Anna J. Sutcliffe, a daughter of Samuel Sutcliffe, also deceased. She was born in this county and by her marriage became the mother of one child, Charlotte E., a bright little maiden of eleven summers. Subsequently Mr. Nash married Miss Jessie Sutcliffe, a sister of his first wife, and they have one child, Samuel S., who was two years of age in March, 1906.

The home farm of the family comprises ninety-seven and a half acres of good land on section 35, Hennepin township, on which are substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, together with a comfortable residence. This farm was left to Mr. Nash by his father, and he has made many modern improvements upon it, while

the work of the fields is facilitated through the use of modern farm machinery. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and fears not that laborious attention to business which is so necessary an element in success. He belongs to the Congregational church of Hennepin and for nine years has been identified with the Old Fellows society. He is now serving for his second year as school director and in his political views is a republican, but has little aspiration for office, as the claims made upon his time and attention by his farm work are numerous and he prefers to capably manage those interests rather than to dissipate his energies over a broad field of activity.

CHARLES M. CHASE.

Charles M. Chase owns and operates a good farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, which is pleasantly located about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Granville. He was born in New Hampshire, May 21, 1849, and is a son of J. P. and Suah B. (Brown) Chase, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. When their son Charles was a little lad of six years they came from New England to Illinois and settled upon a farm in Bureau county, near Arlington. Three years later the father sold that property and for several years cultivated rented land in La Salle county. In 1860, however, he removed to Livingston county, where he purchased a farm near Dwight, there residing until his death. His wife died upon the old homestead there in 1896, while Mr. Chase passed away in the fall of 1905, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. In the family of this worthy couple there were thirteen children, four of whom are yet living, as follows: J. R., who resides on the old homestead farm in Livingston county; George, who is located near the old homestead; Josiah, who makes his home in Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Charles M., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Charles M. Chase we present to our readers the record of one who is widely known in this part of Putnam county. As stated, he was but six years of age when his parents left the old Granite state and came to Illinois. He was reared under the parental roof, being early trained to habits of industry and economy, as he assisted his father in the work of the fields. When there was a respite from the active duties of the farm he attended the district schools, acquiring there a fair English

education. At the age of twenty-five he left home and was married to Miss Isa Weymouth, a native of Vermont, who at the time of her marriage was making her home with an uncle, Charles E. Barnard, of Putnam county, who is mentioned on another page of this volume.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Chase has carried on general agricultural pursuits. His first purchase of land made him owner of a tract of sixty-five acres located in La Salle county on the meridian line. He there resided until 1895, when he purchased and removed to his present farm in Granville township, Putnam county, comprising one hundred and sixty-four acres of good land which is under a high state of cultivation. It is known as the French farm and is pleasantly located about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Granville. Everything about the place presents a well kept appearance and the fields are carefully tilled, bringing forth good harvests. In addition to this work, Mr. Chase deals quite extensively in cattle, buying, feeding and selling as high as four carloads per year. This is therefore an important branch of his business and brings to him a good income. He is an excellent judge of stock and therefore makes judicious purchases and profitable sales. He also owns land in Wisconsin near Oshkosh and has recently returned from that locality, where he visited his brother.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been born three sons: Warren W., Frank W. and Joe W., all of whom are at home and assist their father in the work of the farm and the care of the stock. Mr. Chase and his family hold membership in the Congregational church at Granville, and he is in politics a republican, with prohibition tendencies, sometimes voting for the prohibition candidates. He is a large man, of genial disposition, affable manner and kindly nature, who wins friends wherever he goes and is quite popular with those with whom he has come in contact. His business interests have been carefully conducted and have made him a prosperous farmer.

JOHN HIRSCHY.

John Hirschy is the owner of a farming property of one hundred and forty acres on section 36, Granville township, and his entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits, while in his work he has displayed those sterling traits which are essential to a successful business career

and which win the confidence and respect of one's fellowmen. A native son of Granville township, he was born November 11, 1853.

His father, Michael Hirschy, was born in Lorraine, France, November 27, 1815, and came to America with his parents in early life, settling in the state of New York. After reaching manhood he made his way westward to Chicago, where he engaged in carpentering and contracting. He was married in 1850 to Miss Jacobine Holly, who was born in Germany, December 23, 1829. In the year of their marriage they removed to Putnam county, and Mr. Hirschy's first purchase of land was a tract of forty acres, on which a log house had been built. Soon afterward he erected a frame dwelling there, and as the years passed became a successful farmer, adding to his original holdings until at his death he left an estate of three hundred acres. He was a member of the Mennonite church of Granville, which he assisted in organizing, and was deeply interested in the moral development of the community as well as in intellectual and material progress. He died upon his farm in Granville township in 1888. His wife survived until 1893, when she, too, passed away. In their family were five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom John is the eldest. The others are as follows: Emma E., who is now living in Indiana; Helen, the wife of Oscar Wonder, living in Indiana; William M., who for a number of years was a grain merchant at Spring Valley, Illinois, and is now a commercial traveler for the Chicago Board of Trade; and Ernest, who is conducting a prosperous business as a druggist at Kewanee, Illinois.

John Hirschy, whose name introduces this record, lived at home until twenty-one years of age and was educated in the common schools, while under his father's direction he received ample training in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. On attaining his majority he began operating his father's land on the shares and later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, where he now lives, on section 36, Granville township. He has since further extended the boundaries of his farm, which today comprises one hundred and forty acres. The buildings upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprising spirit, having been erected by him. He has here a fine dwelling and good barns and

sheds, thus affording ample shelter to grain and stock.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hirschy and Miss Bertha Nafzinger, a native of Germany. They have one son, Walter, who is now living at home. The family are members of the Congregational church in Granville and Mr. Hirschy's political affiliation is with the republican party. He has served as school director and for the past eight years has been school treasurer. He is an enterprising agriculturist, active and diligent in his work and conservative in his business management. He possesses the strong will and resolute purpose that enables him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that one always meets on the highroad to success, and as the years have gone by he has gained for himself a place among the substantial agriculturists of his native township.

ISRAEL KOEHLER.

Israel Koehler is one of the most extensive landowners of Marshall county. His possessions, however, largely lie outside of the state, and in Henry he has been best known in connection with industrial interests, having for a long period engaged in the manufacture of carriages here. At the present writing he is practically living retired, merely giving his supervision to his invested interests.

Mr. Koehler was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1830. His father, John Koehler, was likewise a native of the Keystone state and was of German lineage. He became a prosperous farmer, devoting his life to general agricultural interests, and he died in 1871 at the age of seventy-one years. He held membership in the Lutheran church, and his political allegiance was given to the whig party until the organization of the new republican party, when he joined its ranks and supported its men and measures. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Seip, was also born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was of Dutch descent. She held membership in the Lutheran church, and died in 1856 when about fifty-four years of age. Their family numbered eight children, of whom Israel is the fourth in order of birth. Five are yet living, although four of this number are still residents of Pennsylvania.



MR. AND MRS. ISRAEL KOEHLER.

Israel Koehler was reared upon a farm in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the schools near his father's home. He came to Illinois in the spring of 1855, when a young man of twenty-five years and settled at Annawan, in Henry county, where he was employed as a cabinet-maker, remaining there for three years. In the fall of 1858 he came to Henry and embarked in business on his own account as a manufacturer of carriages. He remained in business until 1890, or for a period of almost a third of a century, and for many years this was one of the leading industrial concerns of the city, its output finding a ready sale on the market because of the excellence of the product and the unsullied reputation of the house for business integrity. At length Mr. Koehler retired from manufacturing interests, and in the meantime he had invested largely in land and has since added to his realty holdings, until he has today between two and three thousand acres in Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota, of which two-thirds is under cultivation. This land has increased five-fold in value since he bought it, and Mr. Koehler's wealth is thus constantly growing, his capital being much more than sufficient to supply him with the comforts and luxuries of life.

In 1853 occurred the marriage of Israel Koehler and Miss Augusta C. Smith, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George and Sally (Beck) Smith. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Koehler have been born three children, but Richard and James are both deceased. The daughter Luella married William H. Steber, and unto them have been born three children: Latha A., Milton Pearl and Augusta S.

Mr. Koehler is a Lutheran in religious faith, while his wife holds membership in the Moravian church. He was formerly a republican in politics and cast a vote for John C. Fremont and for Lincoln at each election. He also voted twice for Grant, but he is now independent in politics. He has served as a member of the city council, and his aid has been a valued factor in promoting the material progress and prosperity of the city in which he makes his home. The growth of every community depends upon its commercial and industrial activity, and in this connection Mr. Koehler has done important service for Henry. Moreover, he deserves much

credit for what he has accomplished, for his success is attributable entirely to his own labors. Without special pecuniary or family advantages or educational privileges at the outset of his career, he has steadily worked his way upward, and his diligence has constituted the key which has unlocked for him the portals of success.

MARTIN KING.

Among the citizens of Putnam county who in former years were actively identified with agricultural interests, but who are now living retired, is classed Martin King, who owns a well improved and valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, a part of which is situated in Magnolia township and a portion in Roberts township, which is now being operated by his son, although the owner still continues his residence thereon.

Mr. King was born upon his present farm April 15, 1835, the farm being purchased by his paternal grandfather, James Shields, in 1833, from a man who had entered it from the government. His father, Silas King, was born in Kentucky, in 1805, a son of Peter King. He accompanied his father's family on their removal from the Blue Grass state to Indiana, where he remained for a time, and later made his way to Galena, Illinois, where he worked in the lead mines. He later returned to Indiana, where he was united in marriage to Miss Eveline Shields, and the young couple then took up their abode in Morgan county, that state, where they made their home for a time, and then made their way to a farm in Roberts township, Marshall county, which at that time was included in the district which now forms Putnam county, the family being one of the first to locate in that township. They lived in the same house with James Shields for a time. Mr. King was a valued factor in the pioneer development of this portion of the state, making his home on different farms in the two counties during a long period. His wife died in 1838, leaving three children: Martin, of this review; James C., who wedded Mrs. Rebecca Knickerbocker, and both are now deceased; and Sarah, the widow of Henry Bagby, by whom she has four children, Samuel P., James, Ida and Lizzie. The father was married a second time to Mrs. Cundiff, who is now deceased, and by this marriage there were three children, but all of the number have been called to their final rest: Eveline, who was the wife of Selathial Hallam, by

whom she had two children; Emma Hotalling and Eva Dial; Matilda, who was the wife of James Brown; and William. Two of the sons, James C. and William, were loyal defenders of the Union cause during the Civil war. The father was a member of the Methodist church and took considerable interest in the educational affairs of his community, and at one time donated a log house which was used for a school building. His death occurred in February, 1898, and thus passed away one of the highly esteemed and worthy pioneers of this part of the state.

Martin King was reared in Marshall county, where he received his education in the district schools near his father's home. He early became familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, assisting his father in the operation of the home place until the latter's death. Upon starting out in life on his own responsibility he operated rented land for two years, after which he purchased a small farm, which was in a wild state, and which he developed and cultivated for a time. He then took up his abode on his father's old farm property in Evans township, which he operated for the succeeding two years. About that time the Civil war broke out and Mr. King, being drafted for service therein, was compelled to dispose of his farm in order to pay his conscription. His next purchase of land consisted of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, lying east of the village of Varna, for which he assumed an indebtedness. It was wild and unimproved, but Mr. King at once took up his abode thereon and began to clear his land, after which he planted his crops, and in due course of time gathered rich harvests. He further improved his farm by the erection of substantial buildings and in course of years replaced his original home, which was a log shanty, by a more commodious frame residence, and on this place he continued to make his home for twenty-four years, having in the meantime made it a valuable property, owing to the improvements which he had made. He disposed of this property to Jacob Lenz and in 1889 removed to his present farm, where he has since continued to make his home, although he is now living in well earned ease, his farm being operated by his son. Mr. King was for many years engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and as he prospered in his work and his financial resources were thereby increased, he added to his posses-

sions from time to time until he was at one time the owner of three hundred and eighty-six acres, but he has since disposed of a part of this, retaining possession of two hundred and forty acres, situated on section 32, Magnolia township, and in addition to which he owns another tract in this township, and a farm of sixty-six acres in Roberts township, Marshall county, so that through his own well directed labors and careful management of his business affairs he is now enabled to lay aside the arduous duties of life and enjoy a well merited rest.

On the 6th of October, 1859, Mr. King chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Ellen A. Smith, who was born on section 33, Magnolia township, and was here reared, while her education was acquired in the Caledonia school. Her father, Ephraim Smith, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1805, being a son of Philip and Elizabeth Smith, who were among the early pioneer settlers of Sangamon county, Illinois, where they both spent their remaining days. Ephraim Smith remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he went to Springfield, from which city he made his way with ox teams to Galena, where he worked in the lead mines. In 1830 he became a resident of Putnam county, settling on a farm on section 33, Magnolia township, being numbered among the first settlers of this township, where he made his home until his death, on the 10th of February, 1885, after which his remains were laid to rest in Magnolia cemetery. He served as a ranger in the Black Hawk war. He was first married to Harriet Angeline Truman, who was born in New York in 1817, and her death occurred in July, 1857, when she was forty years of age. By that union there were nine children: Ervin O., who wedded Annie Johnson, by whom he has two children; Ellen A., who became the wife of our subject; Franklin, who wedded Hattie Weir; Esther, deceased; Laura, the wife of Casper Weber; Hattie, the wife of Gilbert Hiltabrand; Addie and Artillisa, both deceased; and James C. For his second wife Mr. Smith chose Jemina Kays, now deceased, by whom he had three children, of whom the eldest died in infancy, while the others are: Katie R., the wife of Vivian Haws; and Eva, the wife of Cyril Haws.

The family of our subject and his wife numbered eleven children, of whom eight are still living: Silas, a resident of Virginia; Frank, a resi-

dent farmer of Magnolia township; Henry and Benjamin, likewise residing in this township; Laura E., the wife of Grant Trone; Robert E., residing in North Dakota; Edith, the wife of Ed Defanbaugh, residing in Magnolia; Kate E., the wife of Oscar Hiatt, residing in Toluca, Illinois; Hattie, the deceased wife of George Lippert; and two who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away January 26, 1898. She was devoted to the interests of her home and family and during the forty-eight years which she and her husband traveled life's journey together she proved to him a worthy companion and helpmate.

In his political affiliations Mr. King is a democrat, giving staunch support to the principles in which he so firmly believes. He has taken an active part in local politics, having served as road commissioner and as school director for a number of years, the cause of education finding in him a warm and helpful friend. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order at Varna and is popular among the brethren of the craft. Mr. King has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey, and, having spent his entire life in Putnam and Marshall counties, is well known and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He has ever been known for his reliable and straightforward dealing in all trade transactions and is today accounted one of the venerable and well-to-do citizens of Putnam county.

O. A. LUNDQUIST.

The commercial interests of Granville find an active and worthy representative in O. A. Lundquist, a clothing merchant, who in the conduct of his business displays the spirit of enterprise and progress which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the middle west. He was born in Skone, Sweden, July 28, 1866, and when only eight years of age lost his father. Being left in limited financial circumstances, it was necessary that he earn his own living, and at that tender age he went to work in a tile factory, carrying tile all through the summer, while in the winter months he attended school and thus became better qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. When fifteen years of age he went upon a farm, where he was employed for two years, and at the age of seventeen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for about three years, becoming master of that occupation.

Hoping to better his financial condition through the broader business opportunities of the new world, Mr. Lundquist sought a home in America when a young man of twenty years. Landing on the shores of the new world, he came at once to Putnam county and began work at once upon a farm near Florid. After seven weeks he secured employment in a blacksmith shop in Florid in the employ of William Stahl, for whom he worked at ten dollars per month. Subsequently he spent two years in the plow factory at Peru, and saving his earnings during that period, he was at length enabled to purchase a shop in Florid, where for six and a half years he engaged in blacksmithing on his own account. On the expiration of that period he came to Granville, purchased a shop and engaged in the same line of business here. He made steady progress, and five years ago he opened a clothing store, which today is the largest establishment of this kind in the village. He carries an extensive and well selected stock of clothing, men's furnishing goods and shoes, and has a very liberal and constantly growing patronage.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Lundquist was married to Miss Clara Morine, who was born in Sweden, October 16, 1865, and died May 9, 1903, leaving five children: Edwin, who was born April 3, 1891; Olga, born July 14, 1892; Edith, April 16, 1898; Callie, June 19, 1900; and Hilda, September 22, 1901. The children are all living at home with their father, who has never married again.

Mr. Lundquist was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but is not a member of any denomination at the present time. His political support is given the democracy in national politics, but in town and county affairs he votes for the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliation. He has served as a member of the village board and in office and out of it has taken an active part in the upbuilding and substantial development of Granville. His store occupies a part of the first block put up in that part of the town. He was instrumental in soliciting farmers to donate work with teams to grade and gravel Main street in the village, and his co-operation can always be counted upon to support any plan or measure for the public good. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen and in the camp of the latter is now secretary. Mr. Lundquist is a

self-made man in the truest and best sense of the term and that he has prospered is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a nice home as well as the store building which he occupies and the large stock of goods which he carries. Each step in his career has been carefully and thoughtfully made. He has utilized his opportunities to the best advantage and with a full realization of the fact that labor is the basis of all success he has put forth unremitting effort and is today carrying on a prosperous business.

CHRISTIAN GEORGE BRUDER.

Christian George Bruder, deceased, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 14, 1828, and was one of a family of three sons, of whom one remained in his native land and died there several years ago. In 1852 Christian G. Bruder and his brother, John, the former a blacksmith and the latter a shoemaker by trade, emigrated to America to seek their fortunes in the new world. John found employment and settled first at New York and later at Memphis, Tennessee. He has long since passed away and is survived by only one daughter, Mrs. Charles Eberhart, who resides with her husband in Memphis, Tennessee, but has often been a visitor in Granville.

Mr. Bruder of this review on coming to the United States took up his abode at Granville, and after working as a journeyman blacksmith for a time opened a shop on his own account in 1854. On the 3d of September, of that year, he was married to Miss Anna Gertrude Oppen, an aunt of Christian G. Oppen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The first child of this marriage was a daughter, Mary, now the wife of John Lantz, who resides at McCool Junction, Nebraska. The second, a son, J. T. Bruder, resides with his family at Burnside, a suburb of Chicago, and is a foreman in the Pullman car shops. On the 3d of May, 1870, the wife and mother was called to her final rest, and on the 24th of May, 1871, Mr. Bruder was again married, his second union being with Magdaline Barbara May, a native of Bavaria, Germany. The children of this marriage are three in number: Leonard G., who is a book-keeper for the Davis Coal Company, at Chicago; Carrie M., at home; and Fred V., who is employed in the electrical department of the Pullman car shops at Chicago.

By the characteristic German energy, thrift and

frugality, Mr. Bruder in his business affairs gained a competence sufficient to warrant a life of comparative ease and rest during his declining years and about thirteen years prior to his death he sold his shop and retired from the exhaustive labors of blacksmithing, after which he devoted his time to the supervision of his property interests that he had acquired, and to the care of his home and garden. He was a man to whom idleness and idleness were utterly foreign, therefore, after he left the shop he always busied himself with the interests of the home or his property. In 1873 he made a trip to the fatherland with his wife and their children, spending the greater portion of the years 1873 and 1874 in Germany. In 1894 he once more visited his native country, where he remained for about three months. He remained a most vigorous man until within a short time prior to his death, when it was noticeable that time and disease were making inroads upon his health, and on the 25th of October, 1903, he passed away. In his death the community lost a good man. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, but thoroughly reliable and honorable at all times and had a kind word for everyone, while many a good deed was attributed to him and the poor and needy frequently found in him a stanch and helpful friend. He is remembered as one of Granville's best citizens and one whose life record is indeed worthy of emulation. His widow, a bright and intelligent German lady, still resides upon her old home purchased by her husband many years ago, and in addition to this and a while block of village property he left two hundred and forty acres of good land in Livingston county. Mrs. Bruder and her daughter now make their home in Granville, but spend their winters in the south.

JAMES E. BARNARD.

James E. Barnard, whose home is on section 10, Hennepin township, was born March 25, 1868, on a farm in Granville township, where still resides his father, Charles E. Barnard, who is mentioned on another page of this work. J. C. Barnard, an attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, and a brother of our subject, went to Boston a few years ago to look up the history of the family and secured a genealogical record, dating back to the early part of the seventeenth century.

James E. Barnard acquired his early education

in the country schools and in the village schools of Granville. He also attended the state normal and university at Champaign and taught school for three years, but throughout the greater part of his life has followed the vocation of farming. In his youth he worked with his father and afterward operated his father's land until about three years ago, when he made investment in property, purchasing two hundred and twenty acres north of Granville. He has erected all of the buildings upon this place and they are modern and substantial structures, furnishing good shelter for grain and stock, while his home is an attractive frame residence. He is cutting props for coal shafts in the vicinity of Granville, getting out from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand per year. It is therefore an important branch of his business and brings him a good financial reward. This land he also uses for pasturage and he is largely engaged in stock-raising, feeding cattle on an extensive scale and expecting to increase his business in this department each year. He is a man of excellent business ability and bears a splendid reputation in commercial and agricultural circles.

On the 28th of May, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barnard and Miss Addie K. Durley, who was born in Hennepin and attended the Iowa College at Des Moines, Iowa. She is a daughter of Preston Durley, and a granddaughter of Williamson Durley, one of the earliest settlers of the county, who in pioneer times established his home here and took an active part in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county. Three children grace the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard: Elizabeth, Ruth and John.

In his political affiliation Mr. Barnard is a democrat, though he often votes independently. He has served as township assessor for two terms. He belongs to the Congregational church at Hennepin and takes an active interest therein and is serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is interested in the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of the community and stands for advancement and improvement in all walks of life.

GEORGE W. FRANCEWAY.

George W. Franceway is a native son of Granville township, where he yet resides, his home being on section 21. His natal day was August 31, 1852, and his parents were Bushrod and Maria

(Ham) Franceway, both of whom are now deceased. The former was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1822 and came to Putnam county in 1844. He was here engaged in farming and subsequently removed to Grundy county, Illinois, where he lived for twenty-three years, when he took up his abode in Iowa, his death occurring at Seymour, Wayne county, that state, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife passed away in Grundy county when fifty-two years of age. In their family were four children, of whom three are now living, while one died in infancy. James Franceway, a brother of our subject, lives with him and is interested with him in his farming operations. They have a sister who is a resident of Streator.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for George W. Franceway in his boyhood days. He worked in field and meadow from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn and in the district schools acquired his education. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age and then began work on the farm by the month. Saving his earnings, he later felt justified in beginning farming on his own account, his first purchase of land making him part owner of one hundred and twenty acres where he now resides. He and his brother James purchased this together and since then have been carrying on farming operations conjointly. Their place is well improved, having many modern equipments and accessories upon it, while the residence is a good frame structure and there are substantial barns and outbuildings, all of which have been erected since the brothers took possession of the farm thirty years ago, at which time there was a log cabin upon the place and but poor outbuildings. The brothers have since carried on general farming and have raised good crops, from which they have derived a very gratifying annual income.

On the 10th of March, 1880, George W. Franceway was married to Miss Catherine Child, who was born in Granville township, a daughter of David L. and Margaret L. (Dysart) Child, early residents of Putnam county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Franceway have been born four children: Margaret, who was graduated in 1905 from the University of Illinois; Alice, at home; and Elsie and Clarence, who are attending school.

The family attend the Congregational church, of which the parents are members, and Mrs. Franceway, who is a very intelligent lady, belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society of the church and has recently been active in soliciting assistance to improve the cemetery. Mr. Franceway is a man of strictly temperate habits and principles, using neither liquor nor tobacco, and his influence is ever given for those measures which are for the betterment of mankind. In politics he is a republican and for eighteen years has served as school director. He and his family are very pleasant and hospitable people, taking an active and helpful part in church work and being allied with all those movements which work for the improvement of the county along material, intellectual and moral lines.

JAMES HENNING.

James Henning, living upon a farm on section 22, Granville township, has reached the age of four score years, having been born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 15, 1826. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, possessing the strong and sturdy qualities which have ever marked the people of that race. His parents were William and Catherine (Nickolls) Henning, the former a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and the latter of County Antrim. For twelve years his father served in the British army, being with Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, when Napoleon met the defeat that practically terminated his brilliant career. After leaving the army Mr. Henning rented land belonging to an Irish officer. In fact, he secured a life lease, which, however, he sold on coming to America.

Upon a farm in his native land James Henning spent the days of his boyhood and youth to the age of nineteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. He at once proceeded to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where his brother William was working in a mill, and the succeeding five years he was employed in the same establishment, during which time he mastered the business in all its departments and was paid from two and a half to three dollars per day for his services—a very good wage for that time. The mill, however, was closed down on account of the lack of business and thus in 1849, with the little capital which he had saved from

his earnings, Mr. Henning left Pennsylvania and came to Illinois.

After two years he located at Chemung, Henry county, where he was employed as a teamster, and in the gristmill and general store for a gentleman who was extensively engaged in business at that place. He afterward again spent two years as an employe in the mill at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, but his residence in Illinois has been continuous since 1874, covering a period of more than a half century. His brother William also came to this state and for ten years was connected with the grain trade at Lostant, where his death occurred. Another brother, Robert, lives at Hennepin, while Samuel has always lived with our subject, and John lives in Hennepin.

While Mr. Henning was living in McHenry county his parents came to Putnam county, settling in Granville township, where his father died, and subsequently returning to this state Mr. Henning joined his mother who made her home with him up to the time of her death. He began farming on rented land, first leasing land from Ralph Ware for three years. On the death of Mr. Ware, the farm, comprising three hundred and twenty acres, was divided into three parts, two of which Mr. Henning secured, thus becoming owner of two hundred and ten acres, for which he paid forty dollars per acre. Since that time he has greatly extended his landed possessions and he now owns four hundred and fifty-five acres in Putnam county beside a good tract in South Dakota. Although eighty years of age he still has active management of this property but he has now placed it on the market for sale and when he disposes of it expects to retire from business life.

Mr. Henning has given considerable attention to the raising of cattle and horses, feeding about a carload of the latter each year. He finds the breeding of heavy draft horses a profitable source of income, making a specialty of Clydesdale and Shire horses, and at different times making exhibits of his fine thoroughbreds at the various fairs. Corn is one of his principal crops and a glance at his place indicates to the passerby why this district has won its fame as a portion of the corn belt of the country. The soil and climate are principally adapted to this cereal and Mr. Henning has found in the raising of this crop one of his chief sources of income. Upon his

place he sunk a well thirteen hundred and fifty feet deep, when he reached artesian water that is brought to the surface by a wind pump. He has a tank of three hundred barrels capacity, which he keeps full, and in this manner his stock is always well supplied. Mr. Henning has added to his place all of the modern equipments and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century and has kept in touch with modern progress along agricultural lines and his advancement in the business world is certainly creditable. He has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes and in all of his business affairs has displayed an aptitude for successful management. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and while never an office seeker he has kept informed on the questions of the day and has loyal attachment for the land of his adoption, while here he has found a home and gained a competence, enjoying its advantages and its protection.

WILLIAM J. COULTER.

William J. Coulter, who was one of the early residents and for many years a leading and representative farmer of Marshall county, began his life record in County Antrim, Ireland, on the 1st of April, 1827. His father was John Coulter, also a native of Ireland, and in that country the subject of this review was reared and educated, his youth being unmarked by any event of special importance. After arriving at adult age, however, the business opportunities of the new world attracted him, for he had heard favorable reports concerning conditions in America. Accordingly in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic and, making his way into the interior of the country, settled in Peoria county, Illinois, where he was employed for nine months, but desirous that his labors should more directly benefit himself he rented land and began farming on his own account. In 1865 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Saratoga township, Marshall county, and for many years thereafter was actively engaged in the further development and improvement of that property, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. As new and improved farm machinery was introduced he used it to facilitate the work of the fields and his labors were attended with a measure of success that made him one of the men of affluence in his community. About

eleven years ago he retired from active farm life, renting his place to his eldest son, and he is now spending the evening of his life in Henry in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

In January, 1850, Mr. Coulter was united in marriage to Miss Harna Patterson, who was born in Ireland in 1829. They became the parents of nine children, four of whom yet survive: Mrs. Jennie Endsley, who is a widow and is now conducting a millinery store in Peoria, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Smith, living in St. Paul, Minnesota; William, who is upon the home farm; and Curtis C., who is a traveling salesman representing the Wilson Company.

Mr. Coulter, while living in Saratoga township, served as school director and was interested in having good schools and in employing competent teachers. His political support is given to the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, which finds in him a worthy exemplar, loyal to its teachings and instructions. He is now one of the venerable citizens of Henry, having almost reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey. He has long enjoyed the esteem and good will of young and old, rich and poor, and well merits mention in this volume, having so long resided in Marshall county.

TOM W. ENDSLEY.

Tom W. Endsley, proprietor of the Camp House at Henry, was born in Magnolia township, Marshall county, November 6, 1878, and is a son of Frank M. and Jennie May (Coulter) Endsley. The father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and died in the year 1903. He was a grain broker and carried on business on an extensive scale. He was also a great lover of horses and usually owned some fine specimens of the noble steed. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and all who knew him respected him for his genuine worth. He held friendship inviolable and was ever loyal to the interests which he espoused and the cause which he represented. Unto him and his wife were born four children: Tom W.; Earl, who is train dispatcher for the Iowa Central Railroad at Peoria; Edna, who died at the age of four years; and Frank.

Tom W. Endsley, whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education in the public school of Henry, and for four years was a student

in the Peoria night schools. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts. During the greater part of his business career he has been connected with hotel interests. He spent four and a half years in the Grand Hotel at Jacksonville, Illinois, and on the 22d of May, 1906, came to the Camp House at Henry, of which he is now the popular proprietor. In manner ever courteous and genial, he is well qualified for the duties which devolve upon him in this connection and he always makes friends wherever he goes. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, holding membership in Jacksonville lodge, No. 509, and in his political affiliation is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party.

MONS OLSON.

Mons Olson, who is successfully engaged in farming in La Salle county on the line between that and Putnam county, was born in Denmark, December 3, 1839, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. Ambitious to try his fortune in America, he crossed the Atlantic in 1857 on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of eight weeks landed on the shores of the new world. He came directly to Illinois and located in the vicinity of Granville, where he had relatives living, and in this locality he has since made his home.

He was employed on a farm until President Lincoln's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war and on the 11th of August, 1862, he offered his services to his adopted country, becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He participated in all of the engagements in which his company and regiment took part and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. During the siege of Atlanta he was wounded, but still able to remain on duty, but at Bentonville, North Carolina, he received a gunshot wound in the thigh March 19, 1865, and on board a vessel was taken to New York city, being later transferred to the hospital at Davis Island, where he remained for some time. While there he learned that the war had ended and on the 8th of June he was honorably discharged, returning to Granville, Illinois, but for four years he suffered from his wound, which never healed, but continued a run-

ning sore. When the bullet was removed, thirteen years afterward, another bullet was also taken from his thigh. Whether he was wounded in two places or that was a part of the same bullet is unknown. He has now wholly recovered and suffers no inconvenience from his wound, though he receives a pension of twelve dollars per month.

Throughout his active business life Mr. Olson has carried on farming and his first purchase of land consisted of eighty-three acres three miles east of Granville, just over the line in La Salle county. He lived upon that place until 1895, when he purchased sixty-five acres adjoining which had been improved by C. M. Chase, and here he has a good home surrounded by substantial out-buildings and well cultivated fields. His farm now comprises one hundred and forty-eight acres, which is all under a high state of cultivation with the exception of about six acres, which is now crossed by the Granville & Oglesby branch of the St. Paul Railroad.

On the 11th of May, 1871, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Leech, a native of Putnam county, and to them have been born five children, all of whom are still living, as follows: Jennie Z., now the wife of J. O. Taylor, living in Springfield, Illinois; Harry L., living on a farm near Earlham, Iowa; Joseph N., who is with his brother in Iowa; and Edwin J. and Anna May, both at home.

Mr. Olson and his family are members of the Granville Congregational church and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside. He is now building a nice residence in Granville, where in the near future he expects to remove and live retired from active labor. He is one of the ten Danes who enlisted from the vicinity of Granville during the dark days of the Civil war and only five of the number returned when hostilities had ceased. He is patriotic and loyal to the interests of his adopted country and is honored wherever known.

LARS MATSON.

Lars Matson carries on farming on a tract of choice land of three hundred acres just outside the corporation limits of Granville. His life record began in Sweden on the 12th of June, 1862. His father, Mathias Olson, was a farmer in Sweden and died when his son Lars was but fourteen years of age. The mother, Mrs. Carrie



LARS MATSON AND FAMILY.

Olson, died when the son was twenty years of age, and in the meantime he had come to America. Following his father's death, however, he remained at home for some time and took care of his mother until 1880, when he resolved to seek a fortune in the new world and crossed the Atlantic to the United States. Like the majority of the emigrants from Europe, he was in limited financial circumstances, having barely enough to pay his passage to America. He journeyed into the interior of the country, his destination being Putnam county, and here he began work on the farm of A. W. Hopkins at a wage of ten dollars per month. He could not speak a word of English at the time and in order to familiarize himself with the language spoken in this country he attended the country school one winter. For four years he remained in the employ of Mr. Hopkins and his wages were increased after he had acquainted himself with the English tongue and the methods of work in this country. Saving his earnings, he at length was enabled to purchase teams and tools and through the succeeding fourteen years he was engaged actively in the operation of rented land in Granville township. He worked almost incessantly, managed his interests with ability and owing to the careful direction of his labors and his unflinching perseverance he prospered in his undertakings. Seven years ago he purchased two hundred acres of land where he now resides, for which he paid seventy dollars per acre. Later he bought one hundred acres more, an improved farm which has comfortable buildings upon it, and here he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. The land is well adapted for the latter purpose and he makes the raising of hogs his principal source of income, his specialty being the Poland China breed. In this work he has been quite successful and is now one of the more prosperous farmers of Granville township.

About nineteen years ago Mr. Matson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in the same neighborhood in Sweden in which her husband's birth occurred, and they were schoolmates there in childhood days. She came to America about three years prior to her marriage and has become the mother of nine children: Nelson J., Arthur W., Anna K., John A., Oscar L., Edna M., Lawrence D. and George W., who are still living; and one deceased.

Although reared in the faith of the Swedish

Evangelical Lutheran church, Mr. Matson is a zealous and devoted member of the Congregational church in Granville. He has voted the prohibition ticket for years and is strictly temperate, living a life in harmony with high principles and ethics. He follows closely those lines of conduct which work for upright character and honorable manhood and his wife is in hearty sympathy with him in all this and is likewise a member of the church. Mr. Matson is now serving for the third year as school director and has the keenest appreciation for the value of education. Since coming to America he has learned to read and write the English language and in conversation displays a mastery of the tongue which is surprising for one uneducated in the English language. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, political and otherwise. Such a life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has determination, energy and laudable ambition.

JAMES FOSTER.

Among the native sons of Marshall county who have had no reason to change their place of residence, but have found here ample opportunity for the exercise of business ability and enterprise, is numbered James Foster, whose birth occurred in Roberts township, December 15, 1858, and now resides on section 24 of the same township. He represents one of the old pioneer families here, his father, Joshua Foster, having come to Marshall county, Illinois, in 1841. He was born near New London, Ohio, March 21, 1821, and in 1836 became a resident of Fulton county, Illinois, the family home being established near Fairview. At an early day he drove cattle across the country to the markets with his father and he shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life. In business affairs he prospered and became the owner of eight hundred acres of valuable land, which he shared with his children.

On the 23d of April, 1843, Joshua Foster was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Brumsey, who was born near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, August 8, 1825, and they became the parents of eight children, namely: Benjamin, who is represented on another page of this volume; Edward, who died March 12, 1881; Lewis J., who is en-

gaged in farming in Iowa; Albert, a retired farmer living at Saunemin, Livingston county, Illinois; George, a retired farmer of Evans township; James, of this review; Walter, who is also represented elsewhere in this work; and Wilbur S., a resident of Saunemin. After a useful and well spent life the father died May 3, 1895, honored and respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat.

At the usual age James Foster entered the Fairview school in Roberts township, where he pursued his education, and in 1880, when a young man of twenty-two years, he started out in life on his own account. He has prospered in his work and has so carefully conducted his farming interests that his labors have brought to him a measure of success now enabling him to live retired. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Roberts township and the farm annually returns to him a gratifying income.

JOHN NAUMANN.

John Naumann, one of the largest landowners of Putnam county, is living upon a finely improved farm on section 23, Granville township. He started in business life here as a farm hand, working by the month for the usual wage that was paid at that time. Gradually he has advanced in his business career, and through his frugality, industry and careful investment he has become one of the prosperous men of the county, with extensive realty holdings.

Mr. Naumann was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 7, 1848. His parents were Henry and Margaret (Ott) Naumann, both of whom passed away in Germany several years ago. The father was owner of a farm, but, as was the custom in that country, lived in the village. His son, John, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and attended the village schools until fifteen years of age, when in 1863 he emigrated to America, taking passage at Bremen on a sailing vessel which was six weeks in completing that voyage. Mr. Naumann was influenced to come to America by the fact that his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brontz, both now deceased, were then living in Putnam county. On the journey to the new world he was accompanied by his brother, Tobias, now living in Mount Palatine, Illinois, and a sister, who has since departed this life.

Mr. Naumann began work on the farm belonging to his brother-in-law and for two years was employed by Joseph Rhinhart, an early settler of the county. He also spent one season in the employ of John Whitaker and for three years worked for Joel Hopkins. All during this time he lived economically and thus saved enough money to purchase teams, after which he rented land from Mr. Hopkins and farmed thereon for seven years. Again he practiced economy and industry in order to make further advancement in his business life, and in 1879 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, whereon he has since resided. Upon the place were poor improvements, including an old house and barn, both were in rather dilapidated condition. He now has a good frame residence, a substantial barn, granaries and corn cribs and, in fact, none of the accessories of a model farm property are lacking. He has been very successful in his work of tilling the soil and has added to his possessions until he now owns five eighty-acre tracts of land in Granville township and three hundred and twenty-four acres in La Salle county. The secret of his success lies not in any fortunate combination of circumstances, but due to the fact that he has worked persistently and earnestly and his unremitting toil has brought to him his prosperity.

In 1872 Mr. Naumann was married to Miss Katie E. Pletch, a native of Germany, who came to America with her brothers in early womanhood. Six children have been born of this marriage, of whom two died in infancy, while four are still living: Fred, who resides on one of his father's farms in Granville township; Theodore, who is upon his father's farm in La Salle county; and Henry and John, both at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Naumann were reared in the Lutheran church and they hold membership in the church of that denomination on the county line. In politics he is a republican, but has never aspired to office. He served, however, as school director for several years. In manner he is plain and unassuming, entirely free from pride and ostentation, yet a degree of pride would be pardonable in consideration of his successful business career. Although a man of nearly sixty years, he looks ten or fifteen years younger and gives little indication of the hard work that he has done. All who know of his record, however, recognize that he has been a most energetic, hard

working man and that to this is due his present prosperity.

JAMES McCUTCHEON.

James McCutcheon, of Hennepin, was born in Ireland, December 27, 1859. He was reared and educated by an uncle, attending school until eighteen years of age, when he became an active assistant to his uncle, who was engaged in merchandising. Mr. McCutcheon was thus employed until he attained his majority, when he emigrated to America the first of April, 1881, and secured employment as clerk in the office of the Lake Shore Railroad, where he remained for five years. He was afterward for eleven years with the firm of Harrington & King, working in iron and perforating metals. As a representative of that firm he acted as shipping clerk and won promotion until he became assistant superintendent. Four and a half years ago he came to Hennepin with the intention of remaining but a year, but since his arrival he has been an active factor in the material improvement of the village. He has remodeled the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Trerwiler, and has erected the brick building wherein he carries on business at the present time.

It was seventeen years ago that James McCutcheon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Trerwiler and they have one child.

The time and energies of Mr. McCutcheon are now largely given to the development of what promises to be one of the most important industrial enterprises of this part of the state. On the 6th of July, 1906, he began working on plans for the organization of a company to build a factory for the manufacture of brick and at a recent date this company has been incorporated under the state laws for the manufacture of building brick, the firm name being the Sand, Lime & Brick Company. In this enterprise James McCutcheon is associated with Charles Rembe and Meyer Greisheim, both of Lincoln, Illinois, as incorporators. The business has been capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and the stock is all subscribed. A meeting will soon be held in Peoria, where the main office is to be located, and the election of officers will then take place. At present they have three sites in view for a location. Mr. McCutcheon had an expert from Chicago inspect a location four and a half miles

northwest of Hennepin and he claimed that they had an unlimited supply of sand of just the right quality for making brick. Samples have been made of three different grades of brick and the result has been a fine, smooth quality of building brick which stands every form of test that can be made. It can be thrown into a furnace and when red hot put into cold water with no bad effects and will stand equally well freezing and thawing. The plant is to be built after the pattern of one which is being successfully operated in Savannah, Georgia, and is to be put up, equipped and furnished by the American Sand Lime Brick Company, of Chicago. The sand will be taken from a high embankment and when screened passed to a rotary drier. The fine gravel left over after the screening process will find ready market for gravel roofing. The lime used is to be shipped from Quincy, Illinois, and is to be hydrated in cylinders used for hardening the brick. This lime after hydrating can be stored and kept for twenty years and it will find market where lime is needed for any purpose. The sand and lime when mixed passes to a four-mold brick press with a capacity of twenty thousand brick daily. From the presses the brick are conveyed on steel cars to a hardening cylinder, each car holding one thousand brick. This cylinder is seventy-eight inches in diameter and sixty-six and a half feet in length. From the cylinder the brick will be placed on cars ready for shipment. A plant of this nature is in operation at Anderson, Indiana, but none in this state. Mr. McCutcheon has every reason to be highly elated over the prospects for the new industry and it is due to his efforts that the present progress has been made in the business. He is a man of much push and energy, who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and these qualities promise well for a successful future to the new enterprise.

JOHN STANLEY SPARLING.

On the old homestead of the Sparling family which was settled in pioneer days John Stanley Sparling was born December 10, 1853, his birthplace being the third house which was built upon that farm. He was a son of George Sparling and a brother of George E. Sparling, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work, in which connec-

tion the family history is given. With the exception of two years spent in Iowa he has always made his home in this county and he owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, of which he purchased one hundred acres from his father, who gave him the remaining forty. He was educated in the country schools and in early life mastered the work of plowing, planting and harvesting in the fields upon the old homestead, so that practical experience well qualified him to engage in farming on his own account after he had arrived at man's estate.

Mr. Sparling was married in 1875 to Miss Charlotte Sparling, a daughter of James Sparling and a distant relative of the family. Her mother became the third wife of our subject's father and now lives in Henry. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sparling have two sons, James A. and George J. The former, who married Miss Nellie Martin, is living in Putnam and is a rural mail carrier. George J. resides in Kewanee, Illinois, and is a boiler-maker. He married a daughter of O. P. Carroll, of Putnam.

Mr. Sparling has a good farm and a portion of his land is leased to fishing parties, from which source he derives a good income. Mr. and Mrs. Sparling have held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. For thirteen years he has been connected with the Modern Woodmen and is a director of Putnam camp. He is also a member of the Yeomen of America, of Henry. He belongs to one of the old and prominent pioneer families of the county and has spent almost his entire life within its borders, so that he has a wide acquaintance here.

ANDREW L. ANDERSON.

Andrew L. Anderson, a prosperous and enterprising farmer on section 20, Granville township, is a native of Abbekos, Sweden, born October 7, 1854. His father, who bore the same name, was a fisherman of that town but is now deceased. The mother, however, still lives at the old home in Sweden.

Andrew Anderson spent his boyhood days in his native village and went with his father on his fishing trips, not for pastime but for the purpose of earning a living. He was a young man in his twentieth year when he came to America.

He felt that advancement in his native country would be slow and desired to enjoy the broader business opportunities of the new world. Making his way into the interior of the country he secured employment as a farm hand in Putnam county upon the farm of A. D. Fisher, who now lives near Granville. For three and a half years he remained and then returned to his old home in Sweden, when he again took up his abode in Putnam county and he worked for two and a half years more at farm labor, and then in company with his brother-in-law, rented land and engaged in farming on his own account. A year subsequent he removed to La Salle county and rented a farm of Joel Hopkins just over the Putnam county line, continuing to operate that tract of land for ten years, in which period he saved his earnings, thus accumulating a competence that enabled him to purchase a farm for himself. In 1895 he bought the place that is now known as the John Foley farm, comprising one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of land. It was an improved farm, thus the farm was under cultivation and it had some buildings upon it but they were old and the house was burned down three years before. Mr. Anderson built a new residence, has built a new barn and has laid many rods of tiling to the value of several hundred dollars, thus draining and enriching his land. In other ways he has improved the farm until it is today a valuable property and brings forth rich crops of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate. All that he has has been won through his own persistency of purpose and careful management and he is now successfully carrying on general farming, raising both stock and grain.

Mr. Anderson has found a most able assistant and helpmate in his wife, to whom he was married December 7, 1880. She bore the maiden name of Ingrid Matson, a native of Sweden. She is a sister of Lars Matson, who is living near Granville, and of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. She came to this country with her husband in 1877, after he had made a trip to the old world. Eleven children have been born of their marriage, of whom three died in infancy, while the eldest son, Anton, died at the age of twenty-one years. Those still living are: Elmer, who married Edith Nelson and is living on the Harper farm in Granville township; Herman, who is clerking in the Hopkins Bank in

Granville; Nelson, Mildred, Carl, Bertha and Orville, all at home.

Mr. Anderson was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church but is now a member of the Congregational church at Granville. He votes with the republican party and is well informed on the great political questions, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. For two terms he served as school director but public office has had no attraction for him. He is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance, which he supports both by precept and example, and his life is an honorable and upright one in harmony with his professions, being characterized by unflinching fidelity to the principles which work for righteousness and for the good of the community.

SIMON BECK.

Simon Beck, an influential citizen and well-to-do farmer, owning and operating one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, which lies on section 31, Hennepin township, is a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, his natal year being 1854. His father, Andrew Beck, was likewise born in Lebanon county, October 8, 1819, and he was there married in April, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Clemens, also a native of that county, born October 30, 1825. They remained in their native place, where the father engaged in farming, until 1865, when they made their way westward, coming to Putnam county, making the journey from the east by rail to Bureau Junction, from which place they continued their journey to Hennepin, this county. The family home was established on Hennepin prairie, where the father rented a tract of land and continued his operations as an agriculturist. Mrs. Beck was very lonely after coming to this county and often longed and cried for her old home in Pennsylvania. Her husband would try to console her by telling her of the success which they would enjoy later on in their new home, although he, too, was equally as lonely, and he would then go to the barn and resort to tears. They, however, worked on earnestly and persistently until they acquired a competence that after a few years enabled them to purchase land, this being a part of the property which is now operated by the son, Simon. There the father continued his operations and made his home until his death, which occurred August 27, 1892, being

found dead in his bed. He had been in poor health for several years, but upon retiring the night previous to his death was feeling as well as usual, but was found dead in the morning, his death supposed to have resulted from heart failure. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but after their removal to Illinois they became identified with the Methodist denomination. The father was a democrat in his political affiliation, but was never active as an office seeker, preferring rather to concentrate his time and energies upon his private business interests. After his death the property was divided among his heirs, and his widow still survives, now making her home in the village of Florid with a sister of her husband. Although Mrs. Beck is in her eighty-first year she retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree and is still an intelligent and interesting old lady. In the family of this worthy couple were four children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth and he is the only one surviving at the present time, a son and daughter having died in Pennsylvania previous to the removal of the family to this state, while a brother, Jerry, died in Granville in August, 1906.

Simon Beck was reared and educated in the Keystone state to the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Putnam county, where he continued his education in the country schools of this county and assisted his father in the operation of the old homestead farm until he attained his majority. He then made arrangements for having a home of his own, by his marriage to Miss Sarah Clemens, who was born in Virginia. Her father, Jerry Clemens, removed to Putnam county about 1865, but later took up his abode in Carroll county, Missouri, where he died in the spring of 1906, having reached the venerable age of eighty-four years, while his wife was called to her final rest several years previous.

Following his marriage Mr. Beck located on the old homestead, operating his father's land until the latter's death, when, upon the division of the estate, our subject came into possession of a tract of eighty acres of land which was unimproved, save that a small frame house had been erected thereon. He took up his abode on his newly inherited property and at once began to develop and improve the land, and in due course of time he

placed his fields under a high state of cultivation, from which he annually harvests abundant crops. He has since enlarged and remodeled his house and now has a modern and commodious country residence, supplied with all conveniences and equipments. In 1895 he erected a barn, using oak timber in its construction, and which cost eighteen hundred dollars, this being one of the finest barns in this part of the county. He has also erected a windmill and has a reservoir tank from which the water is piped to the house and barn, thus furnishing an ample supply of water for domestic use as well as for watering the stock. He has added a tract of fifty-eight and a half acres to his original holdings, thus making a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, in addition to which he owns twenty-two acres of timber land. He is a man of sound judgment and displays excellent business ability in the management of his farming and stock-raising interests.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, but only one is now living: The eldest died unnamed in infancy. Mary E. died when one month old. William F. died at the age of two years, six months and nine days. John Henry, who was twenty-eight years of age on the 20th of July, 1906, is residing with his parents. Mr. Beck has always given his political support to the democracy, but has never been active in public affairs. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian church at Florid and are highly esteemed in the community in which they reside.

JAMES ELLSWORTH TAYLOR.

James E. Taylor, state's attorney of Putnam county since 1888 and a resident of Hennepin, was born in Ross township, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 28, 1862. The family is of Irish lineage, his great-grandfather having come from Ireland to the new world. The grandfather, John Taylor, was born in Pennsylvania, August 8, 1804, and died in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 28, 1891. He married Jane Henderson, whose birth occurred in Ohio, May 8, 1818, and her death in 1899. Their son, Richard W. Taylor, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 30, 1838, and is now living near Martin's Ferry, in Belmont county, Ohio. He married Harriet J. McCutcheon, who was born in Steubenville,

Ohio, May 17, 1839, and died in Jefferson county, February 4, 1906. Richard W. Taylor is one of eleven children of the grandfather's family who are still living in Jefferson county, Ohio, and those of the household who have passed away were also residents of that county. For many years the grandfather lived upon the farm where his death occurred and Richard W. Taylor has always followed the occupation of farming. In his family were eight children but only three are now living: William W., who resides at Martin's Ferry, was engaged in teaching school for twenty-two years but on account of his health has accepted a position as mail-carrier. Robert M. Taylor is in the employ of the superintendent of the lighting system of the Panhandle Railroad from Columbus, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

James E. Taylor remained upon a farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, to the age of fifteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Belmont county, that state. He attended the public schools until he had attained the age of nineteen, after which he pursued a preparatory teacher's course at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and was graduated January 14, 1884. He afterward engaged in teaching for a year in Belmont county and in the spring of 1885 he came to Illinois, where for four months he worked on a farm near Mount Palatine, Putnam county. In the fall of that year he accepted the position of teacher at Mount Palatine, where he remained for three years, and when his time was not taken up with the duties of the schoolroom, he studied law under W. H. Casson, then state's attorney, being admitted to the bar September 18, 1888. In November of the same year he was elected state's attorney for the county and has continuously filled the position to the present time—proof incontrovertible of his ability and fidelity. He has also been a member of the village board and of the school board and has acted as secretary of the latter since December 29, 1894. In April, 1906, he was appointed master in chancery, so that he is now filling the three different positions.

On the 4th of April, 1889, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Josephine Henning, a native of Putnam county and a daughter of John Henning, who is living in the village of Hennepin. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: George Harold, fifteen years of age; and James Ellsworth, a youth of four years.

Mr. Taylor has always been a stalwart supporter of republican principles. Although not a member he regularly attends the services and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1888 and has taken the encampment and military degrees, while in 1899 he was elected grand conductor of the grand lodge of Illinois.

L. F. BOYLE.

L. F. Boyle, who carries on general agricultural pursuits on section 2, Hennepin township, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, and a life of intense and well directed activity has resulted in making him one of the wealthy agriculturists of this part of the state. His father, Albert B. Boyle, was born on Hennepin prairie and died in 1888 at the age of forty-one years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances C. Hartenbower, was born in Putnam county and is now living in Galesburg, Illinois, with two unmarried daughters. The paternal grandfather Buenos Ayres Boyle, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Putnam county, Illinois, at a very early epoch in its settlement and development. He aided in planting the seeds of civilization here, but died when his son Albert was a small boy. The latter became a well-to-do farmer and left quite a valuable estate. In his family were six children, of whom L. F. Boyle of this review is the eldest. The others are: Erma, now the wife of G. W. Griener, who resides near Tonia, La Salle county, Illinois; Nora, the wife of W. E. Hiltabrand, who is also living near Tonia; W. A., who makes his home with his brother; and Maye and Minnie, who are with their mother in Galesburg.

L. F. Boyle, reared under the paternal roof, began his education in the district schools and afterward continued his studies in the Hennepin schools. He lived upon the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age and through the periods of vacation aided in the work of the fields. After attaining his majority he was married to Miss Lelia Rousseau, who was born in

Hennepin, a daughter of L. C. Rousseau, now living in Texas. Following their marriage the young couple located upon a farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land which Mr. Boyle owned about a half mile north of Hennepin. Five years ago he and his brother, W. A., purchased what is known as the Reavy estate five and a half miles south of Hennepin, and he is now one of the most extensive land owners of the county, his possessions aggregating one thousand acres. He carries on general farming and his fields present a splendid appearance, giving promise of golden harvests. He also makes a specialty of the breeding and raising of Percheron and Shire horses and has six imported studs in his barn at the present time, together with about twenty head of full blooded registered horses. He also owns a herd of registered shorthorn cattle and at the present writing is feeding about two hundred head. He likewise has a fine drove of registered Berkshire hogs and his stock-raising interests class him with the leading representatives of this line of business in the county. He is a man of unflagging industry in whom diligence and perseverance are recognized as strong and salient characteristics. He is never idle—in fact, indolence is entirely foreign to his nature. His attention is unremittingly given to his business interests and he is a man of sound judgment and keen sagacity, the capable control of his affairs being manifest in the very gratifying success which has rewarded him.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle has been blessed with five children: Violet, Esther, Louis A., Marshall and Frances E., all of whom are yet under the parental roof. Mr. Boyle votes rather independently, yet his views are largely in harmony with democratic principles. He has no desire for office, however, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs. He represents one of the old families of the county and the work begun by his grandfather and carried on by his father is continued by him, with the result that he is one of the leading and prosperous farmers of Putnam county, having extensive land holdings, while his farms are improved with all modern equipments and accessories.



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