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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

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THE
PAST AND PRESENT
OF
WOODFORD COUNTY,
ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A History of the County—its Cities, Towns, &c.; a Directory of its
Tax-Payers; War Record of its Volunteers in the Late Re-
bellion; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men;
General and Local Statistics; Map of Woodford
County; History of Illinois, Illustrated;
History of the Northwest, Illustrated;
Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters,
&c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WM. LE BARON, JR., & CO., 186 DEARBORN STREET.
1878.

P R E F A C E.

In presenting our History of Woodford County, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The County History was compiled by our historians, W. H. Perrin and H. H. Hill. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

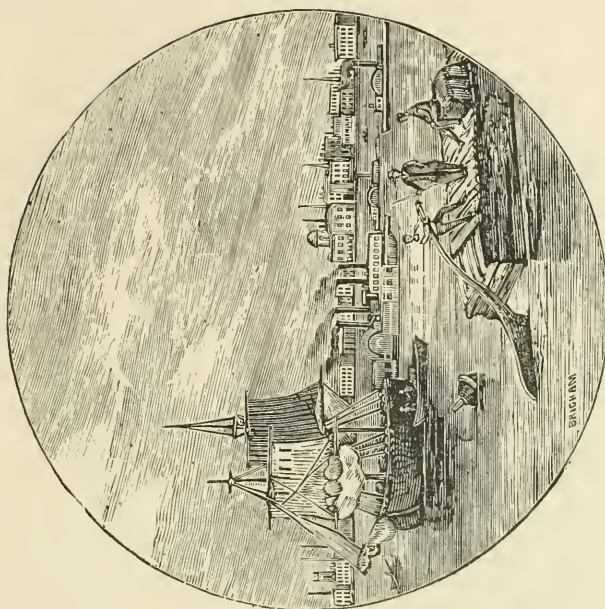
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all his men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de LaSalle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wä-bä, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

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

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois; on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

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frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sucrea Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post :

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH. AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

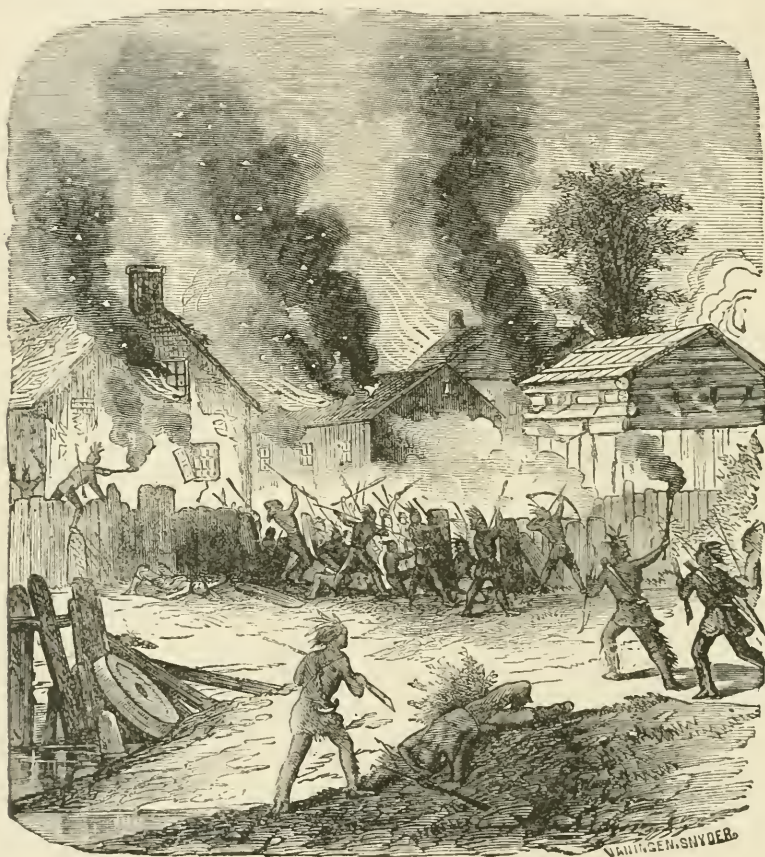
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who, fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:



BIG EAGLE.

“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official :

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities ; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

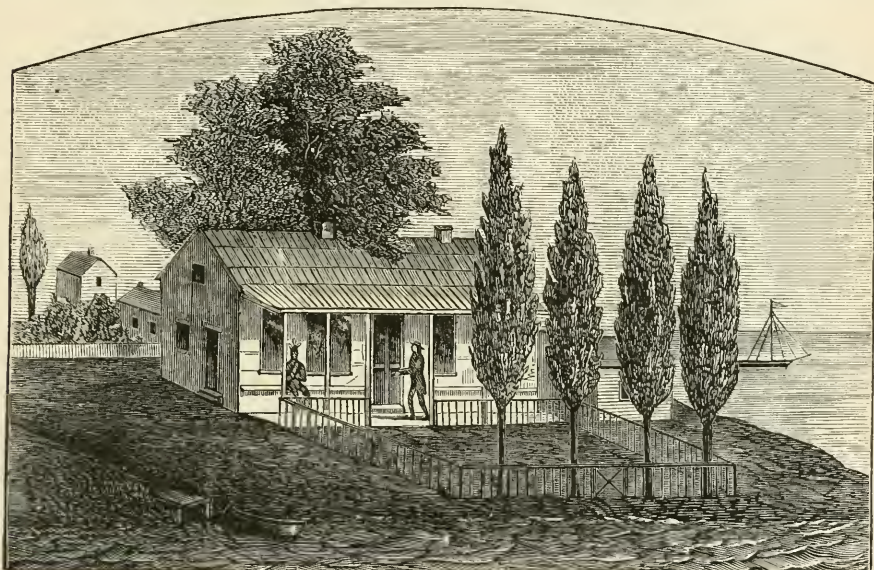
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

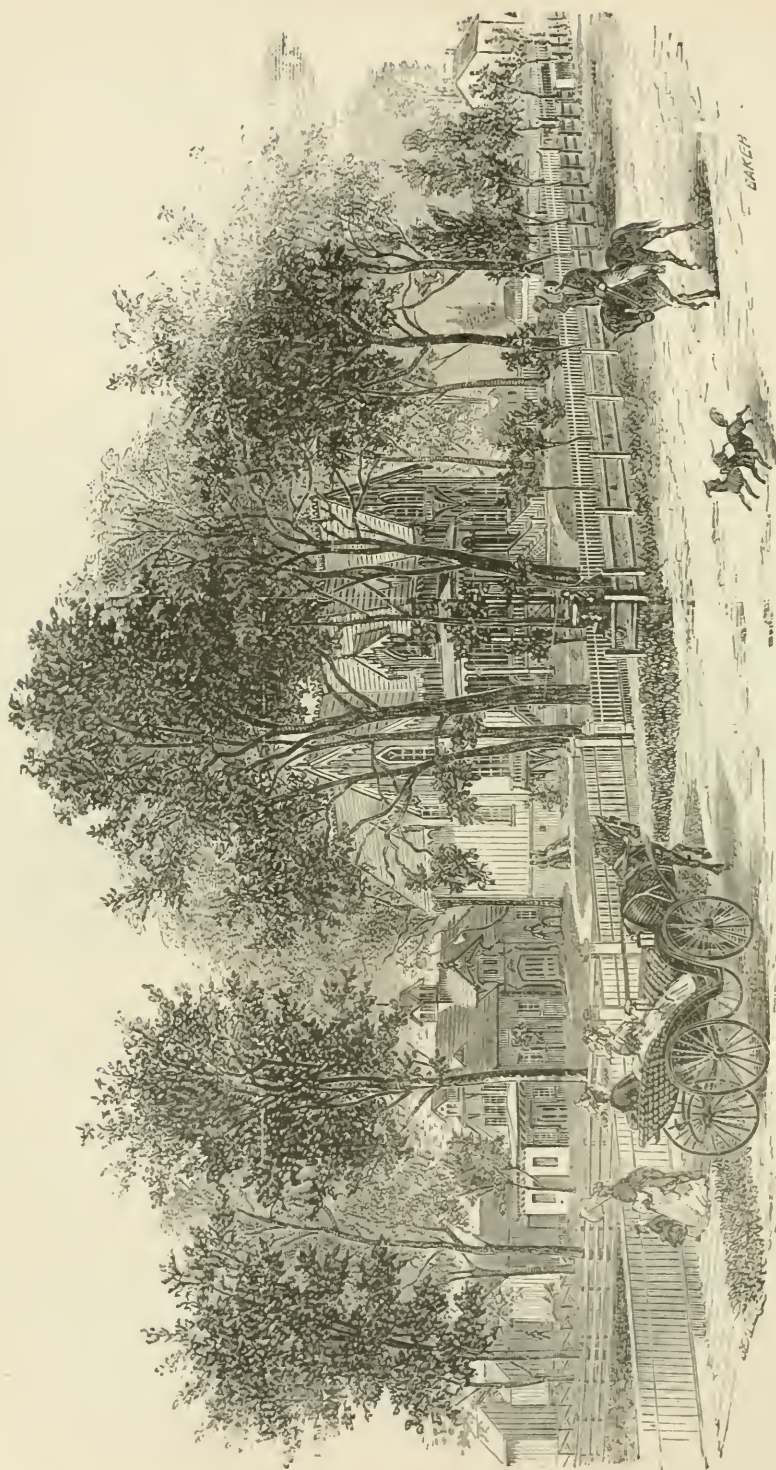
One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

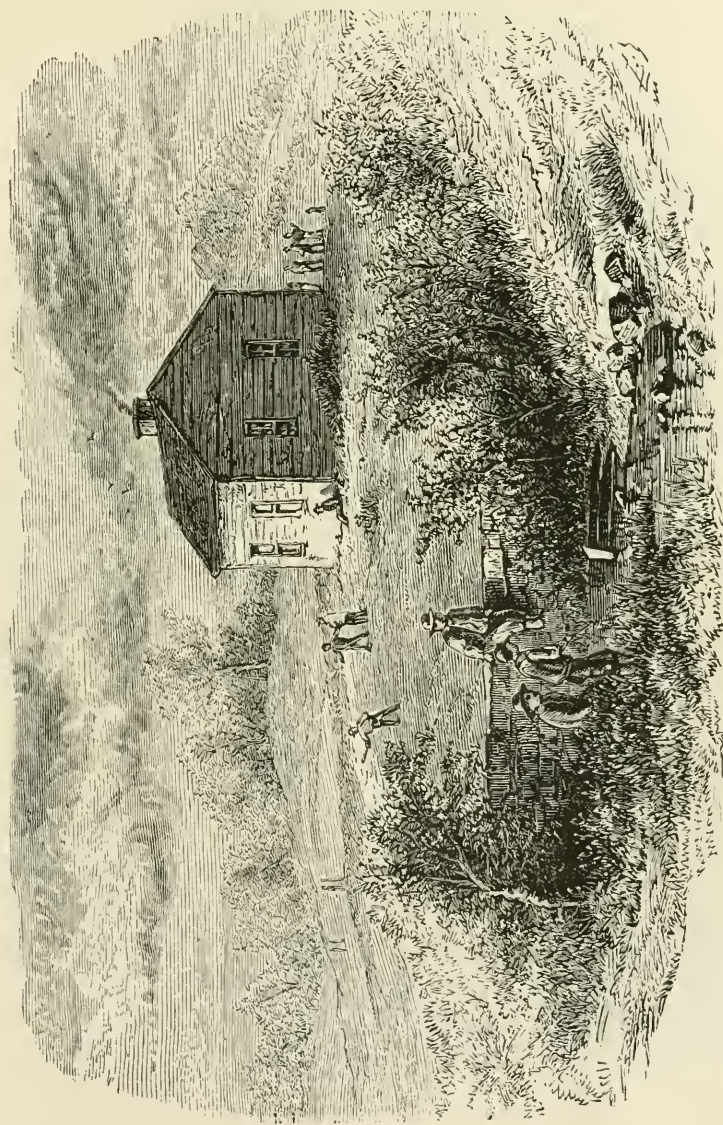
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

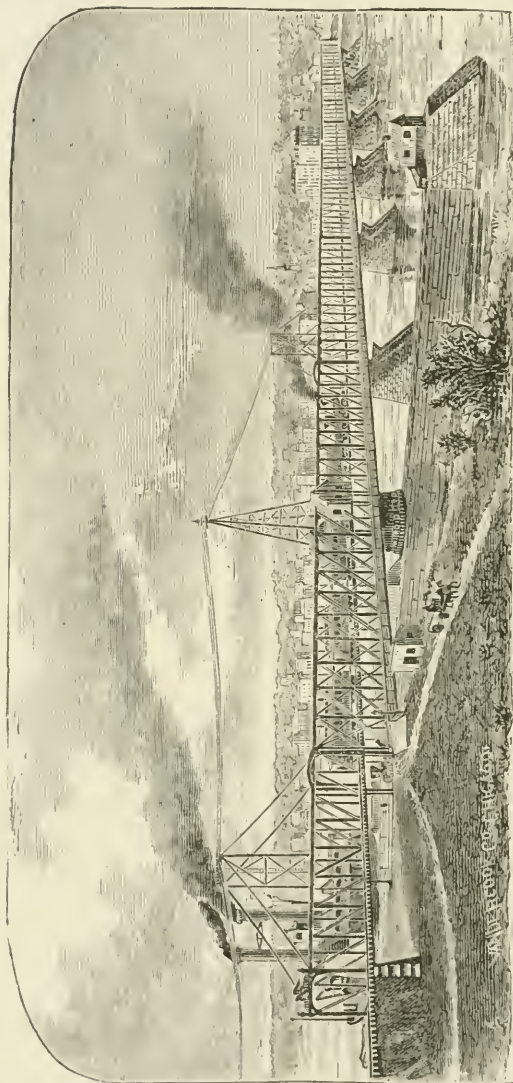
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. L. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812.

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Laes, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important: the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties: of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecoeur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return:

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

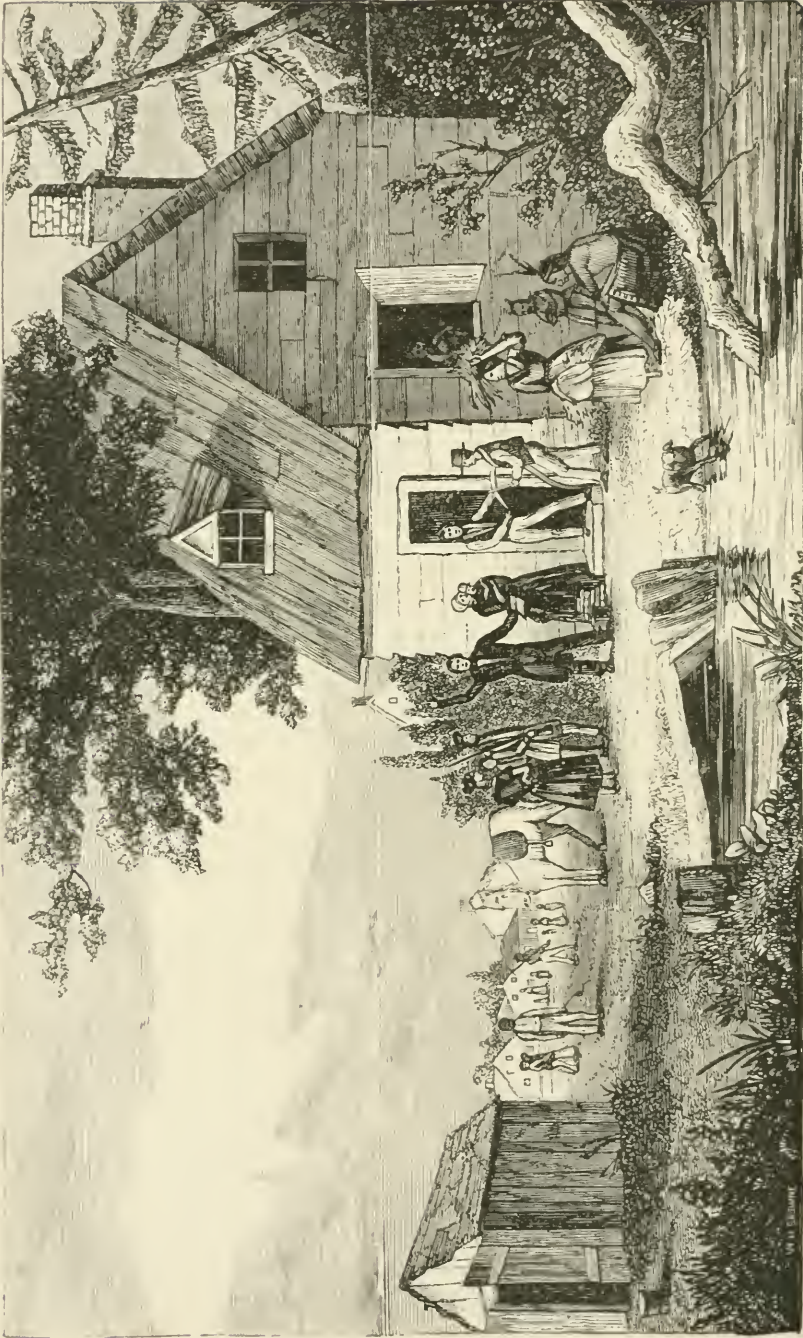
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

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

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

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

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

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000. and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other power, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

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

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

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

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

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

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

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

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

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

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowns on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

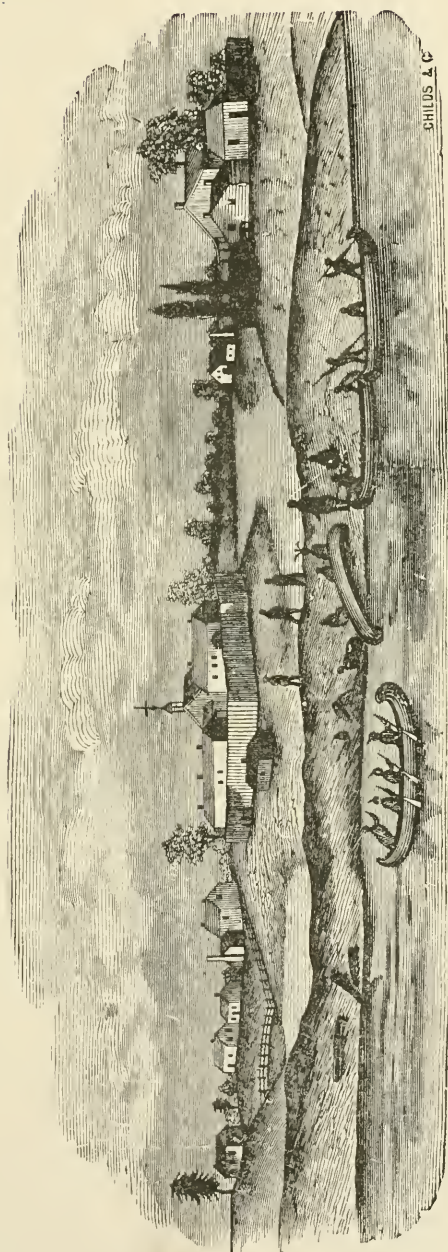
His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6.000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire: sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

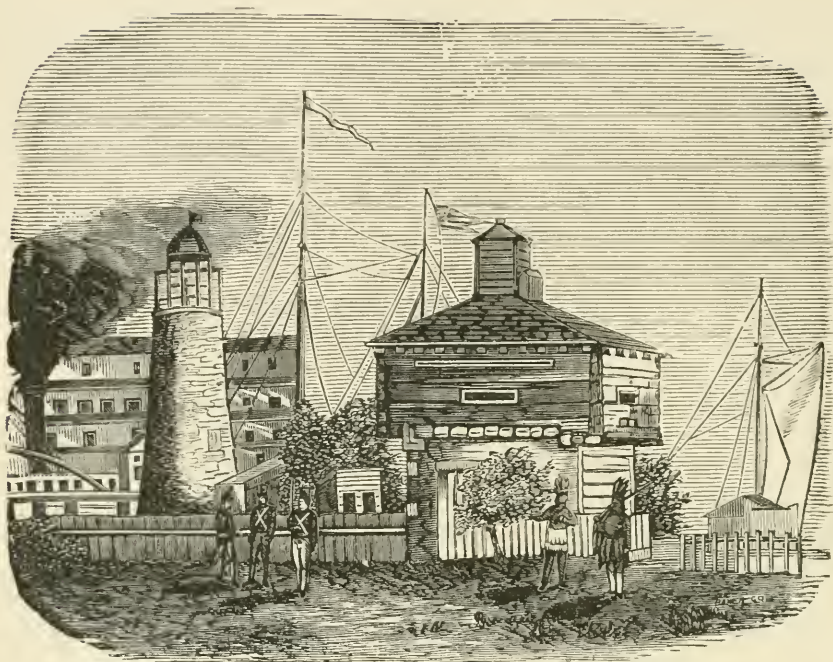
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

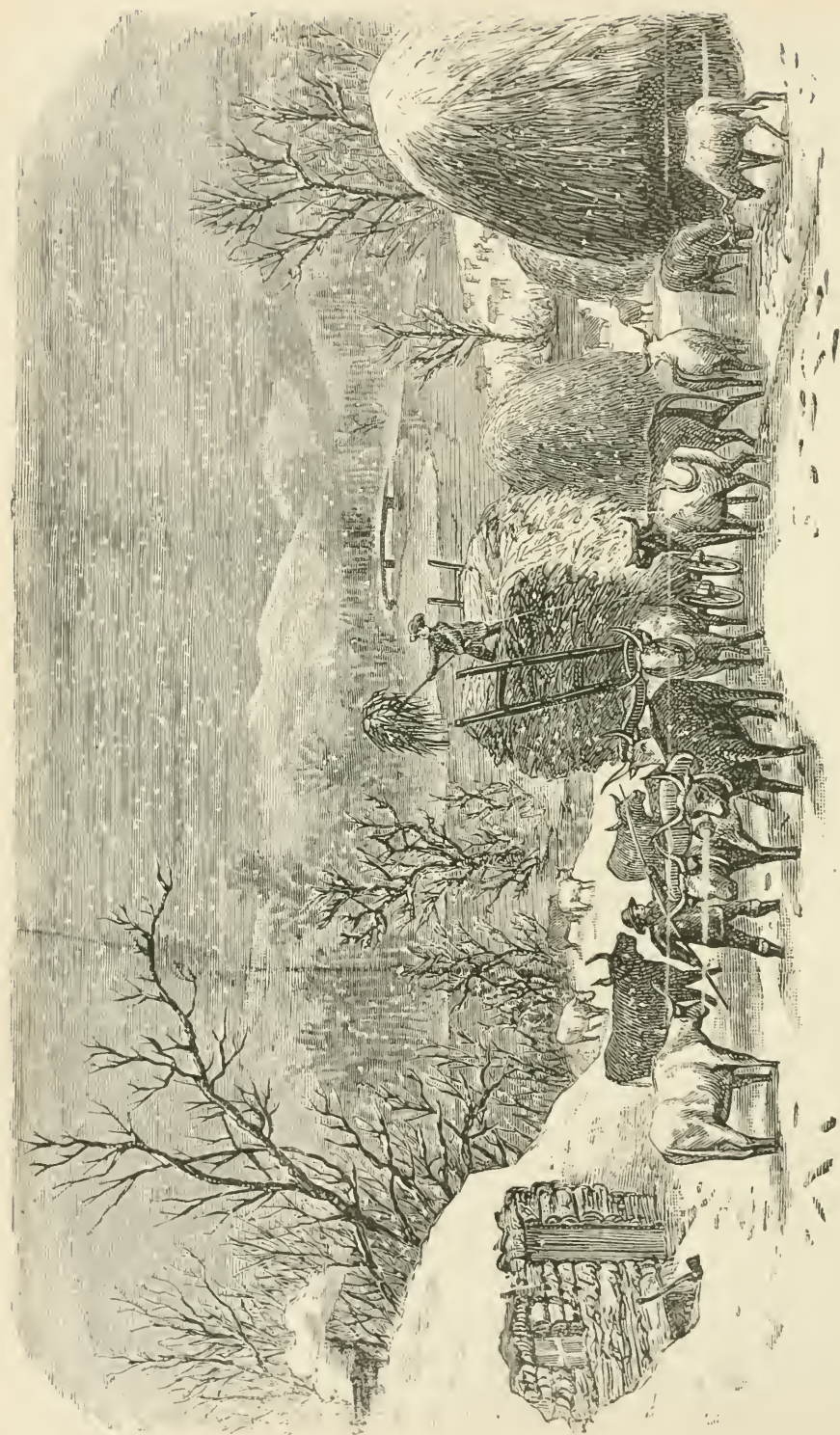
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

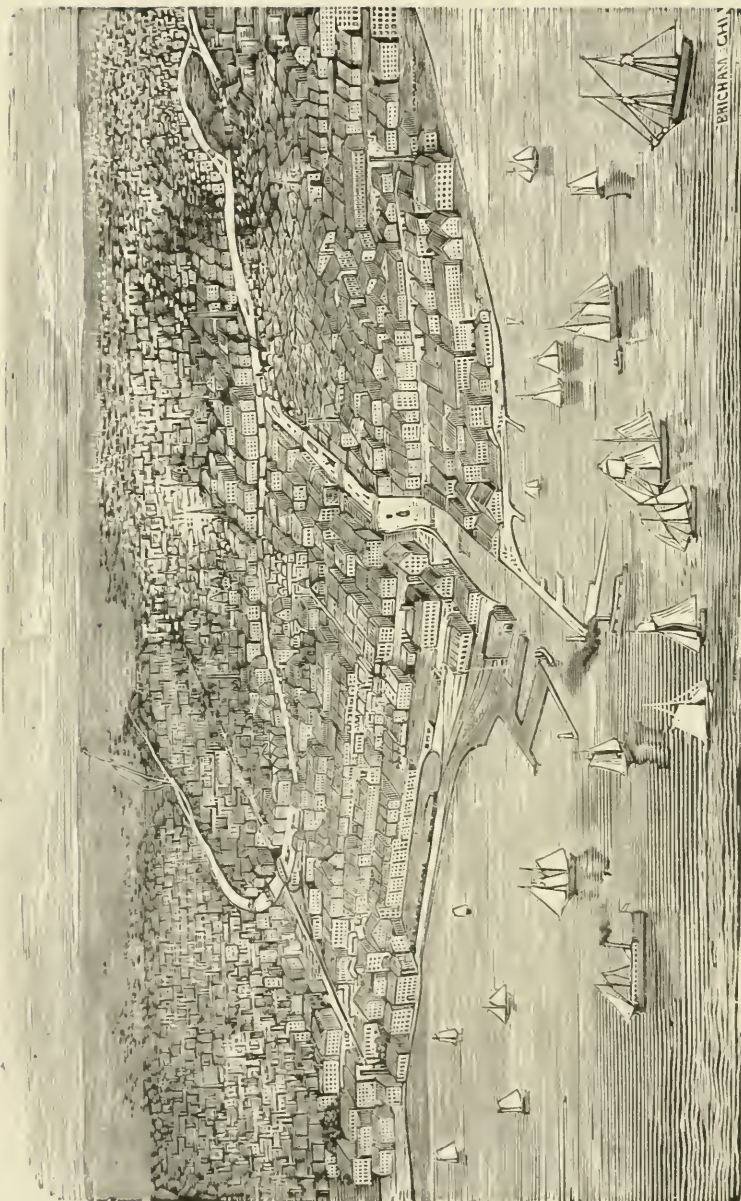
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Saes and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Saes and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazon Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas*, or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day *previous* to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due *diligence* must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In *computing interest* or discount on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth* part of a month. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent*. Parties *may agree in writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed *within two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The widow's award, if there is a widow; or children if there are children, and no widow.

Third. Expenses attending the last illness, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. Debts due the common school or township fund.

Fifth. All expenses of proving the will and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the physician's bill in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the deceased has received money in trust for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to quality or dignity, which shall be exhibited to the court within two years from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children.

Second. School books and the family library of the value of \$100.

Third. One sewing machine.

Fourth. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family.

Fifth. The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100.

Seventh. One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property; on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In law cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land*, and *paying taxes for seven consecutive years*, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the *legal owners to the extent of their paper title*.

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow.* There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. *The following articles of personal property* owned by the debtor, are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the wages of laborers or servants. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner*, the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal*, when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal of such Court*, and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays* should not be used before advertised, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, *in a book* kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall *forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs*.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken or woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge or pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog or net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	33
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat*, *rye*, or *other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn*, *oats*, *barley* and *buckwheat* not required to be *bolting*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid* and *assist* in *loading* and *unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes* or *scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have one *ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty* of the *county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed: but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving any carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain* or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy* or *unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able ; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability ; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon ; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on ; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed ; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief ; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. A *lawful fence* is *four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.



Henry B. Meek,
CRUGER TOWNSHIP

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy: and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are bylaw exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares *pro-rata*. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced within six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by — (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —
Date, —

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.
Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to
F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100. Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30	-	-	.60

Received payment. \$6.60

A. A. GRAHAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirehoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirehoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

WILLIAM TURNER.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third ; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]
JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of

NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances ; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases ; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

TO P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith): the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[Describing the premises.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the afore-said sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]
OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

- QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour. of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part. and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence), for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-



Louis Alexandre LeGibet

(DECEASED)

PARTRIDGE TOWNSHIP

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, }
Cook County. } ss.

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

{ NOTARIAL
SEAL }

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to
us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as
and for a codicil to be annexed to his
last will and testament. And we, at
his request, and in his presence, and in
the presence of each other, have sub-
scribed our names as witnesses thereto,
at the date hereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
——— County. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said ———

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ____ day of ____, A.D. 18--.

Name of Affiant ____

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

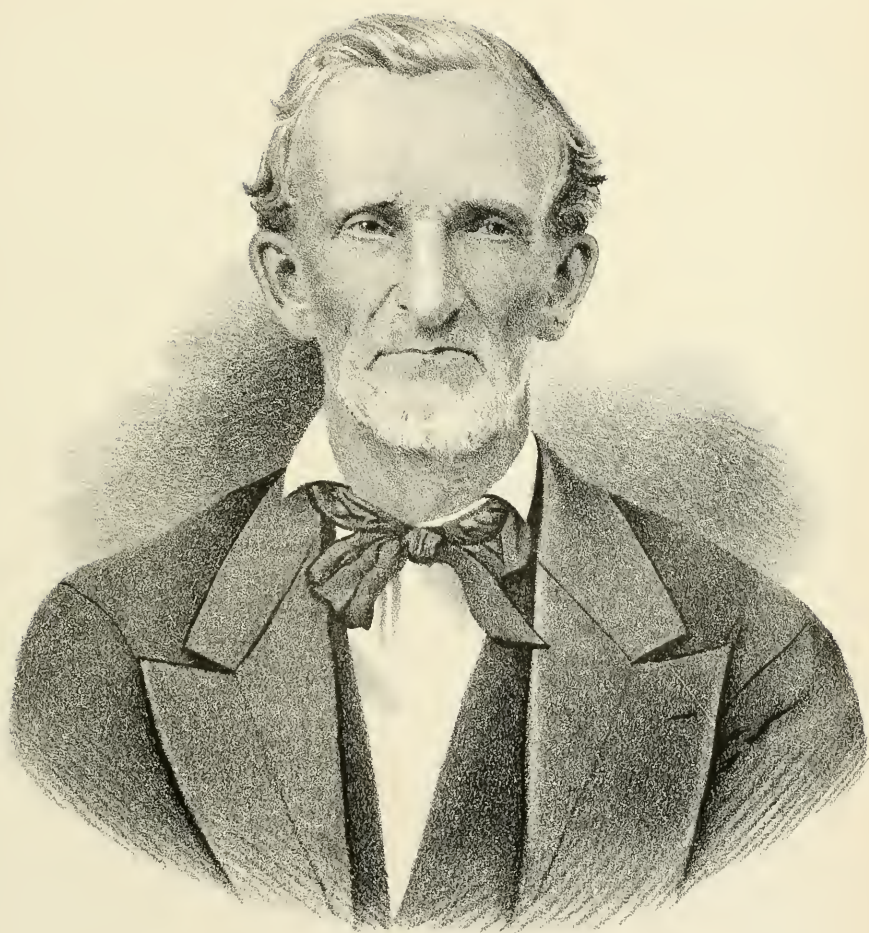
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



Jefferson Hoshiz

(DECEASED)

PARTRIDGE TOWNSHIP

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition.	Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition.	Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams.....	4953	6308	41	17	...	Livingston.....	3550	2134	1170	...	...
Alexander.....	1219	1280	...	...	...	Logan.....	2788	2595	37	...	...
Bond.....	1520	1142	17	...	...	Macon.....	3120	2782	268	16	...
Boone.....	1965	363	43	2	...	Macoupin.....	3567	4076	114	...	...
Brown.....	944	1495	183	1	...	Madison.....	4554	4730	39	1	...
Bureau.....	3719	2218	145	2	11	Marion.....	2009	2444	209	...	...
Calhoun.....	441	900	...	1	...	Marshall.....	1553	1430	135	...	1
Carroll.....	2231	918	111	3	...	Mason.....	1566	1939	86	...	...
Cass.....	1209	1618	74	2	...	Massac.....	1231	793	20	...	...
Champaign.....	4530	3103	604	1	...	McDonough.....	2952	2811	347	...	...
Christian.....	2501	3287	207	6	...	McHenry.....	3465	1874	34	...	3
Clark.....	1814	2197	236	9	...	McLean.....	6363	4410	518	8	7
Clay.....	1416	1541	112	...	...	Menard.....	1115	1657	10	...	...
Clinton.....	1329	1989	132	...	...	Mercer.....	2209	1428	90	...	3
Coles.....	2957	2522	102	...	...	Monroe.....	845	1651	...	...	...
Cook.....	36548	39240	277	...	...	Montgomery.....	2486	3013	201	...	...
Crawford.....	1355	1643	38	...	...	Morgan.....	3069	3174	109	...	6
Cumberland.....	1145	1407	129	...	...	Moultrie.....	1245	1672	28	...	...
De Kalb.....	3679	1413	65	3	...	Ogle.....	3833	1921	104	...	8
De Witt.....	1928	1174	746	10	3	Peoria.....	4665	5443	95	...	...
Douglas.....	1631	1357	94	...	...	Pope.....	1319	800	5	...	...
DuPage.....	2129	1276	25	8	...	Perry.....	1541	1383	48	...	...
Edwards.....	2715	2883	161	...	...	Platt.....	1807	1316	117	...	...
Effingham.....	970	466	61	...	...	Pike.....	3055	4040	35	1	4
Fayette.....	1145	2265	43	...	...	Pulaski.....	1043	772	...	...	...
Fora.....	1881	2421	57	...	...	Putnam.....	646	459	14	...	...
Franklin.....	1601	742	204	...	...	Randolph.....	2357	2589	2	...	...
Fulton.....	966	1302	391	...	...	Richland.....	1410	1552	55	...	...
Gallatin.....	4187	4669	89	1	...	Rock Island.....	3912	2838	27	...	...
Gallatin.....	703	1140	282	2	...	Saline.....	980	1081	641	...	...
Greene.....	1693	3160	1	9	...	Sangamon.....	4851	5847	29	...	...
Grundy.....	1896	1142	108	...	...	Schuyler.....	1522	1804	113	...	...
Hamilton.....	627	1433	770	4	...	Scott.....	910	1269	182	...	...
Hancock.....	3496	4207	...	...	...	Shelby.....	2069	3553	341	...	...
Hardin.....	330	611	134	...	...	Stark.....	1140	786	96	...	...
Henderson.....	1315	1015	1	...	...	St. Clair.....	4708	5891	99	...	1
Henry.....	4177	1928	340	4	6	Stephenson.....	3198	2758	26	...	3
Illinois.....	3768	2578	249	14	1	Tazewell.....	2850	3171	44	2	2
Jackson.....	2040	2071	106	...	...	Union.....	4372	3031	...	...	9
Jasper.....	1346	1667	647	...	...	Vermilion.....	4372	3031	288	...	...
Jefferson.....	1345	2166	...	12	...	Wabash.....	650	986	207	...	...
Jersey.....	2907	2276	140	2	3	Warren.....	2795	1984	138	...	1
Johnson.....	1367	893	61	...	...	Washington.....	1911	1671	39	...	...
Kane.....	5398	2850	172	5	...	Wayne.....	1570	1751	482	...	...
Kankakee.....	2627	1363	26	2	...	White.....	1297	2066	469	...	4
Kendall.....	1849	534	309	...	1	Whiteside.....	3851	2131	133	8	1
Knox.....	5235	2632	141	...	...	Will.....	4770	3999	677	...	...
Lake.....	2619	1647	55	...	...	Williamson.....	1672	1644	41	...	...
La Salle.....	6277	6001	514	15	...	Winnebago.....	4505	1568	70	13	2
Lawrence.....	1198	1329	27	...	...	Woodford.....	1733	2105	237	1	4
Lee.....	3087	2080	100	2	6	Total.....	275958	257099	16951	130	157

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $1\text{--}5$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains..	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.	A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
" 17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb. 4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
" 4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March 8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
" 8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			40
" 13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
" 27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April 9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
" 9	By Cash.....			25 00
May 6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
" 24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July 4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.	CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
" 21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
" 23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May 1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
" 1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June 19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
" 26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July 10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
" 29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug. 12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
" 12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept. 1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222 0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222 0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (60 divided by 2 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
 .48

370000
 185000

60) \$222.0000; \$3.70
 180
 420
 420
 00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,650,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	139,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,253,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,886
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Sacramento, Pa.....	35,042
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,541
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,994	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160					
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	*
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
New Jersey.....	8,320	306,096	1,026,502	1,265	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	1,833,900
Japan.....	34,735,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	33,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	47,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurttemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,432
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,812	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,000
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	15,952	56.3	Athens.....	33,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Equator.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	8,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	26,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7195	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	*23
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	2999
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	-----
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16692	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12665	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	-----
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	-----
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	-----
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	-----	-----
Mason	16184	10931	5921	-----	-----	-----
Massac	9581	6213	4092	-----	-----	-----
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	-----
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	-----	-----
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	-----	-----
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	-----	-----
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	-----
						*21
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	1516
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	-----
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	-----
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	-----	-----	-----
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	-----	-----
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	-----
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	-----
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	-----	-----	-----
Pike	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	-----
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8752	3943	2265	-----	-----	-----
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	1310	-----
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4129	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	-----	-----	-----
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	-----	-----
Saline	12714	9331	5588	-----	-----	-----
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	-----
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	-----
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	-----	-----
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	-----
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	-----	-----
						*5
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	5248
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	-----	-----
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	-----
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	-----
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	-----
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	-----
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	-----	-----
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	-----	-----
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	-----	-----
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	-----	-----
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	-----	-----	-----
						*49
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157415	55162

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal	Rate al-	Penalties for Usury.
	Rate of Interest.	lowed by Contract.	
	per cent.	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine	6	Any rate.	
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico	6	Any rate.	
New York	7	7	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Oregon	10	12	
Pennsylvania	6	Any rate.	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah	10	Any rate.	
Vermont	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate.	
West Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

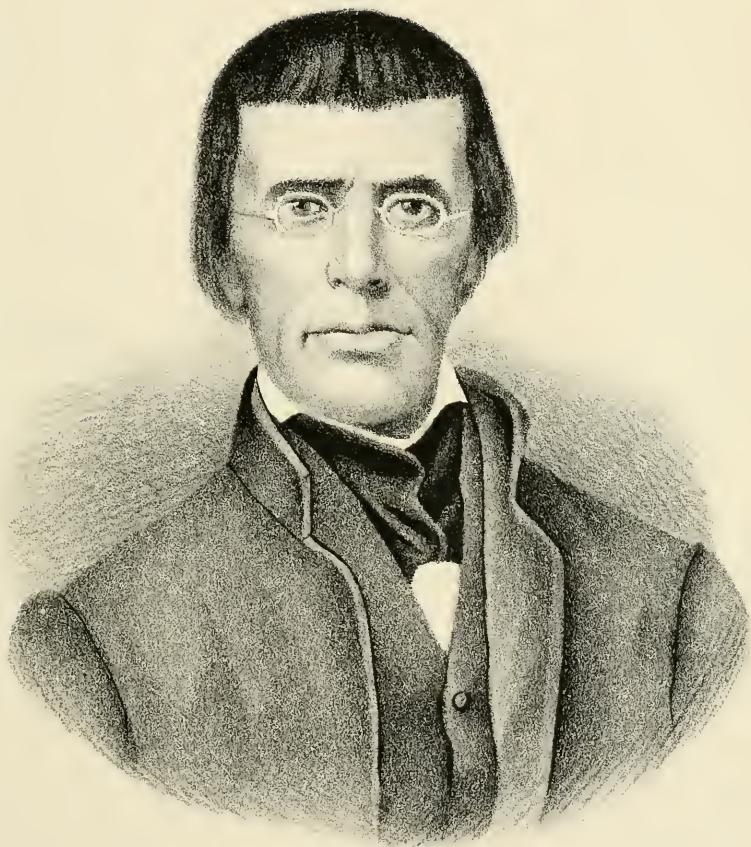
STATE LAWS

RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS: SHOWING LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH
ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Scaled and witnessed Instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota.....	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.....	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	2	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada.....	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire.....	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico.....	1	6	10	10	10
New York.....	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada).....	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon.....	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada).....	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island.....	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	6
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	5
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia.....	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory.....	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia.....	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land. Number.	Woodland Number.	Other un- improved Number.	Spring Wheat. Bushels.	Winter Wheat. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Indian Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
Total.....	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	139,921,397	12,750,851
Adams.....	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander.....	13,836	17,761	.....	.....	42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond.....	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone.....	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown.....	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau.....	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,226	127,724	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun.....	37,684	63,443	2,751	75	221,298	186	234,041	36,231
Carroll.....	133,337	29,793	3,262	418,073	32,672	25,732	1,367,965	775,572
Cass.....	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	146,980	176,784
Champaign.....	419,868	16,789	58,502	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,720	721,375
Christian.....	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,722	1,833,336	383,821
Clark.....	111,594	102,201	5,420	.....	195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay.....	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton.....	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	610,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles.....	308,337	45,214	3,341	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,934
Cook.....	345,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford.....	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	122,924	15,497	581,961	136,255
Cumberland.....	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880
DeKalb.....	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074
DeWitt.....	168,339	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,540	1,311,635	216,756
Douglas.....	147,633	11,897	7,316	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	225,074
DuPage.....	164,674	17,243	3,851	106,096	247,693	7,532	3,311,981	860,809
Edgar.....	265,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards.....	58,912	57,585	830	.....	122,708	538	33,371	129,152
Effingham.....	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	620,247	386,073
Fayette.....	187,196	93,460	16,786	.....	351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford.....	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,589
Franklin.....	80,749	3,994	86,710	365	111,324	5,195	653,204	222,426
Fulton.....	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin.....	49,572	68,750	2,565	.....	83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene.....	175,405	93,342	29,653	21,000	577,400	418	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy.....	238,339	45,205	4,505	.....	4,484	11,672	295,771	339,332
Hamilton.....	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	235,352	203,424
Hancock.....	311,517	43,385	18,480	181,378	232,756	133,533	1,510,401	579,599
Hardin.....	28,177	44,771	107	13	32,306	865	172,651	26,991
Henderson.....	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286
Henry.....	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,764	2,541,682	668,367
Iroquois.....	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,811	430,746
Jackson.....	78,548	87,642	5,981	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931
Jasper.....	90,467	67,023	12,250	.....	17,808	9,102	161,345	75,452
Jefferson.....	118,935	91,885	7,778	.....	100,553	5,934	887,449	285,949
Jersey.....	94,147	51,427	1,363	.....	558,397	.....	519,120	71,770
Jo Daviess.....	156,517	82,076	45,779	282,758	555	7,185	1,286,321	874,016
Johnson.....	57,820	3	79,141	.....	92,191	2,463	343,298	74,525
Kane.....	240,120	34,646	399	188,822	325	23,618	674,333	785,608
Kankakee.....	312,182	10,978	10,598	103,466	480	12,932	637,399	722,408
Kendall.....	164,004	14,244	2,283	90,681	1,249	5,166	681,267	468,890
Knox.....	330,829	41,566	35,153	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,317	757,552
Lake.....	207,778	21,072	24,982	168,914	5,221	5,874	517,355	699,069
LaSalle.....	533,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,023	1,509,642
Lawrence.....	78,828	72,738	3,273	.....	264,184	1,121	656,361	131,886
Lee.....	322,212	12,071	7,409	450,798	2,260	14,829	1,656,977	903,197
Livingston.....	377,505	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,339	26,166	1,182,691	659,300
Logan.....	321,709	17,394	408	198,056	40,963	37,232	4,921,634	490,226
Macoupin.....	205,259	18,153	9,115	55,239	196,613	29,232	2,214,468	454,648
Madison.....	321,059	81,224	7,343	561,398	2,404	1,051,544	459,417	539,147
Marion.....	173,081	61,579	4,142	1,207,175	3,685	137,546	1,735,255	389,446
Marshall.....	166,057	28,261	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,903	362,604
Mason.....	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,721	272,660
Massac.....	25,151	33,396	30	72,316	544	.....	133,121	22,097
McDonough.....	261,635	52,547	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,401	1,362,491	280,717
McHenry.....	230,566	53,293	57,998	401,790	270	29,264	1,145,003	910,397
McLean.....	494,976	40,360	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,372	911,327
McNair.....	134,175	39,931	39,953	28,575	29,552	3,283	1,973,282	475,565
Mercer.....	232,801	55,977	32,588	289,291	13,203	42,778	2,34,962	457,889
Monroe.....	92,810	83,369	666	.....	651,767	1,422	543,711	152,251
Montgomery.....	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,296	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan.....	293,450	60,217	1,376	18,196	357,528	5,537	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie.....	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992
Ogle.....	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,787,066	141,540
Peoria.....	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,502	969,224	334,892
Perry.....	93,753	68,477	2,290	.....	350,446	1,011	384,441	19,625
Piatt.....	94,454	9,978	13,897	26,382	9,762	9,248	1,029,425	330,610
Pike.....	233,785	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pope.....	55,980	87,754	.....	70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886	86,886
Putlaski.....	19,319	12,510	.....	44,922	222	.....	195,735	16,511
Putnam.....	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	796	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph.....	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,235	510,080	414,487
Ritchland.....	75,074	50,618	2,025	.....	150,368	3,401	482,591	204,634
Rock Island.....	153,247	31,239	20,725	243,304	2,279	20,003	1,459,667	276,630
Saline.....	293,209	8,309	809	200	89,608	568	531,616	67,293
Sangamon.....	421,748	51,085	19,932	29,304	237,650	23,072	4,388,763	397,718
Schuyler.....	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,359
Scott.....	85,331	44,633	1,610	18	266,105	930	752,771	13,462
Shelby.....	310,179	74,908	9,814	15,526	452,015	23,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark.....	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,630	30,534	1,149,878	316,726	316,726
St. Clair.....	231,117	76,591	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,121	476,857
Stephenson.....	235,487	53,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,651,759	676,620
Tazewell.....	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,117	72,840	59,027	2,062,053	505,341
Union.....	75,832	83,606	5,300	.....	180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion.....	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash.....	54,063	37,558	509	.....	202,201	.....	421,361	110,793
Warren.....	266,187	27,294	14,533	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	101,054
Washington.....	177,592	55,852	1,931	.....	672,486	2,576	836,115	533,398
Wayne.....	147,352	146,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,291	404,182
White.....	258,809	78,167	809	.....	184,529	411	1,870,531	196,651
Whitesides.....	258,809	21,823	37,310	457,455	1,944	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
Will.....	419,442	24,261	6,335	195,288	2,966	8,030	1,811,458	1,868,682
Williamson.....	128,448	116,949	1,618	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	180,986
Winnebago.....	241,373	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
Woodford.....	225,504	25,217	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,561



John Page
(DECEASED)
METAMORA

HISTORY OF WOODFORD COUNTY.

WOODFORD COUNTY, lying in the central part of the State of Illinois, is bounded on the north by Marshall and La Salle Counties; on the east by Livingston and McLean; on the south by McLean and Tazewell; and on the west by the Illinois River. It is very irregular in its boundaries, and of a shape rather difficult to compute its exact area, but it is estimated at about five hundred and fifty square miles. At an early period in the history of Illinois, a large tract of land in this section, lying east and south of the Illinois River, was known as Tazewell County, and at a still more remote date, this tract was included in the county of Sangamon, with the county seat at Springfield. From the original county of Tazewell, several of the adjacent counties have been wholly, or in part created, viz.: Marshall, McLean, Livingston and perhaps others. In the formation of Woodford County, Livingston, McLean and Tazewell contributed to its territory. That portion lying west of the Third Principal Meridian was taken from Tazewell County; the present Townships of Clayton, Minonk, Greene and Panola from Livingston, and the remainder from McLean County. It embraces within its territorial limits seventeen civil townships. The county is well drained by the Illinois River flowing along its western boundary, and the Mackinaw, together with their tributaries—Walnut, Panther, Wolf, Rock, Ten Mile, Snag, Partridge, Black Partridge and Richland Creeks, which meander through it in all directions, watering and draining every portion of it. Much of the land is broad rolling prairie, stretching away to the groves of timber and bluffs rising from the banks of the rivers, and numerous water courses, and as an agricultural region is unsurpassed in the State. The southern and western portions of the county, supply timber in great abundance, and many of the more valuable species are native to these sections. Black and white walnut, wild cherry, sugar maple, red and white elm, cottonwood, sycamore, mulberry, red bud, hackberry, the different kinds of oak, black and white hickory, etc., flourish in these localities, while some of the more common shrubs, such as hazel, willow, sunac, elder and prickly-ash, grow in profusion. No extensive manufactories nor very large cities exist, but a number of thriving towns and villages, together with two or three small cities, have grown up in the county, equal in prosperity and enterprise to those in any other portion of the

State. Its chief source of wealth is its agricultural products, which have increased to a voluminous extent, since the building of the different railroads through the county. The time, however, is not far distant, when no doubt coal mining will be carried on to a much greater extent than it is now. The geological deposits of Woodford County are extremely rich, combining many rare specimens, and fossils common in other and distant sections of Illinois, and even in other States. But as we shall allude to the subject again in this work, together with the coal fields, we pass now to

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Woodford County has drawn its population from many different sources. Half the States in the Union are here represented, while many of the countries of the Old World have contributed their delegations to its settlements. The courtly and dignified Englishman, the bonny Scot, the warm-hearted Irishman, the genial Frenchman, the good-natured German, with many others from "beyond the seas," are here, and together furnish some of the prosperous and solid men of the community. Of our own countrymen, we find the New Englander, from his cold and sterile hills, and the chivalrous Southerner, from his palm-tree groves and "sunny land," dwelling side by side and mingling together, with no sectional lines drawn between them on account of birthplace, or feelings of political prejudices engendered by either against the section from which the other came. And here, too, like way-marks along a lonely highway, we now and then meet with a "wandering son of Ethiopia's fated race," who, since the war, has straggled away from the "Sunny South" to the distant prairies to find a new home. Many of the first settlers were from Indiana, Virginia and Kentucky, with perhaps an occasional family from some other Southern State. Coming, as they did, from a land of hills and vales, and creeks and rivers, bordered with grand old forests, they very naturally shunned the prairies and "pitched their tents" by the rivers and the "purling brooks," under the broad, sheltering branches of the trees. Hence Walnut Grove, as it is still called, and what is now Spring Bay, together with kindred regions and localities, were settled long before any hardy pioneer became imbued with sufficient courage to venture to rear his cabin far out on the vast prairie, which, to his inexperienced eye, appeared at best but a "desert waste." Close in the wake of this early importation of "Hoosiers" * came the Yankees, as all Northern and Eastern people were called by the Southerners, with their thrift and ingenuity, and both the settlements and the population increased slowly at first, perhaps, but at least surely.

From a work entitled "Old Settlers' History of Woodford County," written by Prof. Radford, of Eureka College, we take the "historical table" of early settlers, given below, who came to the county up to 1835, together with the date

* The name "Hoosier" was usually applied to everybody along the border, on both sides of the Ohio River, at that early day.

of their coming and the place of their location. The only change we have made in the table is to so arrange the names as to bring the dates in regular rotation :

Wm. (or Geo.) Blaylock, near Spring Bay, 1819	Daniel Deweese, Walnut Grove.....1830
William Blanchard, near Spring Bay.....1822	Thomas Deweese, Walnut Grove.....1830
—— Dillon, near Spring Bay.....——	Rev. John Oatman, Walnut Grove.....1830
Horace Crocker, near Spring Bay.....——	Lewis Stephens, White Oak Grove.....1830
William Philips, near Spring Bay.....1823	James V. Phillips, White Oak Grove.....——
William Sowards, Metamora.....1823	Josiah Moore, near Panther Creek.....1830
Solomon Sowards, Metamora.....1823	Campbell Moore, near Panther Creek.....1830
George Kingston, Spring Bay.....1823	Rev. Amos Watkins, near Panther Creek.....1830
John Stephenson, Spring Bay.....1824	Warren Watkins, near Panther Creek.....1830
Joseph Dillon, Walnut Grove.....1824	Thomas A. McCord, near Panther Creek.....1830
Austin Crocker, Spring Bay.....1824	James S. McCord, near Panther Creek.....1830
George Kingston, Metamora.....1825	Matthew Blair, Walnut Grove.....1830
Gershom Harvey, on Mackinaw.....1825	Joseph Belsley, Spring Bay.....1831
Charles Moore, Walnut Grove.....1826	Phineas Shottenkirk, Spring Bay.....1831
Daniel Meek, Walnut Grove.....1826	Rev. Joshua Woosley, Walnut Grove.....1831
Jonathan Baker, Walnut Grove.....1826	Francis Willis, Walnut Grove.....1831
Charles Fielder, Spring Bay.....1827	Daniel Travis, Walnut Grove.....1831
Benjamin Williams, Partridge Creek.....1827	Caleb Davidson, Walnut Grove.....1831
John Bird, Walnut Grove.....1827	John Butcher, Walnut Grove.....1831
—— Wathen, Walnut Grove.....1827	Cooley Curtis, Walnut Grove.....1831
Rowland Crocker, Spring Bay.....1828	Daniel Allison, Walnut Grove.....1831
Jacob Wilson, Spring Bay.....1828	Isaac Black, Walnut Grove.....1831
Amasa Stout, Panther Creek.....1828	Aaron Richardson, Panther Creek.....1831
Adam Henthorne, Panther Creek.....——	James M. Richardson, Panther Creek.....1831
—— Bilberry, Panther Creek.....1828	Joseph Wilkerson, Panther Creek.....——
Robert Philips, White Oak Grove.....1828	William McCord, Panther Creek.....1831
Samuel Philips, White Oak Grove.....1828	Samuel Kirkpatrick, White Oak Grove.....1831
John Harbert, White Oak Grove.....1829	John Benson, White Oak Grove.....1831
Jesse Dale, Spring Bay.....1829	William Benson, White Oak Grove.....1831
Richard Williams, Spring Bay.....1829	James Benson, White Oak Grove.....1831
David Matthews, Spring Bay.....1829	David Banta, Metamora.....1831
“Widow” Donohue, Spring Bay.....1829	Cornelius Banta, Metamora.....1831
George Hopkins, Spring Bay.....1829	Peter Muler, Germantown.....1832
Hiram Curry, Spring Bay.....1829	Thomas Deweese, Walnut Grove.....1832
William Atteberry, Walnut Grove.....1829	James Harlan, south of Walnut Grove.....1832
John Davidson, Walnut Grove.....1829	Noel Meek, near Panther Creek.....1832
John Dowdy, Walnut Grove.....1829	Basil Meek, near Panther Creek.....1832
Joseph Martin, Walnut Grove.....1829	John Armstrong, near Panther Creek.....——
Matthew Bracken, Walnut Grove.....1829	William C. Moore, near Panther Creek.....——
James Bird, Walnut Grove.....1829	Rev. Lewis Stover, White Oak Grove.....1832
Robert Bird, Walnut Grove.....1829	Louis Guibert, near Spring Bay.....1833
Nathan Owen, Walnut Grove.....1829	—— Gingerich, near Spring Bay.....——
Eli Patrick, Walnut Grove.....1829	Rev. Zadock Hall, Germantown.....1833
Allen Patrick, Walnut Grove.....1829	James Mitchell, Walnut Grove.....1833
John Harbert, White Oak Grove.....1829	Rev. Ben. Major, Walnut Grove.....1833
William Hoshor, Spring Bay.....1830	Thomas Kincaide, Walnut Grove.....1833
John Sharp, Germantown.....1830	Jonah Brown, White Oak Grove.....1833
John F. Smith, Germantown.....1830	Jacob Ellis, White Oak Grove.....——
Joseph Meek, Walnut Grove.....1830	Reubin Carlock, White Oak Grove.....1833
Henry Meek, Walnut Grove.....1830	Winton Carlock, White Oak Grove.....1833
William Bird, Walnut Grove.....1830	Peter Engle, Sr., Metamora.....1833

John Verkler, Metamora.....	1833	William Hunter, Spring Bay.....	1835
Christian Smith, Partridge Point.....	1833	Charles Molitor, Germantown.....	1835
Morgan Buckingham, Low Point.....	—	Solomon Tucker, Walnut Grove.....	1835
John Snyder, Spring Bay.....	1834	Rev. Wm. Davenport, Walnut Grove.....	1834
Isaac Snyder, Spring Bay.....	1834	Thomas Bullock, Walnut Grove.....	1835
Peter Snyder, Spring Bay.....	1834	Elijah Dickinson, Walnut Grove.....	1835
David Snyder, Spring Bay.....	1834	Rev. James Robeson, Panther Creek.....	1835
Samuel Beck, Germantown.....	1834	James Rayburn, Panther Creek.....	—
Thomas Sunderland, Germantown.....	1834	James Vance, White Oak Grove.....	1835
William R. Willis, Walnut Grove.....	1834	Rev. Abner Peeler, White Oak Grove.....	—
M. R. Bullock, Walnut Grove.....	1834	Humphrey Leighton, Metamora.....	1835
Benj. J. Radford, Walnut Grove.....	1834	C. P. Mason, Metamora.....	1835
John Page, Sr., Metamora.....	1834	F. Dixon, on Mackinaw.....	1835
Thomas Jones, Low Point.....	1834	Isaac Moulton, Low Point.....	1835
Rev. James Owens, Low Point.....	1835	Parker Morse, Low Point.....	1835

The foregoing dates are doubtless as correct as it is possible to get them, after this long lapse of years.

“Away back in the by-gone time,

Lost 'mid the rubbish of forgotten things,”

are many dates and events pertaining to the early history of this county. The information given above does not agree precisely, in all cases, with what we have collected, but the discrepancies are few and of minor importance. From this table, as well as from the information we have been able to gather, the first settlement in Woodford County was made in what is now Spring Bay Township. The man Blaylock, however, whose date is here given, 1819, it seems, never made an actual settlement—never built a house or cabin, nor opened and cultivated a farm. Neither can any of the old settlers now living give the exact date that Blaylock came to the county. That he was “found here,” living in “Indian style,” and “hunting and fishing,” by the first settlers, is as definite as anything now to be obtained in regard to him. William Blanchard, of Spring Bay Township, while he did not settle in this county, or the territory now comprising it, until 1830, yet he was living so near as to be familiar with all the settlers and settlements made in this section. Blanchard came to Peoria (then called Fort Clarke) in 1819, and stated to us that there was then but one white family in sixty miles of that place, and to wander far from the fort was not only imprudent, but extremely hazardous. In the Summer of 1819, Blanchard raised a crop of corn, potatoes and pumpkins, just across the river from Fort Clarke, which he cultivated entirely with a hoe. In 1822, he made a little clearing, on which he put up a cabin, on what is now known as the “Gibson place” (which was also in Tazewell), but within a mile or two of the present line of Woodford, and but a few miles from where he now lives. This was the first cabin built between Peoria and Chicago, and likewise the

FIRST FARM OPENED.

As already stated, this was in Tazewell County, but so near to Woodford, and the party who made the improvement has been for almost a half of a century living in Woodford County, that to omit its mention would seem like leav-

ing out an important part of the county's history. Blanchard states that a man named Darby, whose first name he had forgotten, and who came from Vermont, made a clearing and built a cabin in the Spring of 1823, on land now embraced in the Crocker farm, in Spring Bay Township. This is supposed to have been the first settlement in Woodford County, and, so far as it is possible to obtain reliable information of events which occurred more than fifty years ago, the supposition is a correct one. Other hardy pioneers soon made their way to the Spring Bay settlement, and in a few years we find here Austin, Horace and Rowland Crocker; Phineas and I. C. Shottenkirk; John, Isaac, Peter and David Snyder; Richard and Lewis Williams, William and Jefferson Hoshor, C. A. Genoways, George Kingston, Joseph Belsley, Louis Guibert, George Sommers, Angus McQueen, Elzy and Sampson Bethard, Nicholas Henfling, William Hunter, John Stephenson, Jesse Dale, David Mathis, Jacob Wilson, — Donohue, George Hopkins, Hiram Curry, Charles Fielder, Isaac and William Philips, "Red" Joseph Belsley and Philip Bettelyune. The Crockers and Shottenkirks came from the Empire State, and, with all the energy and enterprise characteristic of the "New York Yankees," at once took hold and commenced work in earnest. Crocker's mill, one of the first water mills built in the county, still stands a monument to their enterprise, and performs its allotted tasks with as much despatch as it did forty years ago. Philip Bettelyune and the Snyders were from Pennsylvania, and, like all the old "Pennsylvania Dutch," of course became the most prosperous farmers. They built good barns, on the principle that "barns will soon pay for dwelling houses, but dwelling houses never pay for barns." The Williamses, from Indiana; the Hoshors and Genoways, from Ohio, have been active men in their day, and those who still survive have lost none of their former energy. Elzy and Sampson Bethard came from Maryland; the Belsleys, George Sommers, Louis Guibert, from the vine-clad hills of sunny France; George Kingston, from the "Gem of the Say;" Angus McQueen, from the "banks and braes of Bonny Doon," and Nicholas Henfling, from the "Faderland," and from them developed some of the worthy and solid old farmers of the country. Of the rest, William Hunter, John Stephenson, Jesse Dale*, David Mathis, Jacob Wilson, — Donohue, George Hopkins, Hiram Curry, the Philipses and Charles Fielder, but little information could be obtained. Although this was termed the Spring Bay settlement, many of the parties whose names are given above settled in Worth and Partridge Townships. Bettelyune, "Red" Jo Belsley, as he was called, the Snyders and Louis Guibert—perhaps others—settled in what is now Partridge Township; while quite a number, of which were the Williamses, who first settled there with their father, 'Squire Benjamin Williams, were in the present town of Worth. The Illinois River, with its

"Broadening sweep and surge sublime,"

the thick forests on the adjacent hills, and the hundreds of springs of pure

* Dale lived here but a short time, when he removed into the Metamora settlement.

water bursting from the ground in "crystal floods," were some of the attractions that brought the early settlers to this spot. Plenty of timber for building and fuel, and water in unlimited quantities, were objects not to be passed by in the search for future homes. These unfailing springs they soon utilized by building mills to which they supplied the power. Crocker's mill, one of the first of its kind in the county; Hoshor's, built a few years later, and to which was added a distillery, in Spring Bay Township, and Guibert's mill, in Partridge, were operated principally by them. If it was not

"A land of corn and wine, or milk and honey,"

it was at least highly productive of the first, and we have the evidence of an old settlers, that they "used to raise 100 bushels of corn to the acre," in the bottom lands. Of course so much corn must be disposed of in some way, and this suggested the distillery, which became an institution of the settlement at an early day, and supplied the "invigorating cordial" for many a backwoods frolic.

Another of the early settlements was made at Walnut Grove—the very paradise of Woodford County. The gentle slopes and sweeping valleys, through which winds Walnut Creek, like a "tangled ribbon," crowned with groves of giant trees that had stood the storms and tempests for hundreds of years, appeared to the new comers a haven of rest. On the confines of this mighty forest or within its borders, "whose deep, dark shades" they almost feared to enter, soon developed a prosperous settlement, and the petition—"woodman, spare that tree"—was forgotten or disregarded, as the huge "monarchs of the wood" began to fall.

"The century living crow,

Whose birth was in their tops, grew old and died

Among their branches."

and still they had flourished in all their transcendental glory for ages, until the coming tide of immigration rolled in that direction, and its waves were checked against "these fair ranks of trees."

As early as 1824, it is said that a few bold and daring spirits, more venturesome than their kind, wandered this way and erected their cabins in Walnut Grove. But the precise date of their settlement is involved in some uncertainty, and there are now none left who can give their history with correctness.

Joseph Dillon, whose coming dates back to the year mentioned above, 1824, or thereabouts, was probably the first to make a clearing. He opened a little place and built a cabin where "Uncle" Jo Meek now lives.

About 1826, Chas. Moore and Daniel Meek located in Walnut Grove, and in a few years more were joined by James and Robert Bird, Matthew Bracken, the Davidsons, William P. Attebery and Nathan Owen. This was the beginning of the settlement of Walnut Grove, which was for years, if not still, one of the most prosperous communities in the county. In less than ten years from the time the germ of a settlement was planted here, in addition to those already noticed, it numbered among its inhabitants Joseph and Henry B. Meek: Fran-

cis and William R. Willis, James Harlan, Thomas and M. R. Bullock, Ben. Major, Benj. J. Radford, Rev. Wm. Davenport, Joseph Martin, Rev. John Lindsey, David and Thomas Deweese and several others, who came from Old Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," and have furnished us with men of genius and ability, and many of the leading citizens of the county.

John Darst, Matthew Bracken and A. S. Fisher are Ohioians, and have been enterprising men of their neighborhood. Bracken is noted as having been one of the first Justices of the Peace, and Fisher, for having taught the first High School in the county.

Charles Campbell and John A. Moore were from Tennessee, and the last two named have the credit of putting up the first mill, with a water power, in Woodford County, which was built some two or three years before Crocker's.

John Dowdy, John and William Bird, brothers of those already mentioned. Rev. Joshua Woosley, Jonathan Baker, James Mitchell, Daniel Travis, Solomon Tucker, Rev. John Oatman, Thomas Kincade, Isaac Black, Daniel Allison, John Butcher, Matthew Blair, Cooley Curtis and Elijah Dickinson were all our own countrymen, but from what States they came we are not able to say.

The names above given constituted the settlement up to about 1835. These "worthy scions of a noble stock" have given to the country soldiers who fought on many a fierce-contested field, and never turned their back upon an enemy: and lawyers, doctors and ministers of the Gospel of no mean repute may claim the same origin.

The settlers of Walnut Grove were mostly in what is now Olio and Cruger Townships, though the Grove extended from the south edge of Metamora down into Montgomery Township, and those living at "the head of the Grove," if not in Metamora Township, were very near the limits, while others perhaps lived in Montgomery.

A settlement was made in Metamora Township at a period almost, if not quite, as far back as that of Walnut Grove. It is held by many that some of the Sowards family settled here as early as 1823. That they were here at an early date there can be no doubt, but whether as early as 1823, is a point that cannot now be determined. The old ones are all gone, and the younger members of the family, which was a large one scattered to the four corners of the earth, so that to fix the exact date of their settlement is attended with some difficulty. They were of New England origin and claimed to have descended from the genuine old Puritan stock, and to be a branch of the same family of the late Wm. H. Seward, notwithstanding the difference in the manner of spelling the names. We have no record of any member of this branch of the family holding so important a position as that of Secretary of State, or otherwise distinguishing himself by rising above the station of farmer. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that they were the first to erect their wigwams in this immediate vicinity. The next after the Sowards, perhaps, was old Squire Ben Williams, as he was called, who settled about half a mile from the present vil-

lage of Metamora, where he remained but a short time, when he removed into what is now Worth Township. Next we have an importation from *La Belle France*, in the families of Peter Engle, Sr., John Brickler, Joseph and John Verkler, Francis Bregeard, Pichereau, Rev. Christian Engle and Michael Ioerger. In the "land of the free and the home of the brave," they became good and worthy citizens, distinguished alike for their integrity and business energy. Some of them still live on their original settlements, and those who have gone to rest have left behind them representatives to fill their places. Robert T. Cassell, Jacob Banta and his sons, David, Albert J. and Cornelius D. Banta, and Wm. H. Delph, came from Kentucky, the land of blue grass, pretty women and good whisky, and were of a good old stock. C. D. Banta informed us that he went to school, in Kentucky, more than fifty years ago, in a little log cabin 10x12 feet, with ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, who was Governor of Kentucky when the war commenced in 1861, and, it was said, resigned the office because Kentucky would not secede with the other Southern States. Other members of this delegation will receive further notice in another page. The first account we have of anything like a regular New England colony were John Page, Sr., and his brother, Ebenezer Page, Nathaniel Wilson, Stephen Dudley, John Mason, and their families, who settled in Woodford County in 1835. Most of the settlers at that day were from Kentucky and other Southern States, and cherished the strongest prejudices against all Yankees. They would have welcomed as freely a colony of Hottentots or cannibals, and to have these "Yankees" settle in their midst, they say, seemed at the time like a judgment sent against them for some mighty transgression. They had never before seen the genuine Yankee. They had seen a skinning, trafficking and tricky race of peddlers, from New England, who much infested the West and South in those early times, with tinware, "wooden nutmegs," clocks and other small assortments of goods, and supposed all New England people to be like these specimens. They formed the opinion that the genuine Yankee was a close, miserly, dishonest, selfish getter of money, void of generosity, hospitality or any of the kinder feelings of human nature. But with that sympathetic feeling born of the privations endured in a wilderness home, where few of the comforts and none of the luxuries of more civilized life are attainable, and the polite dignity, and broad and liberal views of these old New England Quakers, their antipathy melted away like "frost in the morning sun," and with all the chivalrous courtesy, so strongly characteristic of the Southern people, they buried their former prejudices, and cultivated a friendship with this hitherto detested race, which grew brighter and stronger with advancing years, and which

"Wanes only within the grave."

Jacob Reeder was from Virginia, the home of statesmen and the birthplace of Presidents, and receives further notice in the history of Metamora Township. Joseph Morley came from Maryland, and Thomas Warren from Tennessee. Ohio furnished to the settlement Dr. J. S. Whitnire, one of the oldest physi-

cians now in it, and George Ray, who has raised a family of stalwart sons, who have become worthy men of the county. The old Keystone State contributed the first Circuit Court Clerk of Woodford County, in the person of Samuel J. Cross, who has held several other important offices, among them that of the first Master in Chancery, after the organization of that branch of the courts, and James Boys, one of the first Postmasters. From Indiana we have Benjamin Williams, and from Connecticut, Amos A. Brown, two of the early Justices of the Peace in this section of the county, and whose courts furnished many an amusing incident of the backwoods. The great State of New York gave us that old Jackson Democrat, Judge W. P. Brown, the first Judge of the Woodford County Court. "Learned in the law" and the compeer of Douglas and Lincoln, and David Davis in the dawning period of Illinois' greatness, the Judge's mind is well stored with anecdotes of these great men, some of which will be given to embellish the pages of this history. Of Wilson Tucker, Humphrey Leighton, C. P. Mason and Jesse Dale, not much is known. The latter, however, was once known to be Treasurer of Woodford County, and it is said tried to bury the funds in the ground for safe-keeping, and that upon one particular time he buried them so securely that he had a long search before he could find them.

The Panther Creek settlement was commenced at an early day. As early as 1828, there was a cabin or two scattered through the timber that skirted its banks. Amasa Stout and a man named Bilbery were among the first to settle in this section, but concerning them we could obtain but little information. In 1829, the Patrickks, and in 1830, the Watkinses and the McCords, who were followed the next year by the Richardsons and Joseph Wilkerson. Noel and Basil Meek settled here in 1832, and Rev. James Robeson and James Rayburn, in 1835. Like the other settlements already mentioned, many of these pioneers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and have done their part in building up the good old county. Thomas A. McCord is one of the old veterans of this little flock, and is verging on to his three score and ten years, but is still vigorous and hearty for his time of life. This settlement extended into Panola, El Paso, Roanoke and Greene Townships, and has furnished some of the live business men of those towns.

The first settlement at White Oak Grove was made about the time of that on Panther Creek, by Robert and Samuel Philips, in 1828. John Harbert settled here in 1829, and Lewis Stephens the year following. In 1831, the Bensons and Samuel Kirkpatrick arrived, and Jonah Brown, James Vance, Rev. Abner Peeler and the Carlocks in 1833. These and their descendants have spread over "the Lowlands," otherwise Montgomery and Kansas Townships, and on the Mackinaw, in the southern part of the county. Another small settlement was made at Low Point, in Cazenovia Township, in 1834-5. The Buckinghamns, Thomas Jones, James Owen, Isaac Moulton, James G. Bayne and Parker Morse and his sons were the first to settle in this place. Some of

these were men of more or less celebrity in their day. Morgan Buckingham was one of the first Justices of the Peace in this section: James G. Bayne as an orator and politician of the day, and a delegate to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State. The Morses, who first settled here, but soon removed into what is now Metamora Township, were New England Abolitionists, and if they did not plant the germ of that party in Woodford County, they at least were among the first to nurture the tender plant. Being on the direct line of the "Underground Railway" from St. Louis to Detroit, via Chicago, they became conductors on this "line," so much patronized by the "darkies" when making a break for freedom. They were, no doubt, sincere in the part they enacted, and believed they were discharging a solemn duty in relieving the citizen of his legitimate property, recognized by the laws of the land, when they thus aided the negro to escape from slavery. Many are the exciting stories they tell, as they "fight their battles o'er again," of their long and lonely trips by night, and through cold and storms of rain and snow, in assisting the fleeing fugitives on their way to freedom. But, like Othello, "their occupation is gone;" and one of the results of the war was the accomplishment of the end which was the principal dogma of their political creed.

In 1830, a small settlement was made near what is now Germantown, in Worth Township, and in 1835 numbered several families, of which we find John Sharpe, Samuel Beck, Thomas Sunderland, Peter Muler, Rev. Zadock Hall, Charles Molitor, John F. Smith, Andrew Cress and Joseph Shertz. Many of these are from France and Germany, and rank in thrift and prosperity with any citizens in the county. Old "Father" Hall, as everybody calls him, is one of the first Methodist preachers in this section of the country. Thus we have endeavored to notice briefly the first permanent settlements made in Woodford County, and with a short retrospective view of some events connected with this early settlement, we will resume our work.

NOTED CHARACTERS.

Like every other portion of this great and glorious country of ours, Woodford County can boast of some rather distinguished people, past and present. Of these we will mention William H. Delph, an old settler, who came to Illinois from Lexington, Kentucky, in 1830, and first located at Jacksonville. He had learned the trade of engineer in Kentucky, which vocation he followed after coming west, and was the first engineer to run a train of cars on an Illinois railroad—a road that extended from Jacksonville to Meredosia on the Illinois River, and was known as the "Great Western Railroad." It is quite interesting to hear Mr. Delph describe this primitive engine, as well as the running of the trains on the road. Our descriptive powers are not sufficient to transfer the picture to these pages. He relates how, on a certain occasion, the train overtook a man walking on the tack, whom he recognized as a deaf mute living near by, and without stopping or checking up his train, he walked round on the

"deck" to the front of the engine, and, putting out his hand, pushed the man out of the way. Mr. Delph, while living at Lexington, Kentucky, remembers very distinctly the visit of General La Fayette to that place, during his tour of United States in 1825. He states that he had an introduction to the General, and in the evening sat in a Masonic Lodge with him. He claims to be one of the oldest Masons living in the State of Illinois, having belonged to the Fraternity nearly sixty years. He was made Postmaster at Metamora by Abraham Lincoln, an office he held until the inauguration of President Hayes, when he resigned.

John Brickler, a native of Lorraine, France, and one of the early settlers near the present town of Metamora, and who died a few years ago, on the place where his daughter, Mrs. Farver, now lives, was a soldier in the Grand Army of France in its ill-fated expedition into Russia, under the First Napoleon, and shared in the privations and miseries of the disastrous retreat from Moscow—an event in which there is probably embodied more of "glory and of gloom" than anything of its kind in the annals of man. Many of his old acquaintances are yet familiar with the stories he used to tell, of that awful retreat and its accompaniment of horrors, when his starving, freezing comrades, after struggling through the storm all the long dreary day, sunk down at night, many to rise no more, while the blinding storm rapidly wove its winding sheet, and the tall pines, swaying and roaring in the wind, howled their mournful requiem.

Louis Guibert, an old pioneer of the Spring Bay settlement, was born in France, and was a soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire, sharing in many of the great battles of Napoleon. At the battle of Austerlitz, he beheld one-half of his company shot down by a single discharge of an enemy's battery: and in another engagement, was one of eight out of a company of seventy-one men who survived the battle. He received the grade of Captain from Napoleon himself, on the field of Austerlitz, in acknowledgment of his bravery. He came to America in 1833, and settled near Spring Bay, in that portion of the settlement now in Partridge Township, where he peacefully spent the remainder of his life, in striking contrast to the stormy scenes of his earlier years.

Jacob Banta, the old patriarch of the Banta family, many of whom are still living in Woodford County, was born in the State of New Jersey, almost in sight of the Empire City, and emigrated to Kentucky, with his father, when but fifteen years old. In 1832, he came to Illinois, and stopped in Tazewell County, but in 1835, settled within a mile of the village of Metamora, where he died February 26, 1861, in his 90th year. Born on the eve of the mighty struggle that resulted finally in the independence of his country, and with a vivid remembrance of the roar of its battles, he died on the eve of another and mightier revolution, that for a time bade fair to crumble it into ruins, and it seems an act of mercy, that he was taken hence before the storm of civil war burst upon the land he loved so well.

John Page, Sr., already mentioned in this history, came from New Hampshire. He was a man of sterling honesty and noble aspirations, who would have sacrificed his right arm rather than to stoop to a mean act. Often favored with public trusts—having once been sent to the Legislature from this district, and three times from his old district, in New Hampshire—he took no delight in these honors, but always preferred the proud title of an honest farmer. In 1834, he made a trip through this Western country, with a view of seeking a new home. He traveled on horseback over this vast and wonderful country—wonderful in many respects to the quiet citizens of the “Old Granite Hill”—and in the latter part of the Summer returned home, well pleased with his trip to the West. As he was the first from the mountains of Gilmanton (his native town) to visit the “Prairie Land,” his neighbors gathered at his house, on his return, and listened, with deep interest, to his description of the country he had seen.

In May, 1835, with the little colony we alluded to in connection with the Metamora settlement, he started again for the Great West. They came, by wagons, to Troy, N. Y., thence, by canal, to Buffalo. Here they took a steamer to Cleveland, O., thence, by canal, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, and by steamboat down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Pekin, Ill., and finally to the settlement near the present town of Metamora.

In proof of the estimation in which Mr. Page was held among those who knew him, we give the following, copied from the original :

MARSHAL'S OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
AT GILMANTON, April 16, 1835. }

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

This is to Certify, That I am well acquainted with the bearer, John Page, Esq., of said Gilmanton : that we were both born, bred and brought up in said town together, and have there resided up to this time. And as he is about to leave his native land, to settle in a sister State, I do most cheerfully and respectfully recommend him to the good people of the United States, wherever he may be, as a gentleman of the highest sense of honor, honesty and integrity, and whose character is unimpeachable ; and who is as much beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintances (which are numerous) as any other gentleman of his age in the “Granite State.” And may God, in His infinite mercy, prosper and protect him and his beloved family, in the great enterprise they have undertaken.

PEARSON COGSWELL,

Marshal of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

By request, I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Hon. Pearson Cogswell, Marshal of New Hampshire District, and know that the foregoing certificate is in his proper handwriting.

In verification whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the District Court of the United States, for New Hampshire District.

[L. S.]

CHARLES W. CUTTER, *Clerk.*

That Mr. Page was all that was represented in the foregoing, can be attested by hundreds still living in Woodford County. He was of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of the broadest benevolence, and a man of peace.

“Peace folds her snowy pinions o’er his grave,
And soft winds sigh the requiem of his soul,
As he sleeps ’neath flowers fair.”

He died October 1, 1855, and the affection of his surviving sons, on whose shoulders the father’s mantle worthily rests, have placed a noble monument in the village cemetery to his memory.

Further mention of the Pages is made in the history of Metamora Township.

Thomas Bullock, familiarly known as “Uncle Tom” Bullock, and the very father of Woodford County, is a scion of the old Bullock stock of Kentucky, than whom none better exists in that proud old Commonwealth, so prolific of great men. To him, it may be said, the county owes its existence; he it was that took the initiative steps toward its formation, and he, after the preliminary steps were taken, engineered the project safely through all the forms of “red tape” in the General Assembly, until it came forth from the “Governmental furnace” a full-fledged county. He has always been an active and enterprising man—foremost in every enterprise intended to promote the welfare of the county in which he takes such a lively interest.

Count Clopiska, a native of Poland, who, for some state or political offense, was expatriated from his native land, came to the United States, and to Illinois, and for several years lived in the city of El Paso. He was a fine type of the polished gentleman, and his misfortunes were a key to the warm hearts of the American people. The citizens of El Paso took a strong interest in his welfare, and when he died, “a stranger in a strange land,” with no loved one nigh to smooth his dying pillow or wipe the cold, damp dews from his paling brow, Mr. W. M. Jenkins, an old and honored citizen of El Paso, had him neatly interred in his own lot in the city cemetery, where the distinguished old foreigner sleeps as peacefully, perhaps, as if he slumbered in the marble vaults of his ancestors.

There are many others of more or less prominence in the county, who will be particularized in the history of their respective townships, and the sections where their talents have been employed.

ORGANIZATION OF WOODFORD COUNTY.

We have already given the names of settlers, so far as can be obtained up to the year 1835, with the date of their settlements, and showing their increase in numbers every year from the time Blanchard built the first cabin on this side of the Illinois River, in 1822. By the year 1840, the population had become so numerous that the organization of the new county seemed an actual necessity. The counties in which these settlements were embraced were large, and many

of the inhabitants at an inconvenient distance from the places of holding the courts. A few men of Walnut Grove, and in the vicinity of Versailles, then the principal town, made an effort, in 1840, to secure a new county, and a petition to the Legislature was prepared and, after receiving the requisite number of signers, was presented to that august body, then in session, by Mr. Thomas Bullock, who has been mentioned as the prime mover in the affair from the first inception of the project until its final accomplishment. As a relic of interest in the history of the county, we copy the entire act from the original document, now before us, with all the official names and signatures appended required in the premises to render it valid:

An Act for the Formation of the County of Woodford.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all that section of country situated in the following boundry, to wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Livingston County, thence on a straight line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section Twenty, Township Twenty-five North, Range One, east of the Third Principal Meridian; thence south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section Twenty-nine, Township and Range aforesaid, thence west to the Tazewell County line, thence north one and a-half miles, thence west to the center of Township Twenty-five North, Range Two, West of the Third Principal Meridian, thence north to the line between Townships Twenty-six and Twenty-seven, thence west to the Illinois River, thence with said river to the northwest corner of Tazewell County, thence with the northern boundary of Tazewell and McLean counties to Livingston County, thence south to the beginning: which shall constitute a county to be called *Woodford*.

SEC. 2. There shall be an election held on the second Monday in April next, at the town of Versailles, and at each of the places of voting for Justices of the Peace and Constables in the limits of the said County of Woodford. The election shall be conducted by the present Judges of Elections in said county, who have been appointed by the counties of Tazewell and McLean, in accordance with the election laws of the State, at which election the legal voters of the said county of *Woodford* shall elect all county officers for said county, who shall be qualified and commissioned as similar officers are of other counties of this State. Said officers so elected and qualified shall hold their offices until the next ensuing general election for such officers now provided by law, and shall have the same jurisdiction, and discharge all the duties within the limits of the said county of Woodford that are required by law of similar officers of other counties of this State.

SEC. 3. Within five days after said election, the Judges of Election at the different places of voting shall return the poll books of said election to the town of Versailles, in said county, directed to Matthew Bracken, John W. Brown and Morgan Buckingham, three acting Justices of the Peace within the limits of said county, and the said Justices shall meet in the said town of Versailles within seven days after said election and proceed to open said election returns, and do and perform all the duties in relation to said returns that now are required of Clerks of County Commissioners' Courts by law in relation to similar returns.

SEC. 4. As soon as the county officers shall have been elected and qualified as provided for in this act, the county shall be considered organized, and the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court shall give notice of the same to the Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, who shall appoint a Clerk of the Circuit Court, and hold courts in said county, at the town of Versailles, until the county seat of said county shall be located as hereinafter provided for. Said county of *Woodford* shall form a part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. Suits and indictments that have been commenced, or may hereafter be commenced, in the Circuit Court of Tazewell or McLean Counties, by any of the citizens living in the county of *Woodford*, before the organization thereof, shall not be affected by this act, but all suits so commenced shall be decided in the Circuit Courts of the Counties of Tazewell and McLean, where they originated.

SEC. 6. All Justices of the Peace and Constables elected in the counties of Tazewell or McLean, who reside in the limits of the county of Woodford, shall hold their offices and have jurisdiction in the said county of *Woodford*, as though they had been originally elected in said county.

SEC. 7. The school funds belonging to the several townships in said county, and all notes and mortgages pertaining to the same, shall be paid and delivered over to the School Commissioner of the county of *Woodford* by the School Commissioners of the counties of Tazewell and McLean so soon as said county shall be organized and the Commissioner of School Lands appointed and qualified according to law, together with all interest arising out of said money that has not been heretofore expended for school purposes in those parts of Tazewell and McLean Counties now included in the county of *Woodford*.

SEC. 8. The seat of justice of said county shall be temporarily located in the town of Versailles for the term of two years from and after the organization of said county, *Provided* the inhabitants of said town furnish a good and suitable house for holding courts and for other public business, free of charge to said county, but, on their failing to comply with said condition, the County Commissioners may remove the same to such place where a suitable building can be procured. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court to issue writs of election to the Judges of Election in the several precincts of said county to hold an election, to be governed in *all respects* by the laws of this State in relation to the election of Members of the General Assembly, within thirty days from and after the expiration of the above said two years, to locate and establish the seat of justice. The place receiving a majority of all the votes polled shall be the permanent seat of justice of Woodford County. But if more than one place shall have been voted for and no one having received a majority of all the legal votes polled, the Clerk aforesaid shall issue writs of election, as in the first case, for a second election within twenty days from the first election, but no place or places shall be voted for but the two having received the greatest number of votes at the first election; nor shall any place be voted for in either case unless the proprietor or proprietors shall have first deposited a bond or bonds for at least fifteen hundred dollars, with good and sufficient security, in the office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, for the payment and discharge of such donations as may be offered, which shall be collected by the County Commissioners and applied to the erection of public buildings.

SEC. 9. The County Commissioners of the County of Woodford shall, at their December term in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and at their December term annually thereafter, pay out of the County Treasury the sum of ninety-five dollars, which sum shall be paid as their portion of the interest due by the county of McLean on the county house debt; and the County Commissioners shall also pay, after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, in two equal annual installments, the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as their respective portion of the principal of the aforesaid debt; and when the provisions of this section are fully complied with, the said county of Woodford shall be exempt from all further liabilities to the county of McLean, *provided, however*, that the revenue necessary to pay the above principal and interest shall be collected from the inhabitants within that part of Woodford County which is set off from the county of McLean.

SEC. 10. The legal voters residing within the boundaries of the county of Woodford shall continue to vote for Senators and Representatives with the counties of McLean and Tazewell, the same as if no division of said counties had taken place, and the returns of said elections shall be made to the Clerks of the County Commissioners' Courts of Tazewell and McLean respectively; the Circuit shall be held in said county, at such times as the Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit may hereafter appoint, until otherwise provided by law.

W. L. D. EWING,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. H. ANDERSON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 17, 1841.

THO. CARLIN, *Governor.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, Stephen A. Douglas, Secretary of State, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the enrolled law on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of State.

[SEAL OF THE STATE.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 27, 1841.

S. A. DOUGLAS, *Sec. of State.*

About the time the movement was made for the organization of Woodford County, a similar one was inaugurated at Washington, a village of Tazewell, for a new county, with the county seat at that place. On learning, however, of Bullock's project, and the start he had of them in the matter, the Washington people changed their petition into the form of a remonstrance to the Legislature against the new county of Woodford. The contest of the two parties became close and warm, and each found in the other

"Foemen worthy of their steel."

For some time the excitement ran pretty high, and considerable doubt existed as to which would be the successful party. But the untiring energy and perseverance of Mr. Bullock finally won the day, and after a stormy and tedious contest in the General Assembly, it passed both houses and received the signature of the Governor as noted above. Thus sprang into existence the county of Woodford, with its seat of justice at the village of Versailles. The names—Woodford and Versailles—were both given by Mr. Bullock in honor of his old county and its capital in Kentucky, which are the same.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held on the 24th day of September, 1841, by Hon. Samuel H. Treat, presiding in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to which circuit Woodford County was assigned. Judge Treat had previously appointed the Fridays before the fourth Monday in April and September in each year, as the time for holding the Circuit Court, and had also appointed Samuel J. Cross Clerk. The following extract is taken from the records of the first session of the court:

"PRESENT, Hon. Saml. H. Treat, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, presiding and holding court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois; Saml. J. Cross, Clerk, and William S. Magarity, Sheriff." The following were the Grand Jurors at this session, as copied from the court records: "John Page, Sr., Foreman, Thos. A. McCord, John Mohr, S. Y. Barnard, Reubin Carlock, H. J. Clark, James Findley, David Travis, Elijah Dickinson, Caleb Davidson, Ellis Parker, Parker Morse, Sr., William Dodd, James Owens, John C. Coons, Joseph Wilkerson, George Bennett and Jesse Hammers," who were "elected, charged and sworn to inquire for the body of the County of Woodford." But two indictments were made by this jury—one against Nathaniel Wilson for larceny, who gave bail for his appearance at the next term of court,



R. T. Cassell
EL PASO

and the other against Alfred Moore for arson, who petitioned for a change of venue to Tazewell County, which was granted, and he gave the necessary bail.

Samuel J. Cross presented his bond for two thousand dollars, with Thos. H. Baker, Reubin Carlock and Henry J. Clarke as securities, which was approved by the court, when he was sworn in by M. L. Covell, Clerk of McLean County. The Sheriff's bond for one thousand dollars, with James Magarity, Daniel Travis and David Deweese as securities, also the bond for two thousand dollars of William Hoshor as Coroner, with Robert M. Clarke as security, were presented and approved. The oath to "support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois," was then administered, and the new officers entered upon their duties. The first case on the docket was :

GEORGE CAGE, *Appellee*,
 vs
 ISAAC W. LOWE, *Appellant*. } *In Appeal.*

"It is ordered by the Court that this suit be dismissed, as per agreement on file. It is, therefore, considered that the plaintiff recover of the defendant his costs, etc., and that he have execution." The Court lasted two days, and in addition to the business already noticed, several suits for debt were tried, in which judgment was given for default. Among the lawyers present were Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, A. Gridley, Col. E. D. Baker and several others of some prominence in this section of the State. David R. Campbell, of Springfield, was present as State's Attorney.

The first case tried by the jury was at the April Term, in 1842, and was :

"THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS }
 vs. *Indictment for intent to inflict bodily injury."*
 JAMES L. GARDINER. }

The following were the jurors' in the case: George M. Arnold, Chas. T. Boggs, James Bracken, John Barnes, Samuel Arnold, Ephraim Potter, Sr., Samuel Kirkpatrick, Allen Hart, George Bennett, Lewis Stevens, David Deweese and Samuel Mundell, who returned a verdict of "Guilty," and he was "fined thirty dollars and costs." The first prisoner sent to State's Prison from the county was one William Hopkins, for larceny, on a change of venue from Tazewell County. The case was tried at the September Term in 1850, and the prisoner having withdrawn his plea of "Not Guilty" and pleaded "Guilty," was sentenced to the "State Penitentiary, at Alton, for the period of eighteen months, twenty days of which shall be in solitary confinement, and the residue of said term at hard labor," by Hon. David Davis, the presiding Judge at the time.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

In accordance with the act forming Woodford County, an election was held in April, 1841, for county officers, which resulted as follows: John J. Perry, Clerk; Joseph Meek, James Boys and Josiah Moore, County Commissioners; Wm. S. Magarity, Sheriff. At the first term of the County Commissioners' Court, held in June, 1841, the term of service of the Commissioners was decided by lot, Joseph Meeks receiving the shortest term, which expired August, 1841, James Boys, 1842, and Josiah Moore, 1843. The county was laid off into four election precincts, viz.: First Precinct, Bowling Green, with Eli Patrick,

Samuel Arnold and Samuel Kirkpatrick as Judges of Election; Second Precinct, Versailles, with Henry J. Clark, Warren C. Watkins and Ben Major, Judges of Election; Third Precinct, Partridge, Jefferson Hoshor, John Page, Sr., and Joel Raney, Judges of Elections; Fourth Precinct, Richland, Benj. D. Perry, Jessie Hammers and Jefferson Sonards, Judges of Elections. Reubin Carlock, of Bowling Green; Benj. J. Radford, of Versailles; John Page, of Partridge, and J. Foster, of Richland, were appointed Overseers of the Poor; Ben. Major, County Commissioner of Schools. The Court elected the Grand and Petit Jurors for the Circuit Court Term, to be held in the following September. The names of the Grand Jurors have already been given in connection with the Circuit Court, and the following are the Petit Jurors for the same term: Wesley Arnold, Jacob Stevenson, William Long, William Willis, James A. Whorton, Thos. H. Baker, John P. Beaty, Thos. Bullock, Benj. J. Radford, M. R. Bullock, David Deweese, Jas. Wells, James Brown, Cooley Curtis, Francis Boggs, Andrew Galbraith, Solomon Tucker, Aaron Richardson, Samuel Arnold, Wm. S. Pratt, Norman Dutton, George Kingston, C. D. Banta and A. A. Brown. The following entry appears upon the records at this session of the County Commissioners' Court: "Ordered that Samuel J. Cross, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and John J. Perry, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, are hereby authorized to procure two official seals, one for the Circuit Court, with a 'Balance' for a design, and one for the County Commissioners' Court, and for a design, the likeness of a sheaf of wheat; when procured, to be paid for out of the County Treasury." William Rockwell was the first Collector of Revenue for Woodford County, and filed a bond for four thousand dollars, with David Travis, Wm. Dodd and Isaac J. Sunderland as security, which was accepted by the Court. The following is the first report:

WM. ROCKWELL, *Collector of Revenue for 1841, WOODFORD COUNTY.*

To Treasurer's receipts.....		\$1,034 60
By Treasurer's receipts.....	\$891 18	
By commission on first \$500, at ten per cent.....	50 00	
By commission on \$491.17, at six per cent.....	28 15	
By delinquent list, as above.....	3 80	
By lands and town lots advertised.....	61 47	
		<hr/> \$1,034 60

James S. McCord was the first County Treasurer, and gave a bond for \$3,000, with Joseph Brown and James V. Philips as securities. The following is his first report:

JAMES S. McCORD, *Treasurer,*

IN ACCOUNT WITH WOODFORD COUNTY.

To Collector's receipts.....		\$1,034 60
By county orders paid.....	\$613 61	
By jury certificates.....	24 00	
By commissions, at two per cent.....	12 75	
By amount allowed Collector.....	78 15	
By delinquent list.....	3 80	
By lands and town lots advertised.....	67 41	
		<hr/> \$793 78
Balance in my hands.....		\$240 82

MARCH 7, 1842.

In contrast to this diminutive beginning of the financial affairs of a prosperous county, we would state just here that the County Collector and Treasurer for 1878, Ayers M. Whitaker, as Collector, gave bond for \$115,000; and as Treasurer, gave bond for \$150,000, with ample security, which was received and approved by the Board of Supervisors.

The Chancery Court was organized in 1842, and held its first term on the 22d day of April, under Hon. Samuel H. Treat. There were but a few cases on the docket, and none of any great importance. Samuel J. Cross was appointed the first Master in Chancery, an office he held for a number of years.

The first deed on record in the Clerk's Office of Woodford County is the conveyance of a parcel of land from "Isaac Williams and his wife, Eliza L. Williams, of the county of Tazewell, and State of Illinois, to James Ross, of Todd County, Ky., and John H. Baker, of Montgomery County, Tenn., for and in consideration of the sum of \$673.60, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof, etc.; they, by these presents, etc.; the east half of Section numbered 50, of Township 26 north, of Range 1, west of the Third Principal Meridian, containing, by government survey, 320 acres," etc. This deed was acknowledged before Matthew Bracken, Justice of the Peace, of Woodford County, under date of May 14, 1841, and recorded June 28, 1841.

The first mortgage was given by George Roderkin and Elizabeth, his wife, to John H. Robbins, on Lot No. 4, in Block No. 11, and east half of Lot No. 1, in Block No. 12, of the town of Versailles, and "for and in consideration of the sum of \$86.41," dated August 3, 1841, and recorded August 4, 1841.

The first sale of land for delinquent taxes was at the Court House in Versailles, on the 2d day of May, 1842, for the unpaid taxes of 1841, and consisted of twenty-three tracts of land sold, most of which was soon after redeemed.

The first "letters of administration" were issued to Henry J. Clark, on the estate of Jacob Stevenson, deceased, under the date of December 20, 1841.

The first marriage license on record after the organization of the county was issued to Peter Hininger and Margaret Hern, May 22, 1841, who were married by Matthew Bracken, Justice of the Peace, June 8, 1841; and during this first year of the new county, twenty-seven marriage licenses were issued. With a commendable desire to obey the command, "Go ye and multiply and fill the earth," there were issued from the County Clerk's office, for the year 1877, 171 licenses to those eager to fulfill the scriptural injunction.

FINAL LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

As will be noticed in the original act for the formation of Woodford County, the seat of justice was to remain for two years at the town of Versailles, when the final question as to the place of its location was to be submitted to a vote of the people. As is usual in new counties, many towns and villages of Woodford aspired to the dignity of becoming the county seat, of which the most formidable

contestant was the village of Metamora, then called Hanover. The act had been prepared*—giving the people the right to decide the county seat question by vote—under the impression that with the seat of justice at Versailles for two years, it would so increase the importance of the place and the population in its vicinity, as to render the result of a vote favorable to it, but falling somewhat short in their expectations, Mr. Bullock still determined to retain the “court at Versailles” if at all possible, and at the next session of the Legislature, went to Springfield, where he succeeded in getting a bill before the body to locate the seat of justice by three Commissioners—named in the bill—who were supposed to have been selected because of their partiality for the town of Versailles. Woodford was not yet entitled to a Representative in the General Assembly, but had continued to vote as heretofore, with Tazewell County, whose Representative was Mr. Tackerberry, of Pekin. On learning of the new movement on foot to locate the county seat by Commissioners, instead of by vote of the people, and which had been represented as being the wish of the latter, Tackerberry wrote to John Page, Sr., of Hanover, and was informed by Mr. Page of the true state of affairs, that the people had expected to vote upon the question, and was ready at any time to settle it in that way. Page and S. S. Parks hastened to Springfield, when they found the bill had passed to its second reading, and with all their “lobbying,” and “log rolling,” could only succeed in getting a “supplemental act” to the original, giving them two additional Commissioners, we believe, of their own selection. A meeting of these Commissioners was called at Versailles, in June, 1843, for the purpose of settling the mooted question. The five Commissioners were J. L. Sharp, of Fulton County; L. A. Hanaford, of Peoria; John H. Harris, of Tazewell; James K. Scott, of De Witt and John H. Bryant, of Bureau, a brother of Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet. There still seems to have been wire pulling, even after the passage of the acts, and the appointment of the Commissioners, together with time which was to settle the question. Sharp, the Commissioner from Fulton County, started for the place of meeting according to appointment, but at Pekin received information that the Commissioners had already met at Versailles, and there not being a quorum present, had left for their homes, without accomplishing anything, when he, too, turned homeward. Upon the assembling of all interested in the exciting question, and the Hanover faction learning of the trick played upon them in sending Sharp—who, if not favorable to them, was at least, they believed, unbiased—about his business, started John W. Page after him post haste, to bring him back in time for the meeting which was to take place the next day. Page, after a long and tedious chase, finally came up with Sharp at Centerville, in Fulton County, and inquired, “Are you Mr. Sharp?” and being answered in the affirmative, replied, “then I am after you *sharp*.” Upon receiving a full explanation of how matters stood, Sharp agreed to return, and they immediately set out, but his horse gave out by the time

* Under the supervision of Mr. Bullock and the Versailles party.

they reached Washington, where they were forced to remain over night. The next morning they came on to Versailles and the Commissioners held their meeting. After visiting the different points contesting for the honor of the position, it was finally settled, and possibly for all time, according to the following report on file in the County Clerk's office :

We, the undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois to locate the seat of justice of the county of Woodford, approved February 28, 1843, and an act supplemental to said act, approved March 6, 1843, having met at the town of Versailles, and been duly sworn according to the provisions of said act, have proceeded to examine said county and the different sites proposed for said seat of justice with respect to the present and future population of said county, and after mature deliberation have agreed to locate the said seat of justice in the town of Hanover, on Sections 17 and 20, in Township 27 north of the base line, Range 2 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and that the public buildings for said county be built on such blocks or lots as the County Commissioners of said county shall think best

Done at Versailles, this 17th day of June, 1843.

J. L. SHARP,
L. A. HANAFORD,
JOHN H. BRYANT.

Commissioners.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The present Court House of Woodford County was built in 1845, by David Irving. The contract was taken by Rockwell and Parks, two prominent citizens of Hanover, and the former a stockholder in the Hanover Company, which company owned some 12,000 acres of land near the town. Its members had taken an active part in getting the county seat removed to Hanover, and made, it is said, liberal donations toward the erection of the public buildings. Neither Rockwell nor Parks being mechanics, they sub-let the contract for building the Court House to Mr. Irving, who at once proceeded to work preparing timbers and material for it. Building facilities were not so good nor so complete then as at the present day, and such a contract was looked upon as an undertaking of stupendous magnitude. Railroads in Illinois, as well as in the United States, were in their infancy, and such a transaction as going to Chicago, buying the material for a large building and receiving it on the spot in a day or two after purchase, was an event beyond the wildest imagination of the most visionary individual of the time.

Irving burned his own brick, got out the timbers in the neighboring forest, cut logs and hauled them to Parks' saw-mill, at what was then called Partridge Point, from which the lumber was sawed for the joists and the floors. The finishing lumber was white walnut, from Johnson's mill, near Spring Bay, where the logs were cut and sawed. It was covered with shingles made of black walnut, in the woods near town, and the lime, with the exception of a small quantity burned near the work, was hauled in wagons from the Kickapoo bluffs, beyond Peoria. The contract for building was taken by Irving for \$4,400 and was paid for with the lots donated by the Hanover Company for the purpose, and with the surplus revenues of the county for two years. It is a substantial two story brick, of much better material and workmanship than is usually put

into a building at the present day, at that modest price, and is a type of the old court houses of forty years ago, still numerous in Illinois. The house used in Versailles, for the sessions of the Honorable Court, has, it is said by some, passed away with other relics, and, by others, that it has fallen from its exalted position and been converted into a stock barn.

After the removal of the county seat to Hanover (now Metamora), and until the Court House was completed, court was held in a little house which stood at the southeast corner of the square, where Plank's law office now stands. The September session, in 1843, was the first Circuit Court held in the new metropolis. In those days there seem to have been no blue or red ribbon societies as now, as the records of the court for several years show that most of the indictments were for selling liquors, with a few variations occasionally, for "harboring slaves."

In 1849, the Legislature changed the mode of holding County Court, from Commissioners to a County Judge and two Associate Justices. Judge Welcome P. Brown was the first County Judge under this law, with William C. Pointer and W. E. Buckingham Associates, and Edgar Babcock the first Clerk. Their commissions were signed by Augustus C. French, Governor of Illinois, and H. S. Cooley, Secretary of State. The first business on the records of this new court was the granting of a license to one David A. Couch to keep a "grocery" at Spring Bay, he to pay the *enormous sum* of \$6.25 license, after giving bond.

When the county was re-organized under Government survey, in 1850, the list of townships and their Supervisors was as follows, viz.:

Metamora, Simon P. Shope; Montgomery, James Vance; Olio, Joseph Meek; Panola and Minonk, Robert M. McClelland; Greene, John R. Gaston; Roanoke, David S. Brown; Linn and Clayton, Isaac Fisher; Cazenovia, John W. Acres; Worth, Jacob Shook; Spring Bay, Geo. W. Schrubley; Partridge, Jefferson Hoshor; Palestine, Allen Hart.

Simon P. Shope was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, at their first meeting, and Edgar Babcock Clerk; but no business was done other than organization. According to the statutes, it became necessary for the Clerk to record the abstract of taxable property, which, for 1854, the first year the act was in force, was as follows:

Personal property of Woodford County.....	\$ 640,303.00
Real estate of Woodford County.....	1,589,926.00
Total personal and real.....	\$2,230,229.00
Total tax levied.....	19,051.44

As showing the county's increase in wealth and in taxes, we append the assessed valuation of property for 1877 and the amount of taxes levied:

Total real and personal.....	\$7,901,160.00
Total tax levied.....	174,732.00
The expenditures for the year ending September 1, 1877.....	24,528.73

At the Presidential election in 1844, the first after the organization of Woodford County, the vote stood as follows: Polk Electors (Democratic), 322; Clay Electors (Whig), 159.

Presidential election in 1876: Tilden Electors (Democratic), 2,105; Hayes Electors (Republican), 1,733; Peter Cooper Electors (Independent), 237.

At present, Hon. J. M. McCulloch is Judge of the Woodford County Court; F. M. Bassett, Clerk; John Leys and Jacob Ray, Deputies, and L. H. Bullock, Sheriff. George Thode is Clerk of the Circuit Court, and N. P. Baker Deputy. Hon. John Burns, of Lacon, is the Presiding Judge of this the Eighth Judicial Circuit. David Irving, mentioned as building the present Court House, was the third Sheriff of the county after its organization, and Deputy for the term previous to his election as Sheriff.

THE "ANCIENT CAPITAL."

Versailles, the first capital of Woodford County, was once a beautiful and thriving little village, with the brightest prospects of a prosperous future, and a location favorably adapted (geographically) to warrant the fulfillment of its expectations. It had been laid out with much care, upon the most eligible site, equaling, if not even surpassing, "Rome upon her Seven Hills," commanding a view of the surrounding country, its towering forests and vast prairies stretching away beyond the power of vision, and combining a picture of beauty that would have enraptured the heart of a poet or painter. Near the center of the county, and easy of access from all directions, were qualifications that seemed to point it out as the proper place for the seat of justice over all contestants. But with the removal of the county seat to Hanover, the star of its destiny began to wane, and the remembrance of its glory has almost faded from the minds of men. Its decaying buildings show the "ivy clinging to their mouldering towers," or "hoary lichen springing from the disjointed stones," and, mocked by its own desolation,

"The bat, shrill shrieking, woos its flickering mate,
The serpent hisses and the wild birds scream."

Versailles is no more; its business is gone, and the place that once knew it as a flourishing village will soon know it no more forever. It is always a melancholy duty to write of death or decay, and we would have fain avoided it in this case, but a faithful historian can be no "respector of persons" or events of a public character. Taking a disinterested view of the organization of the county and all the attendant circumstances, the originators of the scheme, the name of both county and capital, and the source from which they were derived, it seems a fact to be regretted that Versailles could not have remained permanently the seat of justice.

Bowling Green, said to be the first point in Woodford County where goods were sold, like Versailles, was once a flourishing little village, with stores, a post office and a good mill. Business was good, the citizens energetic and industrious, and it bade fair at one time to be a leading town of the county, but

the building of railroads carried the tide in another direction, and Bowling Green, too, is rapidly passing away and will soon be numbered with "things that were."

The village of Spring Bay was another of the early business points of the county, before the era of railroads, and was almost an equal of Peoria or Pekin in energy and industry and the amount of business it did. A shipping point of importance, with one of the best steamboat landings on the Illinois River, the business done yearly was truly wonderful. But times with it have likewise changed: its store and business houses are closed up, its business is dead, and everything around it speaks of decay. New towns and cities have sprung in sections of the county which were "wilderness wastes" when these villages were flourishing in all their pristine glory. The last quarter of a century has reversed the order of things, and these early towns, after enjoying the honor of their day, have given place to others of greater pretensions—the glory of the one has departed, while other is gilded with the bright rays of their morning's prosperity.

Metamora, formerly called Hanover, and at present the county seat, is the only village laying claims to antiquity which has survived the decay of its less fortunate sisters and grown and improved until it has become a place of considerable distinction. The village of Hanover dates back almost, if not quite, to the dawning period of those already mentioned, but seems to have not quite so early as they attained to a business prominence and influence.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Having alluded briefly to the principal settlements made in Woodford County at an early day, and followed it through its organization from its first formation, contrasting its present prosperity with the feeble beginning of its existence as a county, we return to the old settlers, and some of the events pertaining to the early settlement. In the latter part of 1874, the idea was conceived of forming an association of the old settlers still surviving, for the purpose of keeping up the old associations of the pioneer days, and preserving the reminiscences of the wilderness, where they planted their homes so long ago among the Indians and wild beasts. With this end in view, a few of the veterans met in Eureka, in December, 1874, and made the preliminary arrangements for the organization of a permanent society. After appointing an Executive Committee, also a Committee to draft a Constitution and By-laws, they adjourned to meet again in one month. On the 12th day of January, 1875, the Association met in Eureka, and proceeded to perfect their organization by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of officers. As we have been wholly unable to get sight of the books of the Association, we are indebted to the *Eureka Journal* for the proceedings of this meeting. The Executive Committee reported the order of business to be:

- 1st. Reading of the Minutes of last meeting.
- 2d. Adoption of a Constitution.
- 3d. The Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

The following is the Constitution and By-laws, as reported by the Committee appointed to draft them, and unanimously adopted by the Association at this meeting:

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Old Settlers' Association of Woodford County.

ART. 2. The objects of this Association shall be the collection and preservation of the history of Woodford County, the renewal of old associations, and such other business as the Association may see fit to adopt.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this Association who was a resident of Woodford County, or any adjoining county, when Woodford was organized, in September, 1841, subscribing to this Constitution, and paying one dollar initiation fee.

ART. 4. The Officers of this Association shall consist of one President, one Vice President, one additional Vice President from each township in the county, one Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot and hold their offices one year, or until their successors are elected.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon him as such officer.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assist the President in keeping order, and, in case of the absence or death of the President, to act as President.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Association, in a book to be furnished by the Association for that purpose. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence of the Association and preserve the same.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all moneys belonging to the Association, to receive and pay out the same upon the order of the President and Secretary.

ART. 9. This Association shall have power at any regular meeting to assess a sum, not to exceed one dollar, upon each member, which shall be used to defray the expenses of the Association.

ART. 10. This Association shall meet at the place designated by the previous meeting, on the last Tuesday in September of each year; the first meeting to be held in Eureka, on Tuesday, September 28, 1875.

ART. 11. Any person may become a member of this association, who sustains a good moral character, and who was born in the county, or who has been a citizen of the same since 1852.

ART. 12. The election of officers of this association shall be held at the meeting in September, 1875, and at each annual meeting thereafter.

ART. 13. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following officers were elected for the first term of the association:

John Summers, President; W. R. Willis, Vice President; R. N. Radford, Secretary; B. D. Meek, Corresponding Secretary; P. H. Vance, Treasurer.

The following additional Vice Presidents were elected for their respective townships:

Montgomery Township,	H. A. Robinson,	Cazenovia Township,	Jesse Hammers,
Metamora	John W. Page,	Linn	George Hallenback,
Cruger	M. E. Davidson,	Clayton	Harvey Davidson,
Palestine	L. P. Hereford,	El Paso	H. W. Bullock,
Panola	M. R. Bullock,	Kansas	A. W. Carlock,
Greene	Thomas A. McCord,	Roanoke	Jacob Banta,
Olio	Thomas Bullock, Sr.,	Spring Bay	Dr. J. G. Zeller,
Worth	Charles Molitor,	Minonk	E. D. Davidson,
Partridge	Isaac Snyder,		

On motion, the President, Secretaries and Treasurer were appointed an Executive Committee, to prepare a programme for the Fall meeting, at which time it was decided to have a grand picnic. The county papers were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. As the books are *non est inventus*, we are unable to give the names of the original members of the association, further than is given in the above list of officers.

At the Fall meeting, the time of holding the next annual meeting was set for July instead of September, and on the 4th of July, of the Centennial year of American Independence, they met in Eureka, as pre-arranged. Extensive preparations were made for a general good time and the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence, by these old veterans of Woodford County, seemed peculiarly appropriate.

At this meeting, the old officers were all re-elected, and the next meeting appointed to take place at Metamora, on the second Tuesday in September, 1877. On this occasion, the orator of the day was Prof. B. J. Radford, who entertained the audience with an eloquent speech, in which he vividly portrayed the development and resources of our great country, and followed it through its eventful history, from the Revolution down to the one hundredth anniversary of its independence.

After the regular address, the following toasts were given :

- "Our Country:" Responded to by Rev. M. P. Ormsby.
- "The Day we Celebrate:" Responded to by J. A. Briggs.
- "Army and Navy:" Responded to by W. Bennett.
- "Woodford County:" Responded to by Col. B. D. Meek.
- "The Heroes of '76:" Responded to by J. L. Ferris.

According to programme, the Old Settlers' Association met in Metamora on the 11th of September, 1877. Says the *Woodford Sentinel*: "The band summoned them to the beautiful park at the appointed hour, when the President called the meeting to order, and Adino Page, Esq., took the stand and invited all the old settlers to come forward and take the seats prepared for them. Judge W. P. Brown, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered an interesting address." The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows :

President—Adino Page, Metomora.

Vice President—W. R. Willis, El Paso.

Secretary—R. N. Radford, Eureka.

Corresponding Secretary—B. D. Meek, Eureka.

Treasurer—P. H. Vance, Montgomery.

The following additional old settlers registered as members of the Association : W. C. Watkins, Rev. Zadock Hall, B. Kendig, A. Page, D. Kendig, W. Lamson, Geo. Arrowsmith, Thos. Clark, Wm. H. Delph, Benj. Grove, John Warren, Abner Mundell, Simeon Mundell, Jesse Hammers, Sam'l Mundell, W. Dremen, John Tanton, Richard Tanton, Jno. W. Page, Thaddeus Page, N. Dutton, W. P. Brown, D. D. Fairchild, L. P. Morse, J. G. Bayne, Jos. Morley and Dr. J. S. Whitmire.

The *Sentinel* continues: "And just here we would say, it was the finest looking crowd we ever saw, the best behaved and the most intelligent. A great deal of credit is due to Dr. J. S. Whitmire, A. Page and Henry Martin, for the success of the meeting. Taken all in all, it was one of the most pleasant affairs we ever attended, and we take leave of the subject and the old settlers' with regret, and hope to meet them again next year."

The Association are making extensive preparations for their annual re-union this year, and anticipate a meeting of much interest. Indeed, it seems to be growing and increasing in interest and importance, and will no doubt exist as long as the old settlers themselves.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

The first post office established in Woodford County was in 1836, and was kept by James Boys at his own house, about three miles north of the village of Hanover. It was called Black Partridge, after the old Indian chief of that name, whose wigwam, at one time, was not far from the place. The office did not last long. Rev. William Davenport petitioned for another office to be called Hanover, but there being already a Hanover office in the State, he had to suggest some other name, and finally settled on Partridge Point instead of Black Partridge, as Boys' office had been called. The office was kept at Parks' mill, about a mile from the present village of Metamora, and its affairs administered by Mr. Parks, though the Rev. Mr. Davenport, it is said, was the commissioned Postmaster. The office was called Hanover, and after R. T. Cassell came to the place, in 1838, he was prevailed on by Parks to take the post office. Upon his consenting to take it, he informed us that Mr. Parks brought the entire office over to the village,* tied up in his pocket handkerchief. The mail was carried by the four-horse stage-coach running between Bloomington and Ottawa. The mail for this point, with the exception of an occasional letter, was three newspapers and one magazine. Rev. Mr. Davenport took the *Louisville Journal* and the *Illinois State Register*; John Page, Sr., the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and a Mrs. Dutton took a little blue-back pamphlet, called the *Mothers' Magazine*. John Brotherhood drove the stage, and passed the Hanover post office between midnight and daybreak. Mr. Cassell remembers an occasion, when, one very dark night, John got lost on the prairie, and, after driving hours and hours, at daylight, found himself but a mile from Hanover. This stage route was probably the first road through Woodford County, and the trail was originally marked out, as Mr. Thomas McCord informed us, by dragging a log through the tall prairie grass.

Daniel Meek, who settled in Walnut Grove in 1827, in what is now Cruger Township, was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1827, and was the first of which we have any record in Woodford County. The first water-mill, as

*There was no village but the site of the future village of Hanover, now Metamora.

already stated, was built by the Moores at or near Bowling Green, on Panther Creek, in 1830. Previous to this, there had been some "little corn crackers," as the settlers called them, operated by horse-power, but they were hardly deserving of the name of mill, and the procuring of meal and flour was a far more serious affair than at the present day.

Peter Engle, Sr., kept a tavern where his son, Peter Engle, Jr., now lives, which was the first place of "refreshment for man and beast" in the county. It was on the stage route above alluded to, and was one of the regular stands where they changed horses. Mr. Engle commenced the business in 1833, and as it was on the direct route from Chicago to Springfield, he was often called upon to entertain the official magnates of the land in their journeyings to and from the State Capital. Peter Engle, Jr., remembers, on one occasion, the Governor and his staff remaining over night in this humble hostelry.

The first account we have of mercantile traffic dates back to 1836, and gives the honor to the village of Hanover. Wilson Tucker, a son of the Solomon Tucker mentioned in the early settlement of Walnut Grove, and who was termed by his intimate friends the "South Carolina Yankee,"* owing to his rather close dealings, opened a store at Hanover in 1836, and was followed in a short time by Israel & Weeks, whose store was near where the Congregational Church now stands. Tucker did not continue long in business, when he sold out, and with the intention, it seemed, to carry out the title of "Yankee" given him by his Southern friends, went to Massachusetts, where he still lived at the last account had of him. In 1837, J. & A. Richardson opened a store at Bowling Green, and soon after, James Robinson commenced the same business. Durritt & Calloway also opened goods at Versailles about the same time. Previous to this, the settlers had traded mostly at Washington, in Tazewell County, going occasionally to Peoria to make their simple purchases.

The first school is supposed to have been taught by William Hoshor, in 1831, in a small log cabin built for the purpose at the head of Walnut Grove, within the limits of the present township of Cruger. There are some, however, who claim that a Mr. Ellmore taught a school in 'Squire Benjamin Williams' barn, in 1830-31, and previous to the one taught by Hoshor: but from all the information to be obtained, we are disposed to give the credit to Hoshor. The first high school was taught by A. S. Fisher, and commenced in 1850, with Miss Susan Jones as Assistant. After passing through many changes and grades of promotion, it finally, in 1855, became Eureka College, a full history of which is given in connection with Olio Township and the village of Eureka. The first school taught in Northern Illinois, paid for out of the public fund, is said to have been taught by Miss Love K. Morse, in the Winter of 1836-37, a daughter of Parker Morse, one of the early settlers in this section.

*South Carolina was his native State.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

A true record of these events is impossible to obtain at this distant day. There have been "marriages and giving in marriage;" many have crossed the "dark river" and received their reward, while many more have been born, to take up their trials and troubles in the world.

"Angels weep when a babe is born,
And sing when an old man dies."

But to get the exact date of the first birth, death and marriage is a difficult task. Caroline, a daughter of Daniel Meek, born January 15, 1828, is the first birth of which we have any reliable account. It is altogether probable, however, with settlements extending back several years prior to this date, there may also have been births previous to the one above recorded. William Blanchard, of Spring Bay Township, is of the opinion that the first death, occurred in the Darby family (alluded to in another page, as making the first settlement in the county), as one or two members of the family died during their first or second Summer in the wilderness, which was that of 1823-24. A marriage also occurred in this family in a few years after their settlement here. A daughter of Darby's married a young man named Henry Race, who had worked with Mr. Blanchard, and is the first wedding of which we have been able to obtain any definite record. Jacob Wilson and Emily Donohue were married about 1826-27, and William Blanchard and Elizabeth Donohue soon after. Mr. Donohue, the father of these girls, died, it is said, in 1824, which was probably very nearly as early as those mentioned in the Darby family. But with more than half a century standing between then and now, many dates of those early events must be left to conjecture.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

The sound of the Gospel in Woodford County is almost coeval with the first settlement, and the voice of the preacher, as one "crying in the wilderness," was heard long before the war-whoop of the savage had died away. Says Prof. Radford, in his *Old Settlers' History*: "If the people of Woodford are not, like the ancient Athenians, exceedingly religious, they are by no means to be reckoned as heathens. The voice of the preacher of the Gospel was heard in the cabins of the early settlers, and in the groves which were lately the haunts of the red man and the panther." Among the early pioneer preachers were Rev. Mr. Lattey, or Lattey; Rev. Zadock Hall, familiarly known as Uncle Zadock Hall, the pioneer Methodist, who has proclaimed the word of God throughout Central Illinois for more than forty years; Rev. W. T. Adams, Presbyterian; Revs. J. D. Newell and A. M. Root, Baptists; Revs. John Oatman, Abner Peeler, H. D. Palmer, James Robeson, William Davenport, John Lindsey and James Owens, Christian, are a few of veterans, who came to the county in its days of hardships, and have spent the flower of their lives in teaching "the

way of salvation." The first churches organized in the county were the Baptist Church in the southeastern part of the county in 1837; the Christian Church at Eureka and the Episcopal Church at Metamora soon after. The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the present township of Worth, was organized in 1838, and the Methodist Church of Metamora, and Mount Zion at the head of Walnut Grove, was organized at a very early day. Although these are the first organized church societies, of which we have any authentic information, yet religious services were held in the cabins of the settlers, and in the groves,

" Amidst the cool and silence, they knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication."

Great revivals were enjoyed, in which many were brought to a realization of the "error of their ways," long before a regular temple of worship had been erected in the county. But as the settlements expanded in might and prosperity, and numbers increased, tabernacles of worship arose on every hand, until every town, village and hamlet is supplied and adorned with elegant church edifices. To use a Bible metaphor, "the wilderness has rejoiced and blossomed like a rose." The first Sunday school was organized by Parker Morse, in 1837, at his own house, in the Low Point settlement. Now, perhaps, there is not a church society in the county but what maintains a flourishing Sabbath school. A more complete history of churches and church organizations is given in the chapters devoted to the townships, cities and villages in which they are situated.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1858, a movement was made by some of the leading citizens of the county, for the formation of a society tending to the promotion of the interests of agriculture. For this purpose, a meeting was called, and held at the Court House in Metamora, on the 29th of May, 1858. The meeting was organized by electing Jesse Hammers President and I. J. Marsh, Secretary. Shares were fixed at one dollar, and the following are the original stockholders: Jesse Hammers, A. C. Rouse, H. L. S. Haskell, Charles Rich, David Watson, B. W. Kendig, G. F. Hay, George Ray, W. H. Delph, John J. Perry, Melvin Newton, Sylvanus Stoddard, Joseph H. Hammers, Horace Hazen, M. W. Wilson, Geo. H. Painter, R. B. Hanna, Wm. Minor, J. B. Hayer, R. H. Fairchild, J. M. Morse, David Banta, A. Minor, John Lyons, Oren Chudle, John W. Page, Stephen Skinner, B. Slemons, Ed. Nichols, C. D. Banta, Peter Doty, Samuel L. Kirby, A. J. Kirby, John Kirby, John Bayne, Jas. G. Bayne, Wm. Buckingham, O. P. Shaw, Samuel Mundell, Simeon Mundell, S. D. Cushing, Abraham Masters, E. N. Farnsworth, Wm. Lamson, T. B. Spears, P. F. Kellogg, Doc. Fairchild, I. J. Marsh, John L. Causey, Evan Tunnel, John Parminter, C. A. Nesmith, S. G. Smith, J. S. Whitmire, James Scott, Thos.

Walden, Dennis Noirot, George Kingston, B. D. Perry, Wm. Carpenter, G. A. Marsh, F. Cornell, David Irving, T. C. S. Page, J. G. Walker, Lewis Hall, Levi P. Morse, J. A. Ranney, R. T. Cassell and W. G. Wood. Having secured the requisite amount of stock, they proceeded, under the statute of Illinois, to organize a society, to be called "The Woodford County Agricultural and Horticultural Association," and adopted rules and regulations for its government. The following officers were elected, viz.:

President—Jesse Hammers.

Vice President—Charles Rich.

Secretary—H. L. S. Haskell.

Treasurer—John W. Page.

Directors—Horace Hazen, George Ray, John J. Perry.

The Directors were recommended to apply the money on hand and the amount received from the State, for the purchase of fair grounds. The grounds were duly purchased and laid out, buildings erected and the first Fair held the 13th, 14th and 15th of October, 1858. The following is the report of the Committee to purchase and improve the grounds:

To amount received on subscriptions	\$952 50
To amount of Treasurer of Society	200 00
To gate fees	299 00
To entrance fees.....	8 55
To license	25 00
To entrance, Denham, Jennings	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,486 55
By part of above in hands of Treasurer.....	\$9 00
By amount paid for land, improvements, etc.....	1,332 10
	<hr/>
	1,341 10
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of J. J. Perry, Ch. Committee.....	\$145 45

An amusing incident occurred at one of the annual fairs while the Association was in the zenith of its prosperity. As a joke, or burlesque, or a little flash of sarcasm, Adino Page was appointed Superintendent; Jesse Hammers, Judge Buckingham and George C. Painter, four little gentlemen whose avoirdupois averaged near three hundred pounds per head, were placed on the list as judges of poultry. After discussing the matter among themselves, they agreed to turn the joke upon the officers of the society who had placed them on the judges' list. Attending the fair was a long six-footer, who followed as a business the raising of chickens, and had on exhibition some very fine specimens of the best breeds in the country, which he valued highly. The committee, or judges rather, had arranged, with the assistance of their wives, whom they had let into their secret, that in order to competently test the quality of the poultry, on which they were to report, they would get up a kind of make-believe that they were killing and cooking them, with the intention of being able to report on the subject understandingly. That they might successfully carry the joke through, Page had several pair of the finest fowls his own poultry yard could

produce nicely cooked and secretly conveyed to the grounds, and placed as though intended for exhibition. When the time came for their plan to be carried into effect, they dug a pit in which a fire was built in regular barbecue style, and on being asked the meaning of the proceeding by some curious ones, told them that they were judges of poultry, and in order to report understandingly, had determined to test its quality. Reaching up the "six footer's" wagon, Page took down his coop (which he had himself sent there, but which was supposed to belong to some exhibitor). Seeing what course affairs were taking, Mr. Six-footer began to grow excited, and the judges, in order to carry out their joke successfully, let him partially into the secret. He entered heartily into the sport, and at their request, went stalking through the grounds apparently in a high state of excitement, inquiring with a nasal twang, "Whar's the President, whar's the President?" and upon finding that official, told him what the judges were doing, and demanded payment for his chickens. It was soon noised over the grounds what was going on in the poultry department, and it at once became the chief point of attraction. The President, a man fond of making money and of taking care of it after it was made, came on the scene of action raging like a wounded lion. Finding several chickens with their heads wrung off, and the good ladies industriously preparing them for cooking, his wrath bubbled over furiously. He asked them what in the — they meant. They repeated that they wished to be able to report understandingly upon the quality of the poultry, and in order to do so, had concluded to thoroughly test it. The long six-footer excitedly demanded five dollars a pair for his chickens. Said the President to the judges, "We will have to pay for these chickens." "Certainly," said the judges, "pay for them, of course." With all sorts of angry arguments on the part of the officers, and the defense of their actions by the judges, the chickens were finally ready for being tested, when the judges politely invited the officers to dine with them, but they in their anger abruptly refused. The joke finally leaked out before they succeeded in getting the officers to pay the man five dollars a pair for his chickens, but not till they had quieted him by promising to do so. When the joke did explode upon their devoted heads, they grew madder still. The judges awarded Adino Page a premium on his chickens, which paid for their sacrifice in carrying out a joke. The association flourished, and for a number of years was a popular institution, but never became self-sustaining. After losing money, and dragging along for a time, the property was sold for debt March 12, 1877, for \$1,400. The society still exists, but is without "house or home." The officers elected Jan. 1, 1877, being the twentieth annual meeting of the society, were J. A. Ranney, President; Isaac Boys, Vice President; John L. McGuire, Secretary; John W. Page, Treasurer; Adino Page, L. P. Morse and John Kirby, Directors.



Adolfo Payson
METAMORA

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

We come now to scenes in the history of Woodford County over which we would gladly draw a veil. Within the last dozen years, three distressing tragedies have been committed within its borders, and none of the parties engaged in them have received the slightest punishment beyond the pang of their own remorse. About the year 1868, a man by the name of Hedges was murdered on his farm in Panola Township by a man named Kingston, in a fit of passion. Kingston was tried, and acquitted without difficulty. It may be that there were extenuating circumstances. At least, the man Kingston had borne a good character, and it is believed by many who knew him well that he had not the slightest idea of killing Hedges. In a mad fit of passion, he struck him a blow on the head with a spade, from the effects of which Hedges died in a short time.

The next in the vocabulary was a murder which for some time created the most intense excitement, and the final acquittal of the prisoner seriously threatened lynch law. This was the alleged murder of Christian Shertz by Daniel Goldsmith, in 1871, and had attendant circumstances of a most distressing character. Shertz was a stepson of Mr. Joseph Shertz, an old settler of Worth Township, and a highly respected citizen. He had taken the name of his stepfather, upon assuming that relationship, and when he married, the old people set him up on a farm six miles east of Metamora, on the Panola road. It was while sitting at home in the bosom of his family, spending a quiet Sunday evening, listening to the reading of the Bible, that a shot came through the window and killed him. It was on the 3d of December, and one of the stormiest nights of the Winter season, when the howling of the wind without and the driving of the snow against the sides of the house would stifle the sound of a murderer's footsteps. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but of a very strong character of that kind. Goldsmith was indicted by the Grand Jury, and the fact that he had lived with Shertz, that they had had trouble and disagreements, and Goldsmith had left him but a few days previous to the murder, coupled with other points of a strong circumstantial character, everything seemed to indicate beyond a doubt that he was the assassin. His trial lasted from Monday afternoon until about the same time on Saturday, when the jury, who had received the case at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The counsel for the people were Smith M. Garratt, District Attorney, and Hon. W. W. O'Brien, now of Chicago. For the defense, Messrs. Burns (now Circuit Judge), Ray, Feilitzsch and Barnes, all able lawyers. As we have said, the points in the case were all circumstantial, and therefore left room for doubt. The assassin of Christian Shertz may never be positively known until the last day, when all things shall be revealed. The following extract from the *Woodford Sentinel* shows the prevailing sentiment at the result of the trial: "We are now, and always have been, opposed to

mob violence of any character whatever, and we trust we may never be compelled to chronicle a case in Woodford County, but if we are to have such farces enacted as the last two murder trials spoken of, we want to ask, Where are the people going to get justice, and how?"

The third and last scene in this chapter of melancholy events was the most pitiable and, at the same time, the most horrible of all—the alleged murder of a woman by a woman. Like the Shertz murder, the testimony was circumstantial, but equally as strong as in that case. By a strange fatality of circumstances, the victim in this case was the widow of the man Hedges, murdered by Kingston, as already detailed in this chapter. It has been said that, "in all events, whether for good or ill," there is a woman in the case. In this, however, the principal participants were women, with a man figuring in it rather conspicuously, and he a preacher. The tragedy occurred in the village of Eureka, in 1873, and the alleged murderess, Mrs. Workman, wife of Rev. Mr. Workman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From newspaper publications of that period, and other information gathered in regard to the affair, it seems that the reverend gentleman had conceived a passion for the murdered woman (who was a member of his flock), which, if she did not reciprocate, she did not, at least, very strongly condemn. From a publication of letters, said to have passed between Workman and Mrs. Hedges, their love for each other would appear to any one to be of a character rather warmer than should exist between a pastor (with a wife and children) and a sister of his congregation. It was the discovery of this correspondence that rendered his wife insane with jealousy. Mrs. Workman, according to the most of the testimony given before the Grand Jury, was a woman of very violent temper, and the most probable theory in regard to the matter seems to be that, in a fit of insane jealousy, she murdered the woman who had roused within her the green-eyed monster. She had forced her husband, who, it appears, stood somewhat in awe of her, to write a letter to Mrs. Hedges, at her dictation, demanding the return of his letters, which she set out to deliver in person. She and Mrs. Hedges were seen, or supposed to have been seen, about dark, in earnest conversation, and a while after, Mrs. Workman returned home, with her face badly bruised and scratched and her dress muddy and in some disorder, which she explained by saying she had fallen on the sidewalk in a dizzy fit. Mrs. Hedges was never seen alive again, but was found early the next morning, with a bruise on her head, as if from the blow of a club, and her throat cut, lying near where she and Mrs. Workman were supposed to have been seen the evening before. This was the gist of the testimony before the Grand Jury, and with which they even failed to find an indictment against Mrs. Workman.

An incident, related to us by an old settler, who was familiar with the circumstances at the time they transpired, is not inappropriate in this connection. In 1836, there came to Woodford County an English portrait painter, the first in the county, by the name of James Wilkins, and an Irishman named Canaday.

The latter, apparently, was of a good family, and seemed to have plenty of money. He bought considerable land and accumulated other property around him. Quite an intimacy seemed to exist between him and the Englishman, and for a time they worked and lived together in a kind of rude, easy way; but after a while they broke up, and Canaday went to board with Rev. Mr. Davenport. Among other property, he owned a couple of ponies and a light wagon. One day he went to Peoria, riding one of the ponies, and leaving his wagon and the other pony at Davenport's. From that day to this he has never been seen or heard of by any one from this section. After waiting several days for his return, Mr. Davenport went to Peoria in search of him, and found where he had stabled his pony, but further no trace could be had. Inquiries were made and search instituted everywhere; letters written to Ireland were never answered, and all efforts to learn his fate utterly failed. Finally, a party appeared, who showed deeds to Canaday's lands, but were here pronounced forgeries and excited suspicion as to their validity, which have involved litigation not yet settled. Later, parties came from Ireland, claiming to be relatives and heirs, thus adding further complications. What the man's fate was will probably remain forever one of the unrevealed mysteries. The locality where he had put up his pony, it is said, was of rather bad repute at that day, and as he was known to have had a considerable sum of money with him, the most plausible theory is that he was there made way with. Wilkins finally went to California, making the trip overland, and painted a kind of panoramic sketch of the journey. He is said to be still living, and at present in St. Louis.

THE PRESS.

The art preservative of all arts is represented in Woodford County by five sprightly newspapers, viz.: The *Woodford Sentinel*, the *El Paso Journal*, the *Minonk Blade*, the *Eureka Journal* and the *Washburn News*, all weekly issues; and the *Eureka College Messenger*, a little sheet published monthly, devoted chiefly to the interests of Eureka College. The *Woodford Sentinel* is the oldest paper, and the first established in the county. Its first issue was presented to the public in 1854, and was printed in Peoria. It was thought to be such a stupendous enterprise that when brought over to Metamora, a copy was hoisted on a pole, like a flag, the streets paraded, and a regular "war dance" held around it. A man by the name of Shepherd was the first proprietor. After experiencing many changes and vicissitudes, it has passed into the hands of that red-hot old Democrat, George L. Hart, who has been connected with it for eighteen years—its senior editor and one of the proprietors for the last twelve years, and since June, 1877, its sole proprietor. The *Sentinel* is the only "true blue" Democratic paper in the county, and the *Minonk Blade* the only Republican paper. The *El Paso Journal*, the *Eureka Journal* and the *Washburn News* are Independent, and take no particular side in political issues. They

are all live newspapers, well up to the average standard of merit, and are liberally supported in their respective towns.

The school facilities of Woodford are second to no county in the State. With good school houses, able teachers, well-conducted schools and an ample fund for their support, they cannot be otherwise than in a flourishing condition. From Prof. J. E. Lamb, County Superintendent of Schools, we receive the following statistical information :

Number of ungraded schools in county.....	117
Number of graded schools in county.....	10
Number of children entitled to school privileges.....	11,813
Number of male teachers employed.....	89
Number of female teachers employed.....	127
Highest monthly wages paid to male teachers.....	\$122 22
Highest monthly wages paid to female teachers.....	52 80
Estimated value of school property.....	109,375 00
Estimated value of school libraries.....	450 00
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	1,403 00
School fund, principal and interest.....	7,945 25

In addition to the excellent system of common schools, the county enjoys the advantages of a first-class college, admirably located, in the village of Eureka, and in charge of an accomplished faculty. In Eureka College, students receive a classical education, under the very shadow of their own homes, and in the long list of graduates of the institution stand some of the foremost men of the country.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Woodford County has about seventy miles of railroad in successful operation, and telegraph lines stretching across it in all directions. Four roads intersect it, and the snort of the iron horse is heard in almost every village. The Illinois Central crosses from north to south through the eastern tier of townships—Minonk, Panola and El Paso—with about nineteen miles of road in the county. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw crosses from east to west, passing through Cruger, Olio, Palestine and El Paso Townships, and has about eighteen miles of road in the county. The Western Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern cross diagonally from the northeast to southwest, the former through the townships of Cazenovia and Metamora, and the latter through Minonk, Clayton, Greene, Roanoke, Olio and Cruger, with a combined distance of road in the county of thirty-three miles. The following table more clearly shows the importance and value of its railroads :

	Miles of Road in the County.	Assessed value, includ- ing Rolling Stock, Buildings, Side-tracks, etc.
Chicago & Alton.....	13	\$110,895.00
Chicago, Pekin & South-Western.....	20	44,829.00
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	18	67,420.00
Illinois Central*.....	19	.....
Total	70	\$223 144.00

* The Illinois Central pays no county tax.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

Through all the changing scenes of political strife, the revolution and reversal of political parties and questions, Woodford has ever stood a Democratic county. In the days of Jackson, long before its formation as a county, when the scanty settlements boasted of but a few dozen voters, a majority of those few were Democratic; and when a new party arose, destined to shake almost the entire world with its broad political views, the old county—no longer a feeble few, but a host—still retained its principles of Democracy, and on all important occasions piled up a Democratic majority. There are those living to-day, in Woodford County, who voted for Gen. Jackson, and who desire no higher political distinction than that of being called a Jackson Democrat. When the old hero of New Orleans passed away, and the star of the “Little Giant” rose in the West, they beheld in him one worthy to wear the old man’s mantle, and adopted him as their leader. The name of Douglas is enshrined in their hearts with all the veneration bestowed on “Old Hickory.” Although styled a “Copperhead” county, no county, perhaps, in Illinois turned out more soldiers, according to its population, than did Woodford. When the old flag was lowered from the battlements of Fort Sumter and the “Palmetto” hoisted in its place, they quietly left their daily pursuits and offered themselves to their country. Many went to Peoria and Bloomington and enlisted, and were accredited to those cities, while, with a carelessness almost reprehensible, the county failed to get credit for the recruits she furnished. From the most reliable information, it is believed that at least fifteen hundred men volunteered from Woodford County, many of whom were registered from other places. The Eleventh and Fourth Cavalry Regiments; the Seventy-seventh, Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighth Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, contained many of the brave fellows of Woodford, and the fields of Vicksburg, Stone River, Gettysburg, and a score of others, attest their valor. Many a far-off grave, beneath the pines and palm trees, records the fate of those who never returned, while

“The muffled drum’s sad roll has beat
The soldier’s last tattoo.”

They went forth strong in the virtue of their cause, and it was no reproach to their valor that they fell by those brave as themselves. Col. Meek, Major Sidwell, Capts. Bullock and McCulloch, Lieuts. Briggs and Davidson are some of the officers of Woodford, and the Drs. Whitmire and Kinnear, of Metamora; Dr. Conover, Eureka; Drs. Stockwell and Cole, of El Paso, were of the medical department, while the rank and file were of the best and sturdiest men of the county. To those who fought the battle through, and returned in safety to home and friends, you have your reward in the knowledge that the old flag still floats over all the States. Of those who fell in the storm of strife and sleep far away, perchance in neglected graves, we say, *Requiescat in pace.*

“Give them the meed they have won in the past,
Give them the honors their merits forecast;
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife;
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.”

THE INDIANS.

In the early settlement of Woodford County, Indians were quite numerous in the western part, along the Illinois River and in the heavy timbered sections. They were apparently harmless and good natured, rather lazy, and a little disposed sometimes to indulge in petty thieveries. The 'chief, Black Partridge, had his wigwam not far from the present village of Metamora at one time, though no one now living remembers anything about him but what has been detailed from other parties. The Indians found here by the first settlers were mostly Pottawatomies, with a few Sacs, Ottawas and Foxes. During the Winter of the "deep snow," they were, as we were informed, of considerable benefit to the settlers in furnishing them provisions. They donned their snowshoes, and with the aid of this convenience were enabled to get over the vast fields of snow with comparative ease. There are still old pioneers to be occasionally met with who participated in the Blackhawk war, and from them we received some of the particulars of those exciting times. But the tide of battle raged far north of this, and the frights of the war rarely extended to this section. As the advancing tide of immigration rolled in this direction, the red man was pressed on toward the setting sun. The glare of his council fire paled in the brighter light of civilization, and then went out forever. There is much in the history of the Indian to loathe, and to inspire within us the bitterest feelings; and there is much, too, of mournful grandeur and sublimity. A paragraph from Sprague's History of the American Indians seems not inappropriate in this connection: "As a race, they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast dying away in the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains, and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave which will settle over them forever." The theory concerning the Mound Builders, that strange race of people of whom so many conjectures exist, that they occupied this country centuries and centuries ago, and were subdued by the Indians, is borne out by investigation of the mounds which abound in Woodford County. These mounds are confined mostly to Spring Bay and Partridge Townships, and the relics found in and about them go far to confirm this theory—that they were a different race of people, far superior and more advanced in civilization than their savage conquerors. Some men of the Peoria Scientific Association surveyed a number of these mounds a short time ago, but whether they have ever made a report of their investigations, or advanced a theory other than those which have already been published, we have been unable to learn. One of the mounds surveyed by these gentlemen is situated a half mile southwest of the village of Spring Bay, and is one of the largest in the State. There is a prevailing tradition of a great battle hav-

ing been at some time fought at or near this mound by the Indians, and the large number of human bones found throughout its neighborhood seems to corroborate the historian's statement. Further notice of these mounds is made in the history of Spring Bay and Partridge Townships.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Woodford County geologically lies in the northern limit of the great coal fields. In the vicinity of the Illinois River, the coal deposit runs very near to the surface, but further back and on the prairies, it extends deeper into the earth, varying from 300 to 600 feet. In sinking a shaft for coal near the village of Metamora, at about fifty feet below the surface, a vein of coal was struck of one foot in thickness. At 125 feet, a seam three feet in thickness was reached, in the middle of which was good coal. In the Minonk mines, a seam of coal, four feet thick, was found at a depth of 314 feet, and at about 550 feet, another seam of very superior coal was reached. The soil near Metamora—and this applies to all the prairies land of the county—is from two and a half to four feet in thickness, deep black or dark brown in color, and very rich and productive. Beneath this soil is ten or twelve feet of yellow, loamy clay, which also produces well with proper cultivation. Usually underlying this clay, is a stratum of sand, gravel and small boulders, when the blue clay is reached. This diluvium or deposit of blue clay is deep, extending to more than a hundred feet below the surface, and in it are found many rich specimens of minerals, fossil remains, etc. In sinking a well on the County Farm, at a depth of sixty feet, large pieces of wood was found in a perfect state of preservation, specimens of which we have examined. At the coal shaft near Metamora, before alluded to, at almost 200 feet below the surface, was found a bed of lime rock, the top of which is worn in grooves, and much ground in places, as if by the constant exposure to drift passing over it. In this rock are found numbers of fossil shells, corals and numerous other rich and rare specimens. The drift along the brakes of Partridge Creek and its branches contains many of the richest specimens known to the student of geology and mineralogy. Many of these are recognized by scientific research as native to other sections of the State and to distant regions of the country. This formation of diluvium, and the variety of substances contained in it, has puzzled the most erudite scholars. The more probable theory seems to be, that these vast prairies, now a succession of cultivated and productive farms, were, ages ago, the bed of the great lakes of the north; that their ever restless waves and the rolling billows of their storm-lashed waters, casting up the sands and drifts, in time changed their beds to other localities. Another theory has been advanced, and is alluded to by Prof. Radford in his History of Woodford County: "That this deposit was made by a great sea of ice, or glacier, which gradually crept down from the north, bringing with it these vast amounts of matter, and extending as far south as the Ohio

River." This theory, however, is pretty generally discarded in favor of the other, and with reason, according to our view of the matter. But leaving the subject to the scientific, we subjoin a list of some of the specimens collected in the county, and contained in the collection of Adino Page, Esq., one of the largest and richest private collections we have ever examined. Minerals: granite, basalt, amygdaloid, porphyry, jasper, iron ore, syenite, copper ore, greenstone, tourmaline, actinotite, trap, feldspar, mica, bog iron ore, coloid marbles, pudding stones (various), gneiss, quartz, galena, chrystal, zinc, fossil corals, marine shells, etc., and nuggets of pure copper have been found weighing twelve pounds. It is also claimed that silver ore has been found along the creek drifts. The following conchological specimens have been found in the creeks, and in the Illinois River along the border of Woodford County: *Unio Plicatus*, *Unio Multiplicatus*, *Unio Gibbosa*, *Unio Trigonus*, *Unio Teres*, *Unio Abruptus*, *Unio Lincolatus*, *Unio Implicatus*, *Unio Cornutus*, *Unio Pustulosa*, *Unio Complinatus*, *Unio Lutiolus*, *Unio Tuberculatus*, *Unio Radiatus*, and the following of the land snail family: *Helix Profunda*, *Helix Multilinata*, *Helix Albolabris*, *Helix Clausa*.

It is said that about sixty different specimens of shells have been found in the Illinois River and the creeks that flow into it through this county; a great many other specimens of geology and mineralogy have likewise been found here, in addition to those already enumerated.

THE DEEP SNOW

which occurred in the Winter of 1830-1 is an event of so much interest to the few old settlers who were here at that distant period, and are still living, that we cannot close our general history without some notice of it. It is an epoch from which all important events are dated. It began in December and fell to the depth of four feet, and lay on the ground until early Spring. Many wild animals of the forest and prairie perished, and others became so gentle and tame that they seemed not to fear their natural enemy, man, and the settlers then in this section suffered the most extreme hardships. We have no account of any loss of human life from its effects, but much of the privations and sufferings experienced during the Winter.

The Winter of 1836-7 is another chronological event in the county's history, and is memorable for one of the coldest days ever experienced in the State of Illinois. A sad story is given in the history of Partridge Township, of a man and his daughter freezing to death under very distressing circumstances. In contradistinction to these seasons of such unusual severity, we would mention, as a matter of history, the Winter of 1877-8, as one remarkable on account of its exceptional meteorological character, and have no doubt but that it will pass down to future generations, as the Winter of the "deep mud," just as the other has come down to us as the Winter of the "deep snow."

METAMORA TOWNSHIP.

This township is pretty well diversified between woodland and prairie, and contains but few tracts of the latter which are not under a fine state of cultivation, while the former furnishes the best of timber in abundance. In agricultural resources it is second to no township in the county, and the completion of the Western Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which crosses it diagonally, has added materially to its commercial importance and prosperity. It occupies a position just touching the northeast corner of Tazewell County, and east of Worth Township, south of Cazenovia, west of Roanoke and north of Cruger, and is known as Township 27 north, Range 2 west of the Third Principal Meridian, with an assessed valuation of taxable property for 1877 of \$731,226.00.

SETTLEMENT.

The facts pertaining to the early settlement of Metamora Township are of historical interest, and comprise as much of importance as any of the early settlements of Woodford County. As early, it is said, as 1823-4, white men had begun to wander this way, and to erect their cabins in the great forests bordering Walnut and Partridge Creeks, which have their sources in this township; but whether so far back as the date above given, is a point subject to some doubt and conjecture. It is, however, pretty generally admitted, that a half a century or more has passed since settlements were first made in this section, and within less than a mile of the present village of Metamora. Daniel, William and Solomon Sowards are supposed to have been the first to settle in this neighborhood, and believed by some to have been here as early as the date mentioned. Daniel, who was the oldest of the three boys, perhaps was the first to come to this wilderness. He built a block house but a short distance from the present residence of Mr. Yoereger, as a protection against the Indians, who were numerous at that time, but apparently harmless and peaceably disposed. The old block house stood for many years as a relic of the pioneer days.

As we have already said, the Sowardses are supposed to have been the first settlers here, and with none living to contest the point, and the oldest agreeing that they were, we, too, give them the honor, subject to any doubts that may exist in regard to it. They were Eastern people, and claimed descent from the genuine old Puritan stock; also, to be a branch of the family of Seward, and remotely connected with the late William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Lincoln. Although the names differ slightly in orthography, such things often occur in families through a descent of several generations, and we will not withhold from their memory the honor bestowed on the name by the able statesman. The history of Metamora Township records no instance of any member of the Sowards family attaining to an office of "trust or profit," or distinguishing himself other than as a common farmer.

———Their history is written
In their race, and, like the stars,
They quietly fulfill their destiny.

They were simple-minded, unpretending people, serving out their day and generation, and, with the other relics of other days, have passed away.

George Kingston, who first settled in Spring Bay Township, and in 1828 settled in Metamora, on the place now occupied by Jerry Ray, came from the County of Cork, Ireland, with his father in 1816. They stopped in Pittsburgh, where they remained until 1818, when they removed to Illinois, and settled in St. Clair County, near Shiloh Church. After attaining to manhood, George Kingston settled in Sangamon County, where he married Susan Miller, a niece, it is said, of General Whiteside, who was famed as a great Indian fighter. While Mr. Kingston does not seem to have been of a warlike disposition, nor any of his children strongly predisposed that way, yet he, as well as his wife, came of a somewhat warlike race. His grandfather, he states, was a soldier, and served for some time in the army of Oliver Cromwell. He settled, as already stated, in Metamora Township in 1828, on a claim which he purchased from one Connor. Who Connor was or whence he came, nothing definite can be ascertained. In coming to Woodford County, Kingston crossed the Illinois River above Peoria, probably at "the Narrows," and having with him, in addition to other property, a small drove of hogs, they were immediately stolen from him after crossing the river by the Indians, or men disguised as such. Mr. Kingston has always maintained that the thieves were "white Indians." No doubt they were, as there seems to have been a regular organized band of thieves in this part of the State at that time, and many of their depredations were charged to the much persecuted red men. He was wont to mention with pride the fact that he voted for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a "free State," and also for her to pay her debt. An anecdote is told of his idea of politics and of voting in a republican country, in which his Irish eccentricity was amusingly displayed. He had always claimed to be a strong Democrat, and had voted with that party. During the great excitement of the Presidential campaign of 1840, it was reported in the Democratic camp that George Kingston was going to vote for Harrison. Being remonstrated with and reproached for his apostasy, he innocently replied that he was "in favor of the majority ruling, and as he believed Harrison would be elected, he thought it his duty to vote for him." That "he believed in a republican government, and unless the majority ruled, a republican government was a failure and a fraud." His idea of true Democracy seemed to be to vote with the majority, regardless of particular dogmas, and no argument from his Democratic friends could shake his opinion of right, and vote for Harrison he did. Mr. Kingston is at present living in Livingston County, a feeble old man, both mentally and physically.

In a few years, the little settlement was augmented by several families from France—that land of beauty and refinement. Peter Engle, Sr., the Verklers, who were step-sons, and John Brickler came from the province of Lorraine in 1831. John Engle, a half brother to Peter, had come out a year or two previous. Christian Smith in 1833, and about the same time Francis Bregard,

— Pichereau and Rev. Christian Engle, the father of Peter and John Engle. Joseph Bachman and Michael Yoereger, from Alsace, France, in 1839. Some of these old settlers are still living upon their original homesteads, and within sound of the church bells of Metamora village. A son of Yoereger lives on the old place, and within a few rods of where Sowards built the blockhouse. John Engle still lives within a mile or two of the village. He was a teamster for the government during the Black Hawk war. John Brickler settled where Farver, his son-in-law, now lives, and died in 1852. He had been a soldier in Bonaparte's army in the department of artillery; was in the expedition of the Grand Army to Russia, and in its famous retreat from Moscow. When he came to America, he brought with him one of the short artillery swords used in the French army in that branch of the service, and which in this republican country was degraded from the glory of "noble war" by being used as a knife for "cutting up corn." There are those still living in this immediate vicinity who have used the old sword in that capacity. Mareelin Farver came from Switzerland to Woodford County in 1837. He married Mary, a daughter of John Brickler, and now lives where Brickler originally settled. He was her second husband, her first having died soon after their marriage.

Peter Engle, Sr., and his father, Rev. Christian Engle, are both dead; the latter was a minister of the Mennonite Church, and preached to his congregation the Sunday before his death. Peter Engle, Sr., was a man of the broadest benevolence; and the poor in his own country, as well as the unfortunate in this settlement, had many a cause to shower blessings upon his head. Peter Engle, Jr., his son, who was but 9 years old when his father came to this country, lives still upon the old homestead. From him we learned many of the particulars of the privations of these early days, and some of the incidents of their voyage to the land of liberty. They landed in Baltimore on the 21st of May, and proceeded to Lancaster County, Penn., crossing the mountains of the Old Quaker State with a cart, drawn by one horse, in which rode Mrs. Engle and an aunt, who had a young baby, while the rest of the party trudged along on foot.

After a tedious journey, they arrived in Pittsburgh, where they embarked on an Ohio River boat and came down to Louisville. Here they changed boats, and passed over the falls at low water, and could feel their vessel bump on the rocks, but got over in safety. They passed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they were transferred to another boat for the Illinois River. This was an old, rickety affair, and sunk on its next trip, after landing the Engles safely at their destination, Fort Clarke (now Peoria), from whence they came to the Metamora settlement, sometimes called at that day the settlement of Partridge Point. Mr. Engle bought a claim from Benjamin Williams, who then removed into what is now Worth Township. Upon this claim there was a little log hut, 10x12 feet, without loft or window, which stood near the present residence, and into this the family moved. Their bread, for some time

after their arrival, was made of frost-bitten corn, which had been dried in the sun, then pounded into a kind of meal in skillets, and baked on a board before the fire.

"Old Kaintuck" gave to this settlement the Bantas, Robert T. Cassell, Joseph Wilkerson, William H. Delph, Jesse Dale and perhaps other families. Of the Bantas, there were Jacob Banta, and three sons, David, Albert J. and Cornelius D. Banta, who came in 1832, except Albert, who came the next year. Jacob Banta was born in New Jersey, but in sight of the church spires of the Empire City. He emigrated to Kentucky with his father when a small boy, and settled in Mercer County near Harrodsburg, where they lived until they removed to Illinois in 1832. There seems to have been a singular coincidence in the birth and death of this old patriot—born in 1771, on the eve of the terrible struggle that finally, through a succession of miracles as it were, ended in his country's glory, he passed away just as another great revolution was ready to burst upon the country he so dearly loved. He died February 26, 1861, in the 90th year of his age, and was kindly spared the witnessing of the horrors of a civil war. Cornelius and David Banta* came to Illinois with their father, as stated, in 1832. "Niel" Banta, as he is familiarly called, entered land a mile north of Metamora village, in 1833, where he still lives. For several years after entering his land, he "bached" it, while opening up improvements, on the principle of having a "cage ready for the bird." When the Bantas came, they remember among those living in the settlement, Peter Engle, Sr., the Sowardses, John Brickler, George Kingston, but a number of empty cabins, which had been deserted by their occupants in anticipation of the horrors of the Black Hawk war, few of whom ever returned. The first meal they procured after arriving here was from a little horse mill in the neighborhood, and was a highly esteemed luxury in the family, as they had been living principally on potatoes for several days. Mr. Banta sometimes worked at wagon making and repairing, and as that class of mechanics were scarce, his ingenuity was often brought to the test. He relates an amusing anecdote of his first lesson in German. Being called on to repair some damages to a neighbor's wagon one day, and not having all the tools needed, went to Mr. Engle's for the purpose of borrowing an iron square. Mr. Engle kindly told him he was welcome to the article, but that "old man so and so" had it, and that he would have to go there for it. This old neighbor was a German who could not speak a word of English. Mr. Banta inquired what iron square was in German, and was informed by Engle that it was *weinkel-izer* (our German friends will pardon us if the word is spelled wrong, we spell it as it sounds to our English ears), and he started for the German's place, repeating the word to himself. He found the old man at home and inquired, "you got Engle's *weinkel-izer*?" "Yaw," he replied, and forthwith produced the said "*weinkel-izer*," and Banta went on his way rejoicing. Albert J. Banta came out to this county in 1833, and settled a mile or two west

* David Banta has always lived in Tazewell County.

of the village of Metamora, where his widow, Mrs. Rachel Banta, still lives. They drove through from Mercer County, Kentucky, their native place, with a team, and when in the vicinity of where Bloomington now is, Mr. Banta, in stepping out on the wagon tongue for the purpose of getting on one of the horses, fell, and in so doing, stuck the end of his whip-handle in his right eye, totally destroying the sight. Before leaving Kentucky, he had seriously injured the other in "burning tobacco beds," and was now almost blind. The next Summer, his wife took him to a noted physician, who, to a considerable extent, restored sight to the eye injured while yet in Kentucky. They remained with Mr. Banta's father, at Holland's Grove, where the old gentleman first settled, until Spring, when they came to the place already mentioned, and bought 160 acres of land, with a couple of little log-cabins on it, into one of which they removed. It had a puncheon floor, a very poor stick fire-place and chimney, and a door made from puncheons split out of logs, four inches thick, so as to be bullet proof, an object looked to by the early settlers in building their cabins. They did not get settled in time to raise anything the first year, and Mr. Banta went over to the Walnut Grove settlement, where he succeeded in buying a few bushels of corn on credit, and brought it home. This they "hulled" by soaking it in lye, thus making what was called "lye-hominy," and ate it without the luxury of either milk or salt. At that time there was a horse mill about seventeen miles from Washington, near the present town of Groveland, owned by one McKingston. To this mill farmers came with their grain from Bloomington, and other places quite as far away. Mr. Banta's father used to go there to mill, and on one occasion left his horses three days in order to secure his turn. They had to go to Fort Clarke (now Peoria) to procure their meager housekeeping outfit, which in those early days were very limited. Mr. Banta died in 1850, and his widow is still living on the place of their original settlement, surrounded with all the comforts of life. After passing through the hardships of the pioneer times, they succeeded in accumulating a good share of worldly goods. Mrs. Banta remembers many of those early hardships with all the vividness of yesterday's occurrence; how they used three-legged stools of their own manufacture for chairs, a large "cut" from a tree split open and a puncheon hewed out, with holes bored in it, and legs put in, made their table; holes bored in the wall, pins driven in, and a pole laid across, filled in with straw, was their bed. Looking at her well furnished residence of to-day, it is hard to realize the changes of forty-five years. Mr. Niel Banta relates an amusing anecdote illustrative of the backwoods in those early times: He was at Spring Bay one day, at some kind of a public gathering—perhaps a political outpouring of the "sturdy yeomanry" of the land—and many of the multitude were exceedingly jubilant and merry (there was a still house near by, and it is supposed that the close proximity of it had some influence on them), when a man was taken suddenly very ill. A young man, nicknamed "Cabe" Brown, who was pretty full of whisky, and just in the condition to be officious, appointed himself to take

care of the sick man, and called in Dr. Hazard, an old foggy kind of a doctor, about as drunk as himself. The Doctor put on an appearance of owl-like wisdom, shook his head and ahemed, to imply that the case was a critical one. Cabe could not endure the suspense, but impatiently inquired: "Doctor what is the matter with him?" The Doctor scratching his head, and looking wise, solemnly replied: "He has got *nondescript*." "My God!" said Cabe, "if he has got *nondescript*, he will die."

Robert T. Cassell was born in Lexington, Ky., and came to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830, where he lived until the Fall of 1838, when the death of his father, who owned considerable land in this vicinity, caused him to remove to Metamora Township. There was no village here then; Hanover had not yet risen out of the prairie grass. Mr. Cassell first occupied a little house on the corner where Plank's law office now stands, and afterward became memorable as the house in which the first session of Court was held after the removal of the seat of justice from Versailles to Hanover. Nor were there any settlements on the prairie. Far as the eye could reach, away over the boundless plains, not a cabin broke the dreary monotony of the scene, not a tree met the vision, except the forests which bound the prairies as the beach limits the sea. When Mr. Cassell made the remark, one day, that in fifty years those broad prairies would be flourishing farms, the very idea, he states, was ridiculed, and he pronounced a lunatic for suggesting such impossibilities. Ere half of the fifty years had passed, it was one long lane from Metamora to El Paso, with fine, productive farms on either side.

Another of the Kentucky delegation was William H. Delph, who is still living in the village of Metamora, but growing old and slowly tottering down the wintry slope of life. He came to Illinois in 1830, and stopped first at Jacksonville, where he remained some years. Being a practical engineer, he was a man of much importance and value in the new country, and was the first railroad engineer to move a train of cars in the State. The road was Illinois' first effort in that direction, and extended from Jacksonville to Meredosia on the Illinois River. It was called the Great Western Railroad, and this high-sounding name was adopted, perhaps, in consideration of the magnitude of the enterprise of that day. The propelling engine was like almost anything the imagination can conceive of, except the perfect locomotive now in use. It would sometimes break down or give out, and the train be detained on the road several days, until it was finally thrown aside as a failure, and mules substituted in its place. Mr. Delph's description of this unique railroad and its equipments is highly entertaining, but they are matters of State history, and we leave them with this passing notice. Mr. Delph was induced to come to Woodford County to take the position of engineer of a steam saw-mill, built by the Parks Brothers for the Hanover Company. He finally bought the mill and operated it for about three years, when he sold the machinery to a firm in Peoria. The machinery, it is said, was sufficiently powerful for the largest steamboats on the Western

rivers, and took more wood to operate it than to run the heaviest vessel. All the slabs from saw-logs were used as fuel, with an extra cord of wood thrown in daily to keep the old thing going. Mr. Delph served as Postmaster of Metamora for sixteen years, receiving the appointment from President Lincoln and resigning the position upon the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. His daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Gaynor, is at present Postmistress.

Joseph Wilkerson settled first in Jennings County, Indiana, but after some years came to Illinois, first settling at Panther Creek. About 1834-5, he removed to Metamora Township, where he bought a claim and settled permanently. He was a brother-in-law of the Meekses of Walnut Grove settlement, and a man of sterling worth, energy and industry. He died in this neighborhood several years ago, but his widow is still living and enjoying good health for one of her years.

Jesse Dale came to Illinois at an early day. He first settled at Spring Bay about 1829, but a few years after came to this township. Little is remembered of him, further than that he served for a time as Treasurer of the county, and faithfully discharged the duty. It is related of him that he used to bury the funds of the County for safe keeping in the ground, and that upon one occasion he buried them so deep that he had a long and exciting search before he himself could find them.

From the State that gave us our first President came the Reeder family. Jacob Reeder, Sr., was from Loudon County, Va., and came West with his father's family in 1791, then but four years old. They first located in Ohio, near the old town of Chillicothe, when all the Western country was included in the Territory of the Northwest. They remained there but a short time, then removed to a place called Crawfish, near the present site of Cincinnati, which was then an unbroken wilderness. His brother built the first frame house in the Queen City.

In 1836, Jacob Reeder came to Illinois, and settled in Lacon, then called Columbia, where he remained about one year, when he removed to the present county of Woodford, and settled near the town of Washburn. He removed into Metamora Township in 1847, where he died June 11, 1876.

The following extract from a journal kept by Mr. Reeder, and in possession of his son Jacob Reeder, Jr., will be read with interest by his surviving relatives and numerous friends in this section :

"My father removed to Ohio, in the Fall of 1791, which was the Fall of St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, on the 3d of November, 1791. My brother, Nathaniel, volunteered with about 170 militia, partly from Kentucky, under Maj. Gano, and as many of the regulars as could be spared, the whole under the command of Col. Wilkinson, went out to the battle ground and buried the dead, amounting to 593, at least one-third of the army. They found them mostly just as they fell, and having buried them, returned to Cincinnati without being molested or seeing an Indian. From that time until 1793, the Indi-

ans had almost full liberty to do all the mischief to the inhabitants they chose. Many of them were killed, others wounded; men, women and children taken prisoners, their horses stolen, their cattle killed. The men were almost continually under arms. When they went out to work, their guns were their companions. In cultivating their crops they did it in companies—one standing sentinel while the others worked; and if a man went to church without his gun he forfeited one dollar in fine.”

This journal was commenced with the intention of embracing the principal events of his whole life, and he was writing it from memory.* but death came and he was forced to lay by his pen before he had completed the task.

The old Quaker State of William Penn furnished the township with James Boys, the first Postmaster, and that pattern of old fidelity, Judge Samuel J. Crass, who came to Bloomington in 1839, and was appointed Deputy Clerk under Lew Cole, a position he held until the organization of Woodford County, in 1841, when he was appointed Circuit Clerk, by Hon. Samuel H. Treat, the presiding Judge of the District, and swore in the first set of officers of the new county. He held the office for twelve years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1847; has held successively the office of Probate Judge, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner in Bankruptcy, Master in Chancery, and thus a leading man of the town until the infirmities of age came upon him and forced him to retire from active business life.

James Boys settled in this township in 1833, where he lived an honored and respected citizen until his death, July 24, 1856. He kept the post office of Black Partridge, at his own house, which was the first in the town and county.

THE YANKEES.

The first installment of Yankees came to Metamora Township in 1835, if we except the Sowardses, who claimed New England origin. A kind of colony, consisting of John Page, Sr., his brother, Ebenezer Page, Nathaniel Wilson, John Mason, Stephen Dudley and their families, came from the granite hills of New Hampshire, and settled in the vicinity of Hanover, as this place was then called. The colony was made up by John Page, who had visited the Western country the previous Summer, and his report of the Great West, their confidence in his judgment and the influence he exerted, induced them to immigrate with him to this country. After a tedious journey of five weeks; in wagons by land for a considerable distance, then by canal and steamboat, they arrived in the settlement in July, 1835. At the time of their arrival, most of the settlers in this neighborhood were from Indiana and the States south of the Ohio River, and knew as little of the pure, unadulterated Yankee as they did of the Feejee Islanders. They, therefore, cherished the strongest prejudices, and looked upon them as a set of penurious, miserly people, whose grand aim was to get money, and to cling to it with deathlike tenacity after they had got it. But a back-

* He was said to possess a most remarkable memory.



John W. Page

METAMORA

woods wilderness is not the place to indulge in hostile feelings and prejudices, and upon acquaintance being thoroughly established between them, the Southern people, finding the New Englanders to be men like themselves, capable of as broad and charitable sentiments, with all their characteristic warmheartedness gave them the right hand of fellowship, and a bond of reciprocal affection was formed which still remains unbroken among their descendants.

This commingling of the two extremes of the country, however, sometimes gave rise to ludicrous scenes in the settlement. As we have said, the Southerners looked upon the Yankees as close, dishonest, selfish money getters, void of all the warmer feelings of human nature, while the latter viewed the Southern people, or Hoosiers, as they were called by those from the North and East, as long, lank, lazy, ignorant animals, and hence each were at first disposed to criticize the other when opportunity offered.

On one occasion, soon after their arrival, the Pages, or some of the families that came with them, were trying to wash their clothes, and, not being accustomed to the hard water of the West, or acquainted with the process of softening it, were making slow headway. After laborious efforts, and without success in their work of laundrying, they finally sought advice of the "Hoosiers." "Yes," said one of the latter, "I seed yer didn't know nothing. Ef yer'd axed me, I'd telled yer all about it."

From little scenes like this, friendship soon sprang up between the two elements. As an example of the causes of prejudice against Eastern people, a Yankee clock peddler came through the settlement, and one of his tricks was the selling to an old German settler a clock, which had probably cost him \$5.00 at wholesale, for a horse valued at \$35 and \$30 in cash. Such little episodes as this caused the people to look on all Yankees with suspicion.

Of this colony, Stephen Dudley was a man of wealth, but, his family being very much dissatisfied with the wild West, he returned in the Fall to New England. He made several trips afterward to the new settlement of his friends, and bought considerable lands here, John Page, Sr., acting as his agent. John Mason removed to Bureau County, where he died a few years ago. Nathaniel Wilson died near Metamora, but his widow is still living, a vigorous old lady of 83 years. Ebenezer Page lived a respected citizen of the town for years, and then passed away to his reward.

The Pages—that proud old family of genuine New Englanders—trace their genealogy back to John Page, who was born in Dedham, England, in 1586, and came to America in 1630, with Gov. Winthrop. The branches of their genealogical tree are as follows :

The family of John Page, above mentioned, were John, Roger, Ebenezer, Robert and Samuel. The latter was born in 1633, and lived in Salisbury, Mass., and his family were Joseph and others. Joseph Page was born in 1667, and his children were John, Joseph, Mary and Judith. Of this family, John Page,* born June 17, 1696, married Mary Winslow, May 16, 1720, and their

* One of the proprietors of Gilmanton, N. H.

children consisted of Ebenezer, Samuel, Betsey, Moses and others. Moses Page, born September 3, 1726, lived in Gilmanton, N. H., and married Judith French. Andrew Page, their son, was born July 30, 1751, and married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Page, of the town of Hawke, November 29, 1774. Their children were Anna, Andrew, Betsey, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, John, Moses, Benjamin, Samuel and Ebenezer. John Page, the getter-up of the colony already alluded to, was born October 28, 1787, in Gilmanton, N. H., and married Betsey Wilson, a daughter of Nathaniel Wilson, April 15, 1811. Their family consisted of Elizabeth True, John Wilson, Elvira, Andrew Nathaniel, Adino, Samuel True, Moses Penn, Thaddeus, Mary Malvina and Benjamin Edwin. The latter, the youngest of the family, and a man of much strength of character and of fine intelligence, after passing through the late war and participating in some of its severest battles, was killed in a slight skirmish at Old Spanish Fort, March 28, 1865. John Page, Sr., or "Uncle Johnny" Page, as he was familiarly called, was of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and was one of nature's noblemen. He died in Metamora, October 1, 1855. His wife died December 16, 1872. Their children were all born in Gilmanton, N. H., and are all still living, except Elizabeth True, who died April 15, 1868; Mary Malvina, who died March 8, 1833, before the family left Gilmanton; and Benjamin Edwin, as above noticed.

John Page was often forced into public offices, though his highest ambition seemed to be in deserving of the title of "honest farmer." He was sent twice to the Legislature from his old district, in New Hampshire, and once from this Legislative district. It is related of him, that in his canvas here he was opposed by one Lynch, who had before served in the Legislature, and, from his always wearing a smile, had received the *soubriquet* of the "smiling member." Lynch, who was a fine speaker, had thought to lay the old Quaker in the shade by his fine speeches, which were more in the style of a Congressional candidate, or State Elector, than adapted to the humble office of State Representative. On one occasion, after indulging in his usual philippic, "Uncle Johnny" Page rose and commenced his reply. Looking at Lynch, he said, "I am a candidate for the Legislature: perhaps thee is running for Congress, from the way thee branches out."

Of this large family, none are now living in Metamora Township, except John W. and Adino Page, merchants and bankers of Metamora village, and their brother, Samuel True Page, and two or three of the children of other brothers, among whom we may mention Hon. S. S. Page, County Attorney, and a young lawyer of much promise. Samuel True Page, a survivor of two wars, lives in the village of Metamora, in a quiet, unostentatious way. He was in the Mexican war, and took part in several of the hardest battles; was one of the soldiers who carried Gen. Shields off the field, when wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo. He served in the late war, participating in many of the severe battles, and came out without a wound. John W. and Adino Page

have always been prominent men of the community, but have never aspired to any of the high offices of the land.

John W. Page was the first School Trustee of this township; has held the office of School Commissioner of the County, School Director, until he would have the office no longer; was the first Treasurer of the village corporation after its organization, twice held the office of Supervisor of the Township, and is at present School Treasurer and Treasurer of the Metamora Library. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, but was discharged, on account of ill health, before his term of service had expired. He built the first house within the present corporate limits of the village of Metamora, in 1835, when the place was still called Hanover, and before the village was laid out. This was the first frame house in Metamora Township. This old relic is still standing, though, with some changes and additions, it has been turned into a stable.

Adino Page, who was but a boy when his father immigrated to the West, after attaining his majority, returned to New England, and, in 1843, went into the business of brick making, in Summerville, Mass. In 1847, having married and settled in his native town of Gilmanton, N. H., he was appointed Superintendent of the Alms House, and, soon after, Superintendent of the Poor of Danvers, Mass., an office he held for about seventeen years. He was one of the Marshals of the Day at the reception of George Peabody in his native town of Danvers. In 1859, he returned to the West and to Metamora Township, where, for eight years, he had charge of the County Farm; and the excellence of his system of management was highly approved by the authorities. For about eighteen years he has been a Justice of the Peace; and for years past, his brother, John W. Page, and himself have been engaged as merchants and bankers.

George Ray and Dr. J. S. Whitmire were from the old Buckeye State. Mr. Ray came to Illinois in 1836, and after a spending a short time at Island Grove, between Springfield and Jacksonville, came to Woodford County and settled upon the place where he still lives, in December of that year. Being a young man and single, he made his home most of the time until 1840 a mile north of town, in the Banta neighborhood. He bought his present place from John Mason. The claim had a small log cabin on it, and a little patch of plowed ground, when purchased by him. Mr. Ray for a time engaged extensively in the cattle trade, buying up cattle and driving them north to supply the settlers in Wisconsin and that section of country, often driving for miles along the old Indian trails, sometimes through the dismal forests, and sometimes across the trackless and unbroken prairies, exposed to the war of the elements, the danger of wild beasts, and not unfrequently to his own kind, but little less savage than the wild beasts themselves. He mentioned to us a circumstance which happened to him once away up on the Kishwaukee, some fifty miles north of Ottawa. Returning after having disposed of a drove of cattle, he was forced to stay over night at the cabin of an old man of a rather bad reputation, and who had sev-

eral grown up sons with no better record than that of the father. They had been accused of many crimes of robbery, and even of murder. Parties had been traced to their cabin but never heard of more, and yet there was no positive evidence against them. Mr. Ray was conducted to his apartment, after getting some supper, which was up in the "loft," and reached by a ladder. He slept but little during the night, and several times heard them start up the ladder, when he would rise from his bed, and they would stop, warned by the noise that he was awake. Finally morning dawned and released him from his torture. He arose and left the place without molestation. A few months later and the old man was killed for some of his alleged crimes. A company of men went to his cabin ostensibly to arrest him, but he refused to be taken. He attempted to escape; the first platoon was ordered to fire on him, and he fell pierced by nine rifle balls. His sons escaped and were never more heard of in that section, and thus the den was broken up. Dr. Whitmire came to Illinois in 1846, and was one of the first regular, located physicians in the township. He is a man of fine intelligence, a physician of extensive knowledge and practice, and has written some able articles for the medical journals of the day. He was a surgeon in the army during the late war.

Judge W. P. Brown is from New York, near the city of Utica. In 1833, he came to Pittsburgh on a raft, where it was stove; he then took a boat to Cincinnati, intending to go into the law school just opened at that time, but finding it of little consequence as an institution, he bought a law library pretty cheap, which he says he put in a "meal-bag," took boat to St. Louis, then came up the Illinois River to Pekin and from there went over to Jacksonville. His first acquaintance in the State of Illinois was Stephen A. Douglas, whom he met at Jacksonville. He was boarding at the "tavern" where Brown stopped, and, after dinner, invited him over to what he termed his office, a little shanty 10x12 feet, without ceiling, and roughly weather-boarded. In the center stood a square table and upon it laid a copy of Illinois State Laws, which comprised Douglas' library. A friendship was begun in that little unpretending law office, which continued until the death of "Little Dug," as the Judge affectionately terms him. Brown first settled in Bloomington, when there were but two stores and a half dozen houses in that city. He was elected Probate Judge, when the disposal of that office was vested in the Legislature, and was elected through the influence of Douglas, then a member of that august body. He was afterward elected by the people, and after removing to Woodford County was again elected to the office, and was also the first County Judge of Woodford. The Judge's excellent memory is well stored with the early history of the county, especially that pertaining to the law, and numerous anecdotes, in which Lincoln, Douglas, David Davis, Jones of Pekin, Gridley of Bloomington, and his old friend, Simon P. Shope, figured.

In 1837, a Democratic Convention was held at Vandalia, then the State capital, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor.

Hon. George Henshaw and Judge Brown were appointed Delegates from Bloomington, and went down on horseback. On the way, they fell in with Ex-Gov. Sample and a Judge Brown from the northern part of the State, perhaps from Galena, and bound, like themselves, to Vandalia, and also on horseback. Late in the day, their stomachs began to warn them that their usual dinner hour had long since passed. A council of war was held and Judge Brown, of Galena, was appointed a committee of one to make inquiries at the next house for something to eat. Accordingly the dignified old Judge rode up and asked for biscuit and coffee, in his polite and pleasant way, but was informed that they had nothing of the kind. He then asked for milk and corn bread, and received the reply that they had neither; when he asked what they did have to eat, was informed "nothing," the Judge lost his good humor and impatiently retorted—"Well, for God Almighty's sake put us in the stable and give us some hay."

The holding of this convention was just after the inauguration of President Van Buren, and all were anxious to see his first message. Vandalia was on the mail route from Vincennes to St. Louis and a regular mail was carried on horseback between those places. Judge Brown went to the post office on the arrival of the mail from the East, and bought a newspaper containing the message, for which he paid a silver dollar. He took the paper back to Bloomington with him and had the President's Message there a week before it came in the regular mail.

Amos A. Brown, another member of the Brown family, but no relation to the Judge, came from Connecticut. When but a boy, he ran away from home and went to sea, on account of the ill treatment of his stepmother. He followed the sea for many years and when he left it wandered West, and for several years followed the rivers, when they were infested with men little better than pirates. He settled in Woodford County, near Metamora, in 1835. He was made a Justice of the Peace, one of the first in the county, and was noted for his honest and upright decisions of justice. Of rough exterior, he knew how to mingle with any society of the backwoods—was at home on the race course or at the card table, but withal honest and honorable in his dealings. In the evening of his life, he became an exemplary member of the Christian Church. Like Daniel Boone, he could not stand too much crowding, and, as the country settled up, became discontented, until finally, he

"Folded his tent like the Arab,
And as silently stole away."

He removed to Iowa, where he died a few years ago. Judge Brown relates an instance of a suit he once had before him. A noted lawyer came out from Peoria to defend the case, and, although he had much the best side of it, the Judge, by some *hocus pocus* or sleight of hand performance with 'Squire Brown, the latter decided the case in favor of Brown's client, and against the Peoria lawyer. Very much surprised at the decision, the Peoria lawyer said, "Your Honor, I appeal this case from your decision." "Don't allow an appeal."

whispered Judge Brown to the Justice. Drawing himself up with much dignity, 'Squire Brown replied: "There is no appeal, sir. I allow no appeal from this Court, sir."

William Rockwell, one of the stockholders of the Hanover Company, came from Massachusetts, and settled in Metamora Township in 1835. He took the contract for building the Court House, but afterward sub-let it to David Irving, by whom it was built, as noted in another chapter. Mr. Rockwell also took the contract for building the Episcopal Church, the first church erected in Metamora, but died before it was finished. His residence in the village of Metamora is noted for the material having been mostly brought from Cincinnati, and as an example of the substantial manner in which buildings were put up in those days, the timbers, many of them, are sufficiently strong for a railroad bridge across the Illinois River.

Levi P. Morse came with his father, Parker Morse, from Vermont, in 1835. They settled near Low Point, but in a short time removed within the present limits of Metamora Township. L. P. Morse, though but a boy fifteen years of age, drove one of the wagons through by land, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, and did not sleep in a house during the journey. The Morses were the first Abolitionists known in Woodford County, and still take pleasure in narrating the assistance they lent to the fugitive slaves, when fleeing across the State toward the land of freedom. In those early days Abolitionism, was very unpopular, even in Illinois, and time and again, those holding to its principles were indicted by the Grand Jury, for aiding slaves to escape from their owners. The Morses came in for their share in the persecutions, as they were among the most daring conductors on the underground railway. Joseph Morse, an elder brother of L. P. Morse, had been indicted, and, it was said, tried very hard to get himself martyred by being put in jail. He was arrested and refused to give bail, although several old citizens offered to go on his bond, and there was no other resource left but to take him to jail. Woodford County had no jail then, and the Sheriff started with him to Tazewell County. Not having the requisite papers, the jailer of Tazewell refused to receive him, and so he was left like "a stranger in a strange land," without home or friends, and not even a prison that would receive him within its somber walls. They were very conscientious men, had been born and bred to look upon slavery as a sin, and, doubtless, deemed it their duty to assist all slaves to escape from bondage so far as they were able to do so, though slavery was acknowledged and upheld by the laws of the land.

Thomas Warren, from Tennessee; David Irving, from New Jersey; James Mitchell, from Indiana; Hon. Joel A. Ranney, from Vermont; Joseph Morley, from Maryland; Rev. E. B. Kellogg, from New York; Judge Painter and Humphrey Leighton are all old settlers of this township. Joseph Morley settled here in 1834, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He is an old man now, and feeble both in mind and body. His mother died about two years ago,

at the age of 104 years, retaining her energies to the last. Judge Painter, as he is usually called, is an old settler, and the hero of an interesting "cow case," as Solon Shingle would say, which is often humorously told at his expense. Painter had a cow that was disposed to be a little "roguish," and annoyed his neighbors a good deal by breaking into and destroying their gardens, until, as a relief, he finally decided to convert the unruly beast into beef. Some time afterward, he met Dr. Leamon, an early practitioner of the town, and a little high tempered sometimes. "That cow of yours," said the Doctor to Painter. "was in my garden yesterday, and has totally ruined it."

"I guess you are mistaken, aren't you, Doctor," inquired Painter in his easy, good natured way.

"No, I am not mistaken," said the Doctor, boiling over in his wrath, "and the next time she gets in my garden, I'll shoot her. She has been the plague of the town long enough."

"All right," said Painter, "but you are sure it's my cow, Doctor?"

"Of course I am sure of it; do you think I am a fool?" bawled out the Doctor.

"Well," returned Painter, "I butchered that cow about two months ago, and sold half of her for beef; have eaten the other half myself, and I'll be —— if I didn't think she would cease annoying my neighbors, but it seems I was mistaken."

Hon. Joel A. Ranney is one of the "Green Mountain boys," and came with his father's family to this township in 1837-8, where he still lives. Mr. Ranney was elected to the State Legislature in 1876. Rev. E. B. Kellogg was the first Episcopal preacher in the town, and was instrumental in building the first church.

L. F. Feilitzsch was born in Hungary, and, at the age of 18, volunteered under the Emperor Maximilian. He was on the staff of the unfortunate monarch in Mexico, and after participating in many of the battles of that stormy period, was captured by Gen. Diaz, the present President of the Mexican Republic, but escaped, and finally made his way to Havana. He was wounded eight times during the war, and at its close took the remnant of the ill-fated army back to Vienna. Broken down in health, he went to Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, where he spent some time. In 1868, he came to the United States; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and at present is Master in Chancery for Woodford County.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

Black Partridge Post Office, mentioned as the first in Woodford County, was the first in Metamora Township. It was kept by James Boys, at his own house, about three miles north of the present village of Metamora. It did not last very long, and, after its discontinuance, Rev. Wm. Davenport petitioned the Government for an office to be called Hanover. But there being another

Hanover in the State, he was requested to find some other name, and Partridge Point was adopted. Davenport was the first Postmaster, although Parks kept the office at his saw-mill, and attended to the business of it. But being more trouble than profit, Parks soon gave it up, and R. T. Cassell, at the village of Hanover, as Metamora was then called, became Postmaster. The mail was carried by the Chicago and Bloomington stage coach, and all of the mail along the entire route in one four-bushel bag together. The stage passed Hanover in the latter part of the night, and, when it was very cold and very dark, the stage would hold up and the driver throw out the bag. Mr. Cassell says there were but three newspapers and one magazine taken at the office, and as he knew on what days to look for them, when they were not expected, he would drag in the mail bag and shut the door, and in a moment or two pitch it out again without opening it, so as to keep the driver from waiting long in the cold. If anything was in the mail, it was stopped at Belle Plain, the next post office, twelve miles distant, and returned next trip, under the supposition that it had been sent on through mistake. There were but two mails a week, and the papers and magazine above mentioned, with an occasional letter, were the usual amount of mail for this place. The postage on letters then was twenty-five cents, and, in a newly-settled country like this was at that period, twenty-five-cent pieces were about as scarce as letters.

The church history of Metamora Township is given under the head of Metamora Village. There are no churches outside of the village in the township, but several near the line, which draw considerable support from this township. Mount Zion Church, near the head of Walnut Grove, but situated just over the line in Cruger Township, and the Ormish Church, near the line between Worth and Metamora, are both liberally patronized from this township, as well as from those in which they are located.

THE FIRST DEATH, MARRIAGE, ETC.

The first death, of which we have any account in the township, occurred in the family of Daniel Sowards. Two daughters of his died in the Winter of 1833-34, in the old block house, already referred to in these pages. His wife also died soon after. The first marriage is supposed to have been Joseph Verkler, a step-brother of Peter Engle, Jr., who was married about 1832. A sister of Verkler's was married soon after, and Mary Brickler was also married a short time after the Verklers. The latter's first marriage was with a man named Aubier, who went to New Orleans soon after their marriage and was drowned, and a few years later his widow married Marcelin Farver. This last marriage ceremony was performed by a Presbyterian minister, but as neither the bride nor the bridegroom could speak English, the Rev. Christian Engle acted as interpreter. The first child born in the township, Mrs. Farver thinks, was George Kingston, and was born in 1832. This is the first of which we have any definite information. Dr. Hazard is supposed to have been the first doctor

in the township, but, being a man of very dissipated habits, did not amount to much as a physician, and was thrown from his horse one day and killed. Dr. J. S. Whitmire was probably the first resident physician in the township, and has been a regular practitioner here since 1846, with the exception of his period of service as Surgeon in the United States army during the late war.

When Mr. Ray came to Metamora Township, the settlers were doing their milling at Crocker's and Hoshor's, down on the river, in the present township of Spring Bay. Previously, they had gone sometimes to a little horse mill near Groveland, in Tazewell County. The first road through the township was the State road from Chicago to Bloomington and Springfield. It run through Ray's farm, by the old block house and by Peter Engle's, who kept a tavern and the stage stand. This was the first tavern in the township, and mentioned in the general history as the first in Woodford County. The stage changed horses at Engle's, it also carried the mail, and was probably Uncle Sam's first travels across the prairies of Woodford. The first saw-mill was built by the Park's Brothers for the Hanover Company in 1837, one mile north of the village of Metamora, and was purchased some years later by Wm. H. Delph, as already stated.

At the time of the early settlement of Metamora Township, there were quite a number of Indians in this section of the country, though no hostilities were ever committed by them against the whites. Even during the excitement of the Black Hawk war, the Indians in this county remained friendly to the settlers. But the influx of immigration finally crowded them out of the country, and like the Star of Empire, they wended their way westward. Where their wigwams stood are now to be seen the elegant abodes of the white man, and their hunting grounds are flourishing farms.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school in this township is supposed to have been taught by Miss Betsey Page, about 1836, in a little house that stood on Brickler's place. There are some, however, who believe there was a school taught previous to this, in a little log cabin, on the farm of Peter Engle, Jr., but of the history of these early schools but little can now be learned. The first school taught in Metamora Township, for which public money was paid, was taught by Miss L. K. Morse, a daughter of Parker Morse. The Trustees of the district, James Owens, Thomas Jones and Mr. Morse, made application for a portion of the public money for this school, and after many delays, and a vast amount of "red tape," succeeded in getting it. This was in 1836-37. From John W. Page, School Treasurer of Metamora Township, we obtain the following items taken from his last report to the County Superintendent of Schools:

No. males under 21 years, in township.....	457
" females under 21 years, in township.....	407
Total.....	864

No. males between 6 and 21 years.....	309
“ females between 6 and 21 years.....	290
Total.....	599
No. males attending schools.....	277
“ females “ “	272
Total.....	549
No. School Districts in township.....	10
“ schools taught “	10
“ of graded schools “	1
“ ungraded “ “	9
“ male teachers employed.....	7
“ female “ “	14
Total.....	21
No. brick school houses.....	2
“ frame “ “	8
Estimated value of school property of township.....	\$ 16,170
“ “ “ apparatus.....	220
Township fund for support of schools.....	3,127
Highest monthly wages paid male teachers.....	122.22
“ “ “ female “	52.80
Lowest “ “ “ male “	35.00
“ “ “ female “	25.00
Whole amount paid male teachers.....	2,065 94
“ “ “ female “	2,115.78
Total.....	\$4,181.72

Like many of the townships in Woodford County, the early records are not come-at-able. The Treasurer, Mr. Page, has a cash book extending back to 1843, but it contains nothing that would be of special interest here.

In this township, the deep snow is a thing of the past, and there are none living to-day, who remember it through personal experience. The cold Winter of 1836-37, however, is vividly remembered by many. C. D. Banta related to us his remembrance of the “cold day,” as it is still called. He and his brother had been to Washington, and after starting home, soon discovered how cold it was growing. Banta had on an overcoat with several capes, a fashion much worn in those days. It had been raining and his clothes were a little wet, when the wind blew one of the capes of his coat over his head; it froze in that position, and so remained until he got home and “thawed out.” He states that in a moment of time, as it were, the water seemed to congeal and cease running in the wagon ruts. No one froze to death in this immediate neighborhood, but the suffering for a while was pretty intense. He remembers on another occasion of seeing the juice which had boiled out of the hickory logs burning in the large fire places, freeze and hang in icicles, notwithstanding the close proximity of the fire, and his testimony is corroborated by others who witnessed similar events.

THE RAILROAD.

Metamora Township enjoyed railroad agitation at least twenty-five years ago. In 1856, a route was surveyed for a road, known as the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad. The next year it was graded through the township, when the work on it ceased. This constituted the township railroad facilities until 1870, when it was completed to the village of Metamora, under the title of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad. When completed thus far, it became the property of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, who put on the rolling stock, equipped it in good style, and changed its name to the Western Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. With a subscription of stock from Metamora Township of \$50,000, the road was completed through to Washington, where it taps the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and makes connection for the East and West. The following extract from the *Woodford Sentinel* of that day pretty clearly evinces the interest the people felt in their railroad:

Thursday, October 27th, A. D. 1870, will be long remembered by our citizens, for on this day was it that the first train of cars entered our town. During the day, groups of people might be seen here and there along the grade, their eyes turned toward the north, watching the approach of the locomotive as she moved along in the wake of the track layers. Four o'clock was given as the time when the cars would reach the depot grounds at the foot of Mt. Vernon street, but long before this hour, an immense concourse of citizens had assembled, and by half past 3 both sides of the railroad grade from Chatham to Partridge streets were completely packed with human beings. On came the track layers, the spike drivers in close proximity, and the engine with its train taking up the rear. As the track layers were spanning Chatham street with the iron, the old six-pounder belched forth its fire and smoke, and the quick report that followed announced to the outside world that Metamora was a railroad town, ready to take her place among the great business marts of the country! Then followed an appropriate air from the brass band, and, amid cannonading and music and cheering, the track layers worked on until darkness set in, they seeming to partake of the general excitement.

A lunch had been prepared for the workmen, consisting of crackers, cheese, bread and cake, to which ample justice was done. At the conclusion of the feast, cheer after cheer went up for Metamora and her citizens, followed by cheers and "tiger," for the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad.

The day following, the ladies of Metamora gave the workingmen a grand public dinner in the open air, and never did men enjoy a meal better than they. At the conclusion of the dinner, we almost wished that we had been a woman instead of an editor, so long and loud were the cheers that went up from the throats of these hard-working men, and so earnest were the "God bless yous" and prayers for the happiness and prosperity of the ladies of Metamora.

WAR RECORDS.

Metamora Township has one old soldier of the war of 1812, Joseph Morley, now over 80 years of age, and three survivors of the soldiers of the Mexican war, viz.: John W. and Samuel T. Page, and James Rickets, connected with the County Farm. In the late war, Metamora did more than her share, but for a failure to get credit for all she furnished, was finally subjected to a draft. The following officers were from this township: Major R. L. Sidwell, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteers; Capts. O. A. Burgess, Co. G, Seventeenth

Illinois Volunteers, and Wm. Magarity, Co. —, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers: Lieuts. F. F. Briggs, Co. E (the color company of the regiment), One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteers, and Benj. E. Page, Second Sergeant of same regiment and company. Drs. J. S. Whitmire and A. H. Kinnear were in the medical department, the latter as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteers, and the former as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Cavalry, but afterward promoted to Surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Volunteer Infantry. Dr. Z. H. Whitmire was Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of Eighth District of Illinois, from 1863 to 1865. There were so many private soldiers went from the township that it is rather difficult to get the names of all, their companies and regiments, but so far as can be obtained, their names will be given in the general war record in another department of this work. A reception was given in the Summer of 1864, by Metamora, to some of the returned soldiers, and was an interesting affair. Adino Page, Esq., delivered the welcoming address, and the toasts of the day were responded to by Rev. I. A. Cornelison, Judge Chitty, Capt. Rowell and Elijah Plank, Esq.

Politically, the township has always been Democratic, though the Republicans poll a strong vote. An organization called the Good Fellows was formed during the war, which, while it was apparently simple and absurd in its organization, was productive of much good. Edward Kipp, an old resident of the town, was the Grand High Mogul of the institution; the membership embraced the very best citizens, and one of the leading principles inculcated was, that everybody should say what they pleased upon all war and political questions, and no one of opposite opinion should take offense. The faith was pretty strictly kept, and thus much hard and bitter feelings avoided, and the opposing political parties got along in comparative peace.

The township received its name from the village of Metamora, which bore the name long before township organization.

METAMORA VILLAGE.

Metamora, the county seat of Woodford County, is situated on the western division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, about one hundred and thirty-six miles southwest of Chicago. It was originally called Hanover, and was surveyed and laid out by the County Surveyor of Tazewell County for the Hanover Company in 1836, who owned the greater portion of the land. The Hanover Company was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Dr. Warner, of Bloomington, Rev. Wm. Davenport (agent), Dennis* and William Rockwell, William Major, Jacob Cassell, John T. Jones, D. P. Henderson, J. L. James, Joseph Taggart, — Israel, and owned 12,000 acres of land in the immediate neighborhood. The village retained the name of Hanover until a year or two after the removal of the county seat to this place in 1843. It having been ascertained, when getting the post office, that

* Dennis Rockwell lived in Jacksonville.

there was another Hanover in the State, the question finally came up for a change of name. After much discussion, and the proposal of several names, Peter H. Willard, then a prominent merchant of the place, proposed the name of Metamora, accompanied with the information that the name had been suggested by his wife, and as a compliment to her it was unanimously adopted. The first post office established in the village was called Partridge Point, on account of there being another office in the State called Hanover. After the name of the village was changed to Metamora, that of the post office was also changed to harmonize with that of the village. As already stated, John W. Page built the first house within the village corporation in 1836, the year the village was laid out. The first house erected purposely for a tavern was built by Samuel S. Parks in 1843,* who had it opened in time to accommodate visitors to the first session of Circuit Court held after the removal to this place of the county seat from Versailles. This tavern is still standing, and, with some changes and additions, is known as the Metamora House. Alfred Baker opened a blacksmith shop in 1837, which was the first in the township.

“ Week in, week out, from morn till night,
 You could hear his bellows roar ;
 You could hear him swing his heavy sledge,
 With measured beat and slow.”

THE FIRST STORE.

As stated in another chapter, the first store in the village was opened by Wilson Tucker, who was soon followed by Israel & Weeks. Both of these establishments were of short duration. The first permanent store was that of Parks', who brought a stock of goods from Philadelphia and opened where Dr. Z. H. Whitmire's office now stands. In 1843, Peter H. Willard opened a store in the village of Metamora. He was a partner of Munn & Scott, of Spring Bay, and for years the two houses were operated by these parties, Willard attending to the house in Metamora, while Munn & Scott managed that at Spring Bay, and superintended the shipping of grain, a branch of business they carried on very extensively. After amassing a considerable fortune, Mr. Willard sold out and removed to St. Louis, but in a short time went to Chicago, where he now lives and is a prosperous merchant on Wabash avenue. To his wife, a woman of fine literary tastes, belongs the honor of bestowing on the village the beautiful Indian name of Metamora.

In 1851, a foundry was built in the village by L. C. Blakesley & Co., and flourished for some three or four years. They made mill work a specialty, but through bad management, a lack of means to carry on such an establishment, they became involved and finally failed, pulled up and removed their traps to another field.

The *Woodford Sentinel* was established in 1854, by a man named Shepherd. After passing through the hands of several parties, Power & Harl

* Parker Morse, Sr., had kept a tavern in the village several years previous to this.

became the proprietors in 1866, and in June, 1877, Mr. Harl bought out his partner, and now owns the entire paper. He has been connected with the *Sentinel* for the past eighteen years. The paper is Democratic in politics, and is the only one of a like political faith in the county. Its local department is presided over by that bright and facetious writer, Cass Irving.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Metamora was incorporated as a town, under the statute of Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1859. A meeting of the legal voters was held at the Court House, in Metamora, and sixty-one votes in favor of incorporating and three against it were polled. On the 15th, a Board of Town Trustees was elected as follows: Samuel J. Cross, James S. Whitmire, William Lamson, F. F. Briggs and H. L. S. Haskell. The Board organized on the 22d of February, by electing Samuel J. Cross, President, and Edgar Babcock, Clerk, who were duly sworn and qualified before Elijah Plank, Justice of the Peace. On the 25th of April, 1875, it was re-organized as a village, and the first Board was A. H. Kinnear, N. Portman, Garman Gish, J. B. Knoblauch, F. F. Hirsch and A. E. Nesmith. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: A. H. Kinnear, President; John Leys, W. J. Cassell, Garman Gish, Peter Schertz, A. H. Wilson and Chas. D. Delph, Clerk.

The village is in a flourishing condition, and has a population of about 1,000. It is ornamented with one of the handsomest parks, or public squares, we have ever seen in a country town. Its rows of beautiful trees, forest and ornamental, when clothed in all the glory of Summer luxuriance, render it a place almost enchanting. Somers' Hall and Phoenix Hall, the latter in Portman's elegant brick block, are large and commodious, and supply all the wants of the village for public gatherings, meetings, etc. The Court House is of the old style of architecture, and does not present a very ornamental or attractive appearance.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first church edifice erected in the village of Metamora was the Episcopal Church, in 1847. Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg was the first Pastor, and it was through his energies and activity in collecting and raising funds that the church was built. William Rockwell took the contract for the work, but died before the building was completed. The society was organized as soon as the church was finished, and consisted of about twenty-five members. It has dwindled down to a few survivors; they have no regular preacher, but the society still exists. The church is a frame building, and cost about \$2,000. Rev. Mr. Kellogg, the original founder of the church, died a few years ago, in San Francisco.

The Congregational Church was built shortly after the Episcopal, and is of about the same style, cost and dimensions. Rev. Mr. Miles was the first minister, and preached in the Court House until the completion of the church. The

society now numbers forty or fifty members, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Sloat.

The Christian Church was built about 1849-50, and dedicated by Rev. O. A. Burgess. The society was organized in 1845, and Rev. Henry Palmer was the first minister. The lot was donated to the society by the Hanover Company, and deeded to it through its Trustee, Wm. H. Delph, who still holds the trust. It is a substantial frame edifice, 40x60 feet, and cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. For several years past, it has been under the pastoral charge of Rev. R. H. Johnson, who recently removed to Iowa, since which time the society has been without a regular Pastor. It numbers at present about eighty members.

The Baptist Society was organized December 26, 1850, under the ministerial care of Rev. A. B. Cramb. The church was built and opened for worship in 1854, and dedicated in November of same year. Rev. C. D. Merritt was then Pastor. The building is of brick, is 34x44 feet in size, and cost \$2,000. It was used for a short time by the Reformed Presbyterians; who, however, seem to have early left the field to other denominations. The Baptist Society at present has about fifty members, and its Pastor is Rev. James Reed.

The Methodist Church was built in 1855, is a substantial brick, 36x48 feet, and cost about \$2,300 without furniture. What time the society was organized we are unable to learn, but find from the records that it was "set off from the Washington Circuit in September, 1855; that Rev. John Luccock was the Presiding Elder, and Rev. S. R. Hardman (said to be as hard as his name), Pastor. It was dedicated in the early part of the Winter of 1855, by Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Chicago, and Rev. P. T. Rhodes, who succeeded Hardman as Pastor, upon the resignation of the latter gentleman. Rev. Father Hall, the veteran preacher, still living in Worth Township, was several years Pastor and Presiding Elder.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized in the village of Metamora in 1863. Father Wm. Deiters was the first regular Priest-in-charge. The church was built in 1864, and until the time of Father Dieters was supplied by one of the Redemptionist Fathers, from Chicago, who came out once a month and officiated. The order of Capuchin Monks, with Father Anthony Schurmann, Superior, took charge of the church in the Summer of 1877, and at once commenced its enlargement, and the building of a monastery, in which a first-class school will be sustained. When the church is completed, it will be, by far, the finest in the county, and will cost not less than \$25,000. A chime of three bells, in addition to the monastery bell, a large clock in the steeple are some of the ornaments. An organ has just been placed in the church, which cost \$1,500, and is one of the best in the State. The edifice is to be finished, in every department, in the highest style of art, and should be a source of pride to the entire county.

The first school house was built in the village of Metamora, some time previous to 1850, but the exact date we have been unable to ascertain. It was paid for by private subscription, and hence there is no record of it, except in the minds of the old residents of the place. The first schools were taught in the houses of the citizens for years before any school buildings were erected. The school house above alluded to, after being used for a number of years, was sold, and a substantial two-story brick erected in 1850. About ten years later, an addition was built to it. In 1872-3, it was destroyed by fire, when the present large and elegant brick was erected, at a cost of \$8,000. It is one of the best adapted buildings in the county belonging to the common schools. The village supports a graded school, which is in the charge of Prof. J. E. Lamb, Principal, with a full corps of teachers, viz.: Misses Charlotte C. Blake, N. B. Sloan and Mary H. Bangs.

Metamora Lodge, No. 82, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 8, 1850. The charter members were John L. Miller, William H. Delph, Evan Trunnel, J. Sickler, Amos A. Brown, Nathan Brown, J. Sherman and Parker Morse, Sr., with John L. Miller as first Master. Their original charter was signed by Wm. C. Hobbs, Grand Master, and W. B. Warren, Grand Secretary. In 1872, the hall was burned, and the Lodge lost their furniture, jewels, records and even their charter. Their charter was re-issued by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, under date of January 23, 1873, and is signed by James A. Hawley, Grand Master, and O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary. John L. McGwire is at present Master, and J. B. Stitt, Secretary.

Woodford Chapter, No. 110, R. A. M., was organized in 1867, with Jas. D. Perry, the first High Priest. The present High Priest is Adino Page, and John L. McGwire, Secretary.

Metamora Council, No. 38, R. & S. M., was established in 1868, and Edward Kipp was the first T. I. G. M. Of late years, this branch of Ancient Craft Masonry has, in the State of Illinois, been merged into the Royal Arch Chapter, and no longer exists as a separate and distinct body.

STEAM MILLS.

The large steam flouring-mill is owned and was built by M. Tool, in 1868, and is a two-story frame building, with two run of burrs. It was built just after the war, when material was high, and cost about \$10,000. It is the only mill in the township, and is constantly employed up to its full capacity.

The grain elevator now owned by Peter Schertz, was built in 1870. It is a strong frame building, 30x80 feet, cost \$3,500, and holds 25,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Schertz handles grain extensively, mostly corn, and also deals largely in lumber.

BANKS.

The Metamora Bank was established in 1873, by James F. Earl. In 1875, it was purchased by John W. and Adino Page, who still own the institution and do a general banking business.



James S. Whitmire, M.D.
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METAMORA

Isaac Wikoff is likewise engaged in banking in addition to his business as druggist.

The village boasts of no large foundries, manufactories, wholesale houses, or machine shops, but the business is confined entirely to the retail branches of trade. There are three general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two harness shops. Agricultural implements, grain, lumber, etc., etc., are fully represented.

The practicing physicians are Drs. J. S. & Z. H. Whitmire, and A. H. Kinnear.

The legal fraternity is well and ably represented in the following gentlemen "learned in the law:" Judge W. P. Brown, S. S. Page, L. F. Feilitzsch, Judge C. H. Chitty, Elijah Plank, W. L. Ellwood and Albert Rich.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

Of this beautiful little city of the dead, we have no language to adequately describe it. Situated on the high table land above Partridge Creek, and points of ground extending out fan-like in a large bend of the creek, with proper ornamentation may be rendered beautiful beyond description. F. F. Briggs, the Superintendent, is beautifying the cemetery grounds as fast as the funds allotted to the purpose will allow, while many of the owners of lots are improving and ornamenting them in the most lovely manner. There are several very fine and costly monuments in the place, and lots, which are already handsomely improved.

"Here doth the yew her sable branches spread,
And mournful cypress rear her fringed head."

We have not space to particularize this lovely spot, but may add, that with the fine location, and the adaptability of the ground for a cemetery, with sufficient work and beautifying, it would not be surpassed in loveliness by even the more pretentious Graceland, Cave Hill or Greenwood.

The geological collection of Adino Page is one of the largest private collections we have seen, and is mostly composed of specimens of geology, mineralogy and conchology found in this immediate vicinity. Mr. Page also has a number of ancient relics which are memorable, and of considerable historical interest. Among them we will mention only one old fife used in the Patriot army at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the celebration in Metamora on the Centennial 4th of July, the old fife was bought out by Mr. Page, and in the hands of William Lamson, the tunes of Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia and the Star Spangled Banner rang out as clear from the old centennial instrument as when it squeaked its shrill notes after the retreating squadrons of King George. John W. Page has also quite an elegant geological collection, but is more of a general character, and contains but few specimens common in Woodford County.

THE METAMORA LIBRARY

was established in 1857, and is larger than is usually found in a country town. It contains about 1,200 volumes of the standard works of the day, and is con-

ducted on such a liberal scale as to give those in the most indigent circumstances a full share of its benefits. A share of four dollars, with one dollar a year dues, constitutes a membership, and with the revenue thus obtained, the society is constantly adding the most valuable books to their library.

SPRING BAY TOWNSHIP.

This little fragmentary scope of country, known as Township 27 north, Range 4 west, of the Third Principal Meridian, with a small corner of Township 28 and with an area of scarcely a dozen miles, contains a history equal to any portion of Woodford County. These slopes and bluffs and ravines and belts of timber, where erst the lordly savage built his wigwam and his camp-fire, and roamed at will as the undisputed master, are rich in historical interest, and are entwined in legendary lore that will live in story after

“———the damp of death shall blight
The cheek's deep glow of red and white.”

Long ere the white man dreamed of the beautiful lands stretching away toward the “golden sunset,” the wild Indian viewed this wilderness as his own natural birthright and the hunting grounds of his kindred. For years and decades—aye, for centuries, indeed—his war whoop was the only music, save the song of the wild birds and the sighing of the winds that broke upon the quietude of the forest.

As the polishing hand of civilization sweeps over these towering hills, effacing the last lingering trace of the savage, it brings to light relics of an entirely different race of people. The “Mound Builders,” of whom so much has been conjectured and so little is definitely known, have left unmistakable traces here of a superior state of civilization to that of any of the tribes of North American Indians found by the whites in possession of the country. In this, as well as in Partridge Township, many traces of the Mound Builders have been discovered, and those who have devoted much time and study to the investigation of the relics they have left behind them are confirmed in the opinion that they had reached quite an advanced state of civilization when conquered by the Indians, and were of a far less war-like character. More is said of this, however, in another chapter.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

There is but little doubt that one of the first settlements made in Woodford County was in what is now known as Spring Bay Township. Among the first people who came here were the following: William Blanchard, George Kingston, John Stephenson, William Hoshor; Austin, Horace and Rowland Crocker; Charles Fielder, Jesse Day, Angus McQueen, Lewis and Richard Williams, a Mr. Donohite and his two sons, Allen and Thomas; Isaac Phillips, where Belsley now lives; Jacob Wilson, Jefferson Hoshor, Joseph Belsley, Elzy and Sampson

Bethard, Phineas and J. C. Shottenkirk, ——— Darby, Cyrus A. Genoways, George Sommers, William Barker; David Mathis, who kept the ferry at the "Narrows," near the present line between Woodford and Tazewell Counties. The history of many of these early pioneers has faded from the memory of those who still survive them, save the fact that they once knew them and that they once lived in this section.

William Blanchard, born in the town of Peru, Vt., came to Illinois in 1819. He was in the war of 1812, in the command of Gen. Brown, and was discharged from the United States Army at Detroit early in the year 1819, and, together with three others,* crossed over the country to Fort Wayne, Ind., where they purchased a canoe and hired it hauled nine miles to the extreme head waters of the Wabash River. In this frail bark they floated down the river to Vincennes, and from there went on foot over the old trail to St. Louis, where alone they could see a map of the lands given them by the Government, for services in the army, and which were embraced in the military tract lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers. Upon looking up the location of their lands, they found that they could not go on to them, owing to the hostility of the Indians in that section at the time; and arriving at Peoria (Fort Clarke), soon discovered that, for safety and protection, it was highly necessary that they should remain together. There was but one white family within sixty miles of Peoria, and to stray away from the protection of the fort would be highly imprudent, to say the least: and so, for the time their lands must remain to them useless and valueless property. The land allotted to Blanchard was on Crooked Creek, down toward the south end of the military tract. That of one of the Sargents was near Farmington, and is partly embraced in that town, while that of the other Sargent was eighteen miles east of Burlington, Iowa, in Illinois. Barnes' was located near Canton. As there seemed little probability then that they could open up their grants at an early day, Blanchard finally succeeded in selling his, "for better or for worse," without ever seeing it.

On their arrival at Peoria, and learning the unsettled state of the country, Blanchard crossed over the river, and raised a crop, consisting of corn, potatoes and pumpkins, which he cultivated with hoes alone. This was in the Summer of 1819, and opposite the present city of Peoria. In 1822, he built a cabin on what is called the Gibson place, now in Tazewell County, near the Woodford County line. This, he informed us, was the first cabin put up between here and Chicago; and, during the year, opened the first farm, with Henry Race, a young man he had engaged to help him. On this place—the oldest between Peoria and Chicago—he raised several crops, and which, like the one just noticed, he cultivated mostly with hoes, as horses had not yet been imported. In 1830, he settled on his present farm, in Spring Bay Townuship, where he has ever since resided. Like all the old settlers, the dreary picture of the "deep snow" is as vivid in his memory as if it had occurred within the

*David Barnes, Theodore and Charles Sargents.

last dozen years, and the sufferings and privations of the few scattered families will last as long as memory itself. It was full four feet deep, and the Indians, who were then plenty in the neighborhood, donned their snow-shoes as an aid to locomotion, and were of considerable help and assistance to the snowed-up settlers.

THE FIRST CABIN.

In the Fall of 1822, a man named Darby, with his wife and three children, came from Vermont, and arriving here just upon the verge of Winter, Mr. Blanchard took them in and kept them until Spring, at his cabin already mentioned, when they went up and made a settlement and built a cabin on a part of what is now Crocker's farm, in Spring Bay Township. This was probably the first house built in this township, and is alluded to in another chapter as the first in Woodford County. This section of the county was deemed an unhealthy place at that early day, and many fell victims to the "grim monster" before becoming accustomed to the climate. This family all sickened and died in a few years, but the youngest child, and she did not live to reach womanhood. Henry Race, the companion of Blanchard in his lonely settlement, married a grown daughter of Darby's, but she died in a few months after her bridal, and her husband followed soon after. Just here we may mention the fact, in connection with the first settlement of the township, the probable commencement of marriage and death. From the most reliable information to be obtained, it is believed that this unfortunate family had the first marriage, as well as the first death. The latter point, however, is questioned by some, who maintain that "old man Donohue," who died in the early part of 1824, or the latter part of the preceding year, was the first death in this section. Be that as it may, they all died within a short time of each other.

To trace the history of all these early settlers, after the lapse of so many years, would be to undertake a task impossible to accomplish. Of the many alluded to in the beginning of this chapter, some few are now living in other parts of the county, and are noticed in other pages of this work. A few are still living in the township, viz.: William Blanchard, Rowland Crocker, the Williamses, Joseph Belsley, Phineas Shottenkirk, C. A. Genoways and George Sommers. Of the others, except those who died here, if any are still living, all trace of them is lost.

The Crockers were from Columbia County, New York, and Austin, the eldest of the three brothers, came West as early as 1819-20. His first stopping place was in St. Louis, but he soon crossed over into Illinois, into what was then called the "American Bottom," where he remained some time, and for a while acted in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff. Afterward, followed the river for a time, boating between St. Louis and Fort Clarke (Peoria), and finally settled opposite the latter place, in what is now Tazewell County, and where he was living when his brother, Horace Crocker, came out, in 1824. In this year, they came up and settled on the present Crocker farm, in Spring Bay Township, where Rowland, the youngest of the three brothers, and who came in the

Fall of 1828, is now living. All that remained of the family came out with Rowland Crocker, and this farm, the opening of which commenced more than fifty years ago, has ever remained in possession of the family. Rowland and, perhaps, one sister, are all of the elder ones now living.

William Hoshor, one of the early settlers, and mentioned in the general county history, as well as in Worth Township, has always been a man of enterprise in the community where he lived. He and his brother, Jefferson Hoshor, came from Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1830, and located at first in Missouri, opposite Warsaw, Ill., where they remained but a few months, when William came to this section and settled in what is now the township of Spring Bay. His first settlement was up near the bluff, but in a short time removed into the bottom and opened the splendid Hoshor farm, where one of his sons is now living. Mr. Hoshor, as before stated, has been a man of enterprise and amassed a considerable property, but, through his generosity toward others, has met some heavy losses. For several years past, he has been living in Worth Township, where exists more than one mark of improvement due to his energy and enterprise. Jeff. Hoshor, as he was familiarly called, settled in Spring Bay Township a few years after William, and died in 1872. His wife was a daughter of Esquire Benj. Williams, of Worth Township, and was noted far and near for her benevolent disposition and her kindness to the poor.

Joseph Belsley came from Nantes, France, in 1831, and settled in this township, where Isaac Phillips lived, a few miles below the village of Spring Bay. He began a poor man, and for years had many hard struggles with Dame Fortune, but in the end triumphed, and is to-day one of the wealthy men of the county. George Sommers, likewise, was from France. He came from the province of Lorraine, and settled in this township in 1836, where he still lives, an old man of 77 years of age, but vigorous and healthy, and labors on his farm every day.

Nicholas Heüfling, another of the early settlers, was from Germany, and settled in Spring Bay Township in 1833, and where he lived until his death, a few years ago. His two sons, Henry and Frederick, together with five hired hands, enlisted from the harvest field in one day, during the late war, in Company F, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and the old man gave them up to the service of his adopted country without one murmuring word.

Richard, Lewis and Jackson Williams, sons of Benj. Williams, of Worth Township, and mentioned in that chapter, were from Shelbyville, Ind., and came to Illinois with their father in 1829. For many years, the boys have been identified with this township. Richard owns a farm near Spring Bay village, and Lewis has made a fortune in the village, in merchandise, grain and pork packing. He and his brother Jackson own considerable landed property in Nebraska, where the latter resides.

C. A. Genoways, another of the old settlers still living, came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838, with his mother's family, his father having died in 1835.

Mrs. Genoways entered forty acres of land in this township, near the village of Spring Bay, and, in the Fall of 1838, returned to Cincinnati. C. A. Genoways came back to their claim in 1840, and, after improving it, brought out his mother in 1842. She remained with him until her death, in 1856. Mr. Genoways is the present Supervisor of Spring Bay Township, an office he has filled for several terms, and was Constable for twenty-four years in succession. He is now living in the village, and has been in mercantile business for several years, but still owns the original homestead.

The Shottenkirks were from New York City. J. C. Shottenkirk came to Illinois in 1835, and entered 160 acres of land in this township, upon which he lived until a few years before his death, when he moved into Spring Bay village. He died in the Spring of 1872. Phineas Shottenkirk came West in 1831, and stopped first at Rome, in Peoria County, Ill., but, at the instance of an old acquaintance, came over here and entered 160 acres of land, now embraced in the farm of Richard Williams. He afterward bought other lands in the river bottom, where he still lives, surrounded with all the comforts his years of toil have procured him. With fifty cents in his pocket when he arrived in this township, he went to work, and, to use his own words "had hard scratching for several years to provide for his family and pay for his land." His first season here, he cultivated corn and potatoes on the land upon which the village of Spring Bay now stands. He is in good circumstances, but his rapidly failing health proclaims the price he has paid for his possessions.

Angus McQueen came from the Highlands of Scotland in 1818, to New York City, where he remained until the Fall of 1835. Leaving his family in the Empire City, he made several trips back and forth to the great West, and finally, in 1837, brought them with him and located permanently in what is now Spring Bay Township, and on the place where Hawkins now lives. He bought his claim from one Elkana Husted (of whom nothing further could be obtained), which consisted of a quarter section, with a pre-emption right to two other "eighties," and to one of which he gave the right to a man named Higgenbottom, whom he had induced to come West. But Higgenbottom soon sold it for \$50, and went to Oregon. A daughter of Mr. McQueen's, Mrs. Harriet Hurlburt, now living in Spring Bay village, and a lady of fine intelligence, still retains many interesting reminiscences of her early life in this section. She states that her first ride in Illinois was on a sled drawn by a pair of oxen; and that never in the great metropolis and in an elegant carriage did she enjoy a ride so much as this. The tall prairie grass and the wild flowers abounding in plentiful profusion, as the oxen trampled them down and the sled crushed over them, yielded a perfume sweeter far than was ever borne on the balmy gales of the tropics. The wild crab apple and the wild plum added their fragrance, until one could almost imagine himself, without extravagance of feeling in the very fields of Eden. Often had she gathered blackberries, she informed us, and wild fruits on the land now occupied by the village of Spring

Bay. The track made by the surveyors when laying out the village made a path along which the children and young people used to stray in search of wild flowers and wild berries.

There were other old settlers here in these early times, whose history would be given more fully could we obtain it. John Stephenson, Charles Fielder, Jesse Day, the Donohues, Isaac Philips, ——— Curry, the Bethards, and perhaps others, were all sturdy old pioneers, who bore the brunt and hardships of the times equally with those whose histories are given, but there are none who can tell much about them, and few even remember them. They served out their day and generation, and have gone to their reward.

EARLY PRIVATIONS.

At the time of these early settlements, the people who made them were ignorant of what are at the present day termed the comforts and luxuries of life, and, it may be said, didn't require them. Then there were nothing better than rough log houses; and many, Mr. Blanchard informed us, built their cabins of saplings and covered them with bark, with chimneys made of sticks and clay. These had the ground for a floor, and were devoid of furniture of any kind, save such rude articles as could be hewed out with an axe. Blocks of wood did duty as chairs, and a slab split out of a tree served as a table. Men wore buckskin breeches and hunting shirts. If one chanced to get a pair of more civilized material, when they began to wear out, Mr. Blanchard says, they would patch the knees and "seat" with buckskin. On one occasion, when out surveying, he patched his moccasins with bacon skin from the side meat they had taken with them for food, and it lasted better than the buckskin itself. They made hominy by pounding the corn in what they called a "hominny block," and for the lack of lard seasoned it with deer tallow. In these early times they lived mostly on wild meats, except when some hardy pioneer would go to St. Louis and bring up something in the way of pork and bacon. Blanchard himself went down to St. Louis from Peoria in a canoe, and brought back for the settlement a cargo of bacon and flour—rarities at that time. Flax was raised to a considerable extent, and from it the women made most of their own garments, and after the introduction of sheep extended their business to the manufacture of nearly all the clothes worn by their entire families. Thus the buckskin apparel finally became obsolete. Wild plums and berries, and nearly all of the wild fruits, were plentiful, together with wild honey, and afforded a pleasing addition to the often limited larders of the settlers. For several years horses were scarce in the settlement, and oxen were used for hauling, plowing, and, in lieu of horses, were often ridden about the neighborhood. Farm implements were few in number, and consisted chiefly of hoes and rude wooden plows with iron points, or "iron noses," as an old settler informed us. Weeds were not troublesome nor much in the way of growing crops: nettles, however, were rather annoying to the people themselves, and often created a severe smarting and itching.

As the country settled up and farms opened, horses were brought in by new comers, and many improvements made in the manner and mode of farming. But for one or two seasons there was one span of horses alone in the settlement, and the owner of them was offered as much as *four dollars* a day for "breaking ground." He made an effort at it, plowing a round or two, and his horses being unruly, he cursed them, the land, and everybody else, and quit in disgust. A settler would occasionally trade with an Indian for a pony for horse-back riding, which was considered quite an addition to his primitive establishment: but it often turned out that the Indian became dissatisfied with his bargain, and if the pale face refused to trade back again, he would make it all right and square by stealing his pony.

Crops were good then, and rarely failed to yield well. We have Mr. Blanchard's testimony to raising forty bushels of wheat to the acre: and the year 1819, when he cultivated his corn wholly with a hoe, he raised one hundred bushels to the acre. In the course of progress, log rollings, house raisings, corn "bees" among the men, and quiltings, wool pickings, etc., among the women became numerous, always winding up with a dance at night, which were events of the most intense interest and amusement. An occasional horse race enlivened the scene, at which times whisky flowed lively, and a bloody nose and broken head was sometimes the result of this innocent pastime. A wedding was a grand gala time, and the neighbors were all invited for miles around. The word "neighbor" then admitted of almost as broad a meaning as the Biblical acceptance of it, and included everybody within at least a half a day's journey. Trade was dull, and was done mostly at Chicago, while some went down the river in flat-boats to St. Louis with the extra products of the country, and in return brought back supplies.

THE FIRST MILL.

A man named Winston Barton built a little horse mill in 1827—called in those days a corn-cracker—near where Crocker's mill now stands, and was the first mill in this section, and probably the first in the county. It was a small affair, and never amounted to much, but was an improvement, however, to pounding corn in wooden blocks into hominy.

Crocker's mill was built in 1833-4, and was the first mill* in this township, or in this section, run by water power. It was commenced in the Fall of 1833, by Austin Crocker and his brother Horace, and was completed in 1834, and has continued in running operation ever since. They had the assistance, in building it, of Allen and Thomas Donohue, who were partners in the enterprise for a while: but the whole of it finally passed into the hands of the Crockers, and is now owned by Rowland Crocker. It is still standing, is in good condition, and is run by water from several large springs in the immediate neighborhood, which burst out of the ground and flow toward the Illinois River, but a short distance away.

* Mentioned in the general history as one of the first water mills in the county.

William Hoshor built a mill, for grinding corn, near Crocker's mill, in 1835, which drew custom from a large scope of country for many years. It is still in operation, and under the management of Mr. Hoshor's son, but, with the present competition in the mill business, is not crowded to its utmost capacity, as in the days of yore. Hoshor built a distillery in connection with the mill, which did a large business for a number of years, but ceased operation about 1866-7.

The first physician who practiced in this section was Dr. Langworthy, of Peoria, whose large practice extended over on this side of the river, and he is spoken of as a good physician for that early day.

In the Fall of 1824, the first experiment was made in fruit growing, by Austin Crocker, who planted an orchard on Section 25 of Spring Bay Township. This is alluded to in the general history as one of the first orchards in what is now Woodford County. Charles Fielder planted an orchard, in 1826, on Section 24, in this township. Many of these trees are standing at the present day. Most of them were "seedlings," and are still sound, healthy trees, and bear heavily, with few exceptions, every year. In this, as in most of the townships on this side of the county, the culture of the grape has proved quite successful, and many farmers devote considerable attention to it.

THE INDIANS.

There were plenty of Indians in this section at the time of the first settlements and for several years after settlements had been made. This was one of the early Indian settlements—had been their home and hunting grounds in all probability for centuries before the coming of the white man. Owing to the sheltering timber and the almost innumerable springs of pure water, bursting out in nearly every part of the township, presented many attractions and rendered it a desirable spot to the roving bands of Indians. Mr. Blanchard says the Indians here, when he came, were mostly Ottawas and Pottawatomes, with a few Sacs and Foxes, and, when kindly treated, were far more of a help than a drawback to the whites; during the Winter of the "Deep Snow," were of considerable benefit to the settlers in furnishing them with venison and other wild game, without which their boards, scanty at best, would have been utterly exhausted before the Winter passed. But, as the whites came in, the Indians were crowded out, and are now almost forgotten by the generation who have converted their hunting grounds into farms and prosperous villages. Their camp-fires, which onced blazed on every hill in Spring Bay Township, have long since faded away in the sunlight of civilization, and the persecuted Indian is remembered by few now living in Woodford County.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first religious services in this township were held perhaps by the Methodists, who sent their ministers here at a very early day. But who preached the first sermon, no one now living can tell. A Methodist minister—a Rev.

Mr. Lattey—was among the first, but of him very little information could be obtained. There are no churches in the township, and religious services have always been held at farm houses and in the school houses. Interesting revivals, then as now, often occurred, and many turned from the error of their ways and united with the church.

Of the early schools of this township, not much information can be obtained, and the question as to who taught the first one is wholly unanswerable. They consisted of a few children collected together at some of the larger and more pretentious cabins, where they were instructed in "reading, writing and ciphering."

Mrs. McQueen, whose husband is mentioned in this chapter, as one of the early settlers, taught a school at her own house, in 1840. But it is altogether probable that similar schools were taught long before the one just mentioned.

For years after the organization of public schools, no records exist. Mr. John Ege, the present Treasurer, and who has held the office for ten years past, has no records previous to 1862, and he informed us that they had all been destroyed previous to that date. From his last report to the County Superintendent of Schools we extract the following information :

Number of males, under 21 years, in the township.....	142	
Number of females, under 21 years, in the township.....	147	
Total.....		289
Number of males between 6 and 21 years.....	89	
Number of females between 6 and 21 years.....	83	
Total.....		172
Number of males attending school.....	56	
Number of females.....	49	
Total.....		105
Average number of months taught.....	8	
Number of public schools in the township.....	2	
Number of male teachers employed.....	2	
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	\$60 00	
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers.....	40 00	
Township fund for support of schools.....	2,973 00	
Estimated value of school property in township.....	4,500 00	
Tax levy to support schools.....	400 00	
Whole amount of teachers' salary for 1877.....	820 00	

This is a fractional township and has but two school districts, both of which have good, comfortable school houses. The one in the village is an ornament to the place, and will be appropriately mentioned under that head.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

When Woodford County was laid off into townships, this fractional part was called Spring Bay from the village of that name situated at the north end of its limits. The first election for township officers resulted as follows :

For Supervisor, G. W. Snibley ; Assessor, Dr. John Hazard ; Collector, C. A. Genoways ; Town Clerk, C. S. Shults.

The following gentlemen comprise the present Board :

Supervisor, C. A. Genoways ; Town Clerk, E. Fredricks ; Assessor, John Ege ; Collector, Abraham Loveless ; Justices of Peace, Dr. J. G. Zeller and John Ege ; Constable, Oliver Davis.

Politically this township has always been largely Democratic, even from the very earliest period of voting. As it commenced in the early days of Whigs and Democrats, so it still remains, and the Republican candidate finds it a poor field in which to inaugurate political issues.

THE WAR RECORD.

This township, though small, was no laggard in furnishing soldiers in the late war. Among the volunteers were the following : John McQueen, Augustus Brandon, Willis and Abraham Burt, Alexander, George and John Hodge, W. D. Long, Frederick and Henry Henfling, David Stratford, Wm. Spillman, Joseph and Herman Ahrens, Isaac and Thomas Phillips. Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Thaddens Shottenkirk, Frank Myers, Thomas and Robt. Blanchard, James Vantine and Silas Staples, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Several of these were among the killed, wounded and missing, viz. : The two Henfling boys, Augustus Brandon, Alexander and George Hodge were killed, and some others who never returned were doubtless killed, or captured and died in prisons.

The land of Spring Bay Township is mostly river bottom, but in some localities rises gradually to the bluffs a little distance from the river, which is the western boundary. There are some low, marshy lands next to the river, which are valueless at present. It affords plenty of timber for all building and farm purposes, though the best of it, such as walnut, is being rapidly thinned out.

SPRING BAY VILLAGE.

This little village is situated on the Illinois River, about ten miles above Peoria. It was surveyed and laid out in 1838 for Day, Matson & Brush, who owned the land, and had purchased it from one Jacob Woodcock, an old settler, of whom but little definite information could be obtained.

The first house in the village of Spring Bay was built by a man named Benjamin Merithew, who, it seems, had once owned the land or had pre-empted it, or something of that kind, and was built before the village was laid out. It was a small log cabin, and stood where Genoways' store-house now stands. The first store-house put up was the one now occupied by Lewis Williams, and was built in the early part of 1838, and only weather-boarded and covered when Genoways came to the neighborhood. When he returned from Ohio to this place, in 1840, nothing further had been done, nor did the village begin to improve to any great extent until about the year 1843. A man named Rice had a little store up in the brush, just within the present limits of the town, which consisted chiefly of whisky and tobacco—articles that have remained staple in

this section down to the present day. This was not only the first store in the village, but the first in what is now Spring Bay Township. In 1843, Ira Y. Munn came to the place and opened a store in the building above alluded to, as belonging now to Williams, which was finished up for the purpose. Munn, Peter Willard and William Scott had a store in Fremont,* which place was rather overdone in mercantile business. Mr. Genoways chanced to meet Munn and Scott in Washington, some ten miles distant from Spring Bay, and they told him they were looking for a good location for a store. He at once set to work to try to induce them to go to Spring Bay, and, obtaining their consent, conducted them in a roundabout way to the village, that they might be favorably impressed with the populous neighborhood. After taking a look they decided to locate, and engaged Genoways to go immediately to Fremont for a load of goods. Munn & Scott conducted the business at Spring Bay, while Willard remained at Fremont to close up and settle affairs there, after which he opened a branch of the Spring Bay house in Metamora, of which further notice is made in that part of this work. Scott was soon taken sick and returned to Fremont, where he died, and his brother, George Scott, came to Spring Bay and took his place in the store. This firm continued in the mercantile business here and at Metamora, and also handled grain extensively for a number of years. After amassing quite a fortune, Munn and Scott went to Chicago, and there embarked in grain; but in attempting to make "a corner" in wheat, got beyond their depth and sunk disastrously. Rising again, they went to Denver and started a quartz mill, where, it is said, they failed again. Peter Willard lives in Chicago, a prosperous and enterprising merchant.

Just after Munn commenced business, a man by the name of Thornton built a residence, which was the first one erected in Spring Bay Village. C. A. Genoways and Samuel S. Burt built the first grain warehouse in 1844, and after finishing it sold it to Munn & Scott for \$400. It was a frame building, 30x60 feet, with a capacity of 8,000 or 10,000 bushels. Richard Dement built a grain warehouse soon after; also, Lewis and Jackson Williams, and for many years did a large business in grain, pork packing and general merchandise, and in which they made a small fortune. Lewis Williams owns, in addition to his other property, the old homestead in Worth Township. Hoshor and Dement built the warehouse now standing on the river bank. The one now owned by Genoways and used as a storehouse was built by Moses McManus. None of these warehouses are standing at the present day, except the last two mentioned; the others have not survived the day of their usefulness. For about twenty years, beginning at 1844, the grain trade at this place equaled any point on the Illinois River. In its most prosperous day, Munn & Scott, Dement, McManus, William Hefelbower, were all handling grain, and all doing a heavy business. Nearly the whole county hauled grain to this place, and a hundred wagons on the streets in one day was a common occurrence. The amount of grain shipped

* A village in Tazewell County.

from this point, before the era of railroads, was truly wonderful, and more than one handsome little fortune was made in this unpretending village.

A POST OFFICE

was established in 1844, and is the only one in the township. C. S. Shults was appointed the first Postmaster. The mail was carried between this place and Peoria, and after the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, a weekly mail was established with Kappa. It was some time after the establishment of the post office, before the Government would allow a contract for carrying the mail, and whoever chanced to go to Peoria brought it back, tied up in his handkerchief. With many changes in the administrations of the affairs of the office, it has passed into the hands of Charles Keolcher, who is the present Postmaster, with a semi-weekly mail to and from Peoria.

David Couch built a hotel here in 1850, the first ever erected in the village. In the days of its prosperity, the town boasted of three hotels at one time, but they are all gone now. C. A. Genoways entertains the few travelers who chance to stray this way.

Dr. John G. Zeller, one of the prominent men of the village and township, came from Bavaria, Germany, in 1847. Two years later, went back to the old country, and attended school for four years, where he graduated and returned to America. He studied medicine, and commenced the practice of the profession in this place, in 1854, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of five months, when attending his last session at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated as a physician in 1856. A man of intelligence and education, he has always taken an active part in everything calculated to promote the advancement of his town. He has a large collection of Indian relics, gathered in this immediate vicinity, in which he takes considerable interest; also bones and large portions of human skeletons, likewise found here. From these bones he recognizes two distinct races of people, and very unlike each other. Hence, his theory, that the Mound Builders occupied this country previous to the Indians. Among his Indian relics are many of their rude implements and tools of domestic use and of war: such as axes, hatchets, tomahawks, spear and arrow heads, pipes, etc. They are of many kinds of material, some of them rare specimens, and others of wonderful workmanship. We noticed an arrow-head of the most beautiful agate, and a pipe made of a material found only in the Missouri River country. But neither our space nor our geological information will admit of a particularization of all these specimens and relics. From relics and bones in his possession, believed to be of the Mound Builders, he holds to the opinion that they were a much larger race than the Indians, and further advanced in civilization.

Dr. Zeller has devoted considerable attention to grape culture, and was the first to introduce the Concord, Delaware, Hartford and the Virginia Seedling in this section; for which, he says, the Concord is the only serviceable one for this climate.

Another of the solid men of Spring Bay is Mr. Gottfried Jung, who came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1852, and commenced business as a merchant and lumber dealer. Having made quite a fortune, he has retired from the turmoils of business, to spend the remainder of his days in quietude, in his elegant home, one of the finest in the village.

SPRING BAY MILLS.

This mill was built, first as a steam saw-mill only, by Jo Hilenbrand in 1862. About a year after, William Burt bought an interest, and put in burrs and machinery for a grist-mill, when its value was estimated at \$1,000. It is small, has but one run of burrs, and is devoted chiefly to custom work. After changing owners several times, Ernest Fredericks has become the proprietor.

The brewery of Peter Eichhorn is a large establishment, and was built in 1851. It was built by Mr. Eichhorn, and is a frame structure of a capacity to make about 2,000 barrels a year, most of which is shipped to Peoria, and the remainder sold in this county. It cost, including cellars, fixtures, machinery, etc., about \$25,000, and is still owned by Mr. Eichhorn.

The Town Hall was built in 1853 by a special tax levy for the purpose, and cost \$700, but shortly after its completion, was blown from its foundations by a gale of wind, and cost \$200 more to restore it to its former grandeur. It is the most serviceable building in the place, and devoted to a variety of uses. Almost every religious denomination in the calendar, at some time or other, has used it as a tabernacle of worship, while upon its floor the stump orator rises in his majesty to harangue the people on the political questions of the day. And thus, for all meetings, public or private, sacred or profane, the Town Hall is called into requisition.

The first school house in the village was built in 1846—a frame structure of very rough workmanship, and cost \$300. This did service for more than twenty years, and in 1868 was replaced by the elegant brick school house “up on the hill,” which is an ornament to the village. It cost about \$3,000, is two stories high, and thirty by forty feet in size. O. L. Tucker is the present teacher, and has a daily attendance of about fifty pupils.

During the ordinary Winter stage of water, steamboats land daily at the wharf, which is said to be one of the best steamboat landings on the Illinois River. In 1851–2, a levee was built extending out five hundred yards into the river, or rather through “the bay,” to the river proper, and where boats land during the low stage of water. Mr. Wm. H. Delph, of Metamora, was the engineer in charge of the work, and the expense of the improvement was borne by the county, the total cost of which was about \$4,000. The dirt and gravel for this levee was taken from the ridge or bluff rising some hundred or two yards from the river. It was in this work that so many human bones and almost entire skeletons were exhumed, alluded to in connection with Dr. Zeller’s collection, of bones and Indian relics on another page.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

In the days of Spring Bay's pristine glory, the magnates of the place put their heads together, and decided on a certain occasion to appropriately celebrate the anniversary of the day on which "our fathers threw off the rotten yoke of Britain." An old-fashioned, backwoods barbecue was inaugurated, with all its attending accompaniments of "fatted calves," young porkers and delicious muttons, and a good supply of liquor was procured from a neighboring still-house to "season it." All the surrounding towns and villages were bidden to the feast, and many accepted the invitation. A man named Curry had been appointed orator of the day, and mounting an ox cart, which had been drawn up and improvised into a "speaker's stand," he entertained the audience for an hour with the repetition of a speech (copied verbatim, and prepared for the purpose) delivered in the United States Congress by a member from Massachusetts during the bitter debates in that body, referring to "the Embargo," previous to the war of 1812. With all the fiery eloquence of Patrick Henry, this backwoods orator hurled the old embargo tirade at the "corrupted government," and pictured the imminent danger of the "old ship of state being engulfed in the threatening billows," unless a "most rigorous (rigid) reform was enforced."

The first session of the Circuit Court of Woodford County, held after organization, was noted for having a little suit tried in it, in which two witnesses from this township were called to testify, viz.: C. A. Genoways and Austin Crocker. The origin and nature of this suit our informant had forgotten.

It is always sad to write of decay. This little village, once a busy place, and equal in importance as a shipping point to any place on the river, has long since passed the zenith of its prosperity. Its former prosperity has dwindled down to a few small stores, and a few other lines of trade equally limited. At present, the business is distributed as follows: Three general stores, three saloons, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one harness shop, two shoe shops. Lewis Williams and John Ege both handle grain still, but in a small way. There is one physician in the place, but neither a preacher nor a lawyer, nor even a church, except the Town Hall.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

The name of Spring Bay is derived from the beautiful little bay in the river at this place, and the numerous springs within its compass that supply the water when the river is too low to run over the "bar" between it and the outward limits of the bay. It is estimated that the waters from these springs, if it could be utilized, would be equal to 100 horse-power. Springs abound throughout the township, and are the operating force of several mills. These springs, with the little bay, as stated above, when taken together formed a name, which was bestowed on the settlement at an early day, then on the village when laid out, and afterward given to the township.

The beautiful little cemetery upon the hillside, a mile or two from the village, has become the resting place of many of the early pioneers mentioned in these pages. Peace to their ashes.

CRUGER TOWNSHIP.

Cruger is known as Fractional Township 26 north, Range 2 west, and adjoins the northeast township of Tazewell County. From the date of township organization until 1870, Cruger was included in Olio Township; and, like Olio, contains much of interest connected with the early history of Woodford County. A large portion of the section of Walnut Grove lies in this township. Through this vast forest the savages roamed at will, "monarchs of all they surveyed," for centuries, perhaps, before the foot of the "pale face" trod the soil; and in the shelter of this grove some of the first pioneers built their rude cabins.

In 1830, there were but a few families in that part of Walnut Grove now embraced in Cruger Township, of whom Daniel Meek, James Martin, Robert and James Bird, Joseph Dillon, the Moores, Nathan Owen, Thomas Deweese, James Rayburn and John Stevenson were about all living here at the period above mentioned. Of these, Deweese, Martin and Rayburn were from Indiana, while most of the others were from Kentucky. As to the time of their coming, there are none now living who can give the precise dates. Daniel Meek, one of those already alluded to, came from Kentucky, in 1827; but whether or not he was the first we are unable to say. He settled in Walnut Grove, and in 1836, removed to Knox County, near Abingdon, where he died, in March, 1874.

Henry B. Meek, a younger brother of Daniel Meek, came from Pulaski County, Ky., with his father, when but 12 years old. The family settled in Jennings County, Ind., where they remained some years. In 1828, Mr. Henry Meek made a visit to this section—a kind of tour of inspection—and states that his brother Daniel, the Moores, and perhaps one or two other families, were about all the settlers then in Walnut Grove, and but very few others in what is now Woodford County. Mr. Meek returned to his home in Indiana; and in 1830, came back and made a permanent settlement in Walnut Grove, and in what is now Cruger Township, in the Spring of that year. He built his first cabin on the site of his present elegant residence. When Mr. Meek brought his young wife to Illinois, they came through on horseback. She carried her baby on her horse, while he carried a pack, made up of sufficient clothing for their first Summer's use, and other housekeeping articles. In the Fall, he went back to Indiana, and brought with him, on his return, some live stock—hogs and sheep. His hogs fattened on the "mast," which was abundant that Winter, and the next year he sold 100 pounds of bacon for \$9.00, which he says was then considered a large sum of money. His eldest brother, Joseph Meek, with his family, came with him on his return from Indiana.



J. M. Fort
MINONK

The land in this section, at the period of which we write, was not in market, nor did it come in until in 1832. When the land was put on sale, Meek went to Springfield, and, with \$300 which he had laid up for the purpose, bought three "eighties," or 240 acres. This was a nucleus, to which he continued to add, until he owned 1,600 acres of choice lands. As his children grew up, and went out into the world to battle for themselves, he gave them farms, and thereby reduced his own to 700 acres.

Joseph Meek, an older brother of Henry's, came to Illinois, as already stated, in the Fall of 1830. On his arrival here, he bought a claim from one Joseph Dillon, upon which he still lives. And though he is an old man of four score years, his physical and mental activity is almost wonderful. "Uncle" Joseph Meek, as he is familiarly called, has set up his children with good farms, and still owns a large one himself, which he superintends, and upon which he labors every day. He stands high among his fellow men, and his word is his bond.

In 1835, the following additions had been made to the Walnut Grove settlement: Rev. John Oatman, Matthew Blair, Joshua Woosley, Daniel Travis, Cooley Curtis, Daniel Allison, Isaac Black, James Mitchell, Ben. Major, Wm. R. Willis, Rev. Wm. Davenport, Thomas Bullock, Elijah Dickinson, Benj. J. Radford, and it may be a few others now, forgotten. The majority settled in what is now Cruger Township, and many of them came from Kentucky, a few from Indiana, and a few others from Tennessee. There were men of influence among them, who were active in their day, in every enterprise inaugurated to promote the interests of their country. Some of them have been noticed in other chapters of this work, in connection with the formation of Woodford County, the organization of Eureka College, and other undertakings requiring time, money and influence to successfully carry through.

Benjamin J. Radford came from Christian County, Kentucky, in 1834, to Illinois, where he settled in what is now Cruger Township, and lived a respected citizen until his death in September, 1857. He planted the first grove of locust trees in what is now Woodford County, a work that has since been followed by thousands. One of his sons is now President of Eureka College; another is editor and proprietor of the *Eureka Journal*.

In the Winter of 1830-31, was the "deep snow," an event remembered by many old settlers, and an epoch from which their history all dates. So many years before, or so many years since the "deep snow," is their mode of designating any particular event. The deer and other wild game became so tame that human beings were no longer objects of fear to them. A gang of half a dozen deer came to Henry Meek's, and he turned them in the lot with his sheep and calves, where they remained quite a while becoming so tame they would eat corn out of his hand.

When Mr. Meek settled in Walnut Grove, there was a ferry at Peoria, then called Fort Clarke, kept by a man named Gardis. Fort Clarke had one little store of general merchandise, which supplied the scattered settlers along the river

with store goods. One Vorris or Voorhees also kept a little store filled with housekeeping articles, much in demand as the country settled up. A man by the name of Matthews kept a ferry then at "The Narrows," a short distance above Fort Clarke.

The exact time of the first settlement in this township, like that of Olio, cannot, at this date, be correctly ascertained. There is no definite record now existing previous to the settlement of Daniel Meek, in 1827. His brothers think, however, that there were a few families in the Grove before the date of his coming there, but whom, or at what time they settled there, they are unable to tell.

THE FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Daniel Meek was the first Justice of the Peace in what is now called Cruger Township, and was appointed to the office in 1829. He was one of the first Justices in the territory now embraced in Woodford County, and exercised the functions of the office for twelve years or more before the formation of the county. Dr. James Mitchell, a kind of steam doctor, as they were called in those days, was the first physician in this Township, and came as early as the year 1835. Previous to his advent into the neighborhood, the healing art was practiced mostly by the good housewives with herbs and barks.

The first sermon in the town was preached by Rev. Peyton Mitchell, at the residence of Robert Bird. He was a Presbyterian and preached for some time in the neighborhood, about 1833-4. There were no churches here at this early period, and all religious services were held in the people's cabins.

Caroline, a daughter of Daniel Meek, was the first birth in Cruger Township. She was born January 15, 1828. The first death was that of James Bird, who died in 1832.

The first marriage celebration was that of Hardin Oatman and Wilmorth Bird, in 1835. They were married by Rev. Wm. Davenport, who had recently settled in the neighborhood.

THE FIRST MILLS, ROADS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

In the early days of the settlement of this town, the people did their milling at a little horse mill, in what is now Olio Township, and alluded to in that part of this history. There was also a mill on Panther Creek, near the corner of what is now Palestine Township, which was extensively patronized by the Walnut Grove people.

The first public road through this section was laid out in 1836. The Viewers were Daniel Travis and James McClure. It commenced at what was known as Cruger's Bridge, on Walnut Creek, and extended to Washington, in Tazewell County. Four years later, the State road from Lexington to Washington and Peoria, mention of which is made in the history of Olio Township, was opened through this township. These roads afforded the principal outlets of the settlers in removing their grain, until the era of railroads.

William Hoshor, mentioned in the general history of Woodford County as one of the pioneer school teachers, taught the first school in what now comprises Cruger Township. It was taught in 1831, in an old cabin, which stood up near the head of Walnut Grove. His school lasted but a short time, and soon after its suspension Joshua Woosley opened a school near the place where Hoshor had taught. The first house built in the neighborhood for school purposes was in 1834, and was near the spot where these schools were taught. Children were scarcer here then than now, the schools were not very largely attended, and the house was changed into a dwelling after a few years' service as a school house.

When the first settlements were made in the territory of Cruger and Olio Townships, Indians were quite plenty along the Illinois River, and even about Walnut Grove, but were friendly and apparently harmless. When the Meekses came, in 1830, there still were many in this neighborhood. During the Winter of the "deep snow," they supplied the few settlers then scattered along the Grove with much of the meat used through the long period the snow lasted. Old Shabbona came down the next Summer, with his "little family," and camped in Walnut Grove. But the people, fearing some treachery, drove him away, which made the old chief very angry.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

At the time of the Black Hawk war, Henry B. Meek was a Captain of the militia. When the news was brought to him that this noted warrior was at Pawpaw Grove, on Rock River, with his army, he was in the field planting corn. The order was delivered to him from the authorities for a certain number of men, and, like Gen. Putnam, when he received the news of the battle of Lexington,

"The plow was in the mid-furrow staid,"

and, removing his horse from the plow, and the harness from the horse, "he sped forth the fiery cross" to summon his "clans" to the council. They lost no time in obeying the call, and soon he was able to muster the number required (which, we believe, was twelve men), who were eager for the fray. He took them to Pekin, turned them over to the army going to "the front," and returned to his corn planting. His squad was put under command of Major Stillman, and had the honor of participating in the battle of Pawpaw Grove, where the "pale faces" were defeated. They were only enlisted for thirty days, and soon after this battle their term of service expired, when they returned to their homes. None of the squad from the Walnut Grove settlement were either killed or wounded. A ludicrous story is told of this little campaign, in which the men from the Grove were engaged. The first night after the troops left Peoria, or Fort Clarke, for the seat of war, they encamped but a short distance from the place. Sentinels were posted and pickets thrown out in true military style. During the night an alarm, which finally proved to be false, was given, and

for a time considerable confusion prevailed. A Dr. Langworthy, of Peoria, who was attached to the army as a kind of surgeon, had tethered his horse with a long rope, that he might graze during the night. When the alarm was sounded, the valiant doctor mounted his horse, which in his fright he forgot to unloose, laid whip for dear life, and ran round and round in a circle, under the impression that he was rapidly placing danger behind him. It was soon discovered to be a false alarm, when some of the boys, taking in the absurdity of the doctor's maneuvers, cut the rope, and, taking a "bee line," he came into Peoria under whip and spur and in a high state of excitement, with the horrible news that "the troops had been surprised and butchered," while he alone, by a miracle, had escaped to tell the tale. When the truth came out and the true state of the case known, the brave doctor was unable to endure the jeers of his friends, and sought a field undisturbed by the "horrors of war" and "war's alarms."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township are well supported, and are in a very flourishing condition. As a school township, Cruger embraces an equal portion in Tazewell County.

The total school fund of the entire township, including the part not in this county, is.....	\$1,448 41
Valuation of school property (half of town).....	5,300 00
Amount paid male teachers (half of town).....	573 00
Amount paid female teachers (half of town).....	923 00
Tax levy for support of schools (half of town).....	1,550 00
Number of males under 21 years (half of town).....	308
Number of females under 21 years (half of town).....	284
Total under 21 years.....	592
Number of males attending school (half of town).....	175
Number of females attending school (half of town).....	163
Total attending school (half of town).....	338
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	\$205 00

There are four school districts in the Cruger half of the township, with seven good, comfortable school houses. One of the districts is in union with Eureka District, in the township of Olio, and is noticed under that head. The school house in Cruger Village is a substantial frame building, and cost \$700. The early record of schools, and the history of their first formation in the township, belongs to Olio, of which this was, until late years, a part. M. E. Davidson is School Treasurer, Supervisor of the Township and Justice of the Peace, and a man of considerable prominence in his neighborhood. F. J. Schreiber is Tax Collector, and furnishes the following :

Cruger Township—Personal tax.....	\$1,900 00
Cruger Township—Real tax.....	3,207 92
Total Personal and Real.....	\$5,107 92
Town lots.....	65 65
Total tax township and village.....	\$5,173 57

Cruger Township's political and war record are so nearly identical with that of Olio Township that in the one we have the other, and a recapitulation here would be little else than to repeat that history.

Cruger has but one church within its limits, and it is on the line between this and Metamora Township, or within twenty or thirty yards of the line. It is one of the old churches of the county, and known as Mount Zion, of the Christian denomination, and is noticed in the general history.

ORGANIZATION OF CRUGER TOWNSHIP.

Cruger was detached from Olio Township, in the Fall of 1869, by a petition to the Board of Supervisors, and the first election resulted as follows: George Boys, Supervisor; R. N. Radford, Collector; Jesse Meek, Assessor; Peter Moyemont, Town Clerk; A. P. Meek, R. C. Stewart and Thomas Ellis, Commissioners of Highways; John McPeak and John Kaufman, Justices of the Peace; John Trimmer and Lewis Myers, Constables; and on the 5th of April, 1870, the township was organized under these officers. The petition for this new township was gotten up through Messrs. Charles Kinnear, Hiram Parker, A. P. Leonard, George Boys, Jesse Meek and others: and grew out of the fact that, in 1869, when the expediency of building the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was being pretty warmly discussed, this part of the township bitterly opposed the measure, while the other section (now Olio) as strongly advocated it. The climax was reached by the township voting \$100,000 stock to the proposed road; which, however, through some technical illegality, finally fell through, and the township afterward voted \$50,000 to the new road. But the carrying of the first vote afforded the pretext for petitioning for a separation; the final result of which was, as above stated, the organization of Cruger Township. The town took its name from the village of that name, and of the post office, which likewise bears the same name.

The railroads through this township are the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, crossing it from east to west, and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, which crosses it diagonally. A large lot of grain and stock is shipped from this town over these roads, the most of which, however, goes over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad.

CRUGER VILLAGE.

This little village is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, two miles west of Eureka. When this village sprang into existence, it was at the terminus of the railroad then known under the name and title of the Eastern Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. It was completed to this point in the Fall of 1854, when the work ceased until some time the next year, and it was during this period that the idea of a village here was conceived by the people of the vicinity. The village was laid out by a man named Akers, who bought the land of Hiram Parker, and was from Peoria. E. P. Pratt, also from Peoria,

brought the first stock of goods to the place, which he opened in one end of a grain warehouse just built by one Kellogg. A Mr. King also built a grain warehouse. A post office was established, and William Flager, who was then depot and station agent, was made the first Postmaster. After the opening of the store by Pratt, Charles Kinnear brought on a stock of goods, and after a year's business sold out to S. P. & B. N. Beels, and they afterward sold to Marshall Davidson. David Kinnear also had a store here at one time, and two stores at one time has been the zenith of its mercantile trade. It has now one general store, owned by F. J. Schreiber, who is also Postmaster. The grain trade is represented by J. N. Harlan and John Metzger, both of whom do a large business. Harlan was originally from Washington, and lives now in Eureka, but handles grain at this point. He owns a large grain elevator, which has been made from one of the warehouses alluded to, which he bought for \$700, and the improvements he made to it and the construction into an elevator, cost him, additionally, \$2,500. Its capacity is about 30,000 bushels. The railroad station house here was built by the people, *en masse*, in 1854, Mr. Charles Kinnear giving \$200 toward its erection. A blacksmith shop, kept by one Frank Schamberg, and one whisky saloon, together with what has been already mentioned, comprise the present village. The village took its name from William H. Cruger, Superintendent at that time of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, or, as then called, Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. He was a man of some prominence and took an active part in getting the road through. When it stopped at this point, and, for the convenience of the neighborhood a station was made here, the name of Cruger was given to it. Later, when this township was detached from Olio, the name was bestowed on the township, as already mentioned in this chapter.

OLIO TOWNSHIP.

Until within the last decade of years, Olio comprised in its territorial limits Cruger Township, and their histories are so closely identified with each other as to render it a somewhat difficult task to trace them separately. Much that is of interest pertaining to the early history of Woodford County occurred in this section. Walnut Grove—through which meanders the little creek of the same name—is embraced in these townships, and here tradition informs us some of the first settlements in the county were made. "The Grove," as it is still called, was a grand old forest, mostly walnut, whose friendly shelter seemed to lure the pioneers to the spot. Many of them were from Kentucky, where mighty forests, springs and streams of running water were so abundant that in the locating of their new homes, avoiding the great prairies, they sought the timber and water courses. To them the boundless prairies were but a dreary waste, affording no means of subsistence, nor any of the requisites of comfortable homes, and thus it was that the timbered sections were settled long before a pioneer's hut marked the prairies. Of the particular circumstances attending

the separation from Olio, of Cruger Township, a more detailed account is given in the history of the latter.

Among the earliest settlers of Olio Township are William P. Atteberry, Charles, John A. and Campbell Moore, Caleb and William Davidson, John Dowdy, John Summers and Matthew Bracken. Of these, Atteberry, the Moores and Davidsons came from Kentucky, and Bracken from Ohio. Not one of them is now living.

Caleb Davidson was born in Barren County, Kentucky, and afterward removed to Graves County, in what is known in that State as "Jackson's Purchase," where he became the owner of considerable lands. In the Spring of 1831, he arrived in this portion of Woodford County. He was laid up at Macoupin's Point four weeks, on account of the "deep snow," already mentioned in these pages, as occurring in 1830-31, as a period from which the old settlers date many events of the county's early history, and was forced to go into camp again on this side of Springfield, where he remained six weeks, on account of the mud, resulting from the melting away of the snow, which rendered the country (roads there were none) almost impassable, so that he did not arrive at his future home until in May. He settled in Walnut Grove, near the present line between Olio and Cruger Townships, where he bought a claim of one Robert Bird. As already stated, he owned lands in Kentucky, and made several trips back to his old home, for the purpose of looking after his interests there. On one of his last visits, he sold 200 acres of his Kentucky land. He was an honored and respected citizen, and lived to a ripe old age, passing away in August, 1870. His wife is still living, but growing very feeble in health, and doubtless will soon join the companion of her earthly pilgrimage on the other shore.

William Davidson, the father of Caleb Davidson, was also a native of Barren County, Kentucky, but removed with the family to Graves County, where he lived till he came to Illinois in the Fall of 1831. He too, settled in Walnut Grove, and in what is now Olio Township. He bought land and made a permanent settlement, upon which the remainder of his life was passed. His widow, who was a second wife, is now living in Missouri.

John Summers settled where he now lives in 1836. He is one of the few remaining old settlers of Olio Township. He was first President of the Old Settlers' Society, an office he held from its organization until the annual meeting of 1877, when he declined serving longer. He pointed out to us, on an adjoining farm, the house in which the first Court of Woodford County was held. He states that Hon. James A. McDougal was the first regular Commonwealth's Attorney, and afterward removed to California, from which State he was sent to the United States Senate.

Thomas Bullock, Sr., came from Woodford County, Kentucky, to Illinois, in 1835, and settled in Walnut Grove, where all the first settlements were made in this township. Sprung from an intellectual family, a family productive of

statesmen and men of ability, he has ever been a man of weight and influence in the county, and one of its leaders in politics, and in enterprise and improvement. He it was, who was instrumental in getting up the project which finally resulted in the formation of Woodford County, of which event full particulars are given in the general history of the county. Mr. Bullock is still living near Versailles, the original capital of Woodford, to some extent reconciled to the greater power, or pressure, which wrested from his own little village of Versailles, the seat of justice. Of all the early settlers in Walnut Grove, Mr. Bullock is probably the oldest one now living in what is known as Olio Township. These old landmarks are rapidly passing away. The few still left are fluttering over the dividing line between two worlds, and ere long will be gone from our sight.

Isaac Black came to Walnut Grove and settled in what is now in Olio Township, in 1830, where he has resided until a few years back, when he moved into Eureka, where he still lives.

Who built the first cabin in this township, and the precise spot upon which it was located, are among the things past. Mr. Henry B. Meek, living just over the border in Cruger Township, where he has spent the last forty-eight years, and who made a trip through this section in 1828, states that there were a few families then living in Walnut Grove, of whom the Moores, and perhaps one or two others, were in Olio Township. This is as near and as definite as it is possible now to come at the first settlement of this township.

The first mill in Olio Township was a little horse mill, put up by John A. Moore, and was built in 1828-9. For some time it was the only mill in the neighborhood where the settlers could get meal. Flour was a luxury almost, if not wholly, unattainable.

The first store was opened at Versailles, about 1838, by Durritt & Calloway, and did quite an extensive business for a sparsely settled country. Other stores were opened, and other branches of business inaugurated which go to make up a town. A post office was established, and a Mr. King became the first Postmaster. He was soon succeeded by Benjamin Kelley, who kept it for several years. Versailles was now quite a flourishing place, and when, in 1841, Woodford County was organized, she became the seat of justice, and thus attained the zenith of her prosperity. Other towns sprung up, and, in 1843, the county seat was removed to Metamora. Business men left for better locations, the town was almost deserted and its glory departed forever.

There is a church in the village belonging to the Christian denomination, a handsome little edifice, and is in a prosperous condition. There was a Methodist church here at one time, but it has been moved over on Panther Creek, and is mentioned in the history of Palestine Township. There is also a good comfortable school house. These, with a blacksmith shop, and two or three families, who live within the original corporation, are all that remains of Versailles. The post office has long ago been discontinued, and the last vestige of Versailles is lost in her own ruins, while her place on the map is blotted out.

Matthew Bracken was the first Justice of the Peace in what is now Olio Township, and was appointed to the office in 1835. Ben. Major, who insisted on being called Ben, and who always wrote his name Ben instead of Benjamin, was a sort of doctor, and practiced the healing art to some extent. He is supposed to be the first physician in the township. Doctors were not so plentiful in those days as at the present, and all who possessed medical skill were often called on to exercise it.

Rev. John Oatman, of the denomination of Christians, who came to the township in 1830, was the first preacher of the Gospel, and preached the first sermon in what is now Olio Township. There were no churches here at that day; and until the churches were built in Eureka, religious services were held at the residences of the neighbors, and at the school houses.

The first child born in the township was Jefferson Dowdy, a son of John and Eliza Dowdy, and was born in 1829.

The first death was this child's mother, who died a few months after his birth.

Joseph Oatman was the first in the township to take to himself a helpmeet. He went to Dry Grove, in McLean County for his bride, whose name is now forgotten, and they were married in 1833.

At that early period, the settlers were not, it seems, thoroughly versed in the manner of putting up and preserving corn, so that it would make good seed the next year, and, as a consequence, good "seed corn" was often an object much sought after. Oatman, when courting his bride, and in order to secure his acceptance by his lady love, circulated the story broadcast that his father had a thousand bushels of "prime seed corn."

In the days when Versailles was a flourishing village, there was a few miles distant, in what is now Palestine Township, a village called Bowling Green, that was quite a flourishing place, and did as good a business as the former. As is usual in such cases, there existed, of course, considerable jealousy between the two places, and neither lost an opportunity to play a prank on the other, or to indulge in any petty annoyance that might suggest itself. There was a doctor in Versailles at the time who was rather active in all the proceedings. One day a young man from Bowling Green was at Versailles, when several of the latter's people caught him, and insisted that he had the toothache and that the doctor must take out the tooth. Notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, the doctor, while the others held him, extracted the boy's tooth. When this came to the ears of the Bowling Greenites, it excited their indignation to the highest pitch. They swore big oaths, and a great many of them, and that dire vengeance they would have. They came up, and a pitched battle was the result. The offending doctor was knocked down and nearly killed, but escaping from the clutches of the infuriated mob, he fled from the place and never returned. The fight closed with several bloody noses and broken heads, but without any very serious damage.

In 1840, the State road from Lexington to Peoria, by way of Washington, which was the first public road through this township, was laid out, and for years it was a great thoroughfare of travel, before it was superseded by railroads. In 1854-5, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was put through the township, and the road wagons, transporting wheat, oats and corn to Peoria and Chicago, over country roads, ceased forever. A few years ago, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was built, which touches one corner of Olio Township, and thus gives her people another outlet to the great cities, and the benefit of competing lines of road and a reduction of rates. This subject, however, is noticed more fully in the general county history.

The school facilities of Olio are equal, perhaps, to any in the State. The first school taught in the township was about 1837, by M. Bullock, and was taught in a little cabin near the present limits of Eureka. The cabin, like many other of the old landmarks, has long since disappeared, and a number of elegant frame school houses, of modern style, serve the town for educational purposes. The early records of schools have either been destroyed or mislaid. The present Treasurer, Mr. M. Pifer, has no records in his possession beyond 1860, and those are chiefly of the financial transactions of the town, and contain nothing of any special interest. From the last report to the County Superintendent of Schools, for 1877, we glean the following:

Number of males in township under 21.....	399	
Number of females in township under 21.....	382	
Total.....		781
Number of males in township between 6 and 21.....	291	
Number of females in township between 6 and 21.....	253	
Total.....		544
Number of males attending school.....	272	
Number of females attending school.....	232	
Total.....		504
Number of male teachers employed.....	10	
Number of female teachers employed.....	8	
Total.....		18
Number of graded schools in township.....	1	
Number of ungraded schools in township.....	8	
Total number of public schools sustained in Township.....		9
Principal of township fund.....	\$3,456.66	
Amount of tax levy for support of schools.....	4,360.00	
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$2,535.05	
Amount paid female teachers.....	1,696.65	
Total amount paid teachers.....		\$4 231.70
Estimated value of school property.....	\$5,175.00	
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	100.00	

The public schools will be noticed further in connection with the schools of Eureka Village.

Politically, Olio Township is pretty well and equally divided, with a majority of, perhaps, a dozen or two Democratic. So evenly are they divided, that strongly-contested races are doubtful and usually result in favor of the best wire-puller.

J. M. Murray, of Eureka, is Supervisor of Olio Township, and has held the office for three years past. T. A. Dunn is Tax Collector, and furnishes us the following from the tax book of 1877 :

Personal tax for 1877.....	\$ 5,431.11
Real tax for 1877.....	10,948.22
Total personal and real.....	\$16,379.33
Of which amount the railroad tax is.....	4,106.54

Olio, as a political township, is known as Township 26 north, Range 1 west. The war record of the township is highly honorable, and the zeal exercised in furnishing troops relieved her of drafts, with one exception, when some half dozen were drafted. Further reference will be made to the war record of the town in the history of

THE CITY OF EUREKA.

Though still under village organization, Eureka is usually termed a city, and its population estimated at about two thousand inhabitants, exclusive of college students. It is beautifully situated on high, rolling ground, at the crossing of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago, Pekin & South-western Railroads, about twenty miles east of the city of Peoria. It was surveyed and laid out in 1855-6 for Mr. John Darst, one of its most enterprising citizens. The survey was commenced by A. S. Fisher, but finished by a Mr. Perry, whose name alone appears in the records as the surveyor. The present corporate limits of Eureka are two miles north and south, and one mile east and west. It is well shaded by grand old forest trees, whose hoary appearance would indicate that they had withstood the storms and tempests of centuries, while many of the more ornamental trees and shrubs emborder the streets and dooryards. There are many elegant residences, with finely ornamented grounds and gardens, well laid out streets and handsome churches in the town, and the business houses are rather better than in the average towns of its size. No whisky saloons, nor even a billiard hall, with their attendant evils, disturb the quiet of the place. The public square is a beautiful little park of about one acre of ground in the business center, and enclosed by a substantial fence. It is well set in grass, with a number of young maples and other handsome shade trees, and a few giant oaks towering above them in their mighty grandeur. The first houses in the village were built in the vicinity of the college, which is near the southern limits.

About the year 1854, a Mr. Sterritt opened a store near "the academy" (now Eureka College), where the school boys used to congregate and vie with

each other in eating candy and fruits. Dr. J. L. Springate opened a drug store about the same time, and was the first in the village, which at that date was called Walnut Grove, after the academy, which bore the same name. He was the first regularly located physician, and practiced his profession in the village and vicinity for years. Dr. J. M. Allen commenced the practice of medicine a short time before Springate, but soon became a minister of the Gospel, when he gave up medicine. He is now a professor of Latin and English literature in Eureka College. Dr. Springate, after many years' labor, sold out and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he at present resides.

The first post office in Walnut Grove village was established in 1850, and A. M. Fisher, then Principal of the academy, was appointed the first Postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback to Metamora once a week. Afterward, a daily mail was established between this place and Kappa, on the Illinois Central Railroad, but was very irregular, and mail facilities somewhat uncertain, until the completion of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad to this point, when the office was moved over in the vicinity of its present location. A Mr. Myers was commissioned Postmaster in 1861 by Mr. Lincoln, but subsequently removed by Andrew Johnson. He was re-appointed by Gen. Grant, and held the office until his death, in 1874. It was then transferred to his widow, who is the present Postmistress.

The first blacksmith shop in the old village of Walnut Grove was opened by one Wilson Hathaway, about the year 1854, and a wagon shop, by Z. Stock, about the same time. A boarding house was built in 1851, capable of accommodating forty or fifty students, other business came, and Walnut Grove was quite a flourishing little place. But when the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was put through, in 1856, and the citizens succeeded in getting a station here, which was finally accomplished over a strong opposition from Cruger Station, a few miles west, the old village was moved over nearer the railroad. The place rapidly increased in population and business, and the inhabitants, bearing in mind their late struggle for a railroad station, and in remembrance of the exclamation of their ancient philosopher, christened their new village EUREKA, a name it still bears.

The first storehouse in Eureka proper was built in 1855, by R. M. Clark, on the northwest corner of College and First streets, where T. A. Dunn's brick store now stands. The first tavern was built by A. M. Myers, and is still the leading hotel of Eureka, and stands near the corner of the public square. It is now owned by John W. Karr, of Peoria, and is leased and run by Alexander Blair.

The Eureka Mills were built in 1856, by a stock company consisting of John Darst, John Major, E. B. Myers, George Callender and W. S. Bullock, at a cost of about \$18,000. Originally a saw mill was operated in connection with the flouring-mill, but this branch of the business has long since been discontinued. The mill building is a large and substantial frame, and has in it

most excellent machinery, together with three run of burrs. Mr. J. A. Davis, a banker of Eureka, bought one-half of the mill in 1861, and was for many years its general manager. He made considerable improvements and put in additional machinery, which, added to the original cost, raised its value to about \$25,000. Mr. Davis finally bought the remaining half, and in December, 1877, sold it to R. B. Chritton, who is the present owner and proprietor.

The Orient Mills were built by Adams & Vandyke, about 1867-8, at a cost of \$18,000. It is a large frame building with three runs of burrs, and is doing a good business. The present owners are Vandyke & Gift.

The large grain elevator of J. M. Murray was built in 1863, and cost about \$5,000. Additions were made to it in 1877, which cost \$1,000 more. It is a strong frame 54x30 feet, and has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. Mr. Murray deals extensively in grain, and handles annually something near a half million bushels of corn, oats and rye, but mostly of corn and oats. Wheat is not raised to a great extent, and what is produced is bought chiefly by the mills. He is the only grain dealer of any note in the place. There are two warehouses, originally built for grain purposes, but the owners of them have gone out of the business, and Mr. Murray has the grain trade mostly to himself.

The Bank of Eureka commenced business under the firm name of J. A. Davis & Co., in June, 1868, and their first banking house was in the Eureka Mills. In 1871, Mr. Davis' partner left rather abruptly and unceremoniously, since which time it has been owned by J. A. Davis alone. It is the only bank in Eureka, and occupies commodious rooms in one of the elegant brick blocks in the business center of the town.

The *Eureka Journal* issued its first sheet on the 10th of December, 1867, and was called the *Woodford Journal*. It was established by John W. Karr, and has, since its first organization, passed through several hands. In April, 1874, it was purchased by R. W. Radford, who has owned it ever since. It has entered upon the eleventh volume, and is one of the flourishing papers of Woodford County.

The *Eureka College Messenger* is a monthly, four-page paper, edited and published by Prof. A. S. Fisher, who for many years was connected with the Eureka College. The *Messenger* is devoted chiefly to the interests of the college; is ably conducted and has reached its second volume.

Eureka was organized as a village in 1859. An election was held on the 4th day of April of that year, for the purpose of electing a Board of Village Trustees, with the following result: C. L. Welhnan, J. R. Burton, R. M. Clark, Sam'l Stitt and A. S. Fisher. A. M. Myers was elected Police Magistrate, and Z. Stock, Constable. The Board organized for business by electing R. M. Clark, President, and A. S. Fisher, Clerk. Eureka is still under this mode of government; although it has sufficient population to admit of its being incorporated as a city, no move has been made to that effect. The present Board of Trustees is as follows: C. T. Coleson, L. C. Darst, J. M. Saddler, G. W.

Lewis, and W. S. Allen. The President of the Board is G. W. Lewis, and C. T. Coleson, Clerk; A. S. Fisher is Police Magistrate, and J. G. Woods, Constable.

The religious denominations are represented in Enreka by the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian societies, who have each good, comfortable church buildings. The oldest of these organizations, and which is the oldest church organization in the Township, and one of the oldest in Woodford County, is

The Christian Church.—This society was organized in 1832, and the original members were: Elder John Oatman and wife, Daniel Travis and wife, James Bird and wife and Joshua Woosley. The first Pastor was Elder John Oatman, already mentioned as the first preacher of Olio Township. Their first house of worship was a frame building, 32x45 feet, and was erected by the members, in 1847. "Uncle" Joseph Meek, as he is familiarly called by everybody, furnished nearly all of the timbers himself; others contributed lumber and such material as was required in the building, while others still added their labor. The officers, in addition to the Pastor, Elder John Oatman, were Daniel Travis and Joshua Woosley, Deacons. Until the building of this church, religious services were held at the residences of the neighbors, in the groves and the school houses. In 1834-5, many families came from Kentucky and settled in Walnut Grove. Among them, Rev. William Davenport, Ben. Major and Elijah Dickinson, who united with the society, and it became the strong church of this section of the country. Elder Davenport was for a time the principal preacher, and was a man of much power and influence. Elders J. H. Lindsay and Alexander Reynolds held a protracted meeting in the Summer of 1836, in which sixty additions were made to the church. The revival extended to Little Mackinaw, and no such religious awakening had ever before been known in this primitive settlement.

To follow this pioneer church through all the changing scenes of its eventful history would occupy more space than we can devote to it in this volume. Suffice it to say, that the almost "howling wilderness," 'mid which she planted the banner of the Cross, has "blossomed as the rose," and the generation which greeted her at her organization lives not to greet her to-day. A few, it may be, still remain, but they are standing, as it were, on the brink of the grave. Some years ago, the society erected a handsome brick church, the size and cost of which we were unable to learn. It is, however, one of the most elegant churches in the county, and numbers upon its records nearly 500 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Society was first organized in 1858, under the spiritual ministrations of Rev. Zedick Hall, mentioned in the general history of the county as one of the pioneer preachers. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of \$4,000, and is a substantial frame building, 36x50 feet, with a vestibule fifteen feet in width. The church has a membership of 125, and the Rev. E. McClish is Pastor. The present Board of Trustees are Messrs. M. T. Hedges, H. S. Reynolds, S. Wright, David Perrine and Dr. J. T. Rosenburg.

The Presbyterian Church organized their society in Eureka, in 1868, and Rev. Mr. Hart became the first Pastor. They built their church edifice in 1875, which is a very elegant frame building, 30x60 feet, and a vestibule of twelve feet at front entrance. It cost \$4,000, and was dedicated on the 9th day of October, 1875. The society now numbers some eighty members, and is under the spiritual charge of Rev. M. P. Ormsby. The present Elders are Messrs. J. M. Murray, A. B. Holferty, John Shaw and John Summers.

W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, January 15, 1859. John H. Anthony was the first Master, and John F. Lightcap the first Secretary. It was chartered October 5, 1859, and their charter is signed by A. W. Buck, Grand Master, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. At present, the Lodge has forty-eight members; E. W. Dickinson is Master, and T. A. Dunn, Secretary.

The society of Odd Fellows is represented by Olio Lodge, No. 311, but we were unable to learn any particulars in regard to its organization. R. H. McCorkle is the present N. G., and J. J. Hamilton, Secretary. The Order had an Encampment here at one time, but it has been discontinued.

In the late war Eureka was well represented, both in officers and private soldiers, and their record will bear favorable comparison with that of any of the brave men who went forth from the State of Illinois, at their country's call. The history of the Eleventh Cavalry, the Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighth Regts. of Vol. Infantry, chronicle their deeds upon many hard-fought fields. Col. B. D. Meek went into the field as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry, under the brave Ingersoll, of Peoria. When Col. Ingersoll was captured and sent home on parole, Col. Meek succeeded to the command of the regiment until September, 1863, when he resigned and returned home.

On the roll of Company G, Seventeenth Volunteer Infantry, we find the names O. A. Burgess, Captain, and Harvey J. Rowell, First Lieutenant. The latter is now an eminent lawyer at Bloomington, Ill.

Dr. R. A. Conover was First Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of Volunteers; W. A. Davidson, Second Lieutenant, and R. O. Lough, Orderly Sergeant. The last two mentioned belonged to Company E, the Color Company of the regiment, which was recruited by Major Sidwell, of Metamora.

Many of the rank and file of these regiments went from Eureka, and, would space permit, we might portray many stirring scenes in which the brave boys participated. But their battles have been fought, victory has crowned their arms, and the history of their valiant deeds are engraved upon the hearts of their countrymen.

The Eureka Guards, Captain Hedge, is a military organization of which the village is quite proud.

The medical fraternity of Eureka is represented by Doctors N. B. Crawford, F. J. Rosenburg and Lichtenberger, who are able and experienced

physicians. Drs. Lakin and Messler are first-class dentists; and the leading law firm is Messrs. Briggs & Meek.

An interesting feature in connection with the history of Eureka is the nursery of Mr. A. S. Fisher: every species of fruit trees adapted to this climate, evergreens, ornamental trees of various kinds, hedge plants, grapes, strawberries, etc., etc., are cultivated in abundance. Mr. Fisher has a large nursery and devotes considerable time to the selection and growing of his trees and plants.

As a mercantile town, Eureka makes no pretensions beyond a retail business. All departments of the retail trade are well represented, and the town can boast of many energetic, honorable and enterprising business men, of whom any place might well be proud, and we leave the subject with this tribute to their merit.

A. S. Fisher, who taught the first permanent school within the present boundaries of the village of Eureka, and who is one of the village's earliest citizens, came from Ohio with his father, in 1828, when a boy but five years of age. His father settled in Tazewell County, near the present line of Woodford.

The site of this village and the country known as Walnut Grove was then but one great hunting ground, with here and there a cabin of some hardy pioneer, who, like Daniel Boone, has wearied of the more thickly inhabited States, and sought solitude in the western wilderness.

In the Fall of 1848, Mr. Fisher opened a school near the southern limits of the present town of Eureka, of a higher grade than the common schools. A similar enterprise had been commenced the pervious year by Miss Susan Jones, a daughter of Elder John T. Jones, but was short lived, and this school begun by Prof. Fisher, in 1848, was really the germ from which finally originated

EUREKA COLLEGE.

This college was chartered in 1855, and has been in uninterrupted operation for nearly twenty-three years. It is under the auspices of the Christian Disciples of Illinois, more familiarly known as the Christian Church. Before obtaining the charter, the institution had been known for several years as Walnut Grove Academy, and this itself had originated from the seminary of Prof. Fisher above alluded to. At a convention of the Christian Disciples, held at Abingdon, in September, 1852, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Walnut Grove Academy, now under the control of a Board of Trustees, organized under the general law of Illinois, which has been in successful operation for the last four years, taught by Prof. A. S. Fisher, Principal of Department of Mathematics, and John Lindsey, A. B., Principal of the Department of Languages, and which is the only regularly organized institution of learning among our brethren in the State; and

WHEREAS, said institution proposes to educate young men for the ministry, free of tuition fees, therefore,

Resolved, That we commend to the brethren in Illinois this institution, and urge upon them to foster it by sending their sons and daughters, and donating to its library, apparatus, and raising such means as may enable the Trustees to place it upon a sure and permanent basis, and be recognized as the institution for the brethren of the State.



Albert Briggs
ATTY. AT LAW EUREKA

As pertinent to this part of the subject, we take the following extract from the *Eureka College Messenger*, a paper published by Prof. Fisher. Referring to the resolution adopted at Abingdon, the editor says: "The authorities of Walnut Grove Academy at once commenced work under that Abingdon resolution, and pushed forward their work with some degree of energy. The result was the securing a liberal college charter, the organization of Eureka College, the erection of a more substantial and commodious college edifice, and a continued series of regular college sessions, from the first organization in the Fall of 1856, to the present time. passing, without suspension, the terrible financial convulsion of 1857, the still more terrible shock of revolution in 1861 and 1862, the ever memorable crisis of 1873, and the gradual increasing depression of business all over the country, even down to the present time. Thousands of students, young men and young women, have been received within these walls, have received liberal training for good, and have gone forth into the wide world to do battle for themselves and humanity."

"This enterprise," concludes the editor, "that first began to assume form and shape in an humble log cabin, standing near the eastern terminus of what is now called Conover avenue, as early as the year 1847, under the care of the venerable John T. Jones, that was revived in the small frame house, nestled among the underbrush and brambles, at the roadside, near the present cemetery of Eureka, in the Fall of 1848, has an unwritten history, which none but its founders, who have stood by it through evil report and good report, can ever appreciate. Its career has been one of success, but not of that flattering kind which the world regards as a grand success."

When the school was organized under the college charter, Elder William Brown, of Springfield, became the first President. Upon his resignation, Prof. C. L. Loos was chosen, who administered affairs for one year, and returned to Bethany. The Presidents in order from time have been: George Callender, B. W. Johnson, H. W. Everest, A. M. Weston and B. J. Radford.

The following are at present members of the Faculty: B. J. Radford, A. M., President, and Professor of Philosophy and Sacred Literature; J. M. Allen, A. M., Professor of Latin and English Literature; D. M. Blair, A. M., Professor of Greek; James Kirk, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences; E. W. Dickinson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Charles Johann, Professor of Modern Languages; J. W. Metcalf, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; G. W. Reynolds, Principal of Commercial Department; C. W. Campbell, Teacher of Painting and Drawing; D. M. Blair, Librarian and Curator of Museum. These gentlemen are of large experience, and their reputation as teachers is a guarantee that the work will be kept up to the high standard which has given Eureka College an enviable reputation among the temples of learning and of the Christian brotherhood everywhere.

The institution numbers among her Alumni many of the foremost men of the country in all the walks of life, filling some of the highest stations in "the

camp, the court and the holy church," and she points to her children, in all pursuits, with pride, as samples of her work.

The collegiate year is divided into the Fall, Winter and Spring terms, and the enumeration of classes for the Fall term are: Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the United States, Geography, Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar and Lessons, Higher Algebra, Physiology, Cæsar, Memorabilia and Greek Composition. Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Virgil, Demosthenes de Corona, Analytical Geometry, Mental Philosophy, Latin Composition, Mechanics, Political Economy, Rhetoric, German Reader, Goethe's Faust, French Grammar, Telemaque, Bookkeeping, Bible Studies, Music, Lectures on Constitutional and International Law.

Winter term: Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar and Rhetoric, Elocution, Latin Grammar and Reader, Greek Grammar and Anabasis, Higher Algebra, Cæsar, Plato's Apology and Crito, Trigonometry, Virgil, Homer's Iliad, Differential Calculus, History of Civilization, Horace, Mechanics, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, German Grammar, Schiller's Thirty Years' War, French Grammar, Corinne, Bible Studies, Music, Lectures on Philology, Style and English Authors.

Spring term: Arithmetic, Algebra, Elocution, General History, Latin Grammar and Reader, Anabasis, Higher Algebra, Modern History, Sallust, Thucydides, Surveying, Botany and Zoology, Tacitus, Sophocles or Eusebius, Integral Calculus, Logic, Cicero de Officiis, Astronomy, Geology, Bookkeeping, German Grammar, William Tell, French Reader, French Poetry, Normal Studies, Bible Studies, Music, Lectures on the Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans and Mythology.

There are four permanent societies connected with the college, which have comfortable rooms assigned them by the Trustees. The halls have been tastefully and elegantly furnished, and are among the most attractive features of the institution. Valuable libraries have been collected by these associations, and they afford excellent opportunities and facilities for the acquirement of rhetorical accomplishments.

The Excelsior Society is composed of ladies exclusively; and the exercises consist of essays, addresses, recitations, discussions, conversations, etc. The two oldest societies in the college are the Edmund Burke and the Periclean, each having had a prosperous existence for more than twenty years. The exercises are similar to those already enumerated, and they both have a large membership. The Mathesian is a religious society, and consists chiefly of young men preparing for the ministry. The exercises are prayer, scripture readings and recitations, essays, discourses and discussions, and are admirably adapted to the training of the young preachers.

The following gentlemen constitute the present Board of Trustees: John Darst, R. D. Smith, A. M. Weston, W. G. Anderson, John T. Jones, E. W. Dickinson, W. R. Adams, J. M. Allen, N. B. Crawford, H. C. Baird, J. L.

Myers, John Lindsey, W. S. Allen, B. F. Maupin, John W. Arnold, B. J. Radford, of Eureka; J. M. Kirkbridge, of Peoria; J. H. Rowell, Peter Whitmer, M. Swann, of Bloomington; and J. G. Willard, of Harristown.

The officers of the Board are: John Darst, President; R. D. Smith, Secretary; J. P. Darst, Treasurer; and W. G. Anderson, Financial Agent.

The college buildings stand in a beautiful and spacious grove of grand old forest trees, a little way removed from the business part of town, and consist of two large and substantial bricks, containing in all sixteen commodious rooms, including chapel, recitation rooms, society halls, library and museum, all furnished in the most comfortable style.

We would deem the history of this enterprise incomplete without a parting notice to the founders and early and earnest workers, who toiled manfully in the cause they loved so well. The names of Elder Ben. Major, Elder Wm. Davenport, Elder John T. Jones, Elder John Lindsey, David Deweese, E. B. Myers, B. J. Radford, A. S. Fisher and others will ever be remembered and cherished among the friends of Eureka College. Many of them lie mouldering in the churchyard, but they have left a monument to their own memory more lasting than crumbling marble.

In addition to this eminent temple of learning, the village has three public schools and three comfortable school houses. As a school district, Eureka is a union district with Cruger Township, though included bodily in Olio Township; it has one brick and two substantial frame school buildings. The brick was purchased from the college for \$1,000, and was the building first of Walnut Grove Academy before the organization of the college. The frame buildings cost, respectively, \$1,000 and \$700. The schools are graded and employ five teachers, viz.: J. W. Hyatt, A. P. Felter, Mr. Rogers, Miss Emma Ward and Miss Ella Myers, with an average attendance of about two hundred scholars.

In conclusion of this chapter devoted to the history of Eureka, we notice, briefly, the village's beautiful little "city of the dead." It is handsomely laid out, on a sunny slope, in the southern extremity of the town, and like all other portions of Eureka is shaded by huge forest trees, while loving hands have added to its beauty by planting shrubs and flowers over their sleeping friends. The myriads of snow white stones denote that many have gone to their last rest. The cemetery is enclosed by a neat but substantial fence, and the clean kept grounds reflect credit upon Mr. M. Pifer, the Superintendent.

ROANOKE TOWNSHIP.

The history of this township, though reaching back to comparatively an early date, is by no means obscure, as the parties with good memories who were on the ground during the period of its earliest history are yet alive, and from them the facts concerning the earliest settlement have been obtained.

Until about the year 1850, the broad prairie, from the head of Panther Grove to within a mile of Metamora, was literally a "desert waste." Not a house, fence or tree could be seen north, west or south. There were five or six cabins only in the whole township, and they were in the edge of the timber. A few families had wandered off from their native States, and, attracted to this point of timber, as much, perhaps, on account of the abundance of game as for the purpose of opening farms, had built them habitations which barely protected them from the inclemencies of the weather and the hunger of wild animals. Doubtless this explains why, in most instances, the best lands in this part of the country have been left for later settlers. Going back from this date eighteen years, which brings us to the year 1832, we learn of the first actual settler. Jacob Stephenson, formerly of Christian County, Kentucky, with a view to bettering his condition, and securing to himself and family a home and independence which his limited means would not permit in his native State, made his way to this part of the county and settled in the Grove, southeast of where the village of Roanoke now stands. He built the first cabin in the township. He was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, but worked at the trade, after coming to this country, only for the accommodation of himself and his neighbors. Next came J. W. Ewing. He was also from Kentucky, and from the same county with Stephenson. Joseph Wilkinson came next. He moved from Indiana to this township the next year, 1833, and lived for two years on Jacob Stephenson's farm, after which he entered land of his own and became a permanent settler. About this time Joseph Wilson emigrated from Tennessee, and located three-fourths of a mile east of the village.

Joseph H. Causey was also an early settler. He left his native State, Kentucky, in 1836, and found his way to this county, stopping for a season in the south edge of the Grove, on the western line of Greene Township. He then removed to Versailles, where he remained four years, when he returned to the Grove and settled permanently on Sec. 27 of Roanoke Township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1869. He was a blacksmith, and built the first shop. He continued to ply the hammer and bellows until within a few years of his death; and the old shop still stands—a relic of the early industry of the township. His widow, at the age of 74, still lives on the old homestead, being the oldest living resident. She enjoys good health for one of her years and experiences, and takes great pleasure in recounting the incidents of the olden time.

The above, with their families, were literally the pioneers of Roanoke Township. They were hardy, brave and honest men and women. Doubtless, they were easy, free and simple in their manners, and their immediate wants were few and easily supplied. There were no carpets on their puncheon floors; no expensive mirrors or pictures on the walls, or tapestry at their windows. Their houses contained usually a single room, which was their parlör, dining-room, chamber and kitchen. Their tables were spread with plenty of venison, turkey,

corn and such other game and vegetables as could be easily obtained by the use of the rifle and the hoe. Luxuries were neither obtainable nor desired. The little marketing that was done required long journeys to the nearest stores; and goods of every kind, owing to slow and expensive transportation, were very dear, and, by these people, almost wholly dispensed with. Most of them have long since passed away. Some lie in the soil, near the scenes of their pioneer life. Some of them, when the country began to be more densely populated, began to feel the want of more freedom, and, to some extent, their cramped condition; and, again taking up their line of march, journeyed off to the Far West. A few still remain to tell the stories of the early past; waiting only for a short period, to follow on to the newer and better country in the "great hereafter."

PROGRESS.

• From the pioneer period up to 1850, the settlement of the country was very slow. Occasionally a family, guided by letters of friends who had preceded, came in; and others, as if by chance, lit upon the place. They came from almost all parts of the Union: but most who made this their permanent home were natives of Virginia or Kentucky. After awhile, the timber and adjoining prairies were all taken up, and shanties here and there—north, south and west—began to make their appearance. This was the condition in 1855, when, at the first election held under township organization, there were just thirty votes polled: which probably indicated a population at that time of 150, some then, as at present, on account of peculiar religious views, not desiring to take any part in politics. From that time to the present, the increase in population has been steady, being now about 1,500, judging from the last vote and the last enumeration of children.

The first laid out road was the section line road, from Metamora east, to intersect the State road, on the Third Principal Meridian. Since then, roads and bridges have followed from time to time, as the growing country demanded, until the township justly lays claim to as good a system of thoroughfares as any in the county.

The land at a distance from the timber, which by the first settlers was looked upon as worthless, and which as supposed by them would not be occupied in a century, now sells for from \$50 to \$60 per acre. The assessed valuation of real and personal property is, at this time, \$671,000, which doubtless represents, as property is usually assessed, a cash value of real estate of not less than a million of dollars.

• The township was organized April 3d, 1855, by the election of the following officers: David S. Brown, Supervisor; James Stephenson, Clerk; John H. Gish, Assessor; Benjamin Sanborn, Collector; Samuel Stitt, Emerald Fisher and Joseph Brubaker, Highway Commissioners; Charles Stoller and Joseph Gish, Constables; and Garmon Gish and John Franz, Magistrates.

There were at the election that day thirty voters, with eleven offices to be filled. Had there been as many applicants for office as at some subsequent

elections, every man must have been a candidate. Since that time, the vote has doubled every eight years until the present. The duties of the officers were not arduous, nor the perquisites great, but they were filled with dignity and honesty. Surely the temptations for plunder were comparatively small. Be it said to the credit of the Clerk and his successors, the records have been kept intact.

The name Roanoke was given by John Gish, who happened to be present when the County Commissioners were in session and naming the townships, and, being called on by them for a name for his township, called it Roanoke, in honor of his native county in Virginia. The present officers are: Gideon Jeter, Supervisor; M. L. Mock, Clerk; Daniel Brubaker, Assessor; B. F. Lantz, Collector; A. C. Wheeler and M. L. Mock, Magistrates; and T. W. Gish and R. W. Rateliff, Constables.

SCHOOLS.

This township has not been behind in the attention given to the education of the youth. Though the facilities for obtaining an education in the early times of the county were meager, and in this locality especially so, and many of the fathers of later years had been deprived of the privilege of a common school education, yet they fully realized their loss, and were determined that the future generations should enjoy its benefits. Accordingly, at a very early day, when the number of inhabitants about the Grove had increased to a few dozen, they at once set about to put in operation the means whereby this desirable end might be accomplished.

The first school was opened in 1855, in a little shanty, located on Section 14. There were less than a score of boys and girls altogether. Some had books and some had none; and the variety of books brought was as great as the number of children who brought them. Some of the children had been taught a little at home; a few had recently moved into the neighborhood, from more thickly settled places, and had received some school instruction there, and some of the older ones had ridden on horseback to schools in other portions of the county, but by far the greater number were totally ignorant of books or school. The school, however, was a pronounced success; and many of the middle aged men and women, who still reside in the neighborhood, look back to the first days spent in the Bunch school as among the happiest of their lives. The Bunch school still exists, though the old cabin has given place to the more pretentious edifice.

From this small beginning, the educational interests have developed with the other improvements, until we now find nine good school houses, and a school population of five hundred, between the ages of six and twenty-one. The expenses of running the Bunch that year did not exceed a hundred dollars; now, seven thousand dollars per year are collected and paid out on account of the schools. The value of school property, including township fund, is but little less than fifteen thousand dollars.

Gideon Jeter was the first Treasurer. He held the office four years. D. T. Fauber is the present Treasurer, and has held the office continuously, since his first appointment in 1862.

CHURCHES.

The organization of the Christian (or, as known by some, the Campbellite) Church dates back to 1846. Rev. Abner Peeler, who was literally a pioneer in religious work, had been preaching in the school houses, in the eastern part of the grove and in private houses or in the open air in the grove, as the place and season seemed to indicate, had gathered into the congregation of his own faith sixteen persons, and with this number the organization took place. The Rev. John Oatman afterward became the Pastor of the church. The success of the society has been varied, sometimes having its seasons of refreshing, and at others a corresponding depression. On the whole, the enterprise has been quite satisfactory, as is indicated by its present status. The membership, at this time, is more than eighty. They have, in the eastern part of the village, a commodious and substantial house of worship, which they completed in 1873. The building is sixty feet long and thirty-six feet wide, and will seat, comfortably, two hundred and eighty persons. It cost \$2,950.

The present officers are James Kirk, Pastor; B. G. Kindig, J. R. Wilson and Joseph Wilson, Elders; and I. H. Fisher, C. L. Stephenson and C. K. Snyder, Deacons.

The Apostolic Christian Church is a society of Christian German people, who came to this township originally from Germany, Switzerland and France. Their location is in the south part of the township. Twenty-eight years ago, B. Wyaneth, a minister of this denomination, came to this place, and began preaching to the few of this faith who had preceded him. He soon succeeded in gathering about him quite a little band of his people; and, from that time to the present, the society has been receiving additions, mostly, however, from immigration, until now it numbers, including the branch churches in Livingston, McLean, Tazewell and Peoria Counties, more than four hundred. Rev. B. Wyaneth was the first Pastor, and has continued to minister to the congregation ever since. They have a very large and substantial building—the largest, indeed, in this part of the county. The main building is forty feet by eighty. The seating capacity, including the two galleries, is about seven hundred. The building was completed in 1873, and cost the society four thousand dollars. The eating hall and Sunday school room is an additional building, which was formerly used as the house of worship. It is twenty-eight feet by fifty-four, and cost, when built in 1865, eighteen hundred dollars.

The people who worship here are very simple in their customs, dress and religious views. They take the Bible for their only rule and guide of faith. Indeed, they substantially make it their only book of education, law and science, not being desirous that their children should receive any other education, except barely enough to enable them to transact business. They will not sue nor

enforce a claim either against their brethren or an outsider. Neither will they vote or hold office, or take any part in politics whatever.

The German Baptists, by many denominated Dunkards, organized their society in 1852, having, at the time, a membership of eighteen. J. R. Gish and George W. Gish were appointed to the ministry, and have remained in charge to the present time. For five years they were without a house of worship, and then, in 1857, erected their present building, which stands near the line of Greene Township. It was built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars; is thirty feet by forty, and will seat three hundred persons. The membership at this time, is about two hundred, besides congregations which have been organized since, and which were formerly a part of this. The present eldership consists of J. R. Gish, George W. Gish, P. A. Moore, Thomas Keiser and Jacob J. Kindig.

The Methodists have held services in this vicinity from the year 1856, and, as in the case of other churches, services were held in school houses and dwelling houses until within three years of the present date. They now have a neat little house of worship, in the western part of the village, which they completed in 1875. Its length is forty-five and width thirty-two feet. It seats comfortably two hundred persons. The membership is about fifty persons. The present Pastor is L. V. Webber. Services are held every Sabbath; in connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday school.

The Omish have a church building in the extreme southern part of the township. Its size is thirty by fifty feet. It was built in 1875, at a cost of \$1,500. Divine services, however, had been held in this vicinity for more than twenty years previous. Services are held twice each month, and are conducted by Christian Roop and Jacob Sear.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1865, with thirty-two members, and the next year the society proceeded to build. Rev. Sumner Robinson was the Pastor at that time. Subscriptions were taken, and the building completed the same year. It is the latest organized church in the township. The membership live mostly in the northwestern part, and number at this time fifty-five, with a Sabbath school of seventy. The Pastor in charge is M. L. Fuller.

To recapitulate, we find within the limits of Roanoke six organized churches, each with a house of worship. The value of the buildings and other church property is about twenty thousand dollars. The membership exceeds five hundred, though some reside outside of the township, and none of the organizations are a dollar in debt.

INCIDENTS.

The events of a startling character which take place in a new and thinly-settled place, like this, must necessarily be few. And yet, this town is not without its incendiarism and tragedy.

The only fire that has ever occurred, that was generally believed to have been maliciously kindled, was that of the burning the house of Joseph Reiff.

about a mile northwest of the village. The fire occurred on the night of the 4th of March, 1858. It was supposed to have been set on fire by one Jacob Hilderbride, who lived in an adjoining township. There was a slight snow on the ground at the time: and, in the morning, the fresh tracks of horses' feet were discovered in the road. A peculiar conformation of the track of one of the feet led some parties to follow. The tracks led directly to Hilderbride's house. He was arrested and taken to jail, but the evidence was not strong enough to convict, and he was released.

In the Winter of 1870-71, occurred, in the western part of the township, a horrible murder. Mr. Christian Schertz, while sitting by his fireside and playing with his children, was most brutally murdered, by a shot from without, by some unknown person. Certain suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of Daniel Goldsmith, a resident of the western part of the county. It appeared in evidence, that he had been out hunting the day before; that one barrel of his gun had been discharged; and that the ball found in Mr. Schertz's body corresponded to those used by Goldsmith. The evidence, though considered by many as convincing, failed to convict, and he was set at liberty.

In the Fall of 1875, this township was visited by one of the most violent tornadoes that has ever been known in this section of country. Though confined to a narrow belt—in some places not exceeding fifty yards in width—the destruction of all within its compass was complete. Houses, barns, trees, cattle and horses were literally swept out of existence.

The whirlwind struck in the southwestern part, demolishing the school house, that stood a mile from the west and three miles from the south line. It was just before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the teacher of the school, seeing the storm approaching, and being desirous that the children should reach their homes before the storm broke, dismissed them. They had not all passed a dozen yards outside the track of the tornado, before the house was crushed into fragments. Only for the precaution of the teacher, a score of human beings would have lost their lives. From this point it passed across the road and completely obliterated the house occupied by E. E. Bingham and family. There were four persons in the house at the time. They barely escaped with their lives by taking refuge in the cellar, one old lady being badly injured, and rendered a cripple for life. From thence, in its course lay A. C. Bullington's house, which shared a similar fate. After leaving this point, a second school house was destroyed. Gideon Jeter's barn was the next object of its fury. It finally left the town after the destruction of C. H. Waldron's house. Fortunately, no human lives were lost, though a number of persons were more or less seriously injured.

The freaks of the wind were extremely curious, and, in many instances, almost incredible. Large stones, partly imbedded in the earth, were scooped up and carried long distances from their beds. Horses were carried through the air. Fence posts were drawn from the ground. A child was blown from

its mother's arms, and deposited safely in a straw stack, and was only found afterward by some person hearing its cries.

In the late war, Roanoke was not an idle spectator. A large number of her young men not only volunteered their services to the government they loved, but sacrificed their lives for its preservation. A singular fatality seemed to attend the soldiers from this part of the county. Of some twenty who volunteered to fight their country's battles, only nine returned alive. From the Gardner family went out Daniel, Levi, David and John. Before their terms of service expired, their bones were moldering in the ground, and their spirits had gone to the land where war's alarms are never heard. In the same manner likewise passed away the two brothers Henry and Aaron Brubaker. Also, Joseph and Henry Causey, sons of the pioneer mentioned in these pages. The war is of the past. Peace again reigns; and as many Confederate and Federal soldiers make this township their home, they have "shaken hands across the bloody chasm." They tell to each other the anecdotes of their soldier lives; and peace and harmony prevail.

In 1872, occurred an event in the history of Roanoke Township, that has had a marked effect on its prosperity. In that year, the C., P. & S. W. R. R. was projected and built. A number of townships along the proposed line had voted bonds for aiding the company, and thereby securing its location through this part of the county. Though this township voted no bonds, yet subscriptions were taken from private individuals to the amount of five thousand dollars, which amount was required to pay for the right of way. This was done by the citizens in consideration of the locating by the company of switch within half a mile of its present crossing of Panther Creek, and the present site of the village of Roanoke. Thus was secured to this community an outlet for the large products of grain and stock, which formerly had to be hauled from eight to fifteen miles to the nearest railroad points.

VILLAGE OF ROANOKE.

The next Fall after the completion of the railroad, December, 1872, the village of Roanoke was laid out. It was surveyed and platted for Hiram Barney, Benjamin G. Kindig and D. T. Fauber, who were the original proprietors of the village. Lots were offered for sale, and immediately improvements began to be made. The first house built in the limits of the town was erected by Henry J. Franz. The same is now occupied by John Franz as a store. The second house was built by Jacob Engle, son of Peter Engle, one of the pioneers of Metamora Township. A store building had, at some time previous, been erected on the east side of the creek, but after the village was laid out, was moved into town. The first residence was built by Chris. Gozinger, in 1873. The town has steadily increased in size and population, until it now contains over a hundred buildings, and three hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The post office was established in 1872, with Frank Pifer as Postmaster. Pifer was succeeded by F. M. Wheelwright, the present incumbent.

In the Spring of 1873, a grain elevator was built by William and Peter Crow. The same is now owned and operated by Messrs. Hollenback & Rickey. The building is twenty by forty feet, and has a capacity of ten thousand bushels. In the same year, C. K. Snyder built the elevator owned and operated by him at present. Its capacity is about ten thousand bushels. There is handled, by the two elevators, per year, an amount of grain exceeding four hundred thousand bushels. There is also shipped from this place, each year, fifty cars of stock, mostly hogs.

In 1877, a flouring-mill was erected by Isaac Snyder, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It has two runs of burrs, which are run to their full capacity.

At present, business of almost every kind is well represented by the following persons and firms:

Dry Goods and Groceries, John Franz, Jacob Engle, Trainer & Kindig and Robinson & Leonard; *Clothing*, Isaac Moore; *Drugs*, J. F. Wheelwright and D. B. Zimmerman; *Hardware*, Hatcher & Jeter; *Hotel*, L. D. Schwender; *Flour-mill*, Isaac Snyder; *Elevators*, Hollenback & Rickey and C. K. Snyder; *Harness*, Thos. A. Brown and F. Marti; *Furniture*, Godfried Harseim; *Boots and Shoes*, C. Gozinger; *Wagon Makers*, I. H. Fisher and Ulrich Beer; *Physicians*, Z. H. Taylor, J. M. Wilkerson and J. M. John (Coroner); *Insurance and Real Estate*, M. L. Mock.

In the Fall of 1873, an event of much importance occurred in Woodford County, of which Roanoke was the central figure. The citizens of the village and vicinity, fully realizing that this was the most central point in the county, and with other natural and artificial advantages in view, moved for the location of the county seat at this place. A petition, with the requisite number of names, was accordingly presented to the County Judge, Meek, and an election was ordered to determine the question. The election was closely contested, at every polling place in the county, and a heavy vote polled. The returns, as canvassed by the County Board, showed a decided majority for Roanoke. In the meantime, injunctions had been served on the county officers, restraining them from removing the county records from Metamora; and, on a contest of election, before Judge Burns, a majority of six votes was declared against removal.

PRESENT DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIP.

Roanoke is geometrically the center township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Linn, on the east by Greene, on the south by Olio and on the west by Metamora, and is known as Congressional Town 27 N., Range 1 W. It contains thirty-six sections of as fine land as can be found, being mostly high and rolling, with soil rich and productive. Panther Creek flows from near the middle of the western part, east, crossing the line into Green Township. The creek is fringed with a fine grove of timber, extending from the village to the township line, and embracing about one thousand acres. The C., P. & S. W. R. R. passes diagonally through, from the northeast to the southwest, crossing Panther Creek near the southern boundary of the village of Roanoke.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.

This township is situated east of the center of Woodford County. It is bounded on the north by Clayton, on the east by Panola, on the south by Palestine, and on the west by Roanoke. It is known as Congressional Town 27 N., Range 1 E. of the Third Principal Meridian. It is six miles square, and contains about twenty-three thousand acres of very fine land, about seven-eighths of which is prairie and the balance timber. The surface is undulating, but not too much so for easy cultivation. The soil is deep and very rich, and well adapted to the raising of corn. Some wheat is raised near the timber. The timber lies on both sides of Panther Creek. One branch of the creek flows from the east and the other from the west, forming a junction near the southwest corner, and leaving the township at a point near the village of Secor. The C., P. & S. W. R. R. passes through the northwest corner, cutting off about a section.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the year 1826, an adventurer in the then far Northwest had returned to his home in Overton Co., Tenn. He had been traveling in the newly made State of Illinois, and had brought back glowing account of the richness of its soil, the abundance of game and the many other real and fancied advantages to the emigrant bold enough to face the dangers and privations of a pioneer life. He was listened to by his hearers with wonder and admiration, and by some, who doubtless thought the pictures somewhat overdrawn, with a mixture of doubt. Among those who heard the tempting description was William McCord. The idea of going to the new country immediately took possession of him, and he soon set about making arrangements for his departure. He had a large family of boys, and the prospect of providing them with homes seemed better in a new country than in the older, settled State of Tennessee. Accordingly, the Spring of 1827 found him, with five other neighbor families, ready for the journey. It will be readily conceived that an undertaking of such a nature was a different thing from what it would be at present. It would compare more properly with the embarkation of the hundred Pilgrims who left their native shore two hundred years earlier to make their way across the boundless deep to find a home in the New World.

Indeed the hardships of the wilderness road were greater than those experienced by the emigrants of the Mayflower. The length of time required to accomplish the undertaking, too, was almost as great. The 7th of June was the day fixed upon to commence the weary march. The wagons were packed with a few household effects and some of the simpler farming implements. The cattle were turned into the road, and all were ready to start. Numerous friends were gathered around to bid them good-by, looking on them meanwhile with

feelings mingled with sorrow and wonder. The women and younger children rode in the wagons, while the men and boys trudged along behind to attend to the cattle. It would be interesting to listen to all of the accounts of their long and tedious journey; but time and space forbid more than a few brief allusions. When a few days out, it commenced raining, and continued almost incessantly all the way. There were but few bridges then, especially after crossing the Ohio: and the streams, being swollen by constant rains, were difficult to cross. At the crossing of the Wabash, where there was a ferry, the cattle would not stay on the boat, but, jumping off, returned to the bank; and the men were obliged to take off their clothing, take the cattle by their tails, and, guiding them in this manner, swim them across. Thomas McCord, then a young man, thus swam the Wabash eleven times. Over many of the streams, they were compelled to carry their wagons and goods on rafts, made of timber cut, and prepared on the spot, and lashed together with bed cords. Such crossings often required a whole day to accomplish. The crossing of the Sangamon was effected in this manner. After traveling in this toilsome way for fifty-three days, they at length, on the 30th day of July, arrived at Twin Grove, near where the city of Bloomington now stands. Here they lived until the Spring of 1831, when Mr. McCord, with his family, consisting of himself, wife, five sons and three daughters, removed to Panther Grove, arriving at this place on the last day of March. They at once set about providing themselves with a shelter. In a short time, they had completed a log cabin, twenty feet square and one and a half stories high, the lower and upper portions consisting each of a single room. It was built of small, round logs, "chinked" with smaller pieces of wood, and daubed with mortar. There were two doors and two windows, the latter consisting of four panes of eight by ten glass each. The chimney was built of sods, piled one on top of another to the proper height. The old cabin is still standing in the midst of the old orchard planted by Mr. McCord's hands, and is an object that will engage the attention of any one interested in relics of the early days of the county.

The McCords found that they had been preceded by only three families.

Amasa Stout and wife had come to the grove but two years before, and located on the south side and near the west line of the township, on what is now Section 19. The land had not then been surveyed, and he, with all others for several years, were simply squatters. Stout lived, for the first year including the Winter, in a rail pen, protected on three sides and top with corn fodder. He scarcely became a permanent settler, as he removed a few years subsequently to Dry Grove.

William, Allen, Winslow and Almira Patrick, cousins of the McCords, moved from Overton Co., Tennessee, in 1829, and settled on Section 29. They built a house, using the same plans and specifications as those used by Stout previously. In this they lived until the boys had *cleared* ten acres of ground. It will doubtless sound strangely to some to hear of clearing land, while just adjoining

the timber were thousands of acres better adapted for agricultural purposes, on which was not a stick nor a stone. But then, it must be remembered that these people were from a thickly wooded country, and naturally concluded that where trees would not grow corn would not thrive.

The next Spring, while engaged in preparing to build a better house, an accident occurred, which resulted in the first death within the limits of the township, or even in the Grove. Winslow Patrick was hauling logs for the new house, when, on returning from the woods with a load, he was caught by the head between the butt of the wagon and a tree, and his skull was literally crushed. In this condition he was found soon after, dead. William Patrick died two years after. They both lie in the public burial ground near the old saw-mill. There was no pageantry or hearse, or robed priest or hired livery at those funerals; neither was there a long train of mourners, though all the inhabitants for miles around were there, and their death was mourned deeply and earnestly. There was no eulogy pronounced, but their friends spoke kindly of them for many a long year afterward.

Allen Patrick continued to reside in the neighborhood, until the year 1842, when he removed to Tazewell County.

Almira Patrick married Joseph More, and with him also removed to Tazewell County. This constituted the first wedding. Joseph had courted Almira for *more* than a year, and being desirous of setting up housekeeping, on his own account, propounded to her the one important question, she replying ever-*more*, he mounted his horse and galloped off to Bloomington, a distance of thirty miles, to procure the necessary documents to "make two one" and one *More*.

Young Bilberry, brother-in-law of the Patricks, came, with his wife, from Overton County, Tennessee, in 1830, and settled on the east fork of the creek. To them, in 1831, was born the first white child in this part of the county. They lived here several years, but finally removed to McLean County. In 1833, Abram Hahn and Jacob Kindelsbryer, two Germans from Ohio, made their appearance in the neighborhood. They were the first additions to the settlement after the arrival of the McCords. About this time, or perhaps a few months later, S. Y. Barnard, of Overton County, Tennessee, through the influence of the McCords, also came on. He was subsequently, from 1836 to 1840, Postmaster of the office known as Josephine. It was the only post office for miles around. It was situated at the intersection of the old Bloomington and Ottawa road and the laid out road running east from Metamora.

Thus, one family after another continued to arrive, until in 1840 there were about twelve families all told. When we take into consideration that at this time they were without schools, or churches, or newspapers, or other means of communication with the outer world, it is easy to imagine that the state of society must have been quite different from what we now find. The Indians were amongst their nearest neighbors, until the Government caused their removal to reservations further west. There were residing, until 1832, at the head of

the Mackinaw, a tribe of the Kickapoos and a tribe of the Delawares, of about eighty warriors each, together with numberless squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs. There was also living at Joliet Chief Shabbona, with a small tribe of Pottawatomies. These all came, from time to time, to Panther Grove to hunt and trap. They were quite friendly and whites and redskins hunted and drank and visited together in the most kindly manner.

But the time was near when the wild man must give place to the less romantic pale face. The Government had made arrangements for their removal from the State to reservations beyond the Mississippi. Some went willingly, some submitted stubbornly and others resisted the Government. Of the latter were Black Hawk and his followers, the Sacs and Foxes, who lived on the Rock River. At the call of Gov. Reynolds, among the companies being formed for the purpose of enforcing the designs of the Government, was a company at Bloomington, to which Robert McClure was afterward elected Captain. Thos. McCord and Allen Patrick left their homes, in Greene Township, on the 5th day of May, 1832, and, proceeding to Bloomington, joined this company. They immediately set out for Pekin, on the Illinois River, to the appointed rendezvous, where they met several other companies. They marched from this point directly to Dixon, where they joined the regiment commanded by Col. Stillman, who had, the day before their arrival, been defeated by the Indians in an engagement at a point about thirty miles further up Rock River. The next day they marched back to the scene of battle. In the meantime, the Indians had retreated, carrying all their dead and wounded with them, with the exception of one old man, whom they had left bound in a sitting posture, doubtless for the purpose of indicating to their enemies that this had been the small result of their hard-fought battle. They also found on the field eleven white soldiers, some of whom had been shockingly mutilated. After taking care of the dead, they returned to Dixon, where they stayed a few days, when they were ordered to march to Ottawa. When within fifteen miles of Ottawa, they came to a settlement where sixteen persons—men, women and children—had been massacred but the night before. After burying the dead and taking care of the property of the murdered families, they continued their march to Ottawa. A few days later, they were discharged, and McCord and Patrick returned to their homes.

An incident, illustrating the insecure feeling that must have pervaded the white settlement at that time, is here given. Reports of massacres had been common for some time, when one day, when the danger from an attack by the Indians seemed imminent, a sudden discharge of what seemed to be many rifles was heard by all of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The greatest excitement at once prevailed, and, doubting not that the savages were upon them, they fled as hastily as possible to Walnut Grove, leaving everything behind to the plunder of the Indians. Young Bilberry, whose name has already been mentioned, in great haste assisted his wife to mount a horse, and, advising her not to spare the whip, took to his heels and fled on foot. Thus he ran for a couple

of miles, when he became so exhausted that he could run no further, and seeing a pond of water just ahead, waded in and concealed himself by sitting down in the water, allowing only his head to remain above the surface. In this position he remained for some hours, when he caught sight of some of the returning fugitives, of whom he cautiously inquired about the massacre. When informed that the fright had been occasioned by a company of white soldiers on their way from Bloomington to Ottawa, and that they had, on their approach to the timber, discharged their muskets, he was glad to come out of his forced bath and return to his home. This pond was, for many years, known as "Bilberry's Defeat."

In those times, deer, wolves, wild turkeys and other wild animals and fowl were almost as plenty as domestic animals are at present. It was no unusual thing for the hunter to return after a single day with a half dozen deer. Indeed, we may believe that the original settlers could scarcely be deemed farmers, but supported themselves and families, in a great part, by the use of the rifle and trap. Mr. Thomas McCord, though fearing that some may not believe the story, says that he has killed four deer at one shot, with a single barreled shotgun. Mr. Simpson McCord has had in his possession a gun for fifty-nine years, which he believes has killed over two hundred deer, and a proportionate amount of other game. Times have changed. The deer and wolf have gone, and their places are filled by the more practical ox, dog and pig. A few nimble squirrels and timid rabbits are all that still remain.

PROGRESS.

From 1840, to the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, the country settled but slowly, but after that event a new era seemed to dawn, and the township rapidly filled up, so that in 1855, there were in the township not less than two hundred inhabitants. Schools began to spring up, roads and bridges were built, and a better class of buildings were taking the place of the old log cabins. Lumber and agricultural implements were shipped to within a dozen miles, and fences and houses began to relieve the barren look of the prairie.

SCHOOLS.

As early as 1840, a cabin was built on Section 28, for the purpose of establishing a school. The first term taught in it was by Wm. Armstrong. Whoever he was or is, for his name is all that is remembered, he is entitled to the honor of being the pioneer educator of the Grove. This continued to be the only school until 1856, when the wants of the township, in this regard, had so increased, that a second one was established, on the north side of the timber, on Section 20, and known from that time till now as the Willow Tree School. At the present time, there are six good schools. The first School Treasurer was Samuel Arnold, who was appointed in 1850. The school section was sold in 1851, for the sum of \$3,400. This, with the addition of swamp land funds, constitutes the township school fund. The total amount at present is \$3,768.34.



P. A. Willard,

CHICAGO

FORMERLY OF METAMORA

The estimated value of school property, including township funds and school houses, is about \$9,000.

There are in all 348 children, of school age, that is, between the ages of six and twenty-one, 290 of whom attended school last year.

The above items have been taken from Mr. C. M. Stephenson's books. Mr. S. is present Treasurer, and has held the office since his appointment in 1869.

RELIGION.

That there is some of this article in the township cannot be doubted, but it is not indicated by church spires, there not being a church building within its limits. However, the people are not without church privileges, as there are churches on all sides. The German Baptist Church, mentioned in Roanoke, being only across the line, accommodates a large community in the western part, while churches at Secor and Benson accommodate those in the northern and southern portions. Religious services have been held in the township almost from the date of its first settling; but churches, unlike schools, not being confined by law to a particular location, have been built outside, while some of their firmest pillars are inhabitants of Greene.

TOWN HOUSE.

This is, in one sense of the word, a "memorial building," as it was erected in the year 1876. It is a neat frame building, erected by a tax levied on the property of the citizens of the township. It is located in the center of the township. It is thirty-two feet in length and twenty-four feet in width. It is used for the purpose of holding meetings of a public character and as a voting place.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized April 3, 1855, by the election of the following officers: Supervisor, J. R. Gaston; Town Clerk, G. S. Woods; Assessor, O. D. Hanna; Collector, D. T. Patterson; Magistrates, Benjamin Sample and William Harper; Constables, J. F. Stephenson and J. F. Mohr.

The present officers are: Aaron Brubaker, Supervisor; V. Houseworth, Clerk; Bryant Cawley, Assessor; Joseph Tool, Collector; M. B. Hammers and C. L. Pleasants, Magistrates; Stephen Armstrong, C. H. Tool and James Jeter, Highway Commissioners.

The number of voters at the organization was forty-nine, which has increased to one hundred and ninety. The first assessed valuation of property was \$211,531. The assessment last year footed \$484,609. The population was then about two hundred. It has at the present date a population of about one thousand.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

We would not forget that, when the life of the country was in peril, Greene Township offered her sacrifice, and the following brave men laid down their lives that the Union might continue: George Srasbaugh, Henry Trowbridge, Corey

Harvey, Lott Hanna, Lewis Hanna, Ansel Bunting, Andrew Betz, Simon Betz, Francis I. McCord and Edward Fifield.

"Requiem eternam dona eis Domine."

OTHER MATTER.

There being no village in this township, it has not been a natural abiding place for lawyers or doctors. There are no stores, mills or factories, the people supplying themselves with articles produced by these, as well as with law, physic and theology, from the neighboring villages. As hinted in a former part of this article, there was at one time a post office located here. There was, too, a small store, kept by Isaac Hammers and William Crossley; but, upon the completion of the railroad, the former was abandoned by the Government, and the latter removed to Panola.

ROADS.

Not until comparatively a late date was much attention paid to the building of roads: but after the township organization act went into effect, and each township was dependent on itself for its highways, the inhabitants of this township went to work right earnestly; and year after year has seen some improvements in that direction, until at this writing nearly one hundred miles of graded road is the result of a vast amount of labor.

THE ROANOKE FIRE INSURANCE.

This institution was organized April 2, 1875. This is an association of farmers in this and other townships of Woodford County, for the protection of farmers' property against fire. It is a mutual company, without charter or capital, and relies entirely on the honor of the members for the payment of assessments, in case of the destruction, by fire, of any of the buildings of the insured.

The membership fee is fifty cents, and the policy fee twenty-five cents. There is also charged, on taking out the policy, ten cents on the hundred dollars, for two-thirds of the cash value of the property. There are six Directors of the Association, one of whom, C. W. Stephenson, is Treasurer and Secretary.

There have been, to date, one hundred and ninety-five policies issued, representing property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. It is claimed that this Association saves the township two thousand dollars per year.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Though the growth of this township has not been so rapid, numerically and financially, as some others, yet it will be seen, by a casual observer, that its growth has been solid. The population is mainly made up of thrifty, industrious and honest Virginians and natives of adjoining States, who came to this country, not for political or other ambitious designs, but to procure for themselves and children comfortable homes. As a result of their zeal and industry, we find here a township dotted all over with elegant houses and barns, and well cultivated fields; and prosperity and thrift are everywhere visible.

CAZENOVIA TOWNSHIP.

Cazenovia lies in the northern tier of townships of Woodford County, and is bounded on the west by Partridge, south by Metamora, east by Linn and north by Marshall County. About two-thirds of the township is prairie land, while the remainder is pretty well supplied with timber of an excellent quality. The prairie is among the finest farming lands of the county, and is of a generally level surface, but the timbered land, especially along Richland Creek, which has its source in the township and flows westward through Partridge into the Illinois River, is broken and uneven, sometimes rising almost into bluffs. It is known as Township 28 north, Range 2 west, and in 1877 had an assessed valuation of taxable property, personal and real, of \$601,372.00.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Many of the early settlers of Cazenovia were from Pennsylvania, the old Keystone of the American Union, although the *very first* settlement of which we have any definite information, was made by a man named Hubbard, and his son-in-law, who came from Virginia, and made a settlement on what is now known as the Dodd's place, near Low Point village. Hubbard and his son-in-law built a cabin here in the Spring of 1832, which is supposed to have been the first in the township. This was the commencement of the Low Point settlement, and attained its name from being a kind of point, or grove of timber, several feet lower than the general level of the surrounding prairie. From this date on to 1835, there were added to the settlement the Buckinghams, the Mundells, the Joneses and the Hammerses, who all came from the same section of Pennsylvania. Isaac Buckingham and his son Morgan Buckingham came in the Summer of 1832, and settled first at Lacon, then called Columbia, where they remained but a short time, when they removed to this township, and permanently settled a little south of the present village of Washburn, and not far from Low Point. Judge Wm. E. Buckingham, now living within half a mile of the village of Washburn, was originally from the Pennsylvania settlement, but had resided in Ohio several years previous to his settlement in Cazenovia Township. This old family trace their lineage back in an unbroken line to Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan preacher, who came to America in the Mayflower, and through him direct to the Dukes of Buckingham. We make the following extract from their genealogical record published some years ago, and a copy of which is in possession of Judge W. E. Buckingham: "Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan settler and ancestor of all the American Buckinghams, was one of the congregation to which Eaton and Hopkins, the London merchants, and two ministers, Davenports and Prudden, belonged. They sailed from London on the 26th of June, 1637, and settled originally in Connecticut." Judge Buckingham is a nephew of Isaac Buckingham, and came to the town several years

later, and is the only one of the old stock now living. Isaac Buckingham entered a great deal of land on the prairie in the vicinity of the Low Point settlement, and it was told by Jesse Dale, that James Boys an old settler of Metamora Township, inquired one day, soon after his arrival in the country, if that land was entered, glancing across the prairie. He was informed that it had been entered by Isaac Buckingham. "Well," said Boys, "he is a — fool to enter such land as that." "The next time I saw him," said Dale, "he had married the — fool's daughter."

Isaac Buckingham died in 1836-7, and his was one of the first deaths to occur in the township. Indeed, the Buckinghams seemed to have been a short-lived race, none of the old set surviving much beyond 50, and few reaching that half-way station. We were shown the little log cabin—quite a pretentious dwelling in its day—in which Morgan Buckingham died. It is on the place where G. W. Newell now lives, and is a mile or two west of Low Point village. Mr. Buckingham was among the first Justices of the Peace in Woodford County, an energetic man and a leading citizen of the neighborhood.

Jesse Dale, mentioned in other chapters of this work, seems to have been a kind of migratory character, who was not satisfied long in one place. We find him in the Spring Bay settlement among the first; a few years later in the settlement at Partridge Point, or Metamora, as it was afterward called, and in the Low Point Settlement with the very earliest. Some of the survivors of this settlement are of opinion that Dale built the first cabin in Cazenovia Township; but from other and more definite information, we are inclined to accredit the building of the first house to Hubbard, as already noted.

The Mundells, three brothers named Abner, Simeon and Samuel, came in 1835. Abner came early in the season and the other two about six months later. As stated, they were from Pennsylvania, and entered land in the vicinity of the Low Point settlement. Abner Mundell lived for many years in this township, but in 1861 removed into Metamora Township, where he at present resides, a prosperous farmer and much respected citizen. He was in Chicago four years before he removed to the State, and related to us that they were then building the first brick house ever erected in the Garden City. It was down by the river, a little west of the barracks, and near Hubbard's old trading post. Simeon Mundell went to California in the Spring of 1849, during the gold fever of that period, where he remained until April, 1852. While in California, he staid some time with a couple who kept an eating house, and, leaving a thousand dollars in gold dust with them, one day, for safe keeping, they suddenly decamped while he was absent, and, through some trifling oversight on their part, carried off his gold dust—probably by mistake. Suffice it, he never heard of them or his lucre afterward. More fortunate than thousands of others who went to California to seek their fortunes on its gold-washed shores, notwithstanding the loss above narrated, he succeeded in accumulating considerable gold, with which he returned to Illinois, intending to go back to the Golden

State in the Fall; but a younger brother, who had gone to California with him, and whom he had left there in charge of their affairs, had become disgusted with the place, sold out and came home before he had completed his arrangements to go back. His brother lives now in Texas, and Simeon still remains on his old homestead, in Cazenovia Township. Samuel Mundell lives upon the site of his original settlement. When the Mundells came to the settlement, they found the Buckinghams, Jesse Hammers, James Owen, Thomas Jones and Isaac Black, and perhaps a few others, settled around the grove of timber called Low Point.

Jesse Hammers, another old Pennsylvanian, settled in this township in 1835, and within half a mile of the present village of Cazenovia, where he still resides. His first cabin is still standing, though it has long since given place to his elegant frame residence, and has been torn down and removed on to a neighboring farm. It was built of large logs, twenty feet long, and was a substantial building. Mr. Hammers bought some of his land, entered some, and also received some from his father-in-law, Isaac Buckingham. He was the first President of the Woodford County Agricultural Society, an office he held for several years. He took an active interest in getting the present railroad through the township, and was Vice President of the first association formed for the old Tonica & Petersburg Road, so much talked of years ago, and when at one time they commenced to grade it, the President being absent, it devolved on Mr. Hammers, as Vice President, to throw the first shovel of dirt, which he did with all due solemnity.

Thomas Jones, still another Pennsylvanian, and related to the Buckinghams, settled in this town in 1832-3, near the present village of Low Point. They, through their relationship with the Buckingham family, traced their descent back to the same noble source. Isaac Moulton and the Morses settled near Low Point very early, Moulton in 1832-3, and the Morses in 1835. As the latter in a short time removed into Metamora Township, where the survivors of the family still live, their history is given in the chapter devoted to that township. Isaac Moulton first settled in the present town of Worth, but soon came to Cazenovia, where he settled permanently.

Rev. James Owen was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1801, and removed with his father's family to Kentucky, where they remained three years. They came to Illinois, and settled in Wayne County in the Spring of 1819. They crossed the river, on their trip to this State, at Shawneetown, when there was but one store in that city, and but few other houses. In his trips back and forth, Mr. Owen has crossed the ^{OHIO} Mississippi at Shawneetown seven times. He remained in Wayne County with his father's family until 1835, when he removed to Woodford County, and settled in Cazenovia, near the line between it and Partridge Township. He made a trip to this county the year previous to his removal to visit his brother, who had settled at Walnut Grove in 1829. While he yet lived in Wayne County, he had a horse stolen, and followed the thief over five hundred miles, and finally succeeded in recovering his horse in a distant part of Indiana.

but failed to bag the thief, who, when he found he was getting into close quarters, abandoned the nag and made his escape. When Mr. Owen settled on his present place in 1835, on the bluff overlooking one of the branches of Richland Creek, there were but a few large trees scattered over the plain, which Kentuckians and Virginians call "barrens." The beautiful young forest surrounding him now has grown up since. He brought with him a lot of scions, or roots of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees, in a box of dirt, which he planted in the moist earth near a fine spring of water, and though it was in the month of May they grew and flourished. The next year he planted his young trees in an orchard prepared for the purpose, where he soon had a variety of fruit. This was the first orchard in the township: some of the trees are still standing, and, unlike the barren fig tree, are bringing forth good fruit. Previous to his effort at fruit, there had been nothing of the kind in the neighborhood but wild plums and crab apples. Mr. Owen entered land as he needed it, and could pay for it, and at one time owned several farms, which he let out to tenants. But finding that only what he himself superintended was a paying investment, he sold off all of his superfluous lands, and retained only a sufficiency for the wants of himself and family. His house was the voting place when there were but three precincts and three voting places in the county, and many are the lively times and stirring scenes enacted on the old bluff, when the Partridge and Spring Bay Hills poured out their hardy yeomanry and naturalized voters to exercise their rights of franchise at the ballot box. All little neighborhood disputes were settled at this annual assembling of the clans, and with whisky at twenty cents a gallon,* the crowd never lacked for the exhilarating beverage, which generally aided them very materially to cancel their slight differences.

Mr. Owen has been a great hunter in his day, and has probably killed more deer than he has seen years, although he is verging on to his four score. He informed us that in 1848 he killed fifty-two foxes, and that "it was not a very good year either for foxes." He had the first pack of hounds ever introduced into the township, and thus waged a bitter warfare against the whole fox tribe—those arrant foes to young pigs and lambs. He was intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and, though a life-long Democrat, quite a strong friendship existed between them: and he, to use his own words, "used to have lots of fun with Honest Old Abe." As a relic of the past, Mr. Owen has a bill of the genuine old Continental money, dated in 1779, of the denomination of forty dollars, and signed by "John Graff" and "J. C. Masoner." It looks as little like the present United States notes as a counterfeit nickel resembles a twenty-dollar gold piece.

James G. Bayne came from Brown County, Ohio, and is a Buckeye of the genuine stamp. Though scarcely ranking as an old settler, according to the common acceptance of the term in Woodford County, he having settled here in

*We have the word of old settlers for the fact, that a good coonskin would, in those primitive days, buy a gallon of liquor.

1846, yet he has always been a prominent character, and foremost in every work of enterprise calculated to promote the interests of his town and county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, and the record of that august body shows that he was no idle "looker on in Venice," but a zealous worker. He was the first Township Clerk, and for twenty years School Treasurer. He states that when Treasurer, away back in the old days of hard money, he used to have a great deal of the funds in silver, and often put it in an old oven and buried it in his garden, "under the raspberry bushes," as a place of safety. A few years ago, he made a canvass for Congress, and while he had, perhaps, as good friends as any man in like circumstances, yet he did not have quite enough of them, and consequently was defeated. He took an active part in getting the railroad through his township, and its final accomplishment is due as much to him as any man who favored the movement. Upon his arrival here, he settled at the present village of Low Point, though just outside of the corporate limits of the village, and where he still resides.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

In 1849, a post office was established in the Low Point settlement, which was the first in the township. Wm. Dodds was the first Postmaster, and the office was kept in that neighborhood until the village was laid out, in 1871, when it was removed into the corporation. With many changes in the administration of its affairs, the office has passed into the hands of John E. Dodds, who is at present Postmaster.

The first blacksmith in the township was Morgan Buckingham, Sr., who kept a shop on his place soon after his settlement. He was probably the first Justice of the Peace also, as we have no information of one prior to him in the town. At all events, he was the first after the county was organized.

The first store of which we have any definite record was a little grocery store kept by James Owen, at his own house, at a very early day of the settlement of the town. He kept sugar, coffee, molasses and such things as were actual necessities in the neighborhood. Mr. Owen likewise built the first barn in the township, which, like its founder and builder, is showing the effects of age. It was considered an enterprise of such magnitude that he climbed to the "ridge pole"—whatever that was—to take a look at his surroundings, and those present, who had helped him "raise it," called for a speech, and "Uncle Jimmy," from his lofty rostrum, entertained his hearers for some time upon the events of the day. His residence was the first house with a brick chimney. Previously chimneys were built of wood, sticks and mud. His house was of logs, and built in 1835, but since "weather-boarded" with lumber from Jenkins' circular saw-mill, the first of the kind in the township; was put in operation in 1847, and operated by horse power. His barn was built of material from the same mill. The brick used in his chimney was made by Heddrick Brothers, who burnt a kiln near the north line of the town in 1835, of excellent brick.

BIRTH. DEATH. MARRIAGE.

From the best information to be obtained, James Boys and Miss Jane Buckingham, a daughter of Isaac Buckingham, was the first marriage in Cazenovia Township. Their nuptials were celebrated in 1833, and the hymenial knot was tied by Daniel Meek, Justice of the Peace. Since that date, many others have gone and done likewise. Their daughter, Mary, is supposed to have been the first child born in the town. Just when the "fantastic rider of the pale horse" first entered the settlement, or who was his first victim, we do not definitely know. But the several graveyards, with their white tombstones standing here and there like sentinel soldiers, show that he has been here, and that old and young have fallen in his track.

"Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race.
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all."

Isaac Buckingham and a man named Key were among the first deaths, and are recorded in 1836-7. Thomas Jones' wife also died about the same time. An old man named Heddrick died also at an early period of the settlement. But after the lapse of so many years, it is difficult to fix the precise dates of these events.

The first road through Cazenovia was the State road from Chicago to Bloomington and Springfield, and was the stage route between those cities. The stage carried the mail, and was the first presentation of Uncle Sam's compliments to the settlers here, and was made through the Low Point post office. Parker Morse, Sr., kept a tavern on this road at Low Point, in 1836-7, and was the first in the settlement.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first church in Cazenovia Township was built in 1849-50, by the Baptists, near where Simeon Mundell now lives. The lumber was sawed by Jenkins' saw-mill already alluded to, and the building has been converted into a barn by Mr. Mundell, since the erection of the elegant church at Cazenovia village. Rev. James Owen, who was a Baptist, but afterward joined the Christians, preached the first sermon in the township in 1835, and previous to the building of churches, religious services were held at neighbors' residences, and in the school houses. Rev. Mr. Root, who lived across the Illinois River, came over occasionally and preached, about the same time.

The United Presbyterian Church, one mile from the village of Low Point, was built in 1857. Rev. P. H. Drennan was Pastor at the time of its building. Rev. Mr. McClenahan was the first Presbyterian preacher in the town, and the society organized during his ministerial labors in 1853. The church is an elegant brick edifice, 40x56 feet, and cost \$3,000. The present Pastor is Rev. R. B. Nesbeth, and the records number eighty members.

The Old School Presbyterians, as they are called, have a church $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Low Point, which was built a few years after that of the United Presbyterians. It is a good frame building of modern style, well finished and furnished. The society was formed by Rev. I. A. Corneilson; the present membership is about seventy, and Rev. Mr. Keeling is Pastor. Other churches of the township will be noticed in the history of villages in which they are located.

The first school house was built near Mr. Owen's place, in 1838, was of unhewn logs, and had a wood chimney. It was afterward moved a mile or two east, into a settlement known as Bricktown, and which was more convenient to a large number of its patrons. The people seemed to have adopted a line of the Southern negro's camp-meeting song, to

“Keep de ark a moven,”

for a few years later we find the little old log school house moved again, this time “across the hollow.” This last move offended Bricktown, and in a fit of pique, or independence perhaps, built a small frame school house in their neighborhood, and which was the first of the kind in the township. It is still standing, a monument to their enterprise, and doing duty as a temple of learning. The first schools taught in the log school house after it was erected were by George W. Taylor and Joseph Perry, but it cannot be decided now who had the precedence as pedagogue. The first school, however, taught in Cazenovia Township, and which was probably the first free school in the State of Illinois, was taught by Miss Love K. Morse, as noticed in another chapter of this history.

The present School Treasurer, Frank N. Ireland, has none of the early school records in his possession. From his last annual report to the County Superintendent, we extract the following:

No. of males under 21 years.....	364
No. of females under 21 years.....	317
Total.....	681
No. males between 6 and 21 years.....	205
No. females between 6 and 21 years.....	197
Total.....	402
No. males attending school.....	159
No. females attending school.....	154
Total.....	313
No. School Districts in township.....	8
No. schools in township.....	8
No. graded schools in township.....	1
No. ungraded schools in township.....	7
No. brick school houses.....	1
No. frame school houses.....	7
No. male teachers employed.....	4
No. female teachers employed.....	10
Total.....	14

Estimated value of school property.....	\$ 13,600.00
Estimated value of school libraries.....	10.00
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	18.00
Township fund for support of schools.....	2,242.60
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	80.00
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers.....	30.00
Total amount paid teachers.....	3,063.16

The township is well supplied with good substantial school houses, thorough teachers, and every facility for first-class common school education.

THE RAILROAD.

The Western Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad crosses the township diagonally. It was completed in 1870, and the township, as an organization, holds \$50,000 stock in the road. The route was first surveyed under the title of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad many years ago, but little except the survey was done toward a completion of the enterprise at that time. The first intention seems to have been to build this road south to Lincoln and north to Peru, and after the survey was made it was changed to Petersburg south and Tonica north. But, under a later dispensation, it was changed to its present route and built principally by subscriptions received along the line. As a local road, it is doing a large business, and has been of material benefit to the section through which it passes. It belongs to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, and is known as the Western Division of that road.

THE MORMONS.

At an early day there was a Mormon Settlement in the northwest corner of Cazenovia Township, which was a source of considerable excitement, and at one time threatened trouble. Two brothers, Orson and Parley P. Pratt, were the chief prophets and elders of the saints of this settlement, and exercised all the functions, on a smaller scale, of Jo. Smith or Brigham Young. But the low, deep mutterings of the gathering tempest warned these "Latter-Day Saints" that a collision was rapidly approaching, and convinced them, too, of the truth in that faithful saying, "A prophet is not without honor, except in his own country." In order to avoid "the wrath to come," they suddenly changed their base of operations, pulled up stakes and removed to Salt Lake, where they became big guns and elders of the first water under Brigham. There we will leave them. With their departure, fizzled out Mormonism in this section.

The settlement alluded to a little space ago, called Bricktown, was, at an early period of the settling up of the township, a rather interesting neighborhood. It was on the plain, northwest of "Uncle Jimmy" Owens', and received its name from the fact that there was a brick yard there many years ago, where considerable brick was manufactured. A little store and grocery was once kept in their midst, and was quite a place of resort on Saturday evenings, and, perhaps, Sundays. It was in this settlement that the first frame school house was built in Cazenovia Township; and in the grand march of civilization and

refinement, its "old-time pleasantries" have passed away, and it has settled down into a most excellent neighborhood, noted for its energy and enterprise.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

Cazenovia Township received its name from Cazenovia Lake, in the State of New York. There were four brothers-in-law living near Low Point, viz.: Jeter Foster, Eli Rich, Thomas Clark and John Safford, who came from the neighborhood of the lake above alluded to, and talked so much about its beauties that they finally received the name of "Old Cazenovia" among their neighbors. The name was bestowed on them in good humor, and received in the same spirit, and clung to them until it became almost as common as their true names. When the county was laid off and organized into townships, in 1852, the matter of a name for this one evoked considerable discussion, until some one, as a joke on their good-natured neighbors, proposed Cazenovia, which was unanimously adopted without debate.

John W. Acres was the first Supervisor, under township organization, and James G. Bayne, first Clerk. At present, P. Coen is Supervisor, and C. F. McCulloch, Town Clerk.

Politically, Cazenovia was Democratic in the days of Whigs and Democrats, but from 1860 until within the past few years it was Republican. At present, it is a difficult matter to designate the color of its political faith or to decide which of the four political parties extant has the ascendancy. Of the old line Democrats, the Republicans, National Greenbackers, and Independents, it is not easy to tell just which way the town would now go, in a national contest.

WAR RECORD.

During the late war, Cazenovia did her whole duty in furnishing troops, but, like other portions of Woodford County, failed to get the proper credits for all her men, and, as a consequence, was subjected to a draft before the final wind-up of the unpleasantness.

Among the officers whose names are inscribed on the roll of fame are Capt. McCulloch, who is reported from Metamora Township; Lieut. Philip Jenkins, Co. C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers; C. F. McCulloch, Second Lieutenant of the same company and regiment, and Lieut. Anderson Wright, who was promoted to the place of Jenkins, when his failing health forced him to resign his office. Of the brave boys who filled up the ranks and bore the brunt of the strife, their record is written on many a Southern battle field, and many lonely graves bear silent witness to their deeds.

"Not forever have they left us,
Those for whom we shed our tears;
Not forever shall our mourning
Darken long and weary years."

When Mr. Owen settled in the township, there were traces of an Indian camp plainly visible about one and a half miles from where he settled. But

the Indians themselves had "gone West to grow up with the country," and their hunting grounds had been appropriated by the pale faces.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The old town of Washburn, as it is still called, was laid out in 1851, by Hiram Echols, who owned the land on which it was situated. The old town was mostly in Marshall County, but on the line between it and Woodford. The first lots, which were 50x150 feet, were sold at public auction, and brought the rousing figures of from \$3.00 to \$15.00 apiece. The place was first called Uniontown; but upon ascertaining that there was another Uniontown in the State it was changed to Mantua, which was likewise a duplicate name, when Washburn was finally decided upon, which name it still retains, and which was that of the first post office established here.

William Maxwell, now of Lacon, was the first Postmaster, and the office was established several years before the town was laid out. The first store was kept by Americus Pogue, who is now a wealthy man and is living at Richmond, Ind.

Jesse Hammers built the first large stone building; and Dr. Thomas, now living at Lacon, and who bought a whole block at the sale of lots, put up the first residence.

August Younker, who came from Germany, in 1854, stopping in New Orleans two years, came here in 1856, where he has since remained. In 1869, he built a large steam grist-mill, the only one in the township. It is a two-story frame structure, has two runs of burs, cost \$9,000, and has a capacity of about 150 bushels of grain per day.

Peleg Sweet, another of the enterprising men of the old town of Washburn, was from New York. He settled first in Morgan County, and came to Washburn in 1847, where he took an active part in building up the town.

The magnificent brick school house of Washburn is in the old town, and consequently in the county of Marshall.

The new village of Washburn was laid out in 1870, when the certainty of a railroad became apparent, and is wholly in Woodford County, but just across the line from the old town, and is on the Western Division of the C. & A. Railroad, about nine miles north of Metamora. It was incorporated as a village in July, 1873, and the following Board of Trustees elected, viz.: Geo. C. Butler, F. Bennecke, S. W. McCullough, Samuel Patrick, Henry Sangbush and J. G. Harris. The Board organized for business by electing S. W. McCullough, President, and M. S. Fulton, Clerk. F. N. Ireland was elected Treasurer, R. H. Richards, Constable, and William Cotton, Street Commissioner.

The Washburn *News*, a live, seven-column newspaper, was established in December, 1877, by S. C. Bruce, a practical printer, and who is editor and proprietor. It is Independent on all political issues, and is noted for being the only paper in the county that uses no patent side.

The Washburn Bank was established in 1870, by Frank N. Ireland, who is sole owner of it, and who carries on the banking business in all its departments.

The village has two general stores, three grocery stores, two lumber yards, two furniture stores, two drug stores, three saloons, two shoe stores, two harness shops, four wagon and blacksmith shops, three hotels, one livery stable, and all branches of general business are well represented.

The legal fraternity is represented by Messrs. S. B. Jones and George P. Gill: and the medical bureau is composed of Drs. N. V. Maloney, Jas. Tweeddale and Garrett Newkirk.

The grain elevator was built by S. W. McCullough, in 1870, and cost, including its steam power, about \$7,000. It has a capacity of 12,000 bushels is still owned by its builder, Mr. McCullough, who handles annually about 200,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn and oats, with a few car loads of rye, by way of variety.

THE CHURCHES.

The Baptist Society was formed in 1852, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Freeman. The church was built in 1855-6, and Rev. C. D. Merritt was the first Pastor. It is a frame building, 36x50 feet in size, cost \$1,800, and has about fifty members. There is no Pastor in charge of it at present, Rev. J. B. Brown, late Pastor, having recently resigned his position.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1863, and dedicated by Revs. Mr. Munsell and Mr. Evans; the former, at the time, was President of the University at Bloomington, and the latter is now President of Abingdon College. The society was organized in 1857. Rev. Mr. Suedaker was Pastor when the church was built, and Rev. Mr. Applebee is present Pastor. The edifice is 30x48 feet, cost about \$2,000, and has a membership of about forty.

The German Evangelical Church was built in 1877, and is an elegant little frame edifice, furnished in the highest style of modern architecture, and cost \$1,500. They have no Pastor at present, Rev. H. Eller having lately left the charge.

In addition to these churches, there are, in the old town, the Christian, Presbyterian and German Lutheran. Rev. W. Keeling is Pastor of the Presbyterian; Rev. F. Ledebur, of the German Lutheran, while the Christian Church has no settled Pastor.

Washburn Lodge, No. 421, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1861, with James Freeman as Master. It has about thirty members at present, but at one time had upward of eighty. Many of them have dimitted to form other Lodges, and some to remove to other sections of the country. G. Burson is the present Master, and Charles Cutler, Secretary.

The order of Odd Fellows is represented by Washburn Lodge, No. 546, I. O. O. F. N. V. Maloney is Noble Grand, and H. Gill, Secretary.

There is a cemetery adjacent to the Baptist Church, and another on the Sweet place, where slumber many of the early citizens of the old town. About 1869-70, a cemetery was laid out one mile southeast of the new village, and which is quite a handsome little city of the dead.

LOW POINT.

The town of Low Point is on the railroad, about four miles south of Washburn, and is located on Section 22 of the township. It was surveyed and laid out by D. H. Davison, County Surveyor, in 1871, for James G. Bayne, who owned the land. The first house was built by Piper, Bayne & Co., just after the town was laid out, and was a store house. The school house was built in 1848, long before the village of Low Point was dreamed of, and the first school was taught in it by Orson Cheedle. The present teacher is Miss Ella Dodds, who has a large attendance of pupils, and is represented as an excellent teacher. An association was formed in 1874 for the purpose of opening an academy. The next year an elegant academy building was erected, and a school of higher grade than the public schools conducted in it by Prof. J. E. Lamb, until December, 1876, when the edifice was burned to the ground. It had an average of about forty pupils, and was an institution in which the citizens felt considerable pride. It is a fact to be regretted that the funds of the association do not permit them to rebuild at present.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, the only one in the village, was built in 1851, but the society organized several years anterior to that period. The building is a frame structure, 30x40 feet, and cost about \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Cummins, who was Presiding Elder of the district. The present preacher in charge is Rev. Mr. Applebee, and the church is in a flourishing condition. A very pretty little cemetery is attached to the church, and handsomely adorned with shrubbery and evergreens. The first burial in it was in the Summer of 1851, and were two brothers named Pogue,* who died of cholera on the same day, and were both buried in the same grave. They had gone down to the timber for a load of wood, and while absent ate some red plums, took cholera and died before they could get home.

Low Point boasts of having the best adapted grain elevator outside of Chicago. It was built during the Summer of 1873, by Piper, Bayne & Co., at a cost of \$7,000. It is 24x40 feet in size, 70 feet in height, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. A good steam engine is attached. They handle, principally, corn and oats, and about 200,000 bushels annually.

The tile factory of Oscar Pinkerton is quite an object of interest, and deserves a special notice in connection with the business of the place. Hitherto, farmers could not get tiling for drainage purposes nearer than Joliet. This establishment turns out about 4,000 feet daily, and makes six different sizes, viz.: 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5 and 6 inches. About \$4,000 is invested in the business, and it is the first enterprise of the kind in this section of the country.

*They were brothers of Americus Pogue, mentioned in the history of Washburn.

The first store in Low Point was kept by John E. Dodds, who is still in the mercantile business. There is one other store, kept by Hornish Brothers; one blacksmith and wagon shop, by Ellsworth, which, with what has already been noticed, constitutes the business of the town. The name of Low Point was taken from the oldest settlement in the township, which was long known by the same title.

CAZENOVIA TOWN.

The town of Cazenovia is situated on the Western Division of the C. & A. Railroad, about four miles north of Metamora, and occupies twenty acres of the southeast corner of Section 28, and nineteen acres of the northeast corner of Section 33, together with about eight acres belonging to the railroad. It was surveyed by D. H. Davison, in September, 1870, for E. N. Farnsworth and W. O. Hammers, who owned the land and who laid out the town.

The first store was opened by Wikoff & Bowen, in March, 1871. The post office was established in 1870, with W. O. Hammers, Postmaster. He was succeeded by William Forbes, and he by B. F. Bowen. In August, 1877, Paul J. Perry, the present incumbent, received the office.

The grain elevator was built in 1871, by W. O. Hammers & Co., and is 24x40 feet, thirty-two feet from the ground to the eaves, and cost \$4,000. It has a capacity for 15,000 bushels, and has horse power attachment, good driveway, etc.

The first house put up after the town was laid out was the stone house now occupied by Amsler.

The present business of the place is one general store, kept by Samuel Amsler; wagon and blacksmith shop, by G. W. Clingman; harness shop, by Jesse Hammers; and shoe shop, by G. W. Baden.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was built in 1873, during the pastoral service of Rev. W. E. James. It is an elegant frame, of modern style, 28x36 feet, cost \$3,600, and has about 115 members, but is at present without a shepherd. The ground occupied by it was donated by Mrs. Mary Farnsworth, for church purposes, as long as thus used. Upon these conditions she gave five lots to the church society.

A school house was built here in 1858, long before the birth of the village. It is a good frame building. The average attendance is thirty pupils, and Miss Edith Bayne is teacher.

The name of Cazenovia was bestowed on the village in honor of that borne by the township.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

The Faderland, as Worth Township is sometimes called, has for its southern boundary the line of Tazewell County, with Spring Bay Township on the west, Partridge on the north, and Metamora on the east. About one-half of Worth

is prairie and excellent timbered land for farming purposes, while the other half is broken and hilly, with high bluffs and brakes along the creeks of Black Partridge, Ten Mile and their numerous branches. The bluffs and creek bottoms produce timber in abundance, and that of a good quality. The soil is well watered by the creeks noted above, and their tributaries, and at the same time well drained through these outlets. When we take a survey of this section, of its rugged bluffs and timbered slopes, with their poverty-stricken soil, and reflect upon its general inferior quality, we are ready to conclude that, with all the disadvantages resulting from these sources taken into consideration, Worth Township is one of the most flourishing in the county. No railroads cross its boundaries, nor any villages dot its surface; but it is a thoroughly farming community, and is devoted almost exclusively to farming interests. It is known as Township 27 north, Range 3 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and, in 1877, had an assessed valuation of taxable property, personal and real, of \$231,473.

SETTLEMENT.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the present population of Worth Township is from countries beyond the sea, yet the first settlements were made by our own people. As early as 1831, we find the hardy pioneer erecting his cabin in this section. The first cabin in the township is supposed to have been built by one of the Sowardses, of whom mention has several times been made in these pages.

Rev. Zadock Hall, the old pioneer Methodist preacher—the co-laborer in the wilds of Illinois with the famous Peter Cartwright, and who was born in the far-off State of Delaware—came to Worth Township in November, 1831, and pre-empted a claim to land where he at present resides. He informs us that when he made his claim he remembers but two cabins standing upon the territory now embraced in Worth, and that neither were then occupied. One of them was near the present site of Germantown, and the other in the western part, near the Metamora line. The latter had been built by Sowards, some years before, but was deserted. Both of these cabins were so small that, Mr. Hall said, to use a backwoods phrase of the times, “there was not room enough to sling a cat around in them.” Mr. Hall came first to Ohio, and settled near Zanesville, in 1816, where he remained until he came to this county, as already recorded. His was, probably, the first permanent settlement in what is now Worth Township. He built his house of one room, which is embraced in the present elegant residence of his son, Lewis Hall, in the early part of the year 1832; and if it was not the first house, it was at least the first frame house in the town. He employed Albert J. Banta to assist him in building it, and they went on Congress land to get the timbers for it, without asking, of course, Uncle Sam’s permission. The old gentleman still tells it, as a joke, that Mr. Banta remarked at the time that everybody in Illinois would steal, even to the preach-



Frederick Cole, M.D.

EL PASO.

ers. The house he then built has never been out of possession of the family. Additions have been made to it, and modern improvements, until it is a handsome and capacious residence; but Mr. Hall still retains as his study the old original room. He first entered a quarter section of land, and, like all the early settlers, he sought the timber, avoiding the prairies as uninhabitable deserts. When his only son grew to manhood, and desired to settle in life, Mr. Hall gave him half of his land, and a few years ago sold him the remainder of it, while he makes his home with him, in comparative rest and quiet, after his long life of service as a minister of the Gospel. He stated to us that, a few years after he came to the neighborhood, a man settled a mile or two from him, just out on the prairie, and said that he did so because he would always have the range beyond him for the benefit of his own stock. A decade or two convinced him of his error on that point.

Benjamin Williams came from Shelbyville, Ind., and settled first in the vicinity of Metamora, in those early times known as Partridge Point. It was about the year 1829 that he settled where Peter Engle now lives, and sold the claim to the elder Engle, upon his arrival in the settlement. He then removed into Worth Township, and settled near the line between it and Spring Bay. He lived upon this place until his death, which occurred in September, 1846. His wife died in 1864. She was said to have been a noble Christian woman—kind to the poor, and a ministering angel among the sick and distressed. Mr. Williams was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the county, and held the office so long ago that none now living can tell the date of his appointment. There are some amusing incidents related as having occurred in his early courts, and connected with his official acts. It is said that he once united a couple in the bonds of matrimony, whose married life disclosed the thorns, without revealing any of the roses which are supposed to bloom along life's pathway; and their unhappiness so troubled the good old man that he sought the advice of a brother Justice, to know if he could not unmarry them, arguing that, as he had married them, he certainly had the power to undo his own work.

A case once came before him, and when his son-in-law, Jefferson Hoshor, was Constable, wherein a Mr. Brown had sued one of the Sowardses, and Sowards, in true backwoodsman style, swore he would "whip him on sight." The first time he saw him was on the day of trial, in the Justice's office, and, without words, "pitched" into him. "Set back the chairs," said the 'Squire, descending from his dignified seat of justice, "and give 'em room;" nor would he allow any one to interfere until one of them "hollered nuff." And thus the case was decided.

His house used to be the voting place, when the county was divided into election districts, before township organization; and, with Hoshor's still-house but a few miles distant, the effect of such an institution on the native sons of the soil can be imagined. Stirring scenes were often enacted at these political gatherings.

His house was often, too, the stopping place of some wandering minister of God, who always received a hearty welcome from the old pioneer. He extended to them a liberal hospitality, in obedience to the scriptural injunction, "Be kind to the wayfaring man, for many have so entertained angels unawares." These servants of Christ were always invited to hold religious services at his house, or rather in his barn, which was often converted into a sanctuary of worship, long before a house dedicated to religious purposes was built in this section.

From "Sunny France," and the bank of the Rhine, came Peter Webber, Christian Smith, Chas. Molitor, Joseph Schertz, Christian Belsley, Jacob Iorger, Martin Sommers, Peter Naffziger, "Red" Jo. Belsley, M. Wagner, and many others who rank as old settlers. They were from the Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, France, near the frontier, and which now belong to Germany, and from Bavaria and other places in Germany proper.

Joseph Schertz came to America about 1833-4, and first stopped in Chicago, where he remained about seven weeks. While there, says that he witnessed the paying of the Indians for their lands, and saw them depart for their new hunting grounds beyond the Great Father of Waters. He came next to Peoria County, where he worked by the month for several years, when he came to Woodford County, bought land, and settled in Worth Township about one and a half miles from where he now lives. In 1864, he moved on to his present farm, which is one among the excellent farms of the township. Christian Smith came to the United States in 1829, and, after spending four years in Pennsylvania, came to Worth, where he settled permanently in 1833, and was one of the prosperous farmers of the times. Peter Webber settled near Germantown, in this township, in 1838, where he resided until 1866, when he removed to Linn, and in 1871 removed to Metamora, and settled two miles east of the village. Chas. Molitor, though born in France, lived in Germany from the time he was six years old until he came to America, in 1835, and two years after settled in Worth Township, where he still lives. His father-in-law, Andrew Burcky, came the year before and settled near where Mr. Molitor at present resides. Burcky died several years ago. Peter Naffziger came to Woodford County in 1833, and first settled in the township of Olio, but about five years afterward settled in Worth, where he lives at present. Martin Sommers, an eccentric old German, settled in this township so long ago that he has forgotten the date, but insists that he has been living in his present cabin for over forty years. It stands on a high bluff overlooking Wolf Creek, a tributary of Ten Mile, and looks sufficiently dilapidated and weather-beaten to have been built immediately after the flood "decayed and dried up." His first claim was made on the State road, near Germantown, where Geo. Noc now lives, but when the lands came into market he entered his present farm. Jacob Iorger settled in Worth in 1839, on the place where he has ever since lived. The Belsleys came here at an early day. "Red" Jo Belsley, as he was called, to distinguish him from his cousin, "Black" Jo Belsley, was among

the first from La Belle France to settle in this township. Mr. Belsley settled near the line of Partridge, where he lived and died a respected citizen, and a man of considerable wealth. Christian Belsley, the youngest brother of "Black" Jo Belsley, sons of Michael Belsley, came to this country in 1836. He settled in Worth, while his brother Jo, who had come out several years before, settled in Spring Bay Township. Christian Belsley has in his possession his father's old family Bible, which bears the date of 1560 as that of its publication. It is written in what is called High Dutch, embellished with all the *patois*, dialects, etc., as used by the different classes in that early day, and is almost as difficult for the modern German scholar to master as it would be in Sanscrit or Arabic. The following is a true copy of the title page between the Old and New Testaments:



It is profusely illustrated with colored engravings of Bible scenes, and descriptive of events in the antediluvian period, as well as down to and embracing the Christian dispensation. Among them may be noticed Lot's wife turned into the pillar of salt, for looking back to gratify her curiosity as to the fate of their wicked city. Another is the offering up of Isaac by Abraham, with a view of the rain caught in the thicket by his horns; and another of Isaac, where his son Jacob receives his blessing, after imposing on his father in

blindness, while the other son is just appearing on the scene with his offering of genuine venison. And still another of

Jacob, the Pilgrim, when wearied by day,
With his head on a stone for a pillow he lay,

with his ladder extending from earth to heaven, upon which angels were ascending and descending. Mrs. Potiphar tempting Joseph is given as a warning to those disposed to toy with the forbidden fruit, and so on, *ad infinitum*. It is quite a literary curiosity, and a relic that Mr. Belsley prizes very highly. The book is more than six inches in thickness, with heavy board lids covered in leather, and has heavy brass tips. There are probably few similar relics in the country.

Virginia, the grand old mother of Presidents and the original stamping ground of John Smith and Powhatan, gave to this township Andrew Cress, David Kendig, Simon Grove, James West, the Brownfields, John J. Tool and Rev. John Boen. The latter was from Virginia, originally, but had lived some time in Indiana before he came here. He settled in Worth about 1833-4, and was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He spent the remainder of his life in this section, and died in 1876.

Andrew Cress, one of the model farmers of Worth Township, settled here about 1833. He had made a trip of inspection a year or two before his permanent settlement, and when he moved hither, his mother's family came with him. It consisted of six brothers and their mother,* and their settlement was made near the Tazewell County line. None are living in Woodford at present, except Andrew, and he is on his original homestead.

David Kendig came to the town with his father in 1832. His present farm adjoins Tazewell, and is another of the productive farms of this splendid section of country.

The Brownfields also settled here in 1832. There were three brothers—John, Christian and Thomas, and all are now dead. John was the eldest, and the most remarkable fact connected with him was that of having nineteen children. He removed to Missouri in 1838, where he died sometime afterward. Christian removed into Peoria County, and Thomas died in Worth Township.

John J. Tool settled in this township in the Fall of 1833. When Woodford County was laid off, in 1841, the line ran through his house, but his land, excepting a small lot, was in Woodford. He made his claim by pre-emption, as the land was not then in the market. A small body of land in this section, lying mostly in Worth and Metamora Townships and extending, perhaps, into Tazewell County, of a kind of triangular shape, was by some means overlooked, and did not come into the market for several years after the surrounding lands. He remained upon his original settlement until 1849, when he removed into Metamora, about two miles from the village, where he died in May, 1871, at the age of four score and six years. He has left several sons—good citizens—

* Their father died before the family left Virginia.

some of whom live in Greene Township, and one, M. Tool, lives in the village of Metamora. Mr. Tool was a cooper, and the first mechanic of that branch of industry in the town. He was also somewhat of a carpenter, and assisted many of the first settlers to build their first cabins. Most of the houses were at that time built of logs in their natural state, and he would put up a scaffold and "hew them down" after the houses had been erected.

James West settled in this township in 1834, near the Tazewell line. He was a plasterer by trade, and the first of that class in the neighborhood. His calling was one not much in demand in those early times. He died several years ago.

Simon Grove came to Woodford County in 1833, and settled in Worth Township, on the place where Joseph Schertz now lives. He had four stalwart sons, two of whom still live in this county. Benjamin Grove is one of the prosperous farmers of Worth Township, where he has lived ever since his father came here in 1833. Henry lives over in the eastern part of the county, near Panola, Abraham in La Salle County, and Jacob in Missouri.

The Sunderlands and Samuel Beck were from Ohio. John Sunderland came from Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled a little north of Rev. Mr. Hall's, in 1834, on the State road from Peoria to Chicago. He kept the first stag stand on the road after coaches were put on. He sold out some years ago, and started to remove to Missouri, but died before reaching his destination. When Thomas Sunderland first came to the town he located in Mr. Hall's house, who as a Methodist circuit rider was, at the time, stationed in Bloomington. Thomas Sunderland, Jr., a son of John Sunderland, came to the township in 1835, and settled in this section. Samuel Beck, the great hunter as he was called, came from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1832, when but 18 years old. He was a nephew of Father Hall, and made his home with the good old preacher for a number of years. He was a great hunter, and has often been known to kill five deer in one day. It is told of him, that he knew the woods and prairies like an Indian, and all the signs in the great forest, which serve to guide the woodsman, was to him as a printed book. Isaac Moulton came from Indiana, and settled in this neighborhood in 1833, but soon after removed into Cazenovia Township.

THE FIRST BLACKSMITH.

Philip Klein settled here a few years after Rev. Mr. Hall, and was a blacksmith. He opened a shop on his place, which was the first iron foundry in the township. The first regular tavern was built by William Hoshor, at Germantown, in 1850. He owned the land there, and put up this tavern, which is called the Germantown House, to enhance the value of it. The house is still used for hotel purposes. As already stated, Benjamin Williams was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. Dr. Hazard, noticed in other chapters as a physician, is supposed to have been the first disciple of Esculapius who practiced in Worth. He was from Hamilton County, Ohio, and came to the settlement in 1833.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The first church society organized in Worth Township was at the residence of Mr. Hall, and he preached the first sermon in the neighborhood. This society was organized soon after his settlement in the wilderness. The first Methodist preacher in this section, and perhaps in Woodford County, was Rev. Stephen R. Biggs, who preached here during the Winter of the deep snow. Mr. Hall has been identified with the ministry and with the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since he has been in the county, a period of nearly half a century. He has preached all over Central and Northern Illinois, and is looked upon as one of the pillars of that denomination in the State. He states that the first quarterly meeting he attended after settling here was at Pekin, and the famous old backwoods preacher, Peter Cartwright, was present as Presiding Elder. The bounds of his circuit extended from Pekin to Bloomington, including all intervening country. It was afterward divided, and bounded by the Illinois, Mackinaw and Vermilion Rivers, with the great prairie on the east. The first Presiding Elder in this section of the country was Rev. Jesse Walker, who made his headquarters in Chicago, and was the second preacher stationed in that city. He is said to have organized the first Methodist Church in St. Louis.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is among the oldest churches in Woodford County, and is in nearly the center of Worth Township. The society was organized in 1837, by eight families, who came from Bavaria, Germany. The heads of these families—both male and female—are all dead; the last one, old mother Sauer, died March 22, 1878, at the age of eighty-four years, and forty-one years after coming to America. Their first house of worship was a little log structure, erected at the northwest corner of the cemetery, in 1840, by the people *en masse*. Before this church was built, they gathered together in a barn near by for religious instruction and worship, and the officiating priest came from Joliet. The first regular minister of this old pioneer congregation was Rev. Father M. Gipperich, who came to it in 1854, and remained with it for two years. During that period, the elegant brick church, one of the finest churches in the county, was commenced; which was completed and opened for worship in 1858. In 1859, the roof was blown off by a tornado, carried several hundred yards and dropped near the cemetery. It was at once replaced and the damages repaired. The edifice cost about \$12,000, and 163 families worship in it, comprising about 850 members. For the past seven years, it has been under the pastoral charge of Father George Mager, who, soon after his call to the church, built the comfortable parsonage adjacent, which is quite convenient and well, but plainly, furnished. The cemetery is a neat and extremely well kept burying ground, just across the road from the church. These old pioneer founders of the church all rest there, awaiting their reward on the last day. The Ormish Church on the State road, a short distance from the

line of Metamora Township, is another old church, but we have been unable to obtain any particulars in regard to it. There was also a German Lutheran Church on the west side of the township many years ago, but it is now "among the things that were."

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first school of which we can get any record, and it is somewhat indefinite, was taught by a Mr. Ellmore at a very early day, in 'Squire Williams' barn. He stayed a good deal at Mr. Williams', making it a kind of home, and while there, taught this school, which is supposed to be the first in the township, and among the first taught in the county. The first school house in the town was built in the neighborhood of Mr. Hall's, years ago, so long that the date is forgotten. Hoshor built a school house at Germantown in 1851, which, after being used many years, was replaced by the present frame building, the best school house in the township, in 1876, and cost \$1,000.

The following statistical facts are from the last annual report of Joseph Vetter, School Treasurer :

No. of males under 21 years of age in township.....	425
No. of females under 21 years of age in township.....	323
Total.....	748
No. of males between 6 and 21 years in township.....	248
No. of females between 6 and 21 years in township.....	241
Total.....	489
No. of males attending school in township.....	176
No. of females attending school in township.....	148
Total.....	324
No. of School Districts, 6, and 2 fractional, total.....	8
No. of male teachers employed.....	4
No. of female teachers employed.....	2
Total.....	6
No. of frame school houses in township.....	5
No. of log school houses in township.....	1
Total.....	6
No. of private schools in township.....	1
No. of male pupils in private school.....	43
No. of female pupils in private school.....	40
Total.....	83
Teacher employed in private school.....	1
Estimate value of school property.....	\$3,160 00
Estimate value of school apparatus.....	275 00
Amount of township fund for support of schools.....	2,647 00
Annual tax levy for support of schools.....	1,955 00
Amount paid male teachers.....	1,220 00
Amount paid female teachers.....	440 00
Total amount.....	\$1,660 00

When the county came under township organization, in 1852, this, in the "eternal fitness of things," received the name of Worth. Whether it was given for Gen. Worth, of Mexican war fame, or simply because all things must have a name, we know not. Jacob Shook was the first Supervisor, after the township was organized, and the following are the present officers: John Klug, Supervisor; Joseph Vetter, Town Clerk; John Wessel, Assessor; M. Fandel, Collector; A. Fisher, Commissioner of Highways; W. Reinhart, Justice of the Peace; Zedde Hall, Constable; Geo. M. Noe, School Trustee; Joseph Vetter, School Treasurer.

BRICK YARD.

An enterprise of considerable note in the township is the brick yard of Peter Wiltz, near Hickory Point, on the east side of the town. It has been in operation some ten years or more, and is still owned by the originator of the scheme. He manufactures about 800,000 brick annually, and the large number of elegant brick houses in the neighborhood indicates that his business is well patronized.

There is no post office in the town, nor large store; neither are there any mills, except a saw-mill at Germantown. It is decidedly a farming community, and but little devoted to other branches of industry.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

Worth, politically, is Democratic, from the earliest record of political events down to the present, though not as strongly so as some of the other townships of Woodford County. But upon national tickets and in elections where party lines are closely drawn, it is accustomed to give small Democratic majorities.

Like other portions of the county, it did a very good part during the war. It did not, however, turn out quite so many soldiers as other sections of like population. But that should not be a matter of surprise when we reflect that so large a majority of its citizens are foreigners, who could not be expected to volunteer with the same alacrity as our own people. Under the circumstances, they did well, and those

"Who stood in the front of the fray for us,
And held the foemen at bay for us."

were just as brave and heroic soldiers as any in the field, and fully maintained the honor so nobly won and so richly merited by all Illinois troops engaged in the great rebellion.

HAMLETS.

As already stated, Worth has no large towns or villages, but has two or three little places of public resort that might, perhaps, without violence to the name, be termed hamlets. Of these, Germantown is the more pretentious. It consists of a tavern, a lager beer saloon and grocery store, a blacksmith shop and saw-mill, and is on the State road, about six miles from Metamora. The Germantown House was built in 1850 by William Hoshor, who owned the land about the place. It is still used as a tavern, and has a little grocery store

attached, together with a lager beer saloon, and is kept by Frank Tropp. Henry Schwing & Co. carry on quite an extensive blacksmith shop. A steam saw-mill was built in 1860 by parties to whom Hoshor furnished capital, and took a lien on the mill. A few years ago it was sold, and he bought it. It is still his property and he is operating it. This constitutes Germantown. Hoshor also built the Union House, which is a tavern one mile east of Germantown, and on the same road. It was originally built in 1855, and, after being in use ten or twelve years, was burned, and, in 1870, the present Union House was erected on the same site. At present, it is kept by Peter Alig, who, in addition to a tavern, keeps a grocery store and lager beer saloon. It is the center of the township, and the voting place, as well as the place for holding all town meetings.

Hickory Point is a fair sample of the last-mentioned place, except the voting and place for holding public meetings. It is a tavern and saloon, built by Chris. Delabaugh about 1862, who died some years ago. It is now owned by a man named John Slugsy. These places are great resorts of the German population, who meet here, during their leisure moments, to discuss the events of the day and partake of their favorite beverage.

LINN AND CLAYTON.

When rapidly growing cities have become so compactly built that there no longer remains ground on which buildings may be placed, or when lots have become so dear that the newer comers can find no suitable location corresponding to their limited means, on which to erect them a habitation, they are, necessarily, compelled to seek room at a distance from the occupied portions of the city. In this way, addition after addition to the original plat of the city is made, and suburb after suburb follows, until what was at first considered a long way out into the country becomes the very heart of the city. Suburban towns thus grow and thrive, from the simple overflow, until some of them even rival the parent corporation, in wealth, population and power. By this means Brooklyn, which is truly a suburb of New York, has become the third city, in population, in the United States, containing half the number of inhabitants as does the city of New York. This is the history of the old world and the new. The people are being perpetually pushed off, thrust out and led forward, as the human race multiplies. It is the history of society and families. When the children are grown, though their love for the paternal fireside is not less, their love for independence and freedom is greater; and, one by one, they build their own tenements, and erect their own altars. Human beings, like some of the lower orders of animals, love home, and, but for the hope of bettering their condition, would be loth to change their habitations. There is no better illustration of this idea than the settlement of the prairies of the West. The Eastern States were full. There was no land there for the increasing population: and young

men and women, with the constantly arriving emigrant from foreign shores, must seek homes on the borders of civilization. So they came. The first ones settled in the edges of the timber tracts, because, perhaps, it reminded them of the well-remembered scenes of their youth. But the later emigrant was not permitted to rest his feet even here, but was obliged to locate at a greater or less distance on the open prairie; and now, the emigrant finds not a foothold there, but is advised to continue his journey further toward the setting sun.

The groves along Panther and Crow Creeks had been pretty well filled up, in 1840; but, yet, at that time, from one grove to another, a distance of ten miles, not a house nor a fence could anywhere be seen, nor had a farm been opened. It was all an open plain, as far as the eye could reach. In all of Linn and Clayton Townships, the hand of man and the hand of nature had not come together in conflict.

The Indian troubles, which, for a time, had checked immigration to Illinois, had been removed by the removal of the Indians from the State; and the tide was again setting in. Emigrants were arriving almost daily, and, as they found the land along the creeks already occupied, shanties here and there on the open prairie began to appear.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first actual settler within the bounds of Linn was Harrison Hollenback, who moved to Section 3 in 1840. He came here, with his family, from Ohio, and built the first house on the prairie south of the timber. This house was quite a mansion for those times, being a hewed log building, twenty-four feet long and eighteen feet wide, and one and a half stories high. It is still in use, but serves the ignoble purpose of sheltering cattle.

The next to locate in the township was George Hollenback, with his newly-married wife. He was married to Jane Patton, in 1844, and immediately they left the paternal roof—their parents living only a few miles north, in Marshall County—and opened a farm and built them a home of their own. They settled on the east side of Section 3, within a few rods of the Marshall County line. Jacob Hollenback located a little further west, soon after. The Hollenback families were from Perry County, Ohio.

After these settlements were made, one family after another took up their residences on what might be called the second tier of farms from the timber of Crow Creek, in nearly the following chronological order: William and Simeon Linn, after whom the township was named; John P. Davison, Amos West, Alfred Combs, Samuel Jackman, H. Simpson, John and Isaac Fisher, Joseph Martin, Benjamin Wilson, William Parks, Lewis Wyanteer. These had all settled, and made some improvements on their lands, before the organization of the two townships, in 1855.

Pushing on further east, across the meridian line, but still hugging up close to the timber, farms were now beginning to be opened in Clayton. In 1854,

early in the Spring, probably in February, John Linn, from the State of Kentucky, commenced to build a house on Section 19. Following very soon after (April), James Livingston began to build. Mr. Livingston had been in the neighborhood, prospecting, the year before, but had gone back to New Hampshire after his family. Milton Hicks and Jefferson Shepler, with their families, came a little later in the same year, and began buildings. In the early Spring of 1855, John M. Davison and family took up their residences in the township. By the end of this year, or early in the next, Jacob McChesney, Jacob Robinson, Samuel Knowles, Henry Lohnes and Josiah Gardner had arrived and began making improvements. In the meantime, the population of Linn had increased to fully one hundred and fifty, and of Clayton to half as many.

The social, religious, educational and commercial privileges were yet very scanty; and these might all, with great propriety, be called pioneers. The Illinois Central Railroad was but just completed; and as there were at the different stations along the line yet no stores or shops, trade was carried on wholly with the river towns, most families in this part of the county doing their marketing at Lacon, on the Illinois River.

ORGANIZATION.

The northeastern portion of Woodford County was first to be occupied, and as the main cause of its development was the opening of communication and trade with outer world by means of the Illinois Central Railroad, the interests of the whole section, latterly constituting the townships of Linn, Clayton and Minonk, were almost identical, and continued so for many years. Peculiarly so has it been with Linn and Clayton, which were, until 1859, four years after the "Township Organization Act" was adopted by the county, embraced in a single precinct. At the time of the adoption of the "Act," there were barely a sufficient number of inhabitants in the two towns for one organization, so it has been impossible to write the history of one without including the other.

The precinct embracing the Congressional Towns 28 N., R. 1 W., and 28 N., R. 1 E., was organized April 3, 1855, and, in anticipation of a future separation, was called "Linn and Clayton." The officers elected were: Isaac Fisher, Supervisor; John B. Fisher, Collector; Harrison Simpson, Overseer of the Poor; William Jury, Assessor; Jesse Pickard, Clerk; James M. Martin and Cyrus Acres, Commissioners of Highways; and Angus Thom, Constable.

There could not have been a very great desire at that time to hold office, as two of the elect, a Constable and a Commissioner of Highways, failed to qualify, and, in consequence, their names are lost to history. The number of votes cast at the election was sixty-five.

During the four years that the two townships remained in one precinct, the population increased very rapidly, so that, at the time the separation took place, there were two hundred and seventy voters in Linn and Clayton, and the actual

population was not less than twelve hundred. This was an increase of about three hundred per cent.

Other changes, quite as marked as these, occurred. While the land was rapidly settling, farms continually opening and houses and barns building, public improvements, such as roads and bridges and school houses, were receiving their share of attention, so that the union of the townships may with truth be said to have been a season of great prosperity, such a season, indeed—taking all the circumstances into account, increase of population, etc.—as never before nor since has visited them.

HIGHWAYS.

Before the organization of the precinct, the wide prairie between Crow Creek and Panther Grove was tracked in all directions by the teamster, who chose his own route to market and to mill, the road usually selected being the shortest cut across the prairie, in the direction of the point of his destination, leaving to his right or left his only impediment, the sloughs. But, as the prairies began to be improved, fences and fields began to present new obstacles to his progress: and by the time of the adoption of the "Township Organization Act," by Woodford County, there was a demand for regularly laid out and improved highways. The crossing of the sloughs could not, as formerly, be selected at the pleasure of the traveler, and they must, necessarily, be bridged. Therefore, as soon as the townships were authorized to lay out and improve thoroughfares, a great clamor immediately arose for them in all directions.

The precinct had but just been organized, when the Commissioners were petitioned for a road, running from the south line of Clayton to the north line of the same, on the half section line dividing Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32. Owing, however, to some informality, the petition was rejected, and the road was not granted. A petition was then circulated, and a survey made, for a road six miles long, on the meridian line. The petition had been drawn with care, all of the requirements of the law had been complied with, and, on the 10th of October, the prayer of the petitioners was granted. This constituted the first township highway, and is the present boundary between Linn and Clayton: and, though it was in the midst of the precinct, was considered an improvement on the eastern section.

The next year, 1856, petitions followed thick and fast, and twenty-two and a half miles of new road were granted. The first was for a new road in the western section; this was for five and a half miles, commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 19, and running north to the county line. Petitions were being circulated, at the same time, for a new road through the two townships, beginning at the northwest corner of Section 18, in Linn Township, and extending to the northeast corner of Section 13, in Clayton; and for a new road of five miles in length in Clayton, on the half section line, extending from the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 29 to the north line of the township. The petitions were all granted, and this made, in all, twenty-

eight miles of highway laid out in less than two years. This was increased during the next two years, to the time of separation, to over fifty miles.

In 1855, there were two road districts in Clayton and Linn. The first district constituted all of the north two tiers of sections in both townships, the balance of the territory, embracing sixty sections, constituting the other district. To work these two districts, there reported for the first, forty-five men, and to manage the sixty sections, there was a force of twenty-five men.

In 1858, the number of road districts had increased to six, and the number of men liable for duty in all of the districts had increased to two hundred and fifty-eight. In the meantime, quite a number of bridges had been built, a good deal of grading had been done, and the highways were taking on an improved appearance.

FENCES.

Perhaps no public measure has been adopted in this part of the country, which has had so marked an effect on the appearance of the country, as resolutions passed by these townships, in regard to the keeping up of stock. The traveler notices, on coming into this vicinity, an almost entire absence of fences. To early settlers, with limited means, this was a very important measure. After buying their prairie farms, they found that to prevent stock of all kinds from encroaching on their possessions and destroying their crops, it would be necessary to expend an amount equal to the original cost of the land. Before the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, much of the lumber used for the purpose of building fences was hauled by wagon from Chicago; and, even with lumber brought to within a dozen miles by rail, it was a very serious matter, involving an expense which very many could ill afford, and which, it was claimed, was greatly in excess of the accommodation to be derived from allowing cattle and hogs to run at large. Accordingly the precinct had but barely been organized, when a move was made looking toward the adoption of what is known as the "Hog Law." A petition was presented to the Township Board, and by them an election was ordered to be held, for the purpose of deciding the question, and for voting for the location of the pound. The election took place May 19th, 1855. There was but little opposition, and the measure was adopted. Rules were laid down governing the building of such fences as were required to turn cattle. An appropriation was made for building the pound; a site was selected for the same; rules adopted for its government, and a Pound Master was chosen.

Seeing the amount of money thus saved, and noticing the successful operation of the law, a further move for the abolition of all fences was made the following year. At an election called for this purpose, August 23, 1856, it was resolved that "farmers be not required to build fences for the protection of their crops, but that every person owning cattle be required to care for the same, either by herding, or by securing them in such enclosures as would prevent them from overrunning fields and injuring grain." This law was to be in force con-

tinuously, with the exception of the first two weeks in February, when stock might run at large for the purpose of feeding upon the husks and waste corn of the recently harvested fields. At first this plan met with some opposition from adjoining townships, where fences had already been built, and where no such law was in force, and the conflicts with the anti-no-fence-law people were sometimes sharp and decisive, as well as amusing. Hundreds of cattle were pastured together in a single herd. They frequently, from fright, stampeded; and, in their flight, they respected not the field of the supporters or opposers of the cattle laws, but trampled corn, and turnips, and squashes, leaving behind a waste as complete as that left in the track of the tornado. These outbreaks and the impounding of stray cattle led to numerous quarrels and petty lawsuits, but the law stood and still remains in force. It has doubtless been the means of saving the farmers of these two townships many thousands of dollars. It has also given those who desired to fence an opportunity of planting and cultivating hedges, without the necessity of building a fence for their protection. And though, to one unused to it, the appearance of the country is quite novel, yet it is by no means so unpleasing as field and lane separated by such ungainly and tumble-down fences as are to be found in many other neighborhoods.

PEACEABLE SECESSION.

The two townships of Linn and Clayton had thus lived in peace and prosperity for nearly four years: and, for aught we know, and for aught that the most enthusiastic had anticipated, might thus have dwelt, under a single organization, for ten or twenty more. It is true, there were some petty jealousies as to improvements, in the respective ends of the precinct: and it is true that some inconvenience was experienced in the matter of elections, and other public meetings; and it may be true that some may have thought of the increase of offices that would necessarily follow. At any rate, the population had increased so rapidly that it was found that either township was now much stronger than both had been at the first. Therefore, on the 27th of September, 1858, the legal voters of that part of the precinct known as Linn formally presented to the Board of Supervisors, then in session, a petition, setting forth their desire to be separate and apart, an organization by themselves. There appearing no good reason to the contrary, their request was granted, and separate elections were thereupon ordered for the next Spring.

ORGANIZATION OF CLAYTON.

After the order for the separation had been given, the voters of Clayton, to the number of seventy-nine, assembled at the appointed time and place—at the Jefferson school house, April 5, 1859—and proceeded to elect officers, in compliance with the law.

The officers of the newly organized township were: J. P. Robinson, *Supervisor*; Henry Lohnes, *Clerk*; James Livingston, *Assessor*; J. Forney, *Collect-*

or; Thomas Shreeves, *Poor Master*; F. P. Tuthill and F. H. Lockwood, *Magistrates*; Hiram Livingston, William Linn and C. N. Darling, *Commissioners of Highways*; C. H. Robinson and W. Cole, *Constables*.

At this time, there was a population in the township of 398, which has increased to 1,120, in 1878.

The present officers are: P. H. Davison, *Supervisor*; B. F. Zinser, *Clerk*; Philip Peterson, *Assessor*; John Uphoff, *Collector*; Henry Heneke, M. Kolb and S. C. Frye, *Commissioners of Highways*; F. D. Learned and J. B. Renne, *Magistrates*; F. W. Uphoff and Andrew Rufing, *Constables*.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Clayton, or Congressional Township 28 north, Range 1 east of the Third Principal Meridian, is bounded on the north by Marshall County, on the east by Minonk Township, on the south by Greene, and on the west by Linn. It is six miles square, and contains thirty-six full sections. It is crossed, almost diagonally, from northeast to southwest, by the C., P. & S. W. R. R., and by a branch of Crow Creek, from the southeast to the northwest. The land in the eastern part is nearly level; but in the western part, somewhat rolling. The land is very rich, and the soil deep, and well adapted for the production of corn, immense quantities of which are raised. Scarcely an acre in the township is not tillable; and almost all is either under cultivation or devoted to pasturage. With the exception of groves, which have been set out by the owners of the land, the township is devoid of timber. The sloughs and the branch of Crow Creek are the only natural supply of stock water: but an abundance of good water is obtained from wells, at from twenty to forty feet below the surface of the ground—indeed, there are indications of artesian water, one flowing well being found, on Section 3, on the farm of B. F. Winsteer. Doubtless coal underlies the whole territory, and could be obtained at any point where a shaft could be sunk.

THE LATE WAR.

The alarm of war, and the cry that the country's life was in danger, was not unheeded by Clayton Township. Many of her bravest men tarried not, but, rushing to the nearest recruiting office, enrolled their names "for three years or during the war."

Most of those who went from this part of the county enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. Space will not permit, in this part of the history, a repetition of the names of all who went out; but among those who returned not are remembered Joseph Stodiker, William Worthington, Freeman Wilson, Isaac Grove, James Brooks, Milton Linn, H. Sampson, Edwin Sampson, Andrew Sampson. The last three were the sons of Elder H. Sampson—all that he had.

Let it not be supposed that those who stayed behind were uninterested spectators. They gave their means, their encouragement, their prayers and their sons.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Clayton are but two in number. The privileges of this character are largely supplied at Minonk, and the Lutheran Churches in the eastern part of Linn.

The church first built, and known as the Clayton Baptist Church, is situated on Section 34, a mile or so east of Benton. The organization of the society took place February 14, 1859, with a membership of about twenty persons, the Rev. M. L. Fuller being the first Pastor in charge. At this time and for some time previous, services had been held, by this denomination, at private houses in the neighborhood, and sometimes in the school house.

This part of the county was sparsely settled at that time; most of the people were struggling to pay for their lands and build themselves houses; and, though a permanent place of worship was greatly to be desired, it was an enterprise that must necessarily be postponed for some years. However, seven years after, December, 1865, the society had grown in numbers and wealth, until the building of a house was not only a possibility and a necessity, but an accomplished fact. The building is a neat frame structure, thirty feet wide and forty long, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred. It cost the society eleven hundred dollars. The Pastor in charge at the time was Rev. William Parker.

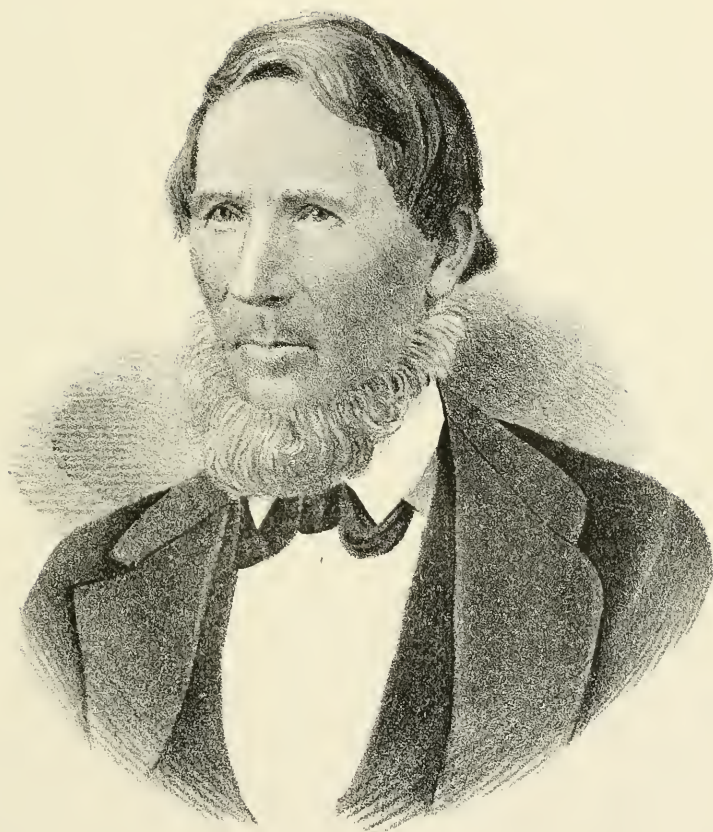
In 1872, feeling the necessity of having the continuous services of a Pastor, a neat little parsonage was erected, at an expenditure of five hundred dollars. The growth of the society, for a country place, has been quite satisfactory, both in numbers and influence. It now has a membership of one hundred and eighteen persons. The present Pastor is Rev. A. J. Colby.

In connection with the Church are two thriving Sunday schools, one of which, with A. W. Forney as Superintendent, is held in the church; the other, with T. E. Coleman as Superintendent, is held in the village. The average attendance at the two schools, last year, was ninety-three.

The Catholic Church, located in the southeastern part of the village of Benson, is a very nice and substantial frame, forty feet wide and, including chancel, sixty feet long, and nicely finished throughout. It was completed in 1875, and cost the denomination seventeen hundred dollars. Services are conducted two Sundays in each month, by a priest residing at Metamora.

RAILROADS.

The people of Clayton Township, though not without railroad facilities, prior to 1872, were yet conscious that an additional line would be of much advantage to this part of the county. At this time, new lines of road were being projected in all directions, and the railroad excitement was running high. The means of communication with the county seat were very bad. Freight rates were high, consuming much of the profits of both merchant and farmer, and a new line would make competition. These were some of the arguments used in favor of the projected line, then designated the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad,



Abner, Mundell

METAMORA TP.

but now known as the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad. A majority of the voters of Clayton were not hard to persuade that they would be benefitted at least \$20,000 worth, and so, on the 6th day of March, 1869, voted that amount, to induce the company to run its line through this township. Whether or not their anticipations have been fully realized, it cannot be doubted that much benefit has been derived therefrom.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Clayton Township was taught in an upper room of the dwelling house of John M. Davison. P. H. Davison is entitled to the honor of being the pioneer educator, as he was the instructor of the fourteen youngsters who presented themselves daily during the three Winter months of 1856-7. Mr. Davison was not only a pioneer, but has continued to interest himself in school affairs in the township ever since, being at this time Township School Treasurer.

The first school house was erected during the next Summer. It was a little shanty, built on the southwest corner of Section 5. In this, James McChesney taught the first term. This building has long since given place to one much more commodious and substantial.

At a meeting of the School Trustees, John M. Davison, Samuel Shepler and Jacob P. Robinson, on June 2, 1856, after electing Robert S. Hester, Treasurer, they proceeded to lay out the township into nine districts, consisting of four sections each; and, though at that time some of the districts did not contain enough inhabitants to organize, yet, under the law as it existed at that time, none were prohibited from attending those already organized, though inhabitants of another district.

This left the first school in what is now known as District No. 3, or the Jefferson District. Other organizations followed, and new school houses were built, from time to time, as the increased settlements required, until every district is now supplied with a convenient house, and the school privileges of this are not excelled by any township in the county. The building recently erected in the village deserves more than a general notice. The location of the site of Benson left the school house of District No. 8 nearly a mile out of the limits. As the village increased in population, a demand grew for a larger house and a more accessible location. Accordingly, at an election held for this purpose, a levy for a new house was made, and a new site, in the northwest part of the village, was selected. The house is now nearly completed. It is a frame building, twenty-eight by forty-six feet, two stories high, and contains two rooms sufficiently large to accommodate 150 pupils. There is, also, within the limits of Benson, a private German school. The Germans of the community, in 1875, erected, for their own use, a building costing \$400. In this school is kept continuously. Instruction is given only in the German language.

FUEL, WATER AND WIND.

Among the drawbacks to the rapid development of the prairies was the lack of stock water and mill power. The sloughs, through the Summer, when water for stock was required in greater abundance, were liable to be dried up, and pumping water from wells for this purpose was very laborious. Flour and feed-mills were indispensable; but, there being no streams of water, there were no mill sites, and a lack of fuel left steam mills out of the question. Both of these problems have since been successfully solved. A few feet "underneath the ground" has been found an exhaustless supply of fuel, greater in quantity than the original forests of Ohio and Kentucky, all stored up out of the way and ready for use. Wind-mills, on many of the farms, supply, by pumping from wells, plenty of water without the loss of ground resulting from a running stream.

In this connection, the wind-mill erected by the Schmidt Brothers, of Benson, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The mill was erected by them in 1873 for the purpose of driving machinery. It is something of a novelty in this part of the country, being built on the Holland plan. The wings are four in number; they measure forty feet in length, or eighty in distance from opposite ends. They present to the wind two thousand feet of surface, which produces a power, in a moderate breeze, equal to that of sixty horses. The tower is fifty-six feet in height, and the highest point reached by the extremity of the fan, in its revolution, is nearly one hundred feet. The mill, including machinery, cost over \$10,000. It was all, with the exception of buhrs, built on the spot. It drives a corn sheller and three runs of buhrs for grinding wheat, rye and feed for stock. These mills are very simple in their construction, strong, and not liable to get out of order. Mr. Schmidt says that a mill constructed on this plan will last, with care, more than fifty years.

CHEESE FACTORY.

The establishment of Warren Coles, on Section 36, is the only one in the county, and, indeed, the only one in this part of the State. It was started in 1864, and has proved a great success, market being found near home for all produced. Cheese is made from the 1st of May till December, and butter the balance of the year. The product is 2,000 pounds of butter and 20,000 pounds of cheese, obtained from forty cows. The average price received for butter is 25 cents, and for cheese, 12 cents per pound.

TORNADO.

The tornado mentioned in Roanoke, and which struck there first, continued its ravages in this township with unabated fury. It passed through the south-east part of Linn, a distance of a couple of miles, and then, striking Clayton a mile and a half north of the southwest corner, proceeded without hindrance with its work of destruction. The first object of its wrath was the house of F.

Duis, which it tore to atoms. From here it passed to Mrs. Charlotte Stimpert's house, a fine residence a short distance to the northeast. The family, of six persons, were inside, and, seeing the storm approaching, all, with the exception of Mrs. Stimpert's son, Philip, who remained behind to bolt the doors, ran into the cellar. Philip had not completed the fastening of the doors, when the house was raised bodily from its foundation and carried through the air. When it had been carried some rods from its original location, he, by some means unaccountable to himself, tumbled out and fell to the ground, but neither the house or any portion was ever afterward seen. It was as completely demolished as if it had been consumed by fire. At this place two horses were killed by rails being driven completely through their bodies. Three wagons were carried away and crushed so that the largest piece that could be found was the hub of one of the wheels. The next house in the track was the one occupied by Mrs. Mary De Freese. There were two persons within, one of whom, Mrs. De Freese, was very severely injured. The buildings here shared the fate of others that had preceded. From here the course of the storm lay toward H. B. Memmen's place. His stabling and trees were blown away as though they had been so many feathers.

The work of ruin was completed in the annihilation of the residence of W. W. Uphoff. The tornado seemed here to gather all of its strength for one last grand stroke. It caught the house as a giant would an egg shell, and crushed it as completely. Here it left the township and the county and the earth, to exhaust its remaining force in contending with its own fury.

VILLAGE OF BENSON.

The C., P. & S. W. R. R. was completed in the Fall of 1872, and a switch located within the present limits of the town of Benson. Besides the switch and a small tenant house, some forty rods north, on the land of John Weast, there were no indications of a town at this point. However, but a short time elapsed until it began to be realized that this was to be a business point of no mean pretensions; and men of energy and means were soon found who interested themselves heartily in its development.

The original town, consisting of thirty-eight acres, on the west side of the railroad, was laid out for John Weast, by County Surveyor D. H. Davidson, Feb. 20, 1873. Since then—April 3, 1874—an addition of twenty-seven acres, on the east side of the railroad track, and known as Weast's Addition to the Town of Benson, has been laid out. Mr. John Weast was, therefore, the original proprietor of the town.

As soon as the first survey had been made, improvements began to spring up at once. Indeed, before the town was platted, Jan. 2, 1873, O. A. Cavan moved a house from Greene Township into the limits—the same now serving as dining room for his hotel. The first dwelling built in the village after it was laid out was put up by F. D. Learned, and completed March 3, 1873. In

this building, three days later, was opened the first mail; Mr. Learned having been appointed Postmaster. This house has since been removed to a back street to make room for a more convenient store room. Mr. L. has continued to hold the office of Postmaster continuously since his first installation.

At about the same time that Mr. Learned completed his dwelling, Messrs. George Kirchner and Juergan Harms completed the first store building. Another store building followed soon after, and was built by Messrs. Strawn & Renne. The same year saw the completion of Samuel Peterson's grain elevator, the business houses of Benjamin Mauer, E. Dunden, Barbara Weast, Uphoff Bros., A. H. Ahrens and Henry Forney's hotel; and a proportionate number of dwelling houses and other improvements of various kinds followed in rapid succession. At the present writing, there are nearly one hundred buildings of various kinds, and the town has a population of over three hundred.

The elevator built by Samuel Peterson, and already alluded to, has a capacity of about ten thousand bushels. It is operated at present by Messrs Cavan Bros. The amount of grain handled by them each year, is about one hundred thousand bushels. The next year, 1874, Messrs. Miller, Brubaker & Learned built a second elevator. This building was put up at a cost of \$2,700, and has a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels. It is operated by Messrs. Miller & Brubaker for Messrs. Bartlett & Co., of Peoria. They handle about two hundred thousand bushels of grain per year. In addition to the grain business, Messrs. Miller & Brubaker ship four thousand head of hogs per annum. The same year, was also erected, by Messrs. George Fritze & Co., a third elevator, larger than either of its predecessors. This warehouse is capable of storing, at one time, twenty-four thousand bushels. It was built at a cost of \$3,500. It is run by Messrs. Fritze & Co., who buy, annually, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain.

The other leading business houses here are:

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Sauer & Holland, Peter Petri and Harms & Waltzen.

Drugs.—F. D. Learned.

Hardware.—Abram Zinser.

Harness.—Joseph Bankler.

Lumber.—Cavan Bros. and George Fritze & Co.

Wagons.—Thomas Backer.

Physicians.—D. M. Slemmons and L. A. Austman.

Millinery.—Barbara Weast and Decker & Harms.

Jewelry.—Charles Lawenstein.

Flouring Mill.—Schmidt Bros.

Agricultural Implements.—George Fritze & Co.

Hotel.—O. A. Cavan.

As indicating the amount of business done by these firms, the books of the agent of the C., P. & S. W. R. R. at this place show a receipt on freights of

thirty thousand dollars per annum, and of express of twelve hundred, making a total of receipts, at this station, of \$31,200.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The history of this society in this village, though quite brief, is nevertheless quite deserving of notice. For some time, a want had been felt for an organization for the purpose of counteracting the evil influences exerted by the use of intoxicating liquors. Accordingly, in September, of 1877, Mrs. DeGeer, of Chicago, organized at this place a branch of the above named order.

Meetings are held weekly on Saturday evenings. The membership of this Lodge is thirty. The principal officers are: F. D. Learned, W. C.; Mrs. C. A. Coleman, Secretary; D. M. Slemmons, Treasurer.

DESCRIPTION OF LINN.

Congressional Town 28 north, Range 1 west of the Third Principal Meridian, otherwise known as Linn, is north of the center of the county, and is bounded north, east, south and west respectively, by the County of Marshall, and the Townships of Clayton, Roanoke and Cazenovia.

The soil of this township is not excelled for productiveness in the county. Especially in the southern part it is rich and deep, and produces immense crops of corn, oats, rye and vegetables of various kinds. Corn is the principal crop, which is largely consumed at home, in the fattening of hogs.

The only streams of water are branches of the Crow and Snag Creeks. These supply stock water for quite a number of farms in the northern portion. There is no timber worth mentioning. The ground is generally undulating, and in the northern part quite so, but not so much so as to render successful cultivation difficult. The land is now almost all improved, but little being in its natural state. Many of the farms are very large, some of them being a whole section in extent. Many of the buildings are of superior character.

ORGANIZATION.

As before stated, by mutual consent and on the petition of the voters of Linn, the County Board had declared this a separate precinct. Therefore, on the 5th day of April, 1859, at an election held in accordance with this order, the following persons were elected to the several township offices: Harrison Simpson, Supervisor; Benjamin Wilson, Jr., Clerk; Harrison Simpson, Assessor; R. S. Burnham, Collector; James M. Martin and John M. Pinkerton, Magistrates; William Boccock and John Ogle, Constables; Alexander Thorn, Overseer of the Poor; Henry Newell and John Johnson, Pound Masters. There were thirteen candidates for the office of Commissioner of Highways, and of these, S. D. Wilson, William Jury and Seaman Linn were elected. Of these persons, several were re-elected year after year for a number of years, Benja-

min Wilson having held the office of Clerk, with the exception of the three years spent in the service of the United States as a soldier, continuously to the present date.

Improvements of various kinds, public and private, followed; and the population of the township has increased steadily to date, the number of inhabitants at this time being about nine hundred and fifty.

EDUCATION.

The people of Linn have always taken a lively interest in everything that pertained to the education of the youth. Good school houses, good teachers and other facilities for obtaining an education have been subjects of first importance. Consequently, we find here, in the few years since the organization of the town, a very satisfactory progress in this direction. The nucleus for the present efficient system of schools was no more than a dozen children, instructed in a room of a private dwelling. This was in the Winter of 1855-6. The number of children of school age, at this time, is not less than 320. Nine school houses now furnish accommodations for these pupils, some of the school houses being of a character to reflect credit on the community.

In addition to the public schools, the Evangelical Lutheran Church maintains a private school in their church building. School is kept open ten months in the year. The attendance is about twenty-five. Instruction is given only in the German language.

RELIGION.

Though the number of buildings for religious purposes is small, yet it must not be inferred that the people are, in any measure, destitute of church privileges. The organizations at Pattonsburg, on the north; of Cazenovia Township, on the west, and of the Baptist Church in Roanoke Township, are all composed of and sustained, to a large extent, by members who reside in Linn.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The Lutheran Church, in the southeast part of the township, was erected in 1862. It is a substantial frame, thirty-six feet wide and fifty-four feet long, and cost the society \$2,000. In connection with this is a comfortable parsonage, with forty acres of land. The membership of the church is eighty-five families. The Pastor of the congregation is F. Jelden. He has been in charge since 1874.

The Evangelical Lutheran Society, in the Fall of 1871, erected for themselves a building fifteen by twenty feet, together with a parsonage, the two costing \$1,100. The society numbers 110 baptized persons, including children. Rev. Carl Weber is the Pastor of this congregation, and also of the one (of this denomination) at Minonk.

WAR RECORD.

The township bore an honorable part in the struggle for preservation of the Union. Though no public action was taken in the matter of hiring substitutes, as was done by most other townships, a large number of the more wealthy and liberal inhabitants gave of their means for this purpose.

On the 16th of May, 1863, public action was taken in regard to supplying the wants of the families of volunteers, and a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Supervisor for that purpose.

The promptness with which volunteers flocked to the standard of the country was not surpassed by that of any other community, and many of them sacrificed their lives in their efforts to protect it.

Among those who thus left their homes never to return were William Irwin, Thomas Peabody, Joseph Bocock, B. M. Linn and Capt. Samuel Jackman. These all died of disease, in hospitals or at home. Ira Hoffnagle died of wounds received at charge at Vicksburg; John Standiker was killed in battle at Arkansas Post; Freeman Wilson was killed in battle at Vicksburg.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The first death that occurred in the township was of a tragical nature. Harrison Hollenback, who has been mentioned as the first settler, was destined to be recorded as the first death. This occurred in 1847. Mr. Hollenback had been to market, at Lacon, and was returning in his wagon, when another party, driving up furiously behind him, frightened his horses, and, in his attempt to check them and turn them to one side of the road, the wagon was upset. The wagon box, in upsetting, struck on Mr. Hollenback's neck, injuring him so that he died in a few hours.

Roland Davison, in 1865, met with an equally mournful death. He was in the field harrowing with a team of young horses, when he lit a match and set fire to some dry grass and stubble, which, flashing up into a blaze, frightened the horses, which immediately ran, dragging Mr. Davison under the harrow, and by this means he was killed almost instantly.

The tornado, mentioned in Roanoke and Clayton, was the cause of a fatal accident in this town. Chas. Schneider was sitting in his house when the storm came up, and before he had time to fly to any other place for safety, the house was whirled into the air and crushed in pieces, and Mr. Schneider was so severely injured that he died in a few days.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

The officers elected at the last election are John Wallan, Supervisor; Benj. Wilson, Jr., Clerk; R. S. Burnham, Assessor; John Johnson, Collector; Moses N. Bixby, Jacob Tjaden and Jacob Hollenback, Highway Commissioners; William Krater and G. A. Newton, Justices of the Peace; Lion Held and John

McQuinney, Constables : George Woodburn, Isaac Fisher and William Bocoek, School Trustees ; James M. Davison, School Treasurer.

As an example of what energy, determination and pluck will do, this township furnishes one that would prove to any one profitable study. Thirty years have barely passed since the first plow exposed the soil to the rays of the sun and the first crop rewarded the farmer for his industry. But little more than a quarter of a century ago, what are now well cultivated fields and improved thoroughfare was a desolate waste, literally a desert, which the immigrant was loth to occupy on account of its very desolation. Now, how changed the scene ! Every foot of land has been for a number of years not only occupied, but under successful cultivation. Good roads and comfortable houses are seen everywhere ; cattle, horses, sheep and hogs dot the prairies on all sides, and prosperity and comfort are evident on every hand.

PARTRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northwest corner of Woodford County, and borders on the Illinois River, which, together with Marshall County, forms its western and northern boundaries, while Cazenovia Township lies on the east and Worth on the south. Partridge is a fractional township, and contains, perhaps, less good farming land than any town, with the exception of Spring Bay, in the county. A considerable district along the river bottom is swampy and marshy to an extent to render it almost, if not wholly, unfit for farming purposes : while back beyond the river bottom proper rises a range of hills, brakes and bluffs, as little adapted to agricultural experiments as the swamps themselves. The creeks of Richland, Snag and Black Partridge, with several branches of smaller note, wind through the numerous hills, and finally make their way into the Illinois River. Along the water courses, and upon these numberless bluffs, and brakes and hills, grow any quantity of excellent timber. Within the swampy marsh above alluded to luxuriates a species of wild rice, which used to be gathered as food, and highly relished by the Indians in their day ; but at present, where it still grows, it meets no other demand than from the wild birds, who feed on it to a considerable extent. Partridge Township, while it does not compare with other portions of Woodford County in wealth and agricultural resources, is not surpassed by any part of it in the richness of its early history. These hills were once the favorite hunting grounds of the red men ; on the banks of these rivulets, and around these bubbling springs, he built his camp fire and erected his lodge. Through these brakes he chased the panting deer, or pursued the bear and the panther through the dark forests. Here, too, it may be, that his war whoop broke the stillness, and the sounds of the bloody strife rolled over the bluffs, while his death-song wailed through the lonely wood a mournful *finale* of his barbarous customs. And here, also, tradition informs us, the Mound Builders once existed, and many traces and relics

of this wonderful people are still to be found in this region. Hundreds of these mounds, rising above the general surface like old Virginia sweet potato hills, are to be found all through the township, and some of them of a large size. A number were surveyed, some time ago, by scientific men, but we do not know what report they made of their investigations. It is not likely that anything will ever be known of this strange race, beyond mere conjectures or vague theories. Oblivion, like the waves of the sea, has closed over them, and there are none who can give their history with truth or certainty. That they were a different race of people from the Indians may be true, and that they were farther advanced in civilization and domestic habits, as many scholars believe, may also be true: but, at the same time, the subject is wrapped somewhat in clouds and darkness, and to a degree defies historic scrutiny and research. We will, therefore, leave the matter to those whose time and circumstances permit them to study it thoroughly, and investigate the whole thing to their entire satisfaction.

SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers in Partridge Township are —— Blaylock, "Red" Jo. Belsley, Louis A. Guibert, Francis Ayers, Philip Bettelyune, John M. Klingman, Daniel and Samuel Hedlock, Dan. Sowards, Jo. K. Johnson, Jeff. Hoshor, Benj. Younger, —— Barker, Chauncy Baker, John Sharp, George Rucker and the Snyders. Of the man Blaylock, notwithstanding his name is a kind of household word all over the county, we have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain anything like definite information of him. From all the extravagant statements and conflicting rumors in regard to him, we extract the following, which seems to bear upon its face some evidence of reliability: That he was the first white man in this section—probably in Woodford County—there seems to be no doubt. No one, however, knows where he came from, or at what time he came to the spot where others found him. Nor can it hardly be said that he made a settlement, though he had a kind of thatched cabin, hut or lodge, and lived in Indian style, by hunting and fishing. His lodge was on what is now known as the Mullins Place, in the southern part of the township. He seems to have possessed no more civilization than the Indians themselves, but a greater amount of cunning rascality. His wife and children* wore buckskin, and the latter did little else than hunt and fish, while the old lady appears to have been a kind of doctress, and practiced obstetrics when the sparsely settled neighborhood required her services in that capacity. Blaylock is supposed to have been a regular counterfeiter. When the Indians left the country, he went with them, and in his deserted hut were found moulds, spurious coin, and the entire kit of a manufacturer of "the queer." His oldest son was said to have been quite a respectable boy, and would not go with his father when he left with the Indians, but went East instead. What has been the final fate of them, no one knows.

*He had about a half dozen children, boys and girls.

Francis Ayers, who perhaps made the first actual settlement in this township, came from Ohio, but had been born and reared in New Hampshire. He came to Illinois in the Summer of 1830, and settled in what was then called Partridge Point—now Metamora—on the place where Jacob Banta lived. He made the settlement and built the cabin, when he sold it to George Kingston. Kingston sold it to Jesse Dale, and Dale to Banta. The next year after coming to this settlement, he sold out, as stated, and removed into what is now Partridge Township, and settled in the Partridge Creek bottom, about three miles from the Illinois River. This is said to be the first settlement after Blaylock—if, indeed, the latter can be called a settlement. At the time Mr. Ayers settled here, there was not another family (except Blaylock's) between Spring Bay and Lacon. Moses Ayers, his son, though a rather small boy at the time, remembers very distinctly the privations of those early days. His father settled at Partridge Point in July of 1830, and the following Winter came the deep snow, an event he still remembers.

"Red" Jo. Belsley, alluded to in the history of Worth Township, settled in Partridge next after Ayers, and sold out to Jo. K. Johnson, when he came to the place. Mr. Belsley was from France, and came to this county among the very first from that Empire. After selling out to Johnson, he settled in the present limits of Worth Township, but very near the line of Partridge, where he died in 1872.

Louis A. Guibert came from France to the United States in 1833, and settled in Partridge Township. He was a soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire, and participated in many of the terrific battles of those stirring times, among them, Austerlitz, Nina and Wagram: and, as a reward for his bravery, was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, on the battle field, by Napoleon himself. Capt. Guibert was born in January, 1784, in the province of Maine, and his childhood was passed in the stormy times of the Revolution, in which he was later destined to bear so active a part. He was of noble family, and during the political troubles of the time, his father escaped from France: his mother was thrown into prison, and, after her release, compelled to keep secreted during the long and terrible civil war that devastated that unhappy country. Before his father's return to France, he enlisted as a private soldier and served until Bonaparte's abdication, in 1814, when he had risen in rank to a Captain of infantry. An only brother had died in Spain of a wound received in the siege of Saragossa. His early years were marked with interest, having, in his youth, passed through the French Revolution, with its accompanying reign of terror, and had marched and fought over half of Europe. He had witnessed the melting away of one-half of his company before a single discharge of artillery on the field of Austerlitz: and at the close of another bloody engagement, was one of eight survivors from a company of seventy-one men who went into action.

As stated, he came to America in 1833, where, in a pioneer settlement, he bore all the trials and privations incident to a life on the frontier. He suffered

some reverses, by which he lost a portion of the wealth he brought to this country; but, through energy and perseverance, retrieved his fortunes, and his last years were spent in comparative affluence. The long life that was so stormy and turbulent at its beginning was peaceful in its decline, and, finally, closed in quietude in August, 1866. He was a man of excellent mind, of fine native intelligence and gay humor, which lasted him to the end of his mortal career. His son, Louis A. Guibert, Jr., is a worthy representative of the old French Chevalier, but will, doubtless, never be called to endure similar experiences. He stayed, the first night after his arrival in the neighborhood, at "Red" Jo. Belsley's, who had settled here the year previous. He built a saw-mill in the latter part of 1833, and finished it off in 1834. He brought his workmen with him from France, and it was long known as the old French Mill. He owned and operated a large hemp and flax factory before coming to this country.

Jefferson Hoshor, noticed in the history of Spring Bay Township, was from Ohio, and settled, first, near the line between Spring Bay and Worth, in April, 1833. He lived in that neighborhood until 1852, when he removed into Partridge and settled near where his son, Talbot Hoshor, now lives, and where he died August 12, 1872. He was a man of sterling worth, integrity and business energy.

Jo. K. Johnson came from Ohio, but was originally from Pennsylvania. He came here about the year 1833-4, and bought out "Red" Jo. Belsley and settled permanently on the place Belsley had opened, and he (Belsley) removed into Worth Township. Johnson seems to have been quite a prominent man in the settlement, owning and operating a mill—both saw and grist-mill—and was, also, a blacksmith.

Chauncey Baker likewise came from Pennsylvania and settled in the northern part of the township, about 1835, where he still lives, a rather feeble old man.

The Snyders were from Germany, and came to America very early; stopped a short time in New York, and settled in Partridge in 1834. There were four of them, John, Isaac, David and Peter Snyder, but the last named is the only one now living in the neighborhood of the original settlement. The others are all dead or removed to other sections.

John Sharp was born in Columbus, Ohio, and first settled in Peoria County in 1827, and about 1835 he removed to Woodford County and settled in the Partridge Creek bottom, just within Worth Township, near the Partridge line, where he died in 1875. His widow is still living on the old homestead, where the flower of their years was passed.

John M. Clingman, Philip Bettelyune and George Ruckle came from Pennsylvania; the two former are old Pennsylvania Dutch. Clingman's father removed with his family to Ohio, in 1805, and in 1835, John came to Illinois and settled in Worth Township, where he remained until about two years ago, when he removed into Cazenovia, and now resides in Cazenovia village. When

he settled in Partridge Township, he remembers only Francis Ayres, "Red" Jo. Belsley, Louis A. Guibert, Jo. K. Johnson, Daniel Sowards, David and Samuel Hedlock.

George Ruckle settled in Partridge about 1833-34, near where he died in 1863. His widow still survives at the age of 70 years, and is quite a sprightly old lady, and rides on horseback with as much ease as she did forty years ago.

Philip Bettelyune came to Peoria in the Fall of 1835, and the next Spring settled in Partridge Township. In about two years, they removed from their first settlement, into what is known as Partridge Bottom. He died in 1867, and his widow lives now in the village of Spring Bay. In those days, says Mrs. Bettelyune, the people would cut down saplings, and build a cabin with a mud fireplace and chimney, move into it and smoke their eyes out. Deer, wolves and turkey were plenty. She used to board wood-choppers, and they would go out and kill a turkey before breakfast, to be cooked for their dinners. Once, she says, when she was engaged with her weekly washing, a deer came up to the fence, she set the dogs on it and caught it, when she discovered it had been shot sometime before. It seemed, in its pain to have come to her, and she felt bad for the "poor thing" for several days after.

Benjamin Younger was from Ohio, and Wm. Hunter from Tennessee, and settled in this township in 1835. Dan Sowards, we find here at an early day, one of the early settlers of the Partridge Point, or Metamora settlement. He removed to Partridge among the first settlers, and spent the remainder of his life here. His widow is still living on the old place, on Richland Creek, above Louis Guibert's.

In those primitive times, trading was done at Peoria, mostly. John Hamblin is said to have been the first man who paid money for pork, and paid either money or goods as suited his customers. Wheat was generally hauled to Chicago—and sometimes at 37 cents a bushel—while salt and lumber would be brought back in exchange. Peoria was for years their post office, and frequently the settler was put to his wits to raise 25 cents to pay the postage on his letters, which was then the tax on a letter, and was paid at the office of delivery.

BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

Walter Cheeny is supposed to have been the first white child born in Partridge Township, and was born in 1834. The first marriage was John Sharp and Miss Phoebe Ayers, daughter of Francis Ayers. They were married in 1833, by Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Pleasant Grove. The first death was an old man named Gingerich. He came from Germany, in 1831, the year before the Black Hawk War, and died the second Summer after he came to the country. A every melancholy affair occurred in this township, in the Winter of 1836-7. During the time known and still talked of among the old settlers as the cold snap, a man by the name of Butler, and his daughter, a young lady, who it is said, was engaged to be married, froze to death in the woods near to their own

home. There is a good deal of diversity of opinion as to the exact date of its occurrence. Some hold that it was in December, a few days before Christmas, while others are equally certain that it was about the same time in the month of January. All, however, agree that it was in the Winter of '36-7. The circumstances were briefly these: Butler and his daughter had gone after a cow, or cows, that had strayed away, or that they had purchased. When they left home, in the forenoon, it was warm and pleasant; and though there was snow on the ground, it had rained some during the forenoon, and the snow became very slushy. In the afternoon, seemingly, almost in the twinkling of an eye, it turned cold as "Greenland's icy mountains," as many old settlers still can testify. He and his daughter were *en route* for home with their cattle, but abandoned them when the cold overtook them so intensely, and endeavored to reach home. The most plausible theory seems to be, that the girl froze first: her father seemed to have stayed with her, until she was entirely dead, and had tied a handkerchief around her face. It is said that her clothes and skirts and lower limbs were covered very thickly in ice, which had congealed from the slush that had splashed up from the soft snow, until they had become so heavy she could not carry them, and, no doubt, was the cause of her freezing before reaching home. When her father found she was dead, it seemed he had started to try to reach home, and succeeded in getting within a few hundred yards, when he, too, succumbed. He seemed to have even crawled some distance, after he got down on the ground and past walking. Many think that the large amount of ice frozen to the girl caused her to give up first; and that, had he hurried home, instead of staying with her, as he seems to have done, and returned with assistance, both might have been saved. But it is not easy to say just what one would do, placed in similar circumstances. It was several days before the corpses were found; and then, in condition as described, doubled up, and froze so stiff, that all that could be done was to put them in large boxes, and, when the weather would admit, to bury them decently. They were interred but a few rods from where Talbot Hosher's present residence stands. And doubtless there are many who remember them, when they read this notice, who will indulge a melancholy sigh in memory of their mournful and sad death.

STORE AND POST OFFICE.

There are no villages in Partridge Township, nor has there ever been a regular post office. Years ago, when the mail was carried on horseback from Lacon to Spring Bay, they had a kind of accommodation post office at Chauncey Baker's, where the mail for that neighborhood was left by the carrier, but, so far as we could learn, there was no authorized or commissioned Postmaster. There is a similar arrangement now existing between the town of Chillicothe and Ramey's store, in Partridge. Whoever chanced to go over to Chillicothe, and there is some one every week, brings over all the Partridge mail and leaves it at the store, where the neighbors get it as they come in. This little

store was opened in the township three years ago last Fall, by a man named Ramey, and after a year or so in the mercantile business, he was succeeded in it by Willie Crank. He finally sold out to George Ramey, who keeps a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the surrounding community, and which saves the people many a trip to town for small articles they chance to need.

Jo. K. Johnson was the first blacksmith in the town. He kept a shop at his mill, as soon as he settled in the community.

The township has never had a church building within its limits, but this fact does not imply that the people are opposed to religious institutions and organizations. There are several churches just outside of the borders, and their school houses serve the double purpose of religious as well as educational training. Among the first preachers to proclaim the Word of God in the town were Revs. Davenport and Palmer, who used to come down from the Walnut Grove settlement and hold religious services in Partridge Bottom. An old Baptist preacher named Pigsley used to preach in the town sometimes, in the early period of the settlement. Dr. Harlow Barney was the first to practice the healing art in the settlement.

The first mill was built by Jeff Tolafero, who came from Ohio, and was among the first settlers. It was a saw-mill only, and he sold it to Jo. K. Johnson, who built a grist-mill in connection with it. Soon after this, Guibert and Snyders built mills in the township.

SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, ETC.

There is some question as to when and where the first school house was erected. One story goes that the first in Partridge Township was built in 1845-46, in the bottom, near where Johnson lived. Another, that it was built on Richland Creek, up near where Dan Sowards lived then. Which has the precedence we are unable to say.

The first school is supposed to have been taught by an old man named Plummer, who used to teach at the neighbors' houses, long before there was a school house in the town. He taught awhile at Francis Ayres' and at other places in the vicinity. The old man, after teaching several schools for nearly nothing, finally became a county charge, the first case of the kind of which we have any record in Woodford County.

Another of the pioneer school teachers of Partridge was an old man with one leg, named Caldwell, who taught up on Richland Creek, in the neighborhood of the little log school house built there so long ago.

Alexander Boulier, the present Township Treasurer, has the school records back to the formation of public schools, and from them, through his courtesy, we extract the following: The first meeting of the School Trustees was held on the 27th of November, 1844, and the Board was composed of Harlow Barney, Samuel Hedlock and H. M. Curry.

The county, at that time, was divided into four election districts, and at this meeting of School Trustees, this election district, which was the fourth, was divided into four school districts, viz.: Partridge District, No. 1; Upper Partridge, No. 2; Richland, No. 3, and Dry Run, No. 4. Harlow Barney was elected School Treasurer.

In 1847, we find Benjamin Younger, James Cannon, Harlow Barney composing the School Board, and Abner Mundell School Treasurer.

These old records, however, contain nothing of any particular importance, and, with a few items from the Treasurer's last annual report to the County Superintendent of Schools, we will pass over the matter:

Number of males in township under 21.....	128	
Number of females in township under 21.....	134	
Total.....		262
Number of males in township between 6 and 21.....	83	
Number of females in township between 6 and 21.....	84	
Total.....		167
Number of male teachers employed.....	1	
Number of female teachers employed.....	2	
Total.....		3
Number of school districts in township.....	3	
Number of schools taught in township.....	3	
Number of frame schools houses in township.....	3	
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	\$42 00	
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers.....	30 00	
Total amount paid to teachers.....	718 00	
Estimated value of school property.....	1,500 00	

The township, although but little short in actual area of a full township, so much of it is untillable in swamps, bluffs and brakes, that the habitable portion has but three school districts. These have each a good comfortable frame school house, and support a good school for the usual term yearly. Partridge is known as Township 28 north, Range 3 west, with a total valuation of taxable property, in 1877, of \$210,312.00. When the county was formed into townships, under Government survey, in 1852, this town was called Partridge from the old Indian Chief Black Partridge, who, it is said, used to have his wigwam at one of the beautiful springs so common in this township. The first Supervisor of Partridge, under township organization, was Jefferson Hoshor. At present, W. Crank is the Supervisor, and is one of the solid business men of the community where he lives.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

Partridge is another of Woodford County's Democratic strongholds. It is said that in the old days when Whiggery was in the zenith of its glory, Benj. Younger was the only man in this entire section who voted the Whig ticket.

It is still Democratic, but probably not as overwhelmingly so as it was then. During the late war it did its duty, according to the number of its population, as well as any section of the county. Many soldiers were sent into the field from Partridge. Notwithstanding her patriotism, however, she was subjected to a draft, but for only ten or a dozen men to fill out her quota.

The following are the names of soldiers from Partridge, so far as we could obtain them: Thomas Tunis, Company I. One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; John and Lemuel Barnes, Company B. One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry; and Joseph Malone, Samuel Mullin, Henry and Jeff Deford, and Jacob and Matthias Taggott, whose regiments and companies we were unable to ascertain.

PANOLA TOWNSHIP.

EARLY HISTORY.

The completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, in 1854, marks a new era in the history of the eastern part of Woodford County. With truth, it may be said that it marks the date of the very earliest settlements, for, at that period, there were, within a territory consisting of more than a hundred square miles in this section, not more than two families. John Brewer had removed to this township from Ohio, and settled in the little grove, just north of where the village now stands. The date of his settlement was as early as 1836. At that time, his neighbors were a half dozen families, along Panther Creek, in the townships of Greene and Roanoke. He had, however, died previous to the time when the actual history of the township began.

George W. Kingston had also settled here, in 1851, and Edward Waldron and family, from England, in 1852. The location of a station, at the present site of the village, immediately brought a few railroad employes, some of whom became permanent settlers. Of these were Dennis Sharp, who has continued to reside in the neighborhood until the present. B. Stockwell was the first station agent. He stayed here but a year, when he was succeeded by N. L. Seever, who resided here some years. Stockwell was promoted until he finally became General Freight Agent of the road. William Grosley came here in the Fall of 1854. He moved a store building to the station, in the same year, and commenced, with Thomas Patterson, to sell goods, that same Fall and Winter. Patterson was from Pennsylvania. This store building, besides the ones put up by the railroad company, was the first in the village, and the third in the township. The same Fall, F. I. Barnard, from the township of Greene, moved to the station, bringing the post office of Josephine, which had formerly been located there, and which was now changed, in name, to Panola.

The next year several additions were made to the village, and several farms were opened.



James Jaynes
KAPPA

In the Spring of 1855, Robert McClelland, who was, that very Spring, elected Supervisor, arrived with his family. McClelland was from the northern part of the State. He was an active man in politics, and all public measures affecting the interests of the community. He resided here a number of years, but finally removed to Chicago, where he still resides.

In the Fall of the same year, William Tompkins, father-in-law of McClelland, came in. He was a native of New York, but had lived for some time in the north part of Illinois.

James Dye, from Virginia, came in the Spring of 1855, and opened a lumber yard; Mr. Dye still lives in the township.

The next to arrive were Henry Saltsman and family. Mr. Saltsman had really been here the year before, but had gone back to New York after his wife and children. They arrived here in the Fall. Mr. Saltsman built the seventh house in the township. He was, as soon as he had gained his residence, elected to the office of Magistrate, and continued to deal out justice to the community until one year ago; having held the office continuously for twenty years. About the same time, Jacob C. Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, came with his family; and following soon after—early in the Spring of 1856—his brother, O. P. A. Myers, and family came. They had resided, for some years previously, in Greene Township, and were not only pioneers of both Panola and Greene, but O. P. A. Myers was really the proposer of the name for Greene Township, which was thus named in honor of his native county.

About the close of the year, Levi Hodgson, who had been living in Pekin, Ill., arrived, with his family, and opened a farm on Section 28. Thus we find, at the close of the year 1855, a little community of sixteen families. Most of them were earnest, honest and industrious men and women. They filled their places in their little society and in their various political positions with credit to themselves and with advantage to the neighborhood, not only for the time being, but for many years to come. Six of these heads of families still reside in the township; some are dead and some have moved to other fields of labor, and all are remembered with feelings of that regard which naturally attaches to the pioneer.

EARLY DEATHS.

As happens in almost all newly-settled places, many of the early deaths are by violence or accidents; so this was no exception. In the Fall of 1855, the section boss, Horace Allen, died from the poison of the bite of a rattlesnake. In pulling some weeds from the ground, near the track, he received from one of these venomous reptiles, that lay concealed there, the poison which, in a few days, terminated his life. At this time, there was no burial place in the township, and he was interred in a grave on the company's land, a little northwest of the village. A plain marble slab marks the lonely resting place. This was not the first death in the township, though it was the first burial. Two years before, John Brewer and daughter had died of typhoid fever, and had been

buried in Greene Township. Three years after Allen's death, another employe of the road came to his death under very peculiar circumstances. A Mr. Barlow, it is said, had dreamed, on several nights, that some fatal accident would occur to him; and so impressed was he with what he believed to be an omen of evil, that he took especial pains to avoid any contingency of the kind. On the day that he met his death, instead of riding on the car, as was his custom, with the omen in his mind, he selected a hand-car, to which a rope was attached. The rope he held in his hands, and, by some casualty, it became entangled in the wheels and began drawing Mr. Barlow closer and closer. Though he might have dropped the rope, some fatality seemed to compel him to hold on, and his arms were drawn into the wheels and literally ground off. Though, at the time, not considered fatal, the accident proved to be so, as he lived but a few days.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first wedding in this township took place in the Fall of 1856. The contracting parties were John Tyler, nephew of Henry Saltsman, and John Brewer's daughter, Sarah. It was quite an event in the history of Panola, and was all the town talk for many weeks afterward. In one point, at least, it was of great importance—it was the first wedding between La Salle and Bloomington, on that line of road.

A NOTABLE PERSONAGE.

Apropos of the fact that the railroad system has had so much to do in the development of this part of the country, Panola Township contains a resident who was one of the three ladies who rode on the first railroad engine ever run in the world. Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, who now resides with Mr. George Thorpe, relates that, on the day before the engine was attached to the train that drew the unfortunate Lord Huskingson and his party from Manchester to Liverpool, she, with two other ladies, made the trip on the engine. This was in 1830. The following day, during the first regular trip, or, rather, the trial trip, Lord Huskingson was killed.

Mrs. Wilkinson, though now 76 years of age, remembers the incident, and relates the circumstance with much precision.

CHURCHES.

The preacher and the school teacher are the pioneers of civilization. In almost every new country or town, the first on the ground is one or both of these. Panola was not an exception. As early as 1854, religious services were held here, sometimes in the station house and sometimes in private houses. No regularly organized church existed here, however, until 1857.

Like a number of other public institutions of Greene Township, the Willow Tree Baptist Church, which had been organized there the year before, was removed to the village. At the outset, it consisted of sixteen members. This number has gradually increased until the present. Its membership at this time

is seventy-five. In connection with the church was organized, in 1858, a Sunday school, which, since its first session to the present, has never missed a meeting. The society, during the first ten years of its existence, was without a place of worship that could be called its own. By this time, it had increased very materially in numbers and wealth, and it was thought safe to undertake the building of a house. So, in the year 1866, the enterprise was begun and completed. The building is a neat, substantial and commodious frame, thirty-two by fifty feet, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred. It cost the society \$3,000. The first minister of the society was Rev. Mr. Branch. His successors, in order, have been Frederick Ketcham, ——— Stimpson, John D. Cromwell, William Parker, R. C. Palmer and G. N. Drury, the last named having been in charge since March, 1872.

The United Brethren, as early as 1862, held meetings, and organized a class in the central part of the township. This, with two other classes, was in charge of Rev. C. P. Hoy. The three classes, in 1868, united for the purpose of organization; and, in the same year, erected a small parsonage on the southwest corner of Section 11. Services were held regularly in the school house, until 1875, when they concluded to build their present house of worship. The building is a plain, but substantial and commodious one, being forty feet in width and sixty in length, and nicely furnished throughout. It cost the Brethren \$1,920. The society now numbers seventy-eight members, with Rev. S. W. Dixon as Pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The subject of education was one of the very first to receive attention from the early inhabitants of Panola, and steps were taken to put in operation the means for ensuring the youth of the village and township instruction in the branches usually taught in the common schools.

The first school house in the township was built in the village of Panola, in the year 1857, and Jane Nesmith was installed as teacher. The building cost \$600.00, and was paid for by subscription. This building, with an addition in 1865, has been in use, for this purpose, ever since. During the next year, two other school houses were erected; and, in 1859, a fourth one was built. The first four houses were built by the township, the board paying back to the donors their subscriptions to Panola house. Other districts were laid out and houses built, as the wants of the increasing population demanded, until, at this time, the township contains ten school buildings, which furnish educational accommodations for over 400 pupils.

The school land was sold, in parcels, between the years 1861 and 1864. The sales aggregated the sum of \$6,046.00, which, with a few small additions, constitutes the township school fund.

HIGHWAYS.

Much attention has been given to the improvement of roads and the building of bridges. The township is laid out into fifteen road districts, and at every

annual election a Road Master for each district is appointed. Road making in this part of the county, though comparatively a small matter, is never complete, as the keeping in order is an affair that requires constant attention and labor—there being in this part of the State no materials for making a solid road. Nearly one hundred miles of road have been surveyed and graded, and the thoroughfares are in as good a condition as those of other townships in the county.

ORGANIZATION.

At a previous general county election, on the petition of the requisite number of voters, the question of "township organization" had received a majority of votes in the county; a commission of three residents of the county had been appointed to divide it into precincts, and the County Board had ordered the first election to take place April 3, 1855. The Commissioners were authorized by statute, in case a congressional town did not contain a sufficient number of inhabitants for organization, to add it to some adjoining town. This was the case with both Panola and Minonk. At the time of the adoption of the act by the county, there were, in the two congressional towns, barely a sufficient number of qualified persons to hold the offices. In the whole precinct of seventy-two square miles there were but eleven legal voters: and at the first election, which was held April 3, 1855, there were but twelve votes cast, though the number of voters had really increased to about fifteen.

The first election of the precinct was held at the passenger house, at Panola Station. The following persons were elected to the various offices: Robert A. McClellan, Supervisor; William Tompkins, Assessor; Horace G. Allen, Clerk; William A. Grosley, Overseer of the Poor; Francis I. Barnard, Joseph Hanna and Thomas Patterson, Highway Commissioners; William H. Brewer and Charles Dobson, Constables; Samuel G. Lewis and Samuel Work, Magistrates; James Dye, Overseer of Roads.

Of these, Samuel Work and Charles Dobson were residents of the Minonk portion of the precinct. The others lived in the vicinity of Panola Station.

Of the twelve officers elected at this election, six were re-elected the next Spring. The two townships voted together but twice—in 1855 and 1856. The County Board, seeing that the interests of the two townships were quite different, and that the population in each had so increased as to make separate organizations feasible, ordered separate elections to take place in the Spring of 1857. Thenceforth Panola and Minonk became separate organizations. By this time, the voting population of Panola alone was fifty-one, and that number of votes was cast. In 1860, the number of voters had increased to one hundred and twenty, and that number, at this writing, is about doubled, the highest vote cast being two hundred and seventeen, in 1876. The present organization consists of O. P. A. Myers, Supervisor; Louis Raymann, Clerk; P. S. Basset, Assessor; John Adams, Collector; M. H. Ward, George Horner and J. B. Swartz, Highway Commissioners; J. B. Swartz, Thomas Park and F.

T. Wait, School Trustees; Adam Weinheimer and Nicholas De Vries, Magistrates: George Tool and Philip Evans, Constables.

DESCRIPTION.

Panola Township is the middle of the eastern tier, and is bounded on the north by Minonk, on the east by Livingston County, on the south by McLean County and El Paso Township, and on the west by Greene. It is a full congressional town of thirty-six sections, and is known by the survey as Town 27 north, Range 2 east of the Third Principal Meridian. The surface is for the most part quite level, being barely sufficiently rolling to admit of good drainage. The only timber is a small grove a short distance north of the village of Panola, on one of the branches of Panther Creek. The Illinois Central Railroad crosses the western part, cutting off about six sections. The productions are corn, rye, oats and pork. The population consists chiefly of people from the Eastern States and from Germany.

VILLAGE OF PANOLA.

The village, having been the starting point of the settlement in this township, necessarily embraces, in a great measure, the history of the township; and a full account of the development of the village would be simply a repetition of what has already been written. However, as that which goes furthest, to make up an appearance for a town, is the prospect of its buildings, the first ones are here given, in nearly the order in which they were constructed. The first building erected within the limits of the village was put up by the railroad company, and was the station house—the same that is still in use. This was built in 1854, just after the completion of the road. During the next year, the company built another house, for the accommodation of the employes of the road. As soon as the road was completed, the plat of the town was made, on land belonging to the company, the Illinois Central Railroad, therefore, being the proprietor of the village. As before intimated, the first building in the town, aside from those belonging to the company, was the store building brought from Greene Township by William Grosley, but the first one actually erected here was put up by F. I. Barnard, in the Fall of 1854, and completed during the next Summer.

During the Summer and Fall of 1855, houses appeared about in the following order: Edward Waldron's, William Grosley's, Henry Saltsman's. The last named was the hotel, the same that has ever since been used for that purpose. It was doubtless expected by the company that Panola would be one of the principal places on this line of road. Indeed the prospect for a flourishing city, for the first few years, seemed all that could be desired. Panola had the start of all the stations on this part of the road. It began with a large trade, which it received from the old settled country around the groves of Panther Creek, and it was no uncommon thing to see a hundred wagons loaded with grain, in the village, in one day. It was the expectation that the Toledo, Peoria

& Warsaw Company would run a line of railroad through this place. Indeed a line was surveyed through the town; and, had the road been built through here, instead of being a few miles further south, the fortunes of the Panola people would have been made. However, through the influence of other parties, the line was not located here, and the town of Panola stands a monument of unrealized expectations.

The village improved a little during the next few years, and for a time contended with El Paso for supremacy, but the advantage gained by the latter in the matter of freights soon absorbed the trade in corn and other farm products, and left Panola with only a local trade.

In 1867, the town was organized as an independent organization, by special charter granted by the State Legislature. The charter, defining the limits of the town to be one mile square, with the station house as its center, was granted February 28, and the first election took place April 1, 1867. The officers elected were: J. C. Myers, J. L. Turner, T. L. Myers, Cyrus Dix and I. M. Arnold, Board of Aldermen; and A. J. Gardner, Police Justice. At the first meeting of the Board, Thomas A. Barrell was appointed Clerk. In 1868, an election was held, but in the four following years no elections took place, the old officers holding over. On the 10th of April, 1872, the General Assembly of the State of Illinois passed a general act for the incorporation of towns and cities. The last general election, under the special charter, was held April 20, 1875. The next day, a petition, signed by thirty-four of the legal voters of the corporation, was presented to the Board, requesting a special election to be called for the purpose of voting on the question of organizing under the new law. Accordingly, such election took place May 10, 1875. The result was a unanimous poll in favor of re-organization. The first election was held April 18, 1876, at which the following persons were elected to the respective offices: George Saltsman, Gustavus Butler, Joseph Piper, John Adams, George Tool and John Schweizer, Aldermen, and C. S. Adams, Clerk. The same persons, with the exception of Saltsman, Piper and John Adams, hold the respective offices at present, and the places of these are filled by Patrick Malone, John Enright and Jacob Althouse.

The population of the village at the present time is about three hundred, of whom about sixty are voters.

Though the merchants and other business men of the place labor under some disadvantages, yet the amount of business transacted here is by no means inconsiderable. As indicating what is done here, the books of the Station Agent show an average of about nine thousand dollars received on freight forwarded, and of twelve hundred dollars on freight and express matter received. During last year, two firms bought over two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain; and O. P. A. Myers shipped about twenty-five hundred hogs and a considerable number of cattle. There is also shipped from here quite a large amount of poultry, butter and eggs.

EL PASO TOWNSHIP.

El Paso is known as Township 26 north, Ranges 1 and 2, west of the Third Principal Meridian. It is but two-thirds the size of the full congressional township, lacking two tiers of sections of being complete in territorial limits. The land embraced in El Paso Township is nearly all prairie, and of a very superior quality of farming lands. There is very little timber, and it is in the extreme southern part of the town, where the Mackinaw just touches its territory, and along Wolf Creek, perhaps, which has its source in this section, and flows south, into the Mackinaw River. The Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads cross at right angles in the northern part of the township, at the city of El Paso, and are of incalculable value to the farmers and stock-raisers, in moving the vast amount of stock and grain produced in this flourishing region. The taxable property, in 1877, was \$597,909.

This portion of Woodford County is comparatively of recent settlement. In the western part of the county, along the Illinois River; in the grand old forests of Walnut Grove, on Panther Creek, around Metamora, settlements were made many years before these broad prairies had other inhabitants than the wild beasts. The first settlement, in this section, was made in the southern part of the town, near the village of Kappa. It is supposed that William, John and David Hibbs were among the first to settle here. They came from Ohio, in 1835, and settled in the southern part of El Paso Township. William lived in a hut, near where the village of Kappa now stands. After some years, John and David removed into Kansas Township, where John died within the last year. William, at the last account of him, lived down on the Mackinaw River.

John Messer, another old settler, and also a Buckeye, came here, in 1836-7, and settled about three miles northeast of Kappa, where he has ever since lived. Mr. Messer is probably the oldest settler now living in El Paso Township, and is an enterprising farmer and respected citizen. When he made his settlement, the broad prairies around him were barren wastes, and settlers' cabins nearly as scarce as "hen's teeth."

Thomas Dixon, another Ohioan—and it seems that El Paso Township was mostly settled by Buckeyes—came to Illinois and settled, first, down in the Mackinaw timber, about 1833, where he remained some two or three years. He built a little mill there, which was called, in those days, corn crackers by the early settlers, and which was operated by the waters of Mackinaw River. His mill was a valuable institution among the few settlers then scattered through the neighborhood; but it is quite likely that it was not very remunerative to him, owing to the sparsely settled community. He finally sold it, and removed up in the neighborhood of Kappa village.

John Tucker, born in Mead County, Kentucky, came to Illinois, in 1834. He stopped in Pekin, where he remained but a short time, when he settled in

Washington. He lived in Washington until 1852. In 1849, he went to California, at the breaking out of the gold fever, and was gone about two years, then returned to Washington, and in 1852, settled near Kappa, in El Paso Township. In 1858, he went to Colorado, where he followed mining for one year, but then returned to his farm, in this township, where he still lives. He seems to have been rather a restless man, and not satisfied long in one place.

When these first settlements were made, this section was a wild waste, filled with deer, prairie wolves and all the smaller "varmints" common to this country. Even down to 1856-7, Maj. Wathen informed us that wolves were thick on the prairies of El Paso Township, and would gather sometimes in great gangs and treat the scattered settlers to a vocal concert of "sweet discords." But they have entirely disappeared, taking, perhaps, the advice of the old philosopher, to "go west and grow up with the country." At all events, they are gone.

THE RAILROADS.

El Paso Township has the benefit of two trunk-line railroads—the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw—which cross each other at right angles in the north part. The Illinois Central is probably the longest railroad, controlled by a single company, in the world. It was built through this township in 1852, and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw completed to the city of El Paso in 1856. Before these roads were built through this section, the land, we have been told, was not worth 50 cents an acre. But the opening of these roads gave a fresh impetus to everything, the value of land soon doubled, the tide of emigration rolled this way, and soon, not an acre of the prairies of El Paso remained vacant. Mr. J. D. Gardner, now living in El Paso City, informed us that he passed here in 1832, and one could travel hundreds of miles over the prairies without seeing a hut or cabin. He was a Ranger in the Blackhawk War, and passed through during the troubles incident to that Indian difficulty. Pontiac, he says, contained but one hut, occupied by a French half-breed, and the present site of the city was then an Indian burying ground.

FIRST STORE, POST OFFICE, SCHOOL, ETC.

The first post office in El Paso Township was kept by Caleb Horn, at his own house, some two or three miles from the village of Kappa. The mail was carried on horseback from Bloomington to Ottawa twice a week. The first store in the township was opened in Kappa by a man who came from Canada, about the time the Illinois Central Railroad was built through the town. The first mill was built by Ives, at the city of El Paso, and mentioned in that part of this history.

The first school house in the township was built in the village of Kappa, or where that village now stands. Matilda Hassen, it is supposed, taught the first school, though at what precise date we could not learn. The early school records are not attainable, and are supposed to have been destroyed or thrown

aside as worthless. From the last report of P. H. Tompkins, the School Treasurer of the township, to Prof. Lamb, Superintendent of Schools, we make the following extracts :

No. males attending schools.....	276
“ females “ “	268
Total.....	544
No. School Districts in township.....	6
“ public schools sustained in township.....	6
“ male teachers employed.....	3
“ female “ “	14
“ graded schools in township.....	2
“ ungraded “ “ “	4
“ frame school houses in township.....	5
“ brick “ “ “ “	1
No. School Libraries.....	2
Estimated value of school property.....	\$31,000.00
School fund of township.....	3,259 00
Tax levy for support of schools.....	9,175.00
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	90.00
Lowest “ “ “ “	25.00
Average “ “ “ “	39 92

As a school township this is fractional, and is filled up from McLean County. The Woodford part of it is supplied with school facilities second to no township in the county.

The first sermon preached in this township was probably by Rev. Mr. Gregg, who lived at Hudson, in McLean County, and was preached in the depot building of the Illinois Central Railroad at Kappa. The township has no churches but what are located in the city of El Paso and the village of Kappa, where they are more fully noticed.

WAR AND POLITICAL RECORD.

El Paso Township is largely Democratic, as are nearly all the other townships of the county. It likewise contains a great many solid old Republicans, who still stand by the political faith of their martyred President and vote the Republican ticket; but in all elections where national issues are involved and strict party lines drawn, considerable majorities are piled up for the Democrats. During the late war, it, for a fractional township, sent a large number of brave soldiers to the front of the fight. Just how many did serve in the army from El Paso we could not learn, nor do we know if there were any distinguished officers from the township. We believe Drs. Stockwell and Cole were surgeons and Dr. Lamme connected with the hospital department. With a tribute of respect to the bravery of those who periled their lives to restore the Union, and a tear to the memory of those who died in the cause, we pass from the subject.

The name of El Paso was given to the township by Maj. Wathen and for El Paso, Texas. The present Supervisor of the township is John Tyler, who represents the township alone, while the city of El Paso has a Supervisor of its own.

CITY OF EL PASO.

El Paso, claimed to be the largest city in Woodford County, is situated in the northern part of the township bearing the same name, and at the crossing of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is about 125 miles southwest of Chicago, 36 miles east of Peoria, and 18 miles north of Bloomington. With a great railroad leading out to the four points of the compass, El Paso is not troubled as to her modes of egress and ingress, and the amount of grain and stock she ships annually over these roads is enormous. The city pays little or no attention to the wholesale trade, neither is it much of a manufacturing town, though there are a few establishments, of this character, deserving of special mention, which will be made on another page. The retail trade, however, is well represented in every department, and the amount of business transacted is increasing each year, as the wealth and importance of the surrounding country demand it. The Illinois Central Railroad divides the city into two wards, the First being on the east, and the Second on the west side of the road. The city is beautifully shaded with trees, mostly soft maple, and contains a number of elegant churches and handsome residences. The population is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants, justly noted for their energy, enterprise and intelligence.

SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers of the city of El Paso we may note William M. Jenkins, with two brothers, Isaac and Robert; James H. Wathen, George L. Gibson, William R. Willis, C. Schafer, George H. Campbell, William H. McClelan, Rev. William T. Adams, Thomas McClelan and Dr. S. O. Kerr. There were, perhaps, others identified with its early settlement, whose names we have failed to obtain. The first house built within the space now embraced in the corporate limits of the city of El Paso was erected by Thomas McClelan, in the Fall of 1856; is still standing, and in a fair state of preservation. It is, at present, owned and occupied by Mrs. Bain. The McClelans came from the Old Bay State, and were among the first to settle in this immediate vicinity, where, as already stated, Thomas built the first house in El Paso. Upon their arrival from Massachusetts, in 1838, they settled in Northern Illinois, where they remained until their removal to this section, in 1854. William H. McClelan settled in the township of El Paso, and after farming for several years, removed to the city, and embarked in the grain business.

The Jenkinses are from Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1837. There were three brothers, Isaac, Robert and William M. Jenkins, and they settled in Pekin, when they first came west, where they remained until 1856,

then removed to El Paso Township. William M. Jenkins built the first business house in the city of El Paso, in 1856. There were, then, but two houses in the place,* and Jenkins had to wait for the completion and occupancy of one of them before building, in order to have some place for his workmen to board. In the meantime, he had the timbers of his building framed in Peoria, and shipped to El Paso over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, on its completion to this place, which was the first bill of freight to pass over the line. For four years, Mr. Jenkins and his brother Isaac sold all the goods† and bought all the grain handled here during that period. They were the first grain buyers in this section, and wheat was then the main staple. Mr. Jenkins states that when he first came to El Paso, he could drive over the prairie toward Pontiac, and for a distance of twenty-six miles, not a residence, hut or cabin was to be seen. Now this space is flourishing and productive farms.

George L. Gibson came from Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County. His father's family settled in Tazewell County in 1831, where George remained until the age of twenty-five years, when he commenced the business of flat-boating and trading on the Lower Mississippi. He went to California in 1849, when the gold fever broke out, making the trip overland, and remained there until 1851, then returned to Illinois. In the Fall of that year, he entered 160 acres of land, embraced in the First Ward of the city of El Paso, and in 1857, removed with his family to the destined city.

C. Schafer, one of the solid business men of El Paso, first settled in the village of Kappa, in the southern part of El Paso Township, when that was one of the principal business points on the Illinois Central Railroad between Bloomington and La Salle. In 1860, when the rapid growth of El Paso had somewhat obscured the glory of Kappa, he sold out at the latter place and removed to the thriving young city. Not a business man at the date of his coming, he says, is in business here now, but an entirely new set have taken the places of those who commenced with him.

Wm. R. Willis came from Hopkins County, Ky., and settled in Cruger Township in 1834. His history would properly belong to that township, perhaps, but he has so long been identified with this place, we deem it best to give it in this connection. He was connected, in some official capacity, with the Illinois Central Railroad, while it was building through this county. He kept the first hotel in El Paso in 1856, continuing in that business for seven years. He is at present a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and was admitted to the bar as a lawyer in 1870.

Geo. H. Campbell came from New York in 1858 and stopped first in Chicago, but shortly after went to Mendota, where he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. He built the Campbell House, the finest hotel in the county, by odds, in 1862-3, commencing it in the Fall of 1862 and finishing it the next Spring. Before the building of this hotel, in which the ticket offices

* That built by McClelan was one of those alluded to.

† Their firm was I. & W. M. Jenkins.

of both roads are kept, all trains stopped down at the old station house of the Illinois Central, the T., P. & W. trains running down on the Y and then backing up on to their road again. When Mr. Campbell decided to build, he sent men out into Indiana to get out the needed timbers, which were shipped to El Paso over the T., P. & W. Railroad. It was not believed to be possible, in those days, to build a substantial house, except with the heaviest and most solid timbers, and Mr. Campbell informed us that the sills and plates in his hotel were sufficiently strong for a pretty good railroad bridge. He built it at a cost of \$10,000, without furniture, and has given it all the modern improvements.

James H. Wathen is from Bardstown, Ky., and came to Illinois in 1835. He stopped in Washington, Tazewell County, where he remained until the Spring of 1857, when he came to El Paso, where he has since resided. He owned 160 acres of land west of the Illinois Central Railroad, on which the Second ward of the city has been built, and is one of the wealthiest citizens.

THE OLD POLISH COUNT.

Count Clopiski, a Polish Exile, and quite a distinguished character, was for many years a resident of El Paso. He came to the United States in 1836, stopped in Peoria, and remained in that city until 1856, when he came to this place, where he spent the remainder of his days. He kept a kind of restaurant or hotel, which was well patronized and much frequented by the best citizens. Says Dr. Lamme, in an address prepared for the celebration of the Centennial 4th of July, in El Paso, of the distinguished old foreigner: "The early history of El Paso would not be complete without the mention of Count Clopiski, a Polish exile, who kept a hotel near the old station house. Many of the early settlers of El Paso, no doubt, remember his state dinners, to which he was wont to invite his friends." He died in 1867, far from his native place and in a land of strangers; but new-made friends administered to his last wants, and kind hands closed his eyes when death had set him free. Wm. M. Jenkins had him decently buried in his own cemetery lot, where the noble old Count sleeps his last, long, unbroken sleep.

CITY ORGANIZATION.

The city of El Paso was laid out in 1854, by George L. Gibson and James H. Wathen, who owned the land. It was surveyed by the County Surveyor, and the original town contained eighty acres on each side of the Illinois Central Railroad. Several additions have been made to it since it was first laid out, until a section or more is embraced within its corporate limits. It is divided into four parts by the railroads, which cross at right angles, and into two wards by the Illinois Central.

Just when El Paso was incorporated as a village we were unable to find out definitely. According to a special act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1867, it became an incorporated city. The first Mayor was J. H. Moore, the present Postmaster, and the first City Clerk, John T. Harper, with the fol-

lowing Board of Aldermen: William Neifing, D. B. Webster, M. T. Polhemus, Geo. W. Fridley and W. T. Adams. The following gentlemen have been Mayors since the city organization: Geo. L. Gibson, James H. Wathen, D. C. Smith, W. R. Bigham and C. P. Shur, exclusive of the first and last incumbents. P. C. Ransom is at present Mayor, and the Board are Robert Robinson, Geo. M. Young, Jas. P. Ferrell and John R. Sweet. P. A. Simmons is City Clerk; Walter S. Gibson, City Attorney; D. K. Tobias, City Supervisor; James Thompson, Treasurer; O. B. Webster, City Marshal. A Recorder's Court was established in March, 1869, under an act of the Legislature, but has recently been abolished.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

In 1857, the first post office was established in El Paso, with Wm. M. Jenkins Postmaster, and was a small affair for some time after it commenced operation. Mr. Jenkins was commissioned a Postmaster by James Buchanan, soon after his inauguration as President. He held the office for four years, and was succeeded by a Mr. Buckley, who held the office but a few months, and then resigned. Mrs. Robinson was next appointed to the office, and in turn was succeeded by Mrs. Willis, who, after a while, resigned. Her father, J. H. Moore, the present incumbent, was appointed during the Presidential term of Andrew Johnson, and has held the office ever since. Mr. Jenkins relates that, for several months after he received the post office, he carried the whole establishment in his hat, as a matter of convenience, and when he met a person for whom he had a letter, would take off his hat, sort over his letters, and hand out the coveted epistle. This is the first account we have of the penny post system in Illinois. Mr. Jenkins occupies his same old store house, the first one built in the city, though he has made several changes since he commenced business in it, twenty odd years ago. For several years, he occupied a farm some distance from town, lost considerable money during the war, made a trip to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, and, after "swinging 'round the circle," returned to his original quarters and resumed his old business of grain buying. The present firm is Jenkins & Evans, and they handle annually about one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain, principally corn and oats, with occasionally a car load of rye. Mr. Jenkins built a grain elevator in 1871, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, with a capacity of 12,000 bushels.

McClelan & Seery* built an elevator here in 1874, which cost them \$3,400, and has a capacity of about twenty thousand bushels. They deal extensively in grain, handling annually over three hundred thousand bushels, the larger portion of which is shipped East, though, in 1877, they shipped about one hundred thousand bushels South, the first grain of any consequence shipped to Southern markets from this section for a number of years.

* Geo. W. Rouse was a partner at that time, but was afterward bought out by Seery.

The first grain elevator was built by Geo. W. Fridley, in 1860, which cost about six thousand dollars, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is at present owned by Wm. Shur, a banker of this city. Graft & Webster also built an elevator soon after Fridley's, which was burned in 1863, when they built a larger one upon the same site, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, with storage room for 25,000 bushels of grain. They built a large planing-mill, in 1865, which was operated successfully until 1875, when it and their elevator were both burned. Neither has since been rebuilt.

THE MILLS.

The first mill built in El Paso was by H. & E. Ives, a few years after the town was laid out. It was a two-story frame, and did a good business until 1869, when it was burned. The firm then built the present large mill on the West Side, at a cost of \$30,000, and which proved to them a white elephant. They became involved, and the mill was sold, which, after passing through several hands, an unfortunate investment to all who touched it, the machinery was finally taken out and removed to Iowa, where there was a more remunerative field for a mill of its capacity. The building still stands, an empty shell, a monument of the unfortunate enterprise.

Geo. L. Gibson built a magnificent mill on the East Side, in 1868, at a cost of \$33,000, which, like that on the West Side, proved another losing investment. In the early settlement of this section, it was supposed to be a fine wheat country, but the experience of late years seems to have reversed the order of things, and the crop is decided to be a failure, and its cultivation, except for family uses, is almost, if not entirely, discarded. Hence, the losses sustained in these costly mills. Had the extensive growing of wheat continued, no doubt they would have paid well on the investment. This splendid mill was sold, finally, for the small sum of \$5,000, and is in the hands of Wilson & Torres of St. Louis, agents of parties in the East, who design moving it West, perhaps to Kansas, where there is plenty of work for a mill of its caliber, which is four runs of buhrs and complete in all its appointments.

The lumber business of El Paso is an extensive branch of trade. McKinney & Co., handle yearly about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and half as many feet of shingles, with a considerable quantity of laths and lime. Cassell & Harper have recently begun business in this line, and are working up a trade.

As already stated, the Jenkinsons kept the first store in El Paso. S. T. Rogers opened the first drug store in 1859, and Dr. S. O. Kerr was the first regular physician, and still practices his profession in the city and vicinity.

MANUFACTURES.

J. P. & C. E. Piatt, carriage manufacturers, turn out between sixty and seventy carriages and buggies annually. They work half a dozen hands through the Winter, and generally eight or ten during the Summer.

Christ & Brown manufacture wagons, carriages, etc., and, like the last mentioned firm, are doing a good and constantly increasing business.

The soda water establishment of Hayward & Stoddard is quite an enterprise in its way. During the Summer months, they average about 300 boxes of the cooling beverage per week. They have at present a branch at Fairbury, which does about two-thirds as much business as the factory here.

The El Paso Brewery is a flourishing institution of the kind, and manufactures large quantities of the drink that does not intoxicate.

One of the most popular inventions of the times has the honor of being made by an El Paso man—Harper's fly trap. The sales of this trap have reached the enormous number of 100,000 yearly, and it has been shipped to every State in the Union, the West Indies, South America and Europe.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

If the people of El Paso are not extremely religious, it must be their own fault, for they are well supplied with houses of worship. The first church formed seems to have been by the Presbyterians, who organized a society on the 11th of May, 1857, under the Rev. Wm. T. Adams, and who was installed as the first regular Pastor in the Spring of 1864. That year the church was built at a cost of \$3,200 without furnishing. It was dedicated in December, 1864, by Rev. W. W. Harsha, D. D., then of Chicago. The edifice is a modern frame, 36x60 feet, was free of debt when dedicated, and, unlike the majority of churches of the present day, has ever remained so. Rev. Mr. Adams remained Pastor until 1867, when failing health compelled him to resign the charge, since which time they have had no regular Pastor, until the engagement of Rev. Geo. B. Black, recently. The present Board of Elders is as follows: A. S. McKinney, Dr. D. W. Lamme, Philip H. Tompkins, Samuel Sturgeon and M. T. Polhemus.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1857, with Rev. Rumsey Smithson as Pastor, and Rev. Z. Hall as Presiding Elder. Later, Rev. Mr. Smithson was dismissed from this branch of the church for political reasons—it is said, for sympathy with the South, during the late war—when he united with that division, known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The present church edifice was built in 1864—is a frame building, and cost \$7,000. The Pastor is Rev. J. S. Millsap, and the society numbers 300 members.

The Baptist society was organized in January, 1858 with thirteen members, under the pastoral administration of Rev. William Branch. The church was built in 1864; is a frame edifice, 36x66 feet, with a recess of nine feet additional. It was dedicated by Rev. S. S. Strinson, in December, 1864, then Pastor. The present membership is seventy-five, and Rev. S. B. Gilbert was the last Pastor of the congregation; no settled preacher is in charge at the present time. The Deacons are David Evans, William Haynes and L. B. McOmber. The

Trustees are David Evans, D. A. Dix, D. C. Stoddard, Charles Clute, William R. North and B. S. Roper. S. K. Hayward is Treasurer and D. C. Stoddard, Clerk.

St Mary's Roman Catholic Society was organized, in 1863, by Very Reverend Father Terry, of Ottawa, who, with Father Toner, as assistant, administered spiritual consolation to the society for one year. In November, 1864, Rev. Francis A. Keenan became the first resident Pastor, remaining in charge for nine years. Father Keenan roughed it for several years, there being no regular parsonage. The church was commenced in the early part of his administration, and the original edifice finished sometime in 1865. The wings were added to the building, in 1872, and recently the entire structure has been newly painted and frescoed, which, added to the original expenditures, makes the church cost, in round numbers, about \$4,500. Its seating capacity is about 500; the present membership is 140 families, with, perhaps, about 500 members, all told. The church has a statue of the Virgin Mary, which cost \$80; and one of St. Joseph, \$70, at Munich, Bavaria. The Father Matthew Society is a temperance organization, under the charge of the church; also an Orphans' Society is in its charge, and a large and flourishing Sunday school. Rev. Thomas S. Keating is the present Pastor, and succeeded Father Costa, in the holy office, in 1874, since which time he has administered the affairs of the church, and is much loved by his congregation. The Catholics have a very handsome cemetery, north or east of town, well laid out and kept in nice order.

The Christian Church was built in 1865; is a modern frame, and cost \$2,000. The society was originally organized by Elder John Lindsey, July 4, 1864. Messrs. John Hibbs and D. P. Harber were appointed Elders, and F. I. Barnard and Cyrus J. Gibson, Deacons. Elder R. B. Roberts was the first regular Pastor; Prof. Kirke is at present in charge, and has 60 members upon the records. The church board is as follows: J. H. Moore and H. C. M. Keefer, Trustees; J. H. Moore, John I. Lemon and H. C. M. Keefer, Elders; John Williamson, C. D. Ogden and T. T. James, Deacons.

In 1863, the German Lutheran Church was built in El Paso. The society removed to this place, from Kappa, in 1860, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Young. The first Pastor, after the church was built, was Rev. Mr. Johnson. The building cost, originally, \$1,500; but, in 1875, it was re-modeled at an additional cost of \$1,700, and a parsonage attached, which cost \$900. Rev. Mr. Burfriend is Pastor, with a membership of thirty-four. The services of this church, from its first organization, at Kappa, down to the present, have been conducted in the German language.

The German Evangelical—sometimes called the Albrights—an offshoot of the Methodists, after flourishing for several years, and becoming, to some extent, Americanized, split up, and the modern wing bought the Congregational Church,* while those still clinging to ancient customs kept the old edifice, and continued to worship in the good old way.

* The Congregational Church has long ago ceased to exist in this city.



S. R. Davison
(DECEASED)
LINN TOWNSHIP

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, a number of years ago, made an effort to establish a society in this city, but never succeeded. The Episcopal Church has organized a society here, but no church edifice. The Bishop of the Diocese visits them occasionally, and confirms those who wish to unite with that branch of the church.

THE MASONS.

The Masonic Fraternity has one of the finest halls in El Paso, it is claimed, that there is in the State outside of Chicago, and numbers among its membership many of the very best men in the city. The order is represented as follows :

El Paso Lodge, No. 246, was originally organized as Panola Lodge, in October, 1857, but was removed to El Paso in October, 1862. John D. Park was the first Master, and also held the office when the Lodge was removed as noted above. Cyrus P. Shur is the present Master, and W. S. Gibson, Secretary. When the Lodge was chartered, in 1857, J. H. Hibbard was Grand Master, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. A few years ago, some of the members split off and formed a new body known as Woodford Lodge, No. 654, but it was soon discontinued.

Mackey Chapter was organized under dispensation, August 31, 1868, by Geo. W. Lininger, Grand High Priest of Illinois, and Daniel Lewis was appointed first High Priest ; P. H. Tompkins, Secretary. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter of the State, held in October, 1868, a charter was granted, and Mackey Chapter, No. 130, formally constituted. James Thompson was elected first High Priest under the charter, an office he still holds, and the present Secretary is S. M. Ferrell.

Cœur de Leon Commandery was organized under dispensation, August 19, 1873 ; Sir Lewis Keyon of Peoria was "borrowed" to serve as first Eminent Commander. The dispensation was issued by Sir Daniel Dustin, Grand Commander of Illinois, as was also the charter under date of December 4, 1873, and the body legally instituted under the charter as Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar. Sir James Thompson was first Commander after the body was chartered, and Sir P. H. Tompkins, Recorder. At present, Sir S. M. Ferrell is Commander and Sir W. G. Randall, Recorder.

Bavaria Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., was organized October 7, 1866, and worked for a while in the German language, but in late years has changed into English. It is in a flourishing condition at present, and D. Dunn is Noble Grand ; J. Batram, Secretary. There was an English lodge of this order some years ago in the city, but it has ceased to exist.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The city of El Paso is divided into two school districts by the Illinois Central Railroad. The West Side, or that portion of the city lying west of the railroad, is known as School District No. 5, and has a large frame school building which cost, originally, \$2,500. In the Summer of 1877, an addition, termed

the High School Department, was made to the edifice at a cost of \$1,700. It is a graded school, and employs five teachers. Miss Lou M. Hager is Principal: and has for assistants Misses A. E. Painter, Clara Davidson, Mary D. Hoagland and Emma L. Worthington, with an average attendance of about 200. The Directors are Messrs. J. J. Cassell, W. K. Hoagland and A. S. McKinney. Pupils are regularly graduated, a full academical course given and diplomas issued in the High School Department of this institution, and the following are some of the branches required to be perfected before the pupils can receive a graduate's diploma: Physical Geography, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, etc., etc., in addition to the ordinary common school course. The West Side is justly proud of its school, and with good cause it seems. It bears the name of being one of the best, if not the very best of common schools in the county.

The East Side, or District No. 4, has a large and elegant three-story and basement brick school house erected in 1869 at a cost of \$21,000. Previous to its erection, the district had a very comfortable frame building. Miss Jennie Fishburn is Principal. Teachers: Miss Emma C. Waite, Miss Maggie Miller, Mrs. Ida B. Duff, with an average attendance of 200 pupils. It is a graded school, and first-class in all its branches and departments. The present Directors are Wm. Wheeler, Jas. P. Ferrell and Dr. D. W. Lamme.

THE BANK BLOCK.

The magnificent brick block, on the West Side, containing the banking rooms of Shur, Tompkins & Co., with several elegant stores, is the finest block of buildings in the place, and would be creditable to any city in the State. It is three stories and basement, and the second is owned by the city, who uses it as a city and public hall, while the third story is owned by the Masonic Order, and the entire block was built a few years ago by the banking firm, at a cost of \$60,000.

The Bank of El Paso was organized in 1866, by John G. Ferguson and E. T. Disonay, who acted as Cashier. They first commenced business in one corner of Aug. Strathman's furniture store, until a banking building could be procured. In March, 1867, Messrs. W. & O. A. Shur were admitted to an interest, and the firm changed to Shur, Ferguson & Co. They moved into the building erected on the East Side for them, by Geo. L. Gibson, and in the following June, P. A. Simmons was made bookkeeper, which position he still holds. Mr. Ferguson withdrew his interest in 1868, on account of ill-health, and his place was supplied by Philip H. Tompkins, under the firm name of Shur, Tompkins & Co., which is the present style of the firm. /

A newspaper was first established in El Paso in 1864, and a short time after, John T. Harper and D. B. Fisk started the *Journal*, which at one time had, perhaps, the largest circulation ever reached by a country weekly newspaper. After many changes in the ownership, it has passed into the hands of Carrier &

Coleman, who run it on the Independent plan, taking no particular side in the politics of the day.

The El Paso Cemetery is handsomely laid off grounds, beautifully ornamented and well kept. It contains 40 acres of land, surrounded by a substantial fence, and thickly set in grass. Many fine monuments and marble columns show the love felt by surviving friends for the dear ones that are gone. The first death in the city of El Paso is supposed to have been three little children of Isaac Jenkins, who died with scarlet fever in the Winter of 1857-8, and so near together that all three were buried in one grave. A child of Levi Darling is said by some to have died during the Summer previous to the death of Jenkins' children, but we could not ascertain the facts definitely. The first marriage in the city is accredited to Eben Hotchkiss and Miss Celia Bano, about 1857.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Referring to the general business of the City of El Paso, we make the following extracts from the address of Dr. Lamme already referred to: "The amount of goods sold annually is about \$400,000; agricultural implements sold annually, \$100,000; coal, about 1,000 tons, or 400 car loads. Goods, including products of our own shops, not far short of \$600,000, annually. * * * * Grain is the chief export, and it is estimated that at least half a million bushels of grain is handled at this point alone, to say nothing of what is bought at neighboring points by our merchants."

The following is the railroad business at this place for the year 1875, taken from same address:

Ticket sales of the I. C. R. R.....	\$	10,165.15
“ “ “ T. P. & W. R. R.....		12,737.10
Freight received by I. C. R. R.....	tons, 17,487	30,937.45
“ forwarded “ “	“ 7,434	28,521.05
“ received by T. P. & W. R. R.....	“ 10,590	25,737.99
“ forwarded “ “ “	“ 25,390	34,066.00
Total freight forwarded and received.....	“ 60,901	\$142,154.74

LIBRARY.

Early in the history of El Paso, an attempt was made for a public library. But with so many other demands upon her finances, little was done toward the enterprise. About the year 1873, the subject was taken up by the ladies, and a meeting called at the residence of Mrs. W. G. Randall, who had been most active in infusing interest into the project. After considerable discussion, and not without some opposition, a library association was finally formed, with the following corps of officers: President, Mrs. Dr. Stockwell; Vice President, Mrs. J. J. Cassell; Secretary, Mrs. D. O'Brien; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Bigham; Librarian, Mrs. S. H. Worthington.

The library contains about 800 volumes, is in good condition, out of debt, and adding continually to the number of its volumes.

The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. T. Rogers; Vice President, Mrs. A. O. Shur; Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Worthington; Treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Randall; Librarian, Mrs. W. G. Johnson; Executive Committee, Mrs. George M. Young, Mrs. Dr. Cole, Mrs. J. Crawford.

The medical fraternity of the city compares favorably with any section of the country. Their names are as follows: Drs. S. O. Kerr, D. Lewis, A. Stockwell, A. Reynolds, Frederick Cole, J. Q. Adams and D. W. Lamme. Several of these gentlemen were in the medical department of the army during the late war, where they acquitted themselves with honor and distinction.

The bar is represented by the following legal gentlemen: Judge J. J. Cassell, Hon. A. M. Cavan, M. H. Cassell, W. S. Gibson, Walter Bennett, W. G. Randall and W. H. Bullock. Of these, J. J. Cassell was for several terms Judge of the Recorder's Court while in existence, and A. M. Cavan has served in the State Legislature as a member from Woodford County.

The city of El Paso has two very handsome little parks, one in each ward, and each park embraces one full block. They are enclosed by neat fences, are elegantly laid out, filled with beautiful trees, and add materially to the beauty of the city. The name of El Paso was given the city in honor of the township, which bears the same name.

VILLAGE OF KAPPA.

The village of Kappa was laid out soon after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad through the township, and was at one time a place of considerable business. Long before El Paso appeared above the tall grass and the wild flowers of the prairie, Kappa was a town of note, running two or three large stores and dealing extensively in grain. The first store was opened by a Canadian, when the town was first laid off. A Mr. Reed, formerly of Spring Bay, was the second to go into the mercantile business in this little village. He kept the first post office in the village, and which was several years after the one kept by Horn in the township, some distance from Kappa. Reed afterward sold out to Asa Sparks, who continued some time in the trade.

C. Schafer, one of the successful merchants of El Paso, settled at first in Kappa. He says that it was then the best business point on the west side of the county. He was looking for a place to locate, and made up his mind that Kappa was the identical spot. He remembers seeing a hundred wagons at one time in the village, all loaded with grain and waiting to get to the scales to weigh their loads. He finally settled in Kappa, where he did a good business, until the completion of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad to the Illinois Central, which gave birth to the city of El Paso, and sealed the doom of Kappa. The latter place dwindled down to a small business, and trade flowed into El Paso. Mr. Schafer left Kappa and went with the crowd. The village now contains but one store, and a post office, kept by George Lollman, one church, and a school house, with a few residences.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached in Woodford County in the German language, was at Kappa in 1858, but the name of the minister we were unable to learn. A society of the German Lutheran Church was organized about that time, which met for a time in the Kappa school house. Rev. Mr. Roff succeeded to the charge, and in 1860 the society moved to El Paso, where it is noticed in connection with the city's history. Mr. North says that Rev. Mr. Gregg organized a Methodist class here in 1855, of ten members, with which he and his wife were numbered. The meetings for a time were held in the depot, and afterward in the school house, until the Methodist Church, the only one in the village, was built in 1874. It is a very neat frame building, and cost \$2,500. Rev. Mr. Kern is Pastor, and the society numbers about thirty-five members.

Kappa was given to the village as a name, by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as was most of the stations along the road, and is supposed to be an Indian name or word.

MINONK TOWNSHIP.

This township is a full congressional town, and is designated as Town 28 north, Range 2 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is situated in the extreme northeastern corner of Woodford County, and is bounded as follows: On the north by La Salle County; on the east by Livingston County; on the south by Panola Township, and on the west by Clayton Township. The land is quite level, there being scarcely enough fall to admit of effectual drainage; and it was at first supposed that much of the township was too flat for tillable land, but by ample ditching, this has proved to be of the very best quality. The soil is of a very rich and productive character, and quite deep. It produces immense crops of corn, oats and other grains. A large amount of pork and some cattle are raised.

The township is entirely devoid of timber and of running streams of water. However, many little groves of cottonwood and soft maple, planted by the earliest settlers, are now beginning to appear, and give the country the appearance of an old settled wooded country. The Illinois Central Railroad traverses the township, crossing the western part, about a mile from the western line. This road was completed through this section in 1854, and was the cause of the immediate development of this part of the State. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad crosses the Illinois Central at the city of Minonk, running through a small portion of the northwestern corner of the township, and thus supplying it with an immediate connection with Chicago and intermediate points.

EARLY HISTORY.

Twenty-five years ago, Frank B. Williams, then a young man of twenty, left his home in the hills of Vermont. He left his father's farm for the purpose of

seeking a home and an independence in the rapidly developing Prairie State. The Michigan Central Railroad had, but the previous year, been completed to Chicago: and, by this means of travel, he made his way to the city. Here he stayed a few days, seeking employment. His education had been quite liberal and he sought, but without success, a position as teacher in the public schools. Finding himself thus disappointed, he bought a horse, and on horseback set out on a tour of inspection of the central portion of the State. His course led him toward the city of Peoria. He traveled slowly, and in an indirect way, sometimes near the Illinois River, and at other times wandering some miles away, until he came, finally, to the settlement in the vicinity of Lacon. Here he heard of the projected Illinois Central Railroad, which was to traverse the eastern part of Marshall and Woodford Counties, and he hastened off to investigate the line of road, and to examine the land, with a view of becoming a land speculator, and perhaps a farmer. He was pleased with the prospect, and at once selected a piece of land adapted to his wants and means, and started without delay to the land office to secure his title. This land he believes to have been either a part of the city of Minonk or adjoining, and, but for an untoward circumstance, we might have recorded him as the first settler of the township. When he arrived at the land office, he found that his selection was already disposed of, and being thus again thwarted in his designs, he disposed of his horse and again endeavored to find employment in the city, in which he was this time, in a measure, successful. He describes the country then as a large plain, with not a house or any other indication than occasionally a wagon track that the spot had ever before been visited by man. There was not to be seen even the little groves which now dot the prairies: for all of these have since been planted and grown by the later occupants of the land. Away to the southwest could be seen the grove along Panther Creek: to the northwest was Crow Creek with its belt of timber; and stretching far off to the east lay Long Point. Aside from these and the summer sky, and the almost boundless sea of prairie grass, the eye had no where to rest. Certainly a quarter of a century has wrought wonderful changes. What was then a dreary waste is now a populous and thriving city; what was then a roaming place for wolves and other wild animals is now a succession of fertile fields.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement of the township and of the city of Minonk are identical, as all who located here within the first year or two made the station, which had been recently established, their objective point.

The first actual settler within the limits of the township was Samuel Work. He came originally from the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in Illinois as early as 1831. Upon the completion of the railroad, he came to this place and entered upon the duties of Station Agent, which position he continued to hold for fifteen years. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the Township, being elected to that office while Minonk and Panola were yet a single precinct.

The location of the town was secured by David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass. A plat of the village, seven hundred and eighty feet wide on each side of the Illinois Central Railroad, and extending along its 3,690 feet, was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Woodford County, November 7, 1854. This plat was laid out and surveyed, from Section 7 of the township, by Peter Folsom, Deputy Surveyor of Woodford County, and for Mr. Neal, owner of the section.

As soon as it was definitely known that a town was established here, accessions began immediately to be made. The same Fall, Charles Dobson came from the vicinity of Pattonsburg for the purpose of opening a store, which, in company with Americus Pogue, he did in the Fall of 1854.

They built the first house in the township, it being the store building, on the corner now occupied by the banking house of Jenkins, Dunn & Co. Mr. Dobson also built, soon after, a dwelling house. A post office was established at this point in December of this year, and Mr. Dobson was appointed Postmaster.

C. W. Goodrich was the third man in the place. He came, with his family, from New York, arriving at the station in May, 1855. He built the second dwelling house, and immediately engaged in the grain and lumber trade, taking into partnership James Parker, who, with his father and brother Martin, made their advent about this time. During the season, quite a number of accessions were made to the little community, and as nearly in the order in which they are named as can now be remembered.

Jonathan Macey, from Indiana, was the proprietor of the first hotel, the same which, with several additions, has answered the demands of the traveling public ever since. Mr. Macey has long since moved further west, and the hotel has frequently changed hands. The original building was erected by Joel Pratt, from New York, and brother-in-law of C. W. Goodrich.

The first farm was opened by Samuel Wiley, from Vermont. His farming operations, in which he was assisted by his brother Joseph, were begun on Section 5. About the same time, Mr. Goodrich also did a little in this line. In the Spring of 1856, Thornton Taylor and family moved in from the western part of the county. In his family occurred the first death in the community. His son La Fayette was attending a meeting of some kind, and, in stepping suddenly from a seat on which he had been standing, received an internal injury from which he soon after died.

H. A. Christians, a native of Germany, came early this year and opened the first blacksmith shop. His daughter Clara was the first child born in the new town.

Isaac Garrison, a physician, located here during the Summer, and was the first of his profession.

In the Fall of the year, L. G. Keedy, who afterward, in the war of the rebellion, went out as Captain of the first company raised in this part of the county, selected this as his home.

With this number of families, it will readily be guessed there would at once be a demand for schools and church services. Such was the case, for in the Winter of 1856-57 a school was established. It was opened in a little building which stood just west of the present site of the hotel. The house in which the school was opened had been in use by the railroad company, as a boarding house for the employes of the road.

Frances Reeder was invested with the charge of the school; and the School Treasurer's books show that, on April 6, 1857, there was paid to her, as salary for the four months' services as teacher, the sum of seventy-nine dollars.

The first religious service was held in the new hotel, in the Fall of 1856.

Rev. Mr. Frost, a Presbyterian evangelist, was traveling through the country, and stopped, both at this place and Panola, and preached to the people. There was but little thought of denomination then. All the people came together, on short notice, and "heard the word gladly."

As remembered now, the first marriage celebrated was that of George W. Simpkins and Mary Sutton. Miss Sutton's people lived in a part of Mr. Goodrich's warehouse, and here the ceremony was performed by Samuel Work, who had but recently been elected Justice of the Peace. No cards.

PROGRESS.

No incidents of a startling character are remembered. Minonk has ever been noted as a very practical and matter-of-fact town, but little given to sensations, or that which would give a narrative great interest to the sensational reader. However, the steady and solid growth of the town was quite marked; it was firmly established; and tradesmen, farmers, mechanics and professional men of almost all kinds dropped in from time to time.

As those who came usually succeeded in their callings, they settled down and made this their permanent home; so that the population of the township had so increased, by 1857, that it was thought advisable to organize the township as a separate precinct, and, an order from the Board of Supervisors having been obtained to that effect, an election was held, April 7th, when it was found that the poll numbered twenty-two.

At the election, C. W. Goodrich was called to the chair, and L. G. Keedy elected Clerk *pro tem*. Among the names of those elected to office will be noticed quite a number not heretofore mentioned. Several of these had but recently come to the township. The officers elected were: George P. Danforth, Supervisor; A. L. Pogue, Clerk; Charles Dobson, Assessor; Thomas Reeder, Collector; Jonathan Macey, Overseer of the Poor; George P. Danforth, Samuel Clegg and John Vance, Highway Commissioners; Wm. Reeves, Justice of the Peace; Joel B. Pratt and Lewis Fowler, Constables; Jonathan Macey, Lewis Fowler and George P. Danforth, Pound Masters; Lewis Fowler, Thornton Taylor and A. H. Danforth, Road Masters.

If office holding was then as desirable as it is now, in some localities, there were doubtless some souls made happy, as nearly every man got an office and some got more.

Some important business was transacted, which has since exerted a marked influence on the policy of the township. Resolutions were adopted for keeping up all kinds of stock ; for providing for the establishment of three pounds, and for dividing the township into three road districts.

HIGHWAYS.

The people of this township seem, from the first, to have been of a class ambitious to excel in matters of public import ; for no sooner was the organization completed than steps were taken to put into operation the means whereby enterprises of a public nature might be put in motion ; and especially do we find this the case in regard to public thoroughfares. The year had not passed, before at least eight lines of new road, of not less than fifty miles in extent, had been surveyed and authorized by the Commissioners. The first petition—for a road of six miles, on the line between Minonk and Clayton—was not granted.

The first road that received favor from the Commissioners was the one commencing at the southwest corner of Section 34, and running north, through the township, and dividing it into two equal parts. Next came a petition for the road running east from First street, in the town of Minonk, bearing north, to the south line of Section 5, and thence due east, through the township. Then a road, from the southeast corner of Section 12, and running west, to the township line, was demanded and granted. Following this was a petition for a road from the northwest corner of Section 5 directly south, to the south township line. This was succeeded by a road, commencing at the northwest corner of Section 4 and running south, through the township. The next was for a road beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, and extending south, to the southwest corner of Section 34. The last this year was for a joint road, between Minonk and Groveland Townships. This made every north and south section line and three of the east and west lines duly authorized highways. This system has since been greatly extended and improved, so that we now find every section line a regularly laid out and graded thoroughfare ; and though this was the latest township settled, and though the natural advantages have been much in favor of other townships, the highways of Minonk compare favorably with any township in the county.

RAILROADS.

The history of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad is, of course, anterior to the history of the township of Minonk, and needs only to be referred to here. The charter of the railroad was granted, by the Legislature of the State, in 1851. One of the conditions of the charter was, that every alternate section of land, for a distance of six miles, on each side of the line, was to be

donated to the company, to aid in its construction. So that one-half of the township of Minonk originally belonged to the company.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was completed in 1872. With this, the city and township had much to do, in securing its location through this part of the county. It was on a promise of assistance of \$50,000, voted by the township, January 16, 1869, that the company consented to run the road through its limits.

By a recent vote of the township, it has been decided to authorize the Town Clerk and Supervisor, by and with the consent and advice of the Board of Town Auditors, to issue bonds of the township, and sell them, to raise money to purchase and retire all outstanding bonds issued in aid of the C., P. & S. W. R. R. The bonds are to be each for the sum of \$500, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable annually. The bonds are to run not to exceed ten years from date, or in installments, as the authorities may determine.

While there may be some doubt whether a second railroad has materially added to the interests of the city, but few will dispute that the country has been greatly benefited thereby. Much has been saved to the farming community in the way of freights, as, by the means of this line, there has been opened a direct route to Chicago; and also, competition has doubtless reduced freight rates not a little.

EDUCATION.

The inhabitants of this township have, from the first, taken more than ordinary interest in the matter of schools. As before noted, as early as 1856, a school was organized at the station; but this did not long answer the demands of the rapidly increasing population. A Board of School Trustees, consisting of L. G. Keedy, Charles Dobson and Jackson Parker, with C. W. Goodrich as their Treasurer, had been elected, September 1, 1856, and had exercised full authority over the school matters in the whole township, which at first consisted of one district. The school section had been sold February 11, 1857, for \$6,536. School had been in successful operation at the station for four months. Settlements were being made in the eastern part of the township; and a demand was arising for a school in that neighborhood. So the Trustees, on the 6th day of April, 1857, as then authorized by law, proceeded to lay out the township into two districts, the four northeast sections into one district, and designating it as No. 2, and designating all the balance of the territory as No. 1. The first Directors of the new District No. 1 were Daniel Hollenback, Jonathan Macey and Levi Fillingham.

Three years after, October 13, 1860, the Trustees, finding that schools were needed in other parts of the township, met and formed two new districts, one in the extreme eastern part, consisting of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and the other in the south part, embracing Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34. There still remained a considerable portion of the territory unorganized, and some

of the already formed districts were too large for convenience—being three miles in length—so on the following May it was thought advisable to make still further divisions; and the number of districts was increased to seven. No further division was made until October 9, 1868, when an additional district was formed, making the number eight. At that time, the number of children had increased to 740. This number has since increased to 1,511; having about doubled in ten years. The School Treasurers, in the order in which they held the office, have been C. W. Goodrich, G. H. Jenkins, H. C. Dent, M. A. Cushing and Euclid Martin, the last having been appointed October 4, 1875. The number of teachers employed in the township, at one time, is sixteen. The amount expended for teachers' salaries, and all other purposes, is \$6,600 per annum.

CITY OF MINONK.

About ten years after the advent of the first inhabitant to the neighborhood, it began to be realized by the citizens of the thriving little village that many advantages, in the way of sidewalks and other public improvements, might accrue from the incorporation of the same. Accordingly, a meeting was called for September 17, 1864, to take the matter into consideration and to determine whether the town should be incorporated under the general act of the State. The meeting was unanimous in favor of incorporation, and an election was at once called for the election of five Trustees. The election took place September 30, and resulted in the election of Reuben P. Bell, A. Cholwell, C. W. Goodrich, Henry C. Dent and M. A. Cushing. At the first meeting of the Trustees, October 30, R. P. Bell was elected President and H. C. Dent, Clerk. At this meeting it was also voted that all of Section 7 should be embraced in the corporate limits of the town, and a plat of the same be provided and filed with the County Recorder. Under this organization the town existed and flourished for three years, when a move was made to obtain a city charter. The charter was granted March 7, 1867, and the first election held October 7.

The charter divided the city into four wards.

The first officers elected under the city charter were John Stoner, Mayor; Alderman of First Ward, Samuel Work; Alderman of Second Ward, H. R. Kipp; Third Ward, John Sparks; Fourth Ward, Henry C. Dent; Clerk, M. L. Newell. This organization continued for five years, when, in 1872, the Legislature of the State, authorized by the new constitution, having passed a general law for the incorporation of towns and cities, it was deemed advisable again to change the style of government. At an election held on the 20th of September, it was decided to incorporate under the provisions of the general act. The first election of officers was held April 15, 1873, at which time the following persons were selected for the respective offices: C. H. Whittaker, Mayor; M. L. Newell, Attorney; A. K. Ferrin, Treasurer; J. M. Fort, Clerk; A. B. Kipp, J. T. Taylor, M. A. Cushing, G. W. Simpkins, F. Pressinger and John King, Aldermen.

This organization has remained in force to the present time. The present officers are R. Newton, Mayor; F. H. Goodrich, Clerk; W. R. Dunn, Treasurer; W. C. Simpson, Attorney; George Dent, Police Magistrate; W. J. Taylor, J. C. Wickler, J. W. Gilbert, A. Bell, E. Martin and Charles Fuller, Aldermen.

Under all its forms of government, the city seems to have prospered; the style of the charter and the manner of putting the laws into execution being of less importance than the energy of the people and the integrity of the officers selected.

CHURCHES.

But few towns are better supplied with churches than Minonk; all of the leading denominations are represented, and each has a comfortable house of worship. Though the buildings do not excel in architectural beauty, they are all neat, comfortable and commodious, and ample for present wants, and, what is best of all, are paid for. As in most new places, so in this, church organizations preceded buildings. As stated in another part of this narrative, religious services were held here as early as 1856. During the same Summer, a Sunday school was organized, by A. H. Danforth as Superintendent, in which all joined without regard to sect or opinion. The school was held in the old depot building, but was finally removed to the Presbyterian Church, which was built a year after. The Presbyterian was the pioneer church. This society organized in 1856, and called the Rev. J. M. Brown as Pastor. Their first church building was ready for occupation in 1858. It was a small structure, and cost but \$350, but at that time was large enough to answer the demands of the whole community. This building was superseded by a more pretentious house in 1867. This last building is capable of seating three hundred persons, and was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The present membership is about seventy. The Methodists, who are usually the pioneers, were second in this field. They organized their society the next year, with fifty-four members, which number has now increased to 114. The first Pastor of the church was Rev. William C. Cummings. In 1866, they built their house of worship, a neat and substantial frame, capable of seating about 300, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1877, they erected the parsonage, at an outlay of \$1,000. The Pastor in charge, at present, is Rev. A. C. Price. The Baptist Church was organized in June, 1858, with Rev. C. D. Merit as Pastor. He was a man of much *merit*, and continued in charge of the church for many years. Under his administration, the society was largely built up in numbers and influence; and, resulting largely from his labors, we find this church with a membership of 230.

But time and space will not permit an extended account of each of the eight churches, but the following table will show the reader the leading facts in relation to all:

NAME OF CHURCH.	ORGANIZED.	FIRST PASTOR.	BUILDING ERECTED.	SIZE OF BUILDING.	CAPACITY.	COST.	MEMBERSHIP	PRESENT PASTOR.
Presbyteriau	1856	J. M. Brown.....	1858	.....	300	7000	70	W. S. Markle.
Methodist.....	1857	W. C. Cummings.....	1866	32x56	275	4000	114	A. C. Price.
Baptist.....	1858	C. D. Merit.....	.....	32x66	300	4000	230	Geo. Sutherland.
Christian.....	1865	R. Roberts.....	1867	40x52	300	3500	75	F. Gormerly.
Catholic.....	1865	Father Keenan.....	1865	40x65	300	5000	200	Father Keeting.
Lutheran.....	1868	J. Newman.....	1868	32x48	200	2800	150	A. Schoenhuth.
German Baptist.....	1870	F. Melchers.....	1870	24x52	250	1500	75	F. Melchers.
Second Lutheran.....	.....	Rev. Burfiend.....	.....	.....	150	600	20	C. Weber.

From the above, it will be seen that the church property has cost the different societies nearly thirty thousand dollars: the seating capacity of the buildings is about two thousand, and the present membership is near six hundred. Of the membership of the two Lutheran and Catholic societies, only an estimate of the adult membership is given, as their method is to compute by families.

COAL.

Doubtless the greatest interest in the city or township, aside from that of farming, is that of coal mining. The Minonk Coal Company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1869. The project was originated by Dr. Samuel Ewers. The first Board of Directors consisted of Frank Burt, H. R. Kipp, M. L. Newell, J. D. Webber, H. C. Dent, Charles Whittaker and Samuel Ewers. The last named was the first President and Manager, and was authorized to solicit stock. The amount of stock was at first fixed at \$6,000, the shares being \$25 each. The whole amount was soon bought and paid for. Additions to the stock were occasionally made during the next three years, and the first vein of coal was struck, at a depth of 314 feet below the surface. This vein was four feet in thickness. The quality of the coal, however, was not thought to be good enough to work; and the stock was sold, and a new company formed under the following Directors: H. R. Kipp, C. Sharp, Sr., Harrison Simpson, Samuel Work, Frank Burt, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Milton Davison and Charles Whittaker. This company went to work, and, at an additional depth of 239 feet, struck a second vein of coal, of two and a half to three feet in thickness. They had expended about four thousand dollars, which, together with what had previously been paid out, made a total of expenditures of nearly six thousand dollars. At this juncture, they found themselves unable to proceed further.

It was then that an arrangement was effected with Minor T. Ames, of Chicago, in which they were to deed to him a controlling interest, with the understanding that he was to have entire control of the company's affairs; that he was to furnish one-half of the capital to put the enterprise in shape, and that

the company should furnish the other half. The means of the company, however, soon gave out, and, being unable to keep up their part of the expenses, the stock was sold for \$13,000. This stock was bought in, and a new company formed, and known as the Chicago & Minonk Coal and Coke Company. The new company at once set about putting the shaft and machinery in order, so as to run it to its full capacity. The amount of coal raised per day averages about four hundred tons. Mr. Ames, as Superintendent and General Manager, is working about three hundred hands. The quality of the coal mined is said to be most excellent.

THE PRESS.

Though two attempts were made, some years ago, to establish a newspaper at Minonk, both failed, each failure producing in the minds of patrons a measure of distrust and indifference, which, added to the fact of the point being in a remote part of the county, rendered an enterprise of the kind doubly difficult of accomplishment. However, realizing that a work of this kind was really needed here, and that by industry and energy a return of confidence might be secured, Irving Carrier, in 1874, set about in earnest to establish the paper known as the *Minonk Blade*. The first number made its appearance July 1, 1874. Its present popularity was not gained at once; but, like most new enterprises, it has had its difficulties, with which it has had to contend, and, but for the unceasing labor of its proprietors, might have shared the fate of its predecessors.

Mr. Carrier established the *Blade* as an independent paper. As he scarcely realized that this would ever be more than a local paper, he conceived that it would be necessary, in order to secure a sufficient support, that it should be made acceptable to all parties; and, while he remained proprietor, it continued neutral in politics. He continued the publication for two years, when he sold out to H. O. Hedge; since which time the paper has been Republican in politics. In November, 1877, J. M. Fort, nephew of Hon. G. L. Fort, assumed control as editor and proprietor, Mr. Hedge remaining in connection.

The *Blade* has had a steadily increasing growth, both in patronage and popularity, ever since its beginning; and, as it deserves, is well supported, both by subscription and as an advertising medium.

A., F. & A. M.

Rob Morris Lodge, No. 247, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, with J. B. Garrison as Worshipful Master, and Samuel C. Carithers and Richard Chenowith as Wardens, was authorized by the Grand Lodge, October 7, 1857. This is, comparatively, one of the "ancient" lodges of the State, as the number of lodges in the State, at present, is nearly eight hundred. It was named after the venerable "Poet Mason," Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky, who has made his namesake many pleasant visits, and from whom it has received a number of valuable tokens of friendship and regard. The present

membership is about sixty. The officers in charge, at this time, are: S. Kidder, W. M.; E. Harris, S. W.; E. Martin, J. W.; D. Kerr, S. D.; J. Ulyatt, J. D.; J. K. Perry, Sec'y; J. Bixby, Treas'r; J. Snyder, Tyler. The regular meetings are on the 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

I. O. O. F.

A lodge of this order was established, at this place, October 28, 1868, and is known as Minonk Lodge, No. 377. Its first principal officers and charter members were S. W. Allen, John Morris, John Stoner, John Gmelich and S. W. Barger. This institution, though comparatively young, has increased in numbers quite rapidly; and numbers, to-day, about seventy members. The present officers are David Kerr, N. G.; J. Sankester, V. G.; Henry Hinkle, Rec. Sec'y; G. W. Morris, Finan. Sec'y; F. Presinger, Treas'r. The meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week.

EDUCATION.

The citizens of Minonk take a just and reasonable pride in their schools, and lay claims to superiority in this regard. In this matter, they have been almost always unanimous in their efforts to make the system thorough, sparing neither pains nor money in procuring the best qualified teachers, and providing every means to make the schools efficient, that money would command. The foundation of the system, as mentioned on another page, was laid in 1856. In 1857, the first building for school purposes was erected. It was 20x30 feet, and cost the district \$300. In this was installed, as first teacher, John Peck. Mr. Peck was a man who has been eminently a pioneer in the educational field in this place, as on the completion of the new building, some years later, in 1864, he was recalled as its first principal. Mr. Peck held the position of Principal of Schools in several of the towns of Woodford, La Salle and Marshall Counties, and his last work was as Superintendent in the last named county. The number of pupils, in actual attendance at the schools, is about six hundred. These are all accommodated in two convenient buildings. The one on the east side of the railroad contains five rooms, and the one on the west side two rooms.

The teachers employed, are seven in number. E. L. Smith, who has held the position for the last three years, is Principal.

The names of the present officers of the Board of Education are: M. L. Newell, President; A. B. Kipp, Secretary; R. Newton, S. Kidder, H. K. Ferrin and V. Herman, Directors.

RETROSPECTIVE.

That truth is stranger than fiction, is well illustrated in the growth of some of our Western cities, which spring forth, bud and blossom, as it were, in a night. Irving's hero of Sleepy Hollow would not have been less surprised, had he taken his twenty years' nap in the vicinity of Minonk. His feelings on

awaking, must, indeed, have been quite similar. Twenty years ago, there were less than a hundred persons where now are nearly three thousand. Two railroads are here, while he must have remembered but one. The depot is larger and has changed its location. Dobson's little store is gone and a fine brick bank occupies its place. The coal-shaft has been sunk. Stores, shops, grain elevators, churches, school houses and dwellings in great numbers meet the sight. The old inn remains, but the changes which have come over it are greater than those which had taken place in that other, where the mystified Van Winkle had formerly taken his drinks and lounged in idleness the livelong day.

WOODFORD STATION.

The village of Woodford Station was laid out for the proprietor, John Warren, in 1874, and a switch established and a station-house built the following year.

Jacob M. Holder was appointed agent, and has held the position ever since. There are about a score of buildings here.

On the location of the station at this place, Henry Patton opened a store; and the Government authorized a post office, of which Mr. Patton was appointed Postmaster. He afterward sold out to Samuel Kirk, who also succeeded Patton as Postmaster.

The place also contains a blacksmith shop, which is run by George French, and a grain elevator operated by J. Forney.

The village, though young and small, does a proportion of business equal to that done by other towns on the line of the road.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP.

Palestine is bounded on the north by Greene Township, on the east by El Paso, on the south by Kansas, on the west by Ohio; and the taxable property, in 1877, was assessed at \$458,109.00.

The township equals any other section of the county in the adaptability of its lands to agricultural pursuits, and contains about "half and half" of prairie and timber of the very best quality.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad crosses its northern frontier from east to west, and affords a convenient outlet for the superfluous produce of the farming community.

Panther Creek flows diagonally through it into the Mackinaw River, which runs along the southern boundary, thus supplying most excellent drainage of the soil.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Palestine Township can boast of settlements that are almost as early as any other part of the county. Along the timber of Panther Creek, and in the Mackinaw timber—as the place is still called—settlements were made as early as 1831-32.



OLIVER A. CAVAN
PIONEER OF THE VILLAGE OF BENSON ILL.

One among the first comers to this township was Francis M. Willis, whom the old citizens still call Uncle Frank Willis. He came from near Frankfort, Ky., in 1829, the year before the deep snow, and at first settled in what is now Cruger Township, about one mile from the village of Eureka. In a few years, he bought Moore's Mill, on Panther Creek. This transaction was made the year before the Black Hawk war. He had a great deal of annoyance from the Indians, who were quite disposed to steal whenever they could get a chance.

He laid off the town of Bowling Green, about five years after he brought the mill. This mill was a little log structure, which Mr. Willis very much improved by adding to it, and for a number of years it was the only mill within a radius of forty or fifty miles. He was a man who had traveled a good deal, and was well informed on all the general questions of the day.

Mr. Willis died in 1875; and his widow still survives him, quite an active old lady, with quite a distinct remembrance of the pioneer days, when one was forced to live as best he might.

When he settled, there were none others in this immediate neighborhood, and but a few families in the Walnut Grove settlement.

James M. and Aaron Richardson came here from Indiana, and were among the very earliest in this part of Woodford County. The Richardsons were originally from Ohio, but James M. settled in Floyd County, Ind., where he remained some time, and came to Illinois, and first stopped on what was called the John Oatman place, in 1830. This was in the Walnut Grove settlement. A few years after, he opened a store in Bowling Green, the first in Palestine Township, and one of the first opened in what afterward became Woodford County. He died in August, 1875; but his widow is living, and resides in the village of Secor. A son, A. A. Richardson, lives near the same village, and is School Treasurer of the township.

Aaron Richardson was in partnership with James M., at Bowling Green, and, when they sold out at that place, Aaron went to Bloomington, where he opened a lumber yard. He died, after he had been there some time, and James went down and remained there three years, settling up his brother's business, and then returned to Palestine Township, where the remainder of his life was spent.

“UNCLE JIMMY” ROBESON,

as he is familiarly called by everybody, or the Rev. James Robeson, came from Hopkins County, Ky., in 1835, and settled first in Walnut Grove. In 1836, he removed to Washington, and stayed there five months; then returned, and settled permanently in Palestine Township, on Panther Creek. He was in the mercantile business four years, at Bowling Green, when it was one of the most prosperous villages in Woodford County. He then bought a farm just on the line between Olio and Palestine Townships.

When Mr. Robeson settled here, Charles Moore, James M. and Aaron Richardson and Francis M. Willis were about all in this section of the town-

ship. Amos and Warren Watkins lived near the line of Olio; David and Jacob Butcher and H. Butler—whose widow now lives in the village of Secor—were living in Bowling Green; also, Samuel Arnold and “the Widow” Long lived near the village, and Allen Hart lived on Palestine Prairie.

Mr. Robeson bought his farm from the Richardsons, which he cultivated for many years. He is a minister and has been preaching the Gospel in this county for forty-two years. Lives at present in the village of Secor, and failing health, within the last year, has compelled him to rest from his labors. His work is almost finished, and soon he will receive the summons:

“Well done, thou good and faithful servant;
Enter into the joys of thy Lord.”

From “Old Virginia,” the population of Palestine Township was increased by Leven P. Hereford, John Van Seyoe and the Sheppards. L. P. Hereford was from Loudon County, and came to Illinois in 1836. He settled first in Washington, Tazewell County, and after one year, removed to Clarke County, Ill., where he remained about six years. In 1852, he settled in this township, where he died, in December, 1876.

Van Seyoe came from Marshall County to Illinois, in 1838, and settled in this township, on the border of Palestine Prairie, and where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, Anderson Van Seyoe, owns the old homestead, and, altogether, some 1,000 acres or more of very fine land. He commenced his battle with the world a poor man, and the second horse he ever owned he says that he worked at fifty cents a day to pay for. His tax receipt for 1847, which came by accident to our view, was for the amount of \$1.02. Thirty years have passed since then, and doubtless his tax receipts run far up into the hundreds.

The Sheppards were also from Marshall County, but of them we know but little.

In addition to those already named, the “Dark and Bloody Ground” sent to the “Holy Land” of Palestine Amos and Warren Watkins, Garnett Armstrong, Thomas Tucker, Wm. Lucas and perhaps others. The Watkinses settled near the Olio line, and by some are said to have been in Olio Township. Garnett Armstrong was born in Woodford County, from which this county derived its name, and when but eighteen years old went with his father to Indiana, where they remained some years. Mr. Armstrong came to Illinois and settled in Greene Township, just north of Palestine, in 1835, where he lived until 1870, when he removed into the village of Secor, and where he at present resides. William Lucas, another Kentuckian, settled on Palestine prairie in 1840. Thomas Tucker, also from Kentucky, settled near Allen Harts, on Palestine prairie, in 1837. He finally sold out and removed to Missouri.

J. L. Causey came from Christian County, Ky., and settled in Roanoke Township in 1835. He was originally from North Carolina, and after living

some time in Kentucky, removed to Tennessee, where he remained a few years and then came to Illinois. He lived four years in Versailles, but then returned to the old neighborhood in Roanoke, where he died in 1870. He was a blacksmith, and one of the first in Woodford County, and while living in Versailles, he shod Mr. Bullocks horse "all round" when "Uncle Tommy" was making Woodford County. He commenced the job about midnight, made the shoes and finished it just at daylight, when Mr. Bullock mounted and started for Springfield with his petition and long list of names in favor of a new county. His son, J. L. Causey, lives in the village of Secor, and was old enough, when his father came to Illinois, to remember all the trials and hardships of the pioneer life they had to lead, and from him we obtained these items of his father.

From the Carolinas were Charles Moore, Ephraim and Samuel Potter, who settled in this township very early. Ephraim Potter was born in Carolina, and removed to Tennessee, and then to Indiana, where he remained a number of years. In 1835, he came to Illinois, and settled in Palestine Township. He bought a claim from Jacob Boylston, and entered other lands. Who Boylston was, where he came from and whither he went we do not know. Mr. Potter was the happy father of eighteen children. He died in 1861, and his widow still lives on the very spot where her husband settled forty-three years ago. Samuel Potter, a brother of Ephraim, came to Palestine several years after the latter. Mrs. Potter says deer were plenty when they came here, and one could see numbers of them across the prairie, as far as the eye could reach.

Charles Moore settled in the vicinity of Bowling Green, near the line of Ohio, where he built a little mill, which was the first, perhaps, in the township, and one of the first in the county, and which he afterward sold to Francis M. Willis. Mr. Moore was one of the very earliest settlers in this section. A. M. Pointer, and a man named Holmes, probably from Tennessee, settled in Palestine about 1836-37, near where Mr. Hart now lives. Pointer removed to Missouri afterward, and Holmes to Iowa.

John G. Mohr came from Wurtemberg, Germany, to the United States in 1818. In 1836, he came to Illinois and settled in the north part of Palestine Township, where he still resides, an honored and respected citizen, and one of the wealthy and solid men of the neighborhood.

Allen Hart came from New York, the old Empire State, in 1836-7, and settled first in the village of Hudson, in McLean County, where he remained one year, and then removed to this township and settled on Palestine prairie, where he still lives on his original homestead. He has a fine farm and one of the finest orchards in the county. Mr. Hart states that deer and wolves were exceedingly plentiful when he settled here, and at night the latter used to howl a mournfully discordant lullaby, to lure to the settlers

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer."

But these "wild beasts of the forest," like the Indians and other relics of the "by-gone days," are passed, and, in this section, may now be numbered with the "things that were."

THE FIRST MILL.

Charles Moore built a mill—called then a corn cracker—in the vicinity of Bowling Green, which he finally sold to Francis Willis. This is supposed to have been the first mill in this section, and one of the first, if not the very first, in the county. It was built so long ago that no one now remembers the date, but probably nearly as far back as 1830. Henry Meek informed us that he helped put the first log into it. James M. and Aaron Richardson built a mill on Panther Creek, near Bowling Green, about 1839, which was a mill of good capacity, did fine work and a great deal of it. For many years, it was the chief mill in this section of country.

The first road through the township was the State road, and which is mentioned in another chapter, on the authority of Mr. Thomas McCord, of being first laid out by dragging a log through the tall prairie grass.

Palestine is pretty well supplied with bridges over Panther Creek and its tributaries. As to the date of the first one's building, we are unable to learn, but "reckon," as these Virginians and Kentuckians would say, that it was a long time ago.

THE FIRST STORE.

Among the first stores opened in Woodford County was one at Bowling Green, in 1837, by J. M. & Aaron Richardson, as already noted. This was the second place in the county where goods were sold, and was so soon after Tucker's store, at Hanover,* as to pretty well divide the honor with that place. Rev. James Robeson opened a store here soon after the Richardsons, and, with the mills above noticed, Bowling Green became quite a business point, one of the best in the surrounding country.

A post office was established by the Richardsons, who were live, wide-awake business men. At that time Bowling Green was in McLean County, and they were still in business in it when Woodford County was formed. This was the first post office in this section, but it did not last many years, nor did it do much business, as most of the Walnut Grove people got their mail at Washington. Bowling Green flourished for a number of years, and was one of the thriving business points of the country; but, like all things terrestrial, it had its time to die. The place that once knew it knows it no more; its parks are a farm, its public square a potato patch, and the corn grows over its once busy streets. The building of railroads through other parts of the country and the springing up of new towns and villages sealed the doom of such places as Bowling Green, remotely situated from the path of the iron horse.

*The present village of Metamora.

BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE.

The first marriages remembered to have taken place in Palestine Township were Josiah Moore to Louisa Patrick, who were married by Rev. John Oatman, one of the first preachers in the neighborhood. And out on Palestine prairie, John Denman and Rachel Catton married, it is thought, by Rev. Mr. Dixon, about 1840, is supposed to be the first on the prairie and on that side of the county, at any rate. As to the first births and deaths, they commenced too early, and, like Shakespeare's woes, crowded so fast on each other's heels, that no one now living can tell who was the first to open their eyes on a new world, in this township, or the first one from within its borders to cross the dark, unfathomable river.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad was built through Palestine Township in 1856. It was first known as the Eastern Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, but afterward changed to its present title. When the railroad was finished, giving the people an outlet for their grain and stock, property of all kinds in the township advanced, and it soon became one of the most prosperous towns in the county.

THE CHURCHES.

If Palestine is not a very religious town, it certainly ought to be, considering its facilities.

* * * * "No devious step
Leads to the hallowed shrine,
Where Religion, from her jeweled breast,
Dispenses light divine."

And if her people suffer themselves to wander away after "strange gods," it will be their own fault, and they will have to answer the charge in the final wind-up of everything. The town has six church edifices within its borders, and two or three religious organizations more than there are buildings, and most certainly its people cannot lack for spiritual training and consolation. There are three churches in the village of Secor, and three others on Palestine prairie.

The oldest church edifice on the prairie is the Christian Church, which was built in 1873-4, and dedicated in June, 1874. Rev. Mr. McCorkle was Pastor until recently, when ill health compeled him to resign his charge, and his flock is without a minister at present. The church is a frame building, well furnished, and quite a handsome edifice.

The German Evangelical Church was built in 1875, and the Rev. Mr. Davis is Pastor. It is a handsome frame edifice of modern architecture, about 36x44 feet. It was dedicated to the worship of God November 8, 1875. The Church Society is flourishing and has a large membership.

The Centennial Chapel was built in 1876, by the Methodists and United Brethren in partnership, and they use it in common. It cost \$1,600, and is a good frame building set on a stone foundation—"founded on a rock." Rev. Mr. Friest is the minister of the United Brethren department, and Rev. Asa

Sparks of the Methodists. There is quite a nice little cemetery attached to this church, and the handsome gravestones show the affection of surviving friends. Betsy Grant, who died in 1845, and whose husband now lives in Kappa, was the first person buried in it. Rev. John Oatman and Rev. James Robeson are supposed to have been the first preachers to proclaim the will of their Master in Palestine Township.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first school in this township was taught by Mrs. Clement Oatman, at her own residence, and "Auntie" Richardson says it was forty-six years ago. Her husband lived southwest of the present village of Secor, and there she taught school at this remote period, which was many years before a school was built in the town, or in Woodford County. The first school house, now remembered, was built near Warren Watkins', in 1844, and was a small log hut, with stick and mud chimney. The early records of schools in this township were burned in the fire in Secor, when the large brick hotel was burned (noticed elsewhere), and we can only give a few items from the last annual report of A. A. Richardson, School Treasurer, to the County Superintendent of Schools, which are as follows:

No. of males in township under 21 years.....	521
No. of females in township under 21 years	435
Total.....	956
No. of males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	322
No. of females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	254
Total.....	576
No. of males attending school in township.....	317
No. of females attending school in township.....	209
Total.....	526
No. of school districts in township.....	7
No. of school houses in township.....	7
No. of free public schools sustained in township.....	7
No. of months school sustained.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average months school sustained.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. of male teachers employed in the public schools.....	8
No. of female teachers employed in the public schools.....	11
Total.....	19
No. of private schools in township.....	1
No. of males attending private school.....	16
No. of females attending private school.....	23
No. of teachers employed in private school.....	1
Estimate value of school property.....	\$6,000 00
Estimate value of school apparatus.....	200 00
Principal of township fund.....	1,692 60
District tax levy for support of schools	2,745 12
Special district taxes received.....	2,676 97
Railroad and other back taxes received.....	576 53
Highest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	60 00
Highest monthly wages paid female teachers.....	40 00
Lowest monthly wages paid female teachers.....	25 00
Lowest monthly wages paid male teachers.....	28 00
Average monthly wages paid male teachers	43 35
Average monthly wages paid female teachers	32 20

The seven school districts of Palestine Township are all supplied with good, substantial frame buildings, accomplished teachers, and their schools appear to be in the most flourishing condition.

THE HOLY LAND.

This township received its name from Palestine prairie, and the name was given to this magnificent prairie by the early settlers, perhaps from its fancied resemblance to the Promised Land or the Holy Land. With Panther Creek forming its western boundary, which to their fascinated gaze probably represented the river Jordan, and the Mackinaw flowing along its southern limits represented—well, the Dead Sea, perhaps—as they stood upon the confines of this grand prairie, one of the finest in Central Illinois, with its slightly rolling land, undulating like billows of the ocean disturbed by the gentle swell, we could not have censured their rhapsody, had they called it Paradise or Eden, instead of Palestine. For more than forty years, this prairie, lying between Panther Creek and the Mackinaw River, has borne the name of Palestine, and when the county was formed into townships in 1852, its name was given to Township 26 north of Range 1 west, and 1 east of Third Principal Meridian, which runs through it. After township organization, the first Supervisor of Palestine was Allen Hart, one of the old settlers of the town, and a respected citizen. The present Supervisor is A. Van Seyoc, one of the largest farmers of the county, and perhaps the largest of the township.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

As a political township, Palestine has ever been Democratic. From its organization down to the present time, it has not given other than a Democratic majority upon national or political issues, where party questions were closely followed.

During the war, it discharged its duty as valorously as other sections of the county and State, and sent forth many of her gallant boys to assist in sustaining the Union their fathers fought to gain. The long list of their names is too much for these pages. Of those who will never more answer roll-call on earth, we say PEACE TO THEIR ASHES.

“For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care.”

VILLAGE OF SECOR.

Secor is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, eight miles west of the city of El Paso, and about 28 miles east of Peoria, and claims a population of 700 inhabitants. It is on the north half of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter of Section 5 of the township; was surveyed and laid out by D. H. Davison, then County Surveyor of Woodford County, for Isaac Underhill who owned the land on which the village is located. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, April 9, 1869, and the first Board of

Village Trustees were Reuben L. Sidwell, David Gephart, Henry Dierking, Geo. Thode and John Noffsinger, who qualified before William Crow, a Justice of the Peace. The Board organized for business by electing R. L. Sidwell, President, and D. C. Smith, Clerk. The present Board is as follows: G. B. Hollenback, President; Henry Dierking, Louis Noffsinger, James Collins and Heye Johnson, Clerk.

THE FIRST HOUSE.

The first house in the village of Secor was built by E. T. Van Alstine, in 1856, the same year the road was built through. Jacob Lahr, a German, who came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1850, and to Secor in 1856, built the second house in the village. He was a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop soon after his arrival—the first in the village. He still plies his vocation, in a few yards of where he commenced more than twenty years ago. A man named Cannon, an old settler, and whose widow is still living near the place, built the third house, and boarded the railroad hands, while working on the railroad through the neighborhood.

The first store was opened by Isaac Underhill, but was managed and attended to by Van Alstine, and was opened as soon as the village was laid out. They also kept the first post office, which was established soon after. G. B. Hollenback is the present Postmaster.

A tavern was opened by a man named Drosper, in 1858, which was the first regular place of entertainment in the village. There had been some boarding houses previously, but nothing bearing the name of tavern or hotel. The biggest elephant Secor ever saw, outside of Barnum's show, was the magnificent brick hotel built in 1862, by Isaac Underhill. He owned a great deal of land in the vicinity of the village, and he made such improvements to enhance its value.

The hotel—which would have been quite a credit to Chicago at the time it was erected—cost, including the furnishing, \$48,000. It never paid first cost, was sold under trust deed, and in 1874, was burned, with but little insurance on it, and thus the loss was considerable. Another object in building such a hotel, it is said, was an inducement for the county seat to be removed to this place. We do not know how true the report may be, but presume it is correct, as it seems to be a settled fact that every village, town and hamlet in the county keeps out a standing solicitation for the Court House removal to its own location.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

in the village of Secor was built in 1857, and it is supposed that a man named Hendon taught the first school in it. The building was a small frame, and after a time was sold for a dwelling, and a large school house built in 1860. Two years later, an addition was built to it, at a total cost of about \$2,000. Misses

Felter and Brown are the present teachers, and through the Winter session the pupils number nearly 150.

Sidwell & Carroll built the fine steam flour-mill, in 1869; and it, together with the excellent grain elevator attached to it, which was built some years previously, cost, complete, \$24,000. The mill has three run of buhrs, is two and one-half stories high, frame building, with good stone foundation. The elevator is on a similar foundation, and holds about 20,000 bushels of grain. The mill and elevator is at present owned by Laurence Gassler, an extensive grain dealer.

Peter Crow built a good grain elevator some years previous to the one above mentioned, which has a capacity of about 10,000 bushels. It is at present the property of Mrs. N. R. Smith, whose husband was, some years ago, one of the largest grain dealers in the county, and did a large business in grain and pork at Spring Bay, but met considerable reverses in pork afterward. Thomas Patterson rents the elevator, and handles grain quite extensively at this place.

THE CHURCHES.

There are three churches in the village of Secor, viz.: Methodist, Christian and Lutheran.

The Christian Church was the first one built after the laying out of the village. It is a frame building, cost \$1,400, and was built and opened for worship in 1862. Rev. James Robeson was the first preacher, and its only regular Pastor until within the past year, when failing health caused him to resign the charge. Rev. Mr. Gormley is the present Pastor, and has a membership of about 150.

The Lutheran Church was built in 1864-5, under the ministerial labors of Rev. Mr. Stewer, who was its first Pastor. It cost about \$1,000. Rev. Mr. Giesecker is Pastor. Has about forty members, and a parsonage which cost \$700.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1865-6, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a frame building about 36x44 feet, and a well-built, modern-finished edifice. Rev. Mr. Webber is the minister, and he has a large and flourishing membership.

Years ago there was a Masonic Lodge in the village, but in the heavy fire, in which the fine hotel, already alluded to, was burned, the Lodge lost its hall, jewels, furniture, etc., and has not yet recovered sufficiently from their severe loss to even think of resuming work, but have remained dormant since the loss.

PARKS AND CEMETERY.

A feature of interest and beauty in connection with the village is the public square, or park. It occupies about a block, and is thickly planted in silver poplars and soft maples, which have attained to a size large enough to interlock their branches above, thus forming a most delightful shade. Another little

park (as they call it), oval in shape, was laid out in front, and just across the street from the Grand Hotel. It is still a lovely spot, with a pretty lattice fence around it, summer house in the center, and elegantly set in flowers and ornamental shrubbery; it is altogether a beautiful place.

The cemetery of the village, and just out a little way southeast, is a very pretty little burying ground. In addition to the flowers, shrubs and evergreens, planted by loving hands over departed friends, there is quite a number of young forest trees, which very materially add to the beauty of the place. A substantial fence enclose the grounds; the lots are well set in grass, and the marble columns and slabs show the affection of the living for the dead.

The general business aspect of Secor is about as follows: Three general stores—Henry Dierking, Rudolph Harisien and G. B. Hollenbach, who is the present Postmaster; two grocery stores—Henry Stewart and Chas. Brauns; one drug store—Ed. Hereford; two saloons; two doctors—P. L. Tribbey and R. A. Martin; two blacksmith shops—Jacob Lahr and Stephen Arnold; Heye Johnson, butcher shop, and two lumber yards by Hiram Fleshner and Walter Rayburn. A full corps of milliners and dressmakers supply the femininity with all the pretty gewgaws with which to deck their pretty selves.

The name of Secor was given the village in honor of a gentleman who was one of the first Board of Directors of the railroad and who took an active part in putting the project through.

BOWLING GREEN

is another village "that was, but is not." It was in the extreme southwest corner of the township, and some forty years ago was, perhaps, one of the most thriving business places in the country around. But

"The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie."

It has utterly passed out of existence, and not a landmark remains to tell where the village once stood, but its entire limits are a highly cultivated farm.
Passe.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

This town is in the extreme southern part of the county, and is bounded on the south by McLean County, west by Tazewell County, north by Cruger and Olio Townships and east by Kansas, and is well watered and drained by the Mackinaw River, Mud, Rock and Walnut Creeks. It has very little prairie with a great deal of timber, but a good large quantity of very fine farming lands. It is known as Township 25 north, Ranges 1 and 2 west of the Third Principal Meridian; and had an assessed valuation of property, in 1877, of \$306,850.00.

SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement in Montgomery Township is supposed to have been made by Jacob Ellis, in 1829. He came here from Missouri, and in the Fall of the year mentioned made a settlement in the southeastern part of the town. After remaining a short time, he sold out his claim and finally removed to Oregon.

John Harbard settled here very soon after Ellis. He came from Missouri also, was a son-in-law of Ellis, and when the latter went to Oregon Harbard went with him.

These parties, it is believed, put up the first cabin in the township, or what is now Montgomery Township.

James V. Phillips was born in Overton Co., Tenn., and came to Illinois in 1828, and settled, first in Dry Grove, then Tazewell, but now McLean County. In 1832, after the close of the Black Hawk war, he removed to this township, and settled in the east part of it. He first settled on government land, but afterward and as soon as it came into market, entered 40 acres at the regular government price, \$1.25 per acre. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died of sickness while in the service. Mr. Phillips himself was in the Black Hawk war, and served under Gen. Stillman. He participated in the battle of Sycamore, or Old Man's Creek, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat." The battle ground was a little north of the present city of Dixon. He served only forty-four days, but says he received his satisfaction of a soldier's life in that short time, and won all the glory of battle he desired at Stillman's defeat; that such close quarters was not at all to his liking, as he could see no good place to dodge bullets, and that their keen whistling in close proximity to his ears was not just the music he most enjoys.

Daniel Allison, from Ohio, settled in this township north of the present village of Farnisville, in 1831, the year before the Black Hawk war, and where he lived until his death, which occurred some ten or twelve years ago. A son lives on the old homestead at present.

A man named Wilson, whose first name could not be ascertained, settled at what is called Slabtown, about 1830, where he remained for a number of years, built a cabin and made a clearing.

Lewis Stephens came from Ohio, in 1833, and settled near Phillips, where he entered land and spent the remainder of his days.

A son now lives on the place where his father settled forty-five years ago; and another son, Adam Stephens, the present Supervisor of Montgomery Township, lives in the immediate neighborhood.

William C. Moore, another Ohioan, settled at what was called Buffalo Heart's Grove, in Sangamon County, in 1812. About 1826-27, he settled near the present village of Eureka, and, after about four years, moved to the mill near Bowling Green, in Palestine Township. He remained here a short time then removed into El Paso Township, and finally settled in Montgomery,

where he died, and where two sons, James and Josiah, live at present; another son, Adam, lives in Kansas Township.

James Vance came from Christian County, Ky., and settled in Montgomery Township in the Fall of 1835. He had but two sons, Andrew and Peter H. Vance, the former of whom is at present living in McLean County, while the latter lives near the old homestead of his father. The elder Vance was the first Supervisor of the township, and a man much respected by all who knew him. Peter H. Vance was but 19 years old when his father removed to Illinois, and, some years later, went to the Galena mines, where he was quite successful in making money. He finally returned to this township, married a daughter of Rev. Peyton Mitchell, the pioneer Presbyterian preacher, and permanently settled where he now lives. He is what may very justly be termed a successful farmer—owns 1,600 acres of land, is very highly esteemed, and is one of the solid men of his neighborhood and of the county. He has been a Justice of the Peace for twenty-four years, and was Supervisor of the town seven years.

When the Vances settled here in 1835, they found already, in what now comprises Montgomery Township, the following settlers, viz.: Jacob Ellis, Isaac Stout, John Harbard, Lewis Stephens, James V. Phillips, John and Thomas Brown, Christian and Peter Farni, Daniel Allison, Joseph Gingerich and James Harlan. So far as can now be remembered, these were all then living in the present limits of the township. Isaac Stout and the Browns were from Tennessee, and settled in this township as early as 1832-3. John W. Brown settled east of "Uncle Jimmy" Phillips, and, about 1840, removed to Missouri, where he died a few years ago. Christian and Peter Farni came here from Canada, but were natives of France, and were born in either Lorraine or Alsace. Peter died early, but Christian was quite a prominent man in the settlement, and amassed considerable property, but through mismanagement lost much of it. Joseph Gingerich came from Germany, and settled at Farnisville about 1833, built a mill, and engaged extensively in that business.

James Harlan was from Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1833-4, and settled in Montgomery Township, where he lived many years. A son of his is at present an extensive grain dealer in the village of Cruger, in the township of same name.

Henry M. Robinson came from Ohio, in 1838, and settled first in Tazewell County, and in 1842 settled on his present beautiful place. He has about two thousand six hundred acres of land, and is the largest land owner and the most extensive cattle dealer in the county. Mr. Robinson says that "Uncle Joe" Meek, of Olio Township, is the only man he ever knew of whom no man could with just cause speak a disrespectful word. His father, James Robinson, was born in Virginia, and was a Colonel in the War of 1812. His grandfather was one of the proprietors of the town of Clarksburg, Va., and the first merchant in the place. He was also the first merchant to introduce the sale of coffee in that section of the State.

THE SOWARDSSES.

We have heard of this people in nearly every section of Woodford County, and among the earliest settlers. In Montgomery, as in almost every other township, we find traces of this ubiquitous family, and hear of them away back at a very remote period. "The Sowards cabins" seem to have been for years a kind of landmark in this settlement, but no one can tell much about the family—when they came to the neighborhood, where from, how long they remained, or where they went on leaving.

There may have been other old settlers in what is now Montgomery Township, who came here at an early date and are entitled to special mention, but their names, if such there be, have escaped our notice.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The first religious society organized in this town was of the Baptist denomination, and was formed at the residence of Mr. James Vance, in the Spring of 1838, and is supposed to have been the first Baptist organization in Woodford County. It was formed under the pastoral charge of Rev. Isaac Newell, the first Baptist minister in this part of the country, and consisted originally of nine members, five of whom are still living, viz.: Widow of James Vance, Andrew and Peter H. Vance, Mrs. E. B. Mitchell and Mrs. F. H. Boggs. After the society had been organized a little while, they had services alternately at the residence of Mr. Vance and Mr. Henry Clarke, an old settler in the neighborhood of Versailles. The society finally divided, and those living up near Versailles formed another society nearer home, while the other portion continued to worship at Mr. Vance's and in the school house, until about three years ago, when they built a church in the village of Danvers, in McLean County.

A church of the New Ormish Society was built at Farnisville four years ago. It is a frame building, and quite a neat little edifice. Rev. Michael Zimmerman is the Pastor in charge, and is assisted by one or two local preachers. The United Brethren, as they are called, built a church in the western part of the town about 1866-7, where they have quite a large and flourishing society. Rev. Mr. Lord was the Pastor in 1877. The first sermon ever preached in Montgomery is supposed to have been delivered by Rev. John Dunham, who was one of the pioneer preachers of this section of the country. Mr. P. H. Vance informed us that, in an early day, when churches were somewhat scarcer than now, they used to go to Washington, Bloomington, Walnut Grove and Roanoke to church regularly. They would harness up their wagons and drive to church on Sunday mornings and home again in the evening.

SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, ETC.

Mary Ann Brown taught a school in 1843-4, in a little log house built for a residence, but vacated, which stood near where James V. Phillips lives, and

is set down as the first school kept in the township. Wm. C. Moore taught in the same house soon after, and is thought by some to have taught before Mary Ann Brown, but "a preponderance of the evidence," as the lawyers say, is in favor of Mary Ann Brown, and we give her the credit. Another school was taught after this, in a little house that stood near where Adams Stephens now lives. The first regular school house in the township was bought at Bowling Green, and moved into Montgomery, where it was for some time used for school purposes. The school records show that the first Board of School Trustees was James Vance, James V. Phillips and ——— Kessler; that they elected William C. Moore, Treasurer, and surveyed and valued the school lands of the town.

The last annual report of Christian Imhoff, School Treasurer at present, shows the following facts :

No. of males in township under 21 years of age.....	189
No. of females in township under 21 years of age.....	175
Total.....	364
No. males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	136
No. females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	117
Total.....	253
Whole No. of males attending school in township.....	105
Whole No. of females attending school in township.....	83
Total.....	188
No. of School Districts in township.....	6
No. of public schools taught in township.....	6
Average No. of months taught.....	6 $\frac{3}{13}$
No. male teachers employed in the schools.....	5
No. female teachers employed in the schools.....	2
Total.....	7
Estimated value of school property.....	\$1,800.00
Township fund for support of schools.....	1,057.43
Interest on township fund received.....	104.71
Special tax received.....	1,459.97
Total amount received from all sources to September 1, 1877.....	2,522.50
Highest monthly wages paid male teachers.....	50.00
Highest monthly wages paid female teachers.....	40.00
Lowest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	35.00
Average wages paid male teachers.....	41.40
Average wages paid female teachers.....	38.08
Whole amount paid teachers during year.....	1,631.58

The schools of nine sections of Montgomery are reported with Deer Creek Township in Tazewell County, into which this little corner of Montgomery Township extends. Good, substantial frame school houses, conveniently located, and comfortably furnished, and with the best of teachers, the schools of the town cannot be otherwise than in a flourishing condition.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES.

Margaret Phillips, a daughter of James V. Phillips, born January 5, 1864, was probably the first white child born in Montgomery Township. The first death which occurred in the settlement is supposed to have been one of the Farnis. The date of his death could not be ascertained, but was so long ago that all the old settlers surviving to-day can scarcely remember it. Among the first marriages may be noted those of James V. Phillips, Martin Ellis, both of whom lived in this township, but neither one married here. Philips and Ellis were in the Black Hawk war, and married soon after their return home, which was in the Summer of 1832. The first marriage solemnized in the township, the high contracting parties were Ebenezer Mitchell and Rachel R. Vance, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John Dunham on the 26th of May, 1836. John Harbard, noticed as one of the very earliest settlers, was a blacksmith and the first in the town to work at that business. He kept a shop at his own house, and for several years was the only blacksmith in the neighborhood.

STORES AND MILLS.

The first store in the township was kept by the Minor Brothers, at what is now called Farnisville, about 1850. Soon after this store was opened by the Minors, Frederick Niergart, now of Bloomington, opened one at the same place, and an old man, whose name could not be learned, opened a store across the river from the others, and the section became quite flourishing. A mill, the first in this part of the country, was built at this point on the Mackinaw River, in 1835, by Joseph Gingerich and Christian Farni. At first it was a saw-mill only, but afterward an addition was made to it and machinery put in for grinding wheat and corn. Years after, the Minors got hold of it, rebuilt it, and put in a great deal of new machinery, with three runs of buhrs, and made a No. 1 mill of it. A firm by the name and title of Carey & Butkin, from St. Louis, put up a distillery here about the year 1847, which did a large business for several years; they also put up a grist-mill to grind their own grain for the distillery. But having no capital of their own, Farni endorsed for them to a large amount, and had to pay it, which crippled him financially to a considerable extent. The distillery, together with the mill attached to it, was burnt before the war, which was another heavy loss to Farni. A few years afterward, Farni opened a distillery on the underground plan, was detected, arrested and taken to Chicago, where the whole course of red tape to which he was subjected cost him something like a thousand dollars more.

THE VILLAGES

of Montgomery Township are Farnisville and Slabtown, both of which are situated on the Mackinaw River, with only that turbid stream rolling between them. Neither of them will compete in size with New York or Chicago, but

are the largest this township boasts. Farnisville is on the south bank of the Mackinaw, and was named for the Farnis, who owned the land upon which it is located. In point of size and importance, it has not yet reached the dignity of town or village, and scarcely that of a hamlet. One little store, kept by A. Habeck, a school house, an elegant little church, of the New Ormish persuasion, mentioned in another page, and some half dozen residences comprise the town. The mill is gone, the distillery has disappeared, all the stores, save the one above alluded to, are passed away, and the little hamlet looks as lonely as a weeping willow tree by moonlight. A magnificent iron bridge spans the Mackinaw here, connecting Farnisville and Slabtown. The latter place received its name from the first and only store kept in the place, and which was opened soon after those across on the other side, by an old man, who kept but a small stock of goods, in a little cabin, weather-boarded with slabs from the saw-mill. Hence the name of Slabtown. Years and years have passed since goods were sold in the little slab cabin, and there are now but two or three houses on this side of the river, but the name of Slabtown is just as well known in this immediate section as the name of the township itself. In the flourishing days of the Minors, a post office was established by them at Farnisville, which continued some four or five years, and was then suspended, and at the present time there is not a post office in the township.

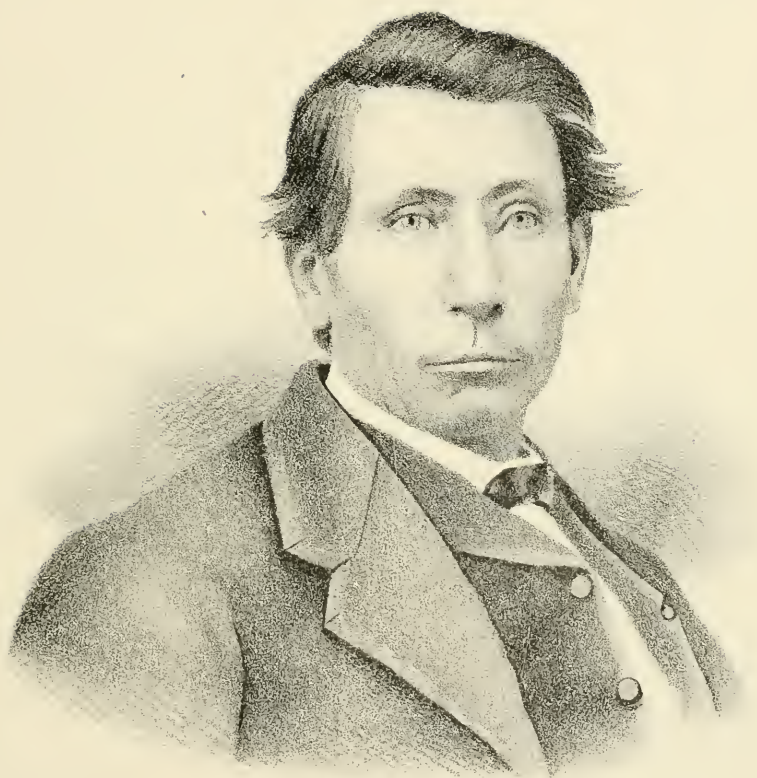
The first bridge in the town was built over the Mackinaw River near the old village of Bowling Green, about 1849-50, and was a wooden structure, very good of the kind, but a poor substitute for the splendid iron bridges of the present day. Last Winter, the township had an iron bridge thrown across the Mackinaw at Farnisville, which cost \$4,100, and is a model of excellence and a source of great benefit and accommodation to the citizens generally.

WAR AND POLITICS.

As a singular circumstance, and one deserving of note in the history of Woodford County, Montgomery Township is Republican, and on national questions, wherein the full strength of a party vote is brought out, the town goes about two to one Republican. The war record was good, and many of the brave citizens of the township left

“The plow in the mid-furrow stayed,”

and rushed forth to the wars to do battle for “the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.” Every quota was made up, as soon as ordered, but one, which caused a draft of a few men, but all other calls were filled without a draft. We have heard of none of them, however, distinguishing themselves beyond regular soldiers of the rank and file, whose bravery was unquestionable, and whose fidelity to the cause in which they were engaged was unimpeachable. No high or distinguished officers were among them, but there were plenty of as brave hearts as any that beat under a General’s uniform.



JOHN SNYDER

METAMORA TP.

There were any number of Indians in this section when the first white people came here. During the Black Hawk war, and even after it was over, there were plenty along the Mackinaw River, and in the groves of timber on the various creeks. They were apparently quite friendly, and gave no trouble to the settlers. But a few years after the close of the Black Hawk war, the decree went forth for them to "move on," and, with the star of empire, they have taken their course toward "the land of the setting sun."

NAME AND ORGANIZATION.

When the county was organized into townships, in 1852, the first Supervisor of Montgomery was Mr. James Vance. Adam Stephens is at present Supervisor of the township. In naming the township, which was a rather difficult task, as no two could have the same name in the State, Mr. Vance received a letter from John Wells, an old settler and highly estimable man, requesting the name of Montgomery to be given to this township, which was done without controversy. Where he got the name or why he wanted it called Montgomery, no one can now tell.

Montgomery Township, like Partridge, Worth and Spring Bay, contains a good deal of hilly, rolling land. It is estimated that but nine sections of the entire township, being just one-fourth of it, is prairie, the remainder is timber; and while a portion of the timber and "barrens" are good farming lands, some of the bluffs and hills are good for nothing, except the timber, and even it is not worth a very great deal.

KANSAS TOWNSHIP.

Little Kansas is scarcely half of a Congressional township, and its southern boundary zigzags into a similar section in McLean County. In fact, Kansas and White Oak Township, of McLean County, make a complete town between them, and so very nearly connected, both socially and geographically, that to trace the history of the one, without mixing in that of the other, is a somewhat difficult task. It lies in the southeast part of Woodford County, and is bounded south and east by McLean County, north by Palestine and west by Montgomery Township. The Mackinaw River and Denman Creek irrigate the soil and carry away the superfluous water from its surface. More than three-fourths of the lands are timber and barrens, some of which is bluffs and brakes, and not very well adapted to farming purposes. There are, however, some very fine farms in the township, and what little prairie land there is is very fine. Kansas is known as Township 25 north, Range 1 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and, according to the Assessors' books of 1877, has taxable property to the amount of \$183,623.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers of Kansas Township were the following, viz.: Smith Denman, Robert Phillips, Isaac Allen, Zachary Brown, Reuben and Abraham Carlock, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Adam Moore, Thomas and Elisha Dickson, and perhaps others whose names have been forgotten. The first settlement is supposed to have been made by Smith Denman, in 1829. Should we make a mistake and get over into McLean County,* while tracing up these old settlers, we hope not to be considered a trespasser; but owing to the jagged edge of the township, it is rather hard to at all times "keep within due bounds." Denman came from the old Buckeye State and settled in the southeast part of the town, in the timber of Denman Creek, and from whom the creek takes its name. He is still living, but is a resident of McLean County.

The Dicksons, Samuel Kirkpatrick and Adam Moore were also from Ohio, the land of the Buckeye and of the present President. Thomas and Elisha Dickson came to Illinois in the Fall of 1829, and settled in White Oak Grove, as this section was then called, and a name it bears to the present day. They, after living here a number of years, sold out and moved to Missouri. Samuel Kirkpatrick settled in White Oak Grove a short time after the Dicksons. Adam Moore, whose father, William C. Moore, is mentioned as finally settling in Montgomery Township, after much drifting around, came to this section soon after his father's settlement in Montgomery, and where two other brothers now live.

"DEMOCRAT" CARLOCK.

This old Jackson Democrat, together with his family, and his brother Reuben Carlock, his family, Isaac Allen and Zachary Brown, were all from the sunny South—

"The land of the orange, the myrtle and vine."

They came from Tennessee, the home of the old hero of New Orleans and of the cotton bags. Abraham W. Carlock, or as he calls himself for short, "Old Democrat" Carlock, settled in this township near the line, between it and Montgomery, in 1833, the next year after the Black Hawk war. He had settled four years previously, in Morgan County, near Jacksonville. His father and two brothers were soldiers under Gen. Jackson, in the war with the Creek Indians, and also at New Orleans. Mr. Carlock is proud of the fact, and boasts of it on every occasion, that his first vote for a Presidential candidate was for Gen. Jackson, and his last for Samuel Tilden. He is a Democrat of the old school, and believes the country will continue to go on to wreck and ruin until it gets back into the hands of the Democrats. Reuben Carlock settled here one year after his brother, where he lived an honored and respected citizen, and died some years ago, regretted by all. His widow is still living, and is quite active for one of her age. Mr. Carlock was a great hunter, as

*It is said by some that Denman's settlement was in McLean County.

long as there was game in the country; and when it had followed the red man to the lands beyond the great river, he, like Alexander when he had conquered the world, grieved that there was not another world of game here for him to conquer. He is worthily represented by his two sons, John J. and Winton Carlock, who live in the neighborhood where the father spent the last half of his life. The sons of Abraham Carlock are Madison, John G., William and A. H. Carlock. John G. Carlock lives in McLean County; William Carlock is a lawyer, in Bloomington; Madison Carlock is a preacher, and lives in Logan, while the other son lives with his father.

Isaac Allen and Zachary Brown settled here about the same time the Carlocks, and were, as already stated, from Tennessee. Robert Philips came from Indiana, and settled in this township about 1830, and died a few years after his settlement in the neighborhood.

THE FIRST BLACKSMITH.

A man named Craig is said to have kept the first blacksmith shop in what is now Kansas Township.

“The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.”

Where this smithy stood, whether like the one described by Longfellow, it stood under a “spreading chestnut tree,” or not, we do not know. We can give no further particulars than that a Mr. Craig kept the first blacksmith shop.

There is not a store nor a post office in Kansas Township, nor has there ever been an institution of either kind within its borders. Our readers, however, must not infer from this that the citizens of Kansas do not read or get any mail, for such an impression would be a very erroneous one, and there are several post offices within easy reach, if there is none in their own town. Kansas is also about as destitute of churches as of stores and post offices, though there are a number around it, and just over the line in somebody else's territory. But it does not follow that the people are heathen. No more intelligent and religious people live in Woodford County, and the neighboring churches are well attended and well patronized by them. And we believe there is one church, of the Christian denomination, which is really inside of the Kansas line, although we were told by one or two parties that it stood over in McLean County, and we propose to give the Kansas people the credit for having one church within their territorial limits.

The first sermon preached in this region was by Rev. John Dunham, mentioned as preaching the first sermon in Montgomery Township.

In these early times, religious services were held at the residences, or perhaps more properly speaking, the settlers' cabins, until the era of school houses,

when they were devoted to that use and remain so still, in localities where there are no churches.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first school for the benefit of Kansas Township was taught by Rev. Abner Peeler in a little log cabin, and which is said to have been just over the line in McLean County, but supported principally from this township. The first school house was built in the east part of the town, near Zachary Brown's, away back about 1850. From the last annual report of Samuel Lautz, School Treasurer, to Prof. Lamb, County Superintendent of Schools, we take the following items :

No. males in township under 21 years of age.....	138
“ females in township under 21 years of age.....	132
Total.....	270
No. males in township between 6 and 21 years.....	83
“ females in township between 6 and 21 years.....	83
Total.....	166
No. school districts in the township.....	3
“ public schools sustained in township.....	3
Average number of months taught.....	6½
No. males attending school in township.....	71
“ females “ “ “ “	63
Total “ “ “	134
No. ungraded schools.....	3
Estimated value of school property.....	\$1,464.00
School fund (of both counties*).....	2,858.86
District tax levy for support of schools.....	592.20
Balance on hand October 1, 1876.....	325.90
Interest of township fund received.....	133.24
Special district tax received.....	574.39
Highest monthly wages paid teachers.....	40.00
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers....	25.00

As a school township, Kansas is fractional with White Oak Township, of McLean County, and some of the items in the school reports are given jointly with the latter town. All of the school districts in Kansas are supplied with good, comfortable, frame school buildings, and the schools are in a most flourishing condition.

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first victim of the Grim Monster in this township was Robert Phillips, who died in 1835. He was one of the very earliest settlers, but lived not to enjoy the fine country long, to which he had emigrated full of hope. Since that distant period, many have crossed the dark river from this place and many others are waiting on the shores, and soon they, too, will cross over.

*As a school township, one-half of it is in McLean County.

Kansas, like Montgomery Township, has a grand iron bridge across the Mackinaw River. It was put up last winter, and cost about \$4,000, and is quite an accommodation to all who have business on both sides of the treacherous stream. Before these bridges spanned the "dark rolling river," the people were often caught "on the other side," and had either to remain, or swim their horses across, which was not always safe or pleasant. W. Stephens is at present Supervisor of the township.

Kansas was, originally, a part of Palestine Township, and so continued up to 1859, when the people petitioned the Board of Supervisors, to be made a separate and distinct town, which, after considerable controversy, was agreed to. After its formation as a township, the subject of a name came up, and it being just the time of the Kansas troubles, P. H. Vance, then Supervisor of Montgomery, proposed the name of Kansas, which was adopted. Its political and war record is pretty much the same as in other portions of Woodford County.



REPORT OF CROPS IN WOODFORD COUNTY.

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

TOWNS.	Acres Wheat.	Acres Corn.	Acres Oats.	Acres Meadow.	Acres other Field Products.	Acres Enclosed Pasture.	Acres Orchard.	Acres Woodland.
Minonk.....	289	13,563	2,881	2,243	1,430	1,835	106	.....
Clayton.....	688	10,639	3,045	2,380	243	2,313	166	.....
Linn.....	642	11,144	3,387	1,931	788	2,981	226	94
Cazenovia.....	463	7,547	1,968	2,083	621	4,923	219	3,675.59
Partridge.....	584	3,970.33	186	535	9.93	5	64.50	15,287.94
Spring Bay.....	232	2,585	270	245	649.23	166	53	1,082
Worth.....	2595	4,070	807	1,265	47	385	290	13,024.46
Metamora.....	1082	6,555	2,090	1,840	550	4,070	290	3,960
Roanoke.....	632	8,763	2,605	1,795	421	2,134	239	.....
Greene.....	711	9,646	2,409	2,298	513	3,522.29	235	2,068.41
Panola.....	55	13,662	2,462	2,129	466	2,634	190	68
El Paso.....	29	7,361	1,459	617	143	1,429	131	.....
Palestine.....	235	7,500	3,700	1,710	300	4,600	265	4,593
Olio.....	177	6,954	2,223	1,376	237	2,991	218	2,585
Cruger.....	190	3,643	1,332	1,003	73	1,739	113	283
Montgomery.....	597	6,527.23	1,565.56	1,955.46	762.87	2,941.54	134.81	8,821.99
Kansas.....	100	1,300	350	300	120	1,700	30	7,700
Total.....	9301	125,409.56	32,739.56	25,705.46	7,374.03	40,368.83	2,970.31	63,243.39

POPULATION OF WOODFORD COUNTY.

BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNS.	1870.					1860.	
	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	WHITE.	COLOR.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Cazenovia.....	990	830	160	990	.....	954	.....
Washburn.....	272	210	62	272	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	1022	695	327	1022	.....	449	.....
El Paso.....	852	669	183	852	.....	.....	.....
El Paso.....	1564	1341	223	1561	3	890	.....
1st Ward.....	785	700	85	785	.....	.....	.....
2d Ward.....	779	641	138	776	3	.....	.....
Greene.....	933	769	164	933	.....	770	.....
Kansas.....	349	328	21	349	.....	208	.....
Linn.....	800	571	229	800	.....	548	.....
Metamora.....	1718	1397	321	1717	1	1601	1
Metamora.....	702	609	93	701	1	966	.....
Minonk.....	2115	1498	617	2115	.....	548	.....
Minonk.....	1122	850	272	1122	.....	.....	.....
1st Ward.....	226	212	14	226	.....	.....	.....
2d Ward.....	259	203	56	259	.....	.....	.....
3d Ward.....	284	173	111	284	.....	.....	.....
4th Ward.....	353	262	91	353	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	652	497	155	651	1	872	.....
Olio.....	2508	2218	290	2503	5	1983	.....
Eureka.....	1233	1154	79	1228	5	604	.....
Palestine.....	1325	1131	194	1325	.....	1354	.....
Secor.....	407	349	58	407	.....	.....	.....
Panola.....	1260	981	279	1260	.....	524	.....
Partridge.....	395	314	81	395	.....	946	.....
Roanoke.....	998	723	275	998	.....	805	.....
Spring Bay.....	475	376	99	475	.....	515	.....
Spring Bay.....	235	178	57	235	.....	.....	.....
Worth.....	1000	553	447	1000	.....	1204	.....

WOODFORD COUNTY WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj't.....	Adjutant.	e.....	enlisted.
Art.....	Artillery.	excd.....	exchanged.
Col.....	Colonel.	inf.....	infantry.
Capt.....	Captain.	kld.....	killed.
Corpl.....	Corporal.	m. o.....	mustered out.
Comsy.....	Commissary.	prmtd.....	promoted.
comd.....	commanded.	prsr.....	prisoner.
cav.....	cavalry.	rect.....	recruit.
capt.....	captured.	Regt.....	Regiment.
consdn.....	consolidation.	resd.....	resigned.
disab.....	disabled.	Sergt.....	Sergeant.
disd.....	discharged.	wd.....	wounded.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was first organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Peoria, Ill., on the 16th day of August, 1861.

On the 23d day of September, 1861, the regiment moved, by rail, from Peoria to St. Louis, Mo., going into quarters at Benton Barracks, near the city, where it was clothed and armed complete. Remained in Benton Barracks, undergoing a thorough drilling, daily, until the 9th day of October, when it moved, by rail, to Jefferson City, Mo., where it remained doing garrison duty until the 22d day of December, when it moved, by rail, to Otterville, Mo., remained there drilling and doing garrison duty, until the 2d day of February, 1862, when it marched north to the Missouri River; crossing at Booneville, marched down the north side of the river to St. Charles, where it arrived on the 18th day of February, crossed the river at St. Charles, and moved, by rail, to St. Louis, where it embarked on the steamer War Eagle, and moved down the river, arriving at Cairo on the 23d day of February. On the 25th day of February, moved back up the river 30 miles, to Commerce, Mo., where the regiment disembarked and joined Pope's command, then preparing for a campaign against Island No. 10 and New Madrid. Marched from Benton, Mo., March 2d, arriving in front of the enemy's works at New Madrid, March 4th. On the night of March 10th, the regiment, with the Eleventh

Missouri Infantry, marched ten miles below New Madrid, taking with them a battery of Light Artillery, to Point Pleasant, blockading the river and cutting off the enemy's communication by river below New Madrid and Island No. 10. Here the regiment was brigaded with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and placed under command of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Plummer. Remained at Point Pleasant, encamped in a disagreeable swamp, with continual heavy rains, until the 7th day of April. The enemy having evacuated New Madrid on the night of the 5th of April the regiment marched with the brigade up to New Madrid, on the 7th, and on the 9th were paid four months' pay by Major Witherell. On the morning of April 10th, the regiment embarked on board of steamer Aleck Scott, and proceeded, with the army, down the river, nearly to Fort Pillow, returning on the morning of the 11th, and disembarked at Tiptonville, Tenn., twenty miles below New Madrid. April 12th, re-embarked and moved up the river to Cairo, drew clothing and took on coal, and, on the night of the 20th, moved up the Tennessee River, arriving at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., on the morning of the 22d of April, disembarked and camped near the river.

During the following 15 days, the regiment accompanied Gen. Pope's army in its advance in the direction of the enemy's position around Corinth. A portion of the way it had to construct corduroy roads through extensive

swamps. On the 9th day of May, was engaged at Farmington, Miss., in which engagement Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Miles was killed. On the 25th day of May, the regiment participated in an engagement near Corinth. On the night of May 29th, the enemy evacuated Corinth, and the regiment accompanied Gen. Pope's army, in pursuit of their retreating forces, as far as Booneville, Miss., returning to Camp Clear Creek, six miles south of Corinth, June 11, 1862, where, in a few days, the regiment received two months' pay from Maj. Etting. On the 3d of July, the regiment marched to Rienzi, Miss., remained there until the 18th day of August, on which day Col. John Bryner took leave of the regiment—his resignation having been accepted on account of poor health. Aug. 18th, broke Camp Rienzi, and marched to Tuscumbia, Ala., rejoining the Brigade on the road, arriving there Aug. 22d, and on the 24th received two months' pay from Maj. Hempsted. Marched from Tuscumbia, Sept. 8th, and arrived at Camp Clear Creek, Sept. 14th. Left Clear Creek on the morning of the 18th, and marched toward Iuka, Miss., participated in the battle of Iuka, on the 19th, where the army, under Gen. Rosecrans, defeated the enemy's forces under Gen. Sterling Price. In this engagement Maj. John N. Cromwell was taken prisoner. Followed the retreating army of the enemy one day and then returned to Corinth, arriving there on the 3d of October, and took part in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th. In the engagement of the 3d, the brave and honored Col. William A. Thrush was killed while bravely leading his command, in a charge. Capt. David DeWolf, of Company K, was killed. Capt. Harmon Andrews was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The regiment lost in this engagement 30 killed, and over 100 wounded.

After this battle, the regiment accompanied Gen. Rosecrans' army in pursuit of Price and Van Dorn's defeated army, following them to Ripley, Miss., so closely as to force them to abandon some of their artillery and nearly all their wagons and equipage. On the 14th of October, the regiment returned with the army, and encamped near Corinth, until Nov. 2d, when it marched to Grand Junction, Tenn., and joined Gen. Grant's expedition into Central Mississippi. Marched to Oxford, Miss., with the army, and returned to Grand Junction, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. Jan. 8th, marched from Grand Junction, by way of Bolivar, Tenn., for Corinth, where it arrived Jan. 14th. Moved, by rail, from Corinth, Jan. 26th, to Ridgeway Station, Tenn., where the regiment remained, guarding the railroad, until March 12th, when it marched to Memphis, Tenn., and embarked on board steamer Empress, for the vicinity of Vicksburg. Remained near Helena, Ark., ten days, and again moved down the river, disembarking on the 1st day of April, at Duckport, twelve miles above Vicksburg. Here the duties of the men were of various kinds—guard duty, loading and unloading

steamboats, digging on a canal, and contriving the best plans at their hands to keep from reposing in water at nights. On the 2d of May, the regiment marched with the army down the west side of the Mississippi River, crossing it at Grand Gulf, and, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, then commanded by Gen. Sherman, marched to Jackson, Miss., where, on the 14th day of May, 1863, it participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of that city. On the morning of the 16th was rear guard. On leaving the city, Col. Cromwell, then commanding regiment, rode back to see if a detachment of troops, left back to bring up stragglers, were doing their duty, when a body of rebel cavalymen came up between him and his command, and called on him to surrender, which he refused to do, and tried to escape, but was killed in the attempt, several bullets passing through his body. The regiment participated in the charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, May 22d, losing 12 men killed, and quite a number wounded. During the siege of Vicksburg, Maj. John D. McClure received a severe wound, and carries the bullets in his body to-day. On the 4th of June, the regiment participated with the brigade, under command of Gen. Joseph A. Mower, in the defeat of a force of the enemy at Mechanicsville, Miss., thirty miles from Vicksburg, near the Yazoo River. After the fall of Vicksburg, during the months of August, September and October, the regiment encamped at Bear Creek, twenty miles east of Vicksburg.

In the middle of November, 1863, the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, Tenn., and from there to La Grange, Tenn., guarding the Memphis and Charleston line of railroad. A portion of the time, however, was occupied in scouting after the rebel Gen. Forrest's command. On the 26th of January, 1864, left La Grange and arrived at Memphis, Jan. 28th. Feb. 1st, embarked on board steamer for Vicksburg, where it arrived Feb. 3d, and went into camp at Black River Bridge, twelve miles from Vicksburg. Feb. 23d, marched to Canton, Miss. Returned to Black River, March 3d, and to Vicksburg, March 7th, where it embarked, March 10th, on board steamer Mars, for the Red River expedition. Was present at the capture of Fort DeRussey, La., March 14th. Participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864. During this expedition the regiment was under fire several times, and endured many very severe hardships. On the 22d of May, the regiment arrived with Gen. Smith's command, at Vicksburg, having been for nearly three months engaged in as tedious and fatiguing a campaign as has ever fallen to the lot of any army to undergo. June 5th, regiment embarked for Memphis. Moved up the river to Lake Chicot, disembarked, moved inland, and came in contact with a force under Gen. Marmaduke, who was defeated and completely routed. Regiment lost in this engagement 11 men killed, and quite a number wounded. Maj. Miles received almost a fatal

shot in the neck, and Capt. Biser was killed. Regiment then proceeded to Memphis, and accompanied Gen. A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Miss., with the exception of the men who had reenlisted, numbering about one hundred, who left the regiment at Moscow, Tenn., and went to Illinois on veteran furlough. The veterans returned to the regiment on the 8th day of August, and, with the regiment, accompanied Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition to Oxford, Miss. Returned to Memphis, Aug. 27, 1864. The original term of service of the regiment having expired, it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was finally discharged on the 11th of October, 1864.

The veterans and recruits of the regiment, numbering 196 men, left Memphis, Sept. 2d, 1864, under command of Lieuts. Edward Bonham and Royal Olmstead, accompanying Gen. Mower's expedition up White River, to Brownsville, Ark., and from there marched north into Missouri, after the rebel Gen. Price's army, which was raiding in that State. Arrived at Cape Girardeau, Mo., October 4th, and took steamer for Jefferson City, October 6th, arriving at Jefferson City on the 15th; thence moved, by rail, to Otterville; thence marched to Warrensburg, where it arrived October 26th. Left Warrensburg, by rail, for St. Louis, November 2d; arrived at St. Louis on the 4th. From St. Louis, the veteran detachment was ordered to Chicago, Ill., on 9th November, 1864, to assist in quelling any riot, should there be any on the day of election. Their services not being required, they were ordered to report to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, at Springfield, Ill., and were stationed at Camp Butler, where, on the 28th of November, it received 200 drafted men, and a battalion of four full companies was organized, and Lieut. Bonham commissioned as Major, and Lieut. Olmstead commissioned Captain of Company A. On the 3d day of December the command was ordered to the field, reporting, by way of St. Louis, to Gen. Rosecrans. At St. Louis, the order was modified, and its destination changed to Louisville, Ky. From here it was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained until Jan. 27, 1865, when it moved, by rail, to Nashville. From Nashville, down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee River, to Eastport, Miss, where it rejoined its old brigade—Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps—accompanying it to New Orleans; thence to Mobile Bay, taking part in the reduction of Spanish Fort. While lying in front of Spanish Fort, six additional companies arrived from Springfield, Ill., making the organization once more complete. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment marched with the Sixteenth Corps to Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived April 25, 1865. Dec. 31, 1865 the regiment was stationed at Selma, Ala.

Mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

Principal Musician, O. F. Parmeter; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Company B.

First Lieut. Geo. Kinnear, e. as First Sergt. Aug. 16, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Aug. 25, 1861; prmtd. to First Lieut. May 16, 1863, and to Capt. of Co. F, Aug. 21, 1864; term expired Oct. 11, 1864.
Sergt. Henry Brubaker, e. Aug. 16, 1861; died July 11, 1864.
Musician Oliver Hungerford, e. Aug. 16, 1861; prmtd. to Drum Major; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Brubaker, David, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Brubaker, Daniel, e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
Bateman, J. W., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died Jan. 27, 1862.
Beard, A. J., e. Aug. 16, 1861; trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
Basting, Conrad, e. Aug. 16, 1861; died in Andersonville prison May 9, 1864; No. of grave, 977.
Bryant, Isaac L., e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disab.
Brown, J. D., e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd., May 29, 1863, disab.
Cash, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
De Sella, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
Dunham, Newton, e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. Sept. 6, 1861.
Doughman, J. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died at Corinth Nov 1, 1862.
Ellis, Jos., e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Fisher, F. H., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died at Corinth, Oct. 5, 1862.
Gleason, Jno., e. Aug. 16, 1861; trans. I. C., Dec. 17, 1863.
Henry, Jno., e. Aug. 16, 1861; re-e. vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
Kanaga, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Sergt.
Lehman, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Lehman, Joseph, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Miller, James B., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died at Corinth, Oct. 11, 1862.
Riley, Peter, e. Aug. 16, 1861; disd. — 17, 1863, disab.
Ralston, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Ralston, A. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861; kld. at Corinth Oct. 3, '62.
Randolph, Frederick, e. Aug. 16, 1861; kld. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
Urney, Marion, e. Aug. 16, 1861; deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

Company D.

Rieves, Jesse, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. S. S. Jackman, e. Aug. 25, 1861; resd. March 26, '62.
Capt. Chester Andrews, e. as Second Lieut. Aug. 25, 1861; was prmtd. to Capt. March 26, 1862; term expired Oct. 11, 1864.
First Lieut. Jas. Tisdale, e. Aug. 25, 1861; resd. April 12, 1862.
First Lieut. C. H. Robinson, e. Sept. 4, 1861, as First Sergt.; prmtd. to First Lieut. April 12, 1862; term expired Oct. 11, 1864.
Second Lieut. J. H. Wylie, Sept. 4, 1861, as Sergeant; prmtd. to Second Lieut. March 27, 1862; term expired Oct. 11, 1864.
Sergt. T. J. Taylor, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Sergt. James McCoy, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Corp. J. L. Johnson, e. Sept. 4, 1861; kld. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
Corp. Luke Fisher, e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Feb. 4, 1863; disab.
Corp. J. H. Mitchell, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Sergt.
Corp. W. J. Thompson, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Sergt.
Musician P. H. Raylin, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Atwood, S. A., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Oct. 12, 1862; disab.
Atwood, H. K., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Oct. 12, 1862; disab.
Allen, J. Q. A., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. May 23, 1862.
Arnold, N. F., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Anderson, Joseph, e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. C. as consd.
Birkenbend, Wm., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Corp.
Bocock, James, e. Sept. 4, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1861.
Bloodworth, Chas., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
Beard, Elijah, e. Sept. 4, 1861; died Aug. 29, 1862.
Crawford, Chas., e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
Coker, John, e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Aug. 10, 1863; disab.
Curtis, Jabez, e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Aug. 10, 1863; disab.; Sergt.

Dennett, George, e. Sept. 4, 1861; died July 29, 1863.
 Dixon, B. P., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Jan. 3, 1864.
 Davidson, E. M., e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Foot, E. B., e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Farrain, Ulrich, e. Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.
 Huntton, Wm., e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Hokes, Geo. W., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Johnson, Evan, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Jarneke, J. W., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Mosler, B. H., e. Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to I. C. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Murdock, Saml., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Sept. 16, 1862; disab.
 Moore, Smith, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 McChesney, Harman, e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. April 19, 1862; disab.
 Phillips, J. H., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Corp.
 Parmeter, O. F., e. Sept. 4, 1861; prmtd. to Principal Musician
 Parmeter, W. V., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. June 13, 1862; disab.
 Plank, Christian, e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. May 30, 1862; disab.
 Simpson, J. A., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Stanton, J. F., e. Sept. 4, 1861; died July 14, 1863.
 Tay, F. D., e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Turpit, Timothy, e. Sept. 4, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 22, '64.
 Taylor, Lorenzo, e. Sept. 4, 1861; died Dec. 26, 1862; wds
 Vanosdel, R., e. Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to I. C. Dec., 1863.
 Woodburn, C. F., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as Corp.
 Welte, Christian, e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Wilson, M. L., e. Sept. 4, 1861; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Huxtable, W. A., e. as rect.; disd. Jan. 2, 1862; disab.
 Woods, S. A., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1863.

(Consolidated.)

Company A.

Bilby, Allen, e. Jan., 1865; rect.; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Company B.

Second Lieut. J. H. McClay, e. Oct. 11, 1864; m. o. Jan. 21, 1865.
 Hart, S. B., e. Jan. 6, 1865; m. o. Jan. 5, 1866.

Company D.

Barnes, Lemuel, e. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Barnes, John, e. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. Jan. 24, 1866.

Company F.

Sergt. F. C. Hadley, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Corp. T. J. Bolt, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Felter, N. B., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Fisher, Alvin, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Fisher, C. B., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Miller, Jacob, e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
 Shroyer, Wm., e. Feb. 28, 1865; disd. June 17, 1865; disab.
 Willcutt, J. M., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The regiment was fully organized and mustered into the United States' service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria, Ill. Remained in camp at that place until Oct. 4th, at which time it proceeded to Covington, Ky., and reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the Division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. Marched from Covington, with the Division, Oct. 17th, and reached Lexington on the 29th, and Richmond, 2d November. Marched from that point on Nov. 11th, and arrived at Louisville on the 17th.

Nothing of any interest transpired during the sojourn of the regiment in Kentucky—there being no force of the enemy in the State at that time; and the campaign there was merely a march of about one hundred and

fifty miles into the interior, and a march back again.

Nov. 20, 1862, the regiment embarked on steamer for Memphis, Tenn., in company with the whole Division, under same commander. Arrived at latter place Nov. 27th. Remained there until Dec. 20th. The Division was re-organized and reported for duty to Maj. Gen. Sherman. Embarked, at Memphis, on the 20th of December, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's army, for the capture of Vicksburg. Disembarked in the Yazoo River, near Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th. The Seventy-seventh occupied the extreme right of the line, and participated in the attack on the rebel works. After four days' fighting, the attack was abandoned, and the army embarked on their boats and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La. At this place, Maj. Gen. McClelland arrived and assumed command of the army. He organized it into two corps—the Thirteenth and Fifteenth. The Seventy-seventh was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, and Corps by Gen. McClelland. Left Milliken's Bend Jan. 5, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. Immediately disembarked, and, on the following morning, participated in the assault. After a few hours' hard fighting, carried the place, by assault, capturing all it contained. The loss to the regiment here was 6 killed and 39 wounded—some of the latter mortal. The regiment in this battle behaved admirably, and was complimented by the commanding General for its gallant conduct.

Jan. 14th, again embarked and proceeded to Young's Point, La. Arrived there on the 22d, and went into camp, remaining until the 9th of March, engaged in the digging on the canal across the point opposite Vicksburg. In March, changed camp to Milliken's Bend. In the first part of April, the Thirteenth Corps marched from Milliken's Bend for Grand Gulf. The Seventy-seventh broke camp and moved forward about the middle of April. Crossed the river below Grand Gulf, on the last day of April, and marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of the 1st of May, and participated in the engagement there during the entire day. The regiment remained with Gen. Grant's army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg, and the siege of the latter place until its surrender.

The regiment was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17th, Black River Bridge, May 19th, and first charge on Vicksburg, May 22d and 23d, losing in these engagements 20 killed, 86 wounded and 26 missing. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and the next day the regiment marched for Jackson, with the army under Sherman. Arrived there July 9th, and was under the fire of the enemy at that place until the 16th, when Jackson was evacuated, and the Seventy-seventh returned to Vicksburg. Remained in camp at Vicksburg until August 25th, when it embarked

for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until Oct. 3d. Left New Orleans at that time for Western Louisiana. Marched up Bayou Teche, through Franklin to New Iberia, La. Camped there until Dec. 6, 1863, when it marched back to New Orleans. Left New Orleans on the 17th of December, on steamer, and disembarked at Paso Cavallo, Texas, on the 20th of December. Remained in camp until the last of February, then embarked on vessels and were transported to Berwick Bay, La. From there, marched through to Alexandria, La., with the army, under Gen. Banks, bound for Shreveport. From Alexandria, marched up Red River, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached, on the 8th of April, 1864, where it met the enemy in force, and was immediately engaged. The Seventy-seventh belonged to the Division under command of Gen. Ransom, which Division was first ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support, the whole rebel army came down on them and overwhelmed the whole Division. In this engagement, the Seventy-seventh suffered terribly. Lieut. Col. Webb was killed, instantly, by a musket ball through the brain, and 176 officers and men were killed, wounded and made prisoners, leaving only about one hundred and twenty-five men in the regiment for duty. On the next day, Gen. A. J. Smith's corps came up, and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels. The regiment remained with Gen. Banks throughout his retreat down Red River, and until he reached the Mississippi. Here it was ordered into camp at Baton Rouge, until the first part of August. At that time, with five or six other regiments, it embarked, and was transported to Dauphine's Island, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger. Here it assisted in the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and then returned to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi. In October, regiment was ordered to New Orleans, for provost duty, and remained there until the first part of March, 1865, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and transported to Mobile Point, where it joined Gen. Canby's army for the capture of Mobile. Gen. Granger collected his Thirteenth Army Corps at this point, and, during the month of March, moved up the Peninsula toward Spanish Fort. The regiment was with Gen. Canby's army during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, and was under fire during the entire time. The day following their entry into Mobile, the Third Division, in which the Seventy-seventh served, marched out of the city and proceeded up the Tombigbee River, in search of Gen. Dick Taylor's army. It proceeded up the river about sixty miles, when it was recalled to Mobile—the rebel forces throughout the country having surrendered.

Remained in camp in Mobile until July 10th, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of

service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, where it arrived July 23d, 1865.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois, during its term of service, was engaged in sixteen battles and sieges, and in every one of them carried itself with honor and credit to the State.

Major Jos. M. McCullock, e. as Capt. Co. C Sept. 2, 1862; prmtd. to Major April 8, 1864; trans. as consd., and m. o. July 1, 1865.

Second Assistant Surgeon John Stoner, e. Sept. 30, 1862; trans. as consd. to First Assistant Surgeon; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Adjt. Henry P. Ayres, e. as Sergt. Major Aug. 5, 1862; prmtd. to Adjt. May 15, 1863; trans. as consd.; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hosp. Steward Joel Allen, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company B.

Herrick, F. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H; disd. Jan. 10, 1863.

Trenier, Jos., e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. D; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Williams, J. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H; absent sick at m. o.

Company C.

Capt. C. F. McCullock, e. Aug. 13, 1862, as First Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. March 17, 1863, and to Capt. April 8, 1864.

First Lieut. Phillip Jenkins, e. Sept. 2, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 17, 1863; resd. Feb. 12, 1864.

First Lieut. Anderson Wright, e. Aug. 13, 1862, as Sergt.; prmtd to First Sergt., and then to First Lieut. April 8, 1864; m. o. as consd.

Sergt. Geo. A. Hart, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 2, 1862.

Sergt. Jahew Buckingham, e. Aug. 13, 1862; prmtd. to Sergt. Major; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Corp. J. A. Hutchinson, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. A. G. Thorn, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.

Corp. John G. Heron, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Jan. 16, 1864, disab.

Corp. J. H. Drennen, e. Aug. 13, 1862; Sergt.; died May 26, 1863; wd.

Musician Enoch Buckingham, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Acres, Saml. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; mo. o. July 10, 1865.

Avery, J. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Blackman, A. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Calvert, Minor, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Cotton, O. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1864.

Carson, W. F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Carson, Jno. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1863.

Drake, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died June 6, 1863; wd.

Davis, John T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Dorson, Andrew, Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862.

Duchesne, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.

Duchesne, H. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.

Debolt, Alex., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.

Enslow, C. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Fisher, Jos., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Fisher, Isaiah, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Farrer, Augustus, e. Aug. 13, 1862; supposed killed at Vicksburg.

Gallop, P. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.

Gennoway, C. L., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; prisoner of war.

Hart, Saml. M., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Hilsapeck, D. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. March 20, 1863, disab.

John, C. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., April 28, 1864.

Kirby, H. R., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. July 12, 1863.

Kerrick, W. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; kld. May 22, 1863.

Lessly, S. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Oct. 20, 1863, disab.

Lay, Geo. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 10, 1863.

McCormick, Jno. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Mann, Edwin R., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

McCluck, F. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 McCoy, Wm. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to 130th Inf.
 McCoy, J. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Norris, D. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Palmer, Bonaparte, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Parnham, Reuben, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 21, 1863.
 Phillips, Jno. G., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. March 25, 1863, disab.
 Richards, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died April 9, 1863.
 Rufin, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Robbins, M. V., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Rogers, Alma, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Oct. 30, 1863, disab.
 Sims, Jos. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Sim, Jos. R., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Sims, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Stephenson, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Scroggin, A. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Nov. 17, 1863, disab.
 Scher, Anton, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Stephenson, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Tom, J. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 27, 1863, disab.
 Thompson, S. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. March 9, 1863; disab.
 Vanarsdall, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863.
 Wald, M. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 White, Wm. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died June 22, 1864.
 Hanna, D. W., e. Jan. 19, 1865, rect.; trans. to 130th Inf.
 Linnville, D., e. as rect.; trans. to 130th Inf.
 Safford, D. B., e. Feb. 23, 1864, rect.; deserted April 21, 1865.
 Wedley, J. H., e. as rect.; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Company E.

McTaggart, Chas., e. March 31, 1864; trans. to 130th Inf.

Company F.

First Lieut. Wm. O. Hammers, e. Sept. 2, 1862; disd. March 28, 1863.
 Sergt. Jas. A. Hammers, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, comd. First Lieut.
 Sergt. E. S. Stoddard, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, as Corp.
 Corp. Harman McChesney, e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Feb. 2, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Francis W. Fisher, e. Aug. 11, 1862; kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
 Ashworth, Thomas, e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Arrowsmith, Wm. T., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Jan. 4, 1863.
 Arrowsmith, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Ald, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Ald, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Attick, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Bell, A. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Crew, N. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Jan. 30, 1862, disab.
 Indly, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to 130th Ill. Inf.
 Mason, Martin, e. Aug. 22, 1862; kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
 Rediger, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Sampson, Hamilton, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. H; died Feb. 4, 1863.
 Smiley, Marshall, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Sifer, Harmon, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Stoddard, A. D., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Trump, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Waterman, C. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Wilkinson, R. K., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Yeldon, James, e. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. C; died Feb. 26, 1863.
 Young, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. H; disd. June 10, 1863, disab.

Company G.

Patch, Charles, e. Jan. 5, 1865, rect.; trans. to 130th Ill. Inf.

Company H.

Capt. L. G. Keedy, e. Sept. 2, 1862; died Jan. 23, 1863.
 Capt. M. B. Parmeter, e. Sept. 2, 1862, as First Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. Jan. 23, 1863; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. Geo. H. Jenkins, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as First Sergt.; prmtd. to First Lieut. Jan. 23, 1863; resd. Dec. 14, 1863.
 First Lieut. S. S. Heath, e. Aug. 6, 1862, as private; prmtd. to Second Lieut. March 1, 1863; to First Lieut. Dec. 14, 1863; m. o. at consd.

Second Lieut. John Filger, e. Sept. 2, 1862; dismissed March 1, 1863.

Second Lieut. Wm. C. McGowan, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as Corp.; prmtd. to Sergt. to Second Lieut. Dec. 14, 1864; trans. to 130th Regt.

Sergt. V. P. Peabody, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
 Sergt. H. K. Ferrin, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Aug. 9, 1863; disab.

Sergt. J. M. Brown, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 3, 1863; disab.

Corp. David Filger, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 18, 1863; disab.

Corp. T. R. Clark, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Corp. E. D. Davidson, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Corp. A. D. Addis, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Jan. 5, 1863.

Musician R. W. Davidson, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Musician Benj. Wilson, Jr., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 10, 1865; disab.

Addis, Wm. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Boccock, W. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Brooks, J. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 16, 1864.

Clark, James, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died March 24, 1863; disab.
 Dunham, Chas. E., e. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1864.

Davis, C. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Davidson, A. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. Aug. 22, 1865.
 Davidson, D. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 17, 1863.

Denby, Robt., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Fisher, B. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Grove, Isaac, e. Aug. 11, 1862; kld. April 8, 1864.

Holmes, F. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Dec. 23, 1863; disab.
 Hollenbeck, D., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. April 22, 1865.
 Huxtable, R., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Irwin, W. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 27, 1863.
 Jerman, W. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. March 12, 1863; disab.

James, C. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Julg, Leo, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 17, 1865; prisoner of war.

Ketchum, Joshua, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Knowles, J. L., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1863; disab.
 Linn, B. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1863.

Longfellow, J. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died March 29, 1863.
 Livingston, H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; prisr. of war.

Livingston, N., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. May 23, 1865.
 Marshall, M. G., e. Aug. 5, 1862; kld. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Marling, S. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Mehlhorn, F., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 McCoy, J. P., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. March 10, 1865.

McSparren, J., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865, as First Sergt.; comd. First Lieut., but not mustered.
 Nye, E. R., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Phillips, L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Presinger, F., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Peabody, T. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.

Ruff, Thos., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. May 29, 1865.
 Richards, N. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Sampson, E. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 25, 1863.

Stewart, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died July 3, 1863; wds. swaindeman, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.

Sutton, E. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863; wds. Standaker, J., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Jan. 10, 1863; wds. Smiley, N., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Nov. 6, 1863.

Sampson, A., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1863.
 Talbot, Jas., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Feb. 9, 1863.
 Talbot, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 9, 1863; disab.

Trowbridge, I. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Vance, J. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Van Arsdale, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. July 10, 1865.

Worthington, W. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862; kld. May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Wilson, F. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; kld. May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Wilkes, L. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 2, 1863.

Williams, J. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Allen, Wm., e. March 24, 1864; rect.; trans. to 130th Inf.
 Hall, C. E., e. Dec. 26, 1863; rect.; trans. to 130th Inf.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Peoria, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. David D. Irons, and mustered in Aug. 27th. Moved for Louisville, and camped

at Jo Holt, on the Indiana side, Sept. 10, 1862. Was assigned to Thirty-sixth Brigade, Col. D. McCook, with Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-fifth Illinois, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Eleventh Division, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding. Marched from camp Oct. 1st, and, on the 8th, was engaged in the battle of Perryville, losing 1 killed and 14 wounded. Moved thence to Crab Orchard and to Nashville, arriving Nov. 7th. Soon after moved to Milk Creek. Returned to Nashville Dec. 10th. Moved to Brentwood, April 8th, 1863. Returned to Nashville, June 3d. On the 30th, moved to Murfreesboro. Returned July 19th. Marched, August 20th, *via* Franklin and Columbia, to Huntsville, Ala., and, on the 4th of September, marched to Chattanooga. The Eighty-sixth was here assigned to the Reserve Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

Engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st. Brigade assigned to Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Moved into Lookout Valley, Oct. 29th. In the night of Nov. 23d, crossed the river on a pontoon, and camped at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Pursued the enemy, on the 26th, to Ringgold, and was then ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. Marched as far as Little Tennessee River, and returned to Chattanooga, Dec. 18th, after a most severe march. Was engaged in the reconnaissance to Buzzard Roost Gap, near Dalton, Feb. 24, 1864, fighting the enemy two days. Lost 1 man killed and 7 wounded. March 6th, moved to Lee and Gordon's Mills, and, May 3d, joined Gen. Sherman's army at Ringgold, Ga. Was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, May 9th, 10th and 11th; Resaca, May 14th and 15th; Rome, 17th—6 killed and 11 wounded; Dallas, from May 27th to June 5th; Kenesaw Mountain, from June 11th to 27th—losing 110 killed and wounded.

It again engaged the enemy, on the banks of the Chattahoochee, on the 18th of July; at Peach Tree Creek on the 19th, and, near Atlanta, 20th and 22d. Engaged in the siege of Atlanta, Col. Dillsworth commanding Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan commanding Division, and Brevet Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commanding Corps. Was engaged at Jonesboro, Sept. 1st. Sept. 29th, moved, by rail, to Athens, Ala., and marched to Florence, driving Forrest across the Tennessee. Moved to Chattanooga, and thence to Galesville, Ala., Kingston, and to Atlanta, arriving Nov. 15th.

Commenced the "March to the Sea" Nov. 16th. Arrived at Savannah Dec. 21st. Moved, Jan. 20, 1865, on the campaign of the Carolinas—Brevet Brig. Gen. B. D. Fearing commanding brigade. Engaged in the battle of Averysboro, March 16th, and of Bentonville, 19th and 20th, and arrived at Goldsboro on March 23d. Marched to Raleigh, April 10th.

After the surrender of Johnston, marched, *via* Richmond, to Washington City, at which place was mustered out of service, June 6th, 1865, by Lieut. George Scroggs, A. C. M., and

ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

Died, killed and wounded, 346. Marched, 3,500 miles; by rail, 2,000 miles.

Company A.

Capt. W. S. Magarity, e. Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Oct. 7, 1863.
Capt. Jos. Major, e. Aug. 27, 1862, as First Lieut.; prmt'd. to Capt. Oct. 7, 1863; m. o. June 6, 1865.
First Lieut. S. T. Rogers, e. Aug. 27, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmt'd. to First Lieut. Oct. 7, 1863; hon. disd. Oct. 25, 1864.
First Lieut. J. J. Jones, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as First Sergt.; prmt'd. to First Lieut. Oct. 25, 1864; m. o. June 6, '65.
Second Lieut. A. W. Stewart, e. Aug. 3, 1862, as Sergt.; prmt'd. to Second Lieut. June 12, 1865; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Sergt. J. L. Radford, e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. June 27, 1862.
Sergt. A. Q. Wilson, e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Sergt. S. E. Brooks, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Corp. J. G. Stivers, e. Aug. 3, 1862; died Dec. 10, 1862.
Corp. J. R. Kinear, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. W. M. Bain, e. Aug. 3, 1862; kld. June 27, 1864.
Corp. Eber Hotchkiss, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died in rebel prison Feb. 20, 1865.
Corp. Frank Horn, e. July 29, 1862; died in rebel prison Nov. 18, 1864.
Corp. J. H. Blubecker, e. Aug. 10, 1862; m. o. June 6, '65.
Corp. I. S. Guest, e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Corp. C. A. Chenoweth, e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. June 27, '64.
Allison, J. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
Adams, J. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 28, 1863, disab.
Armstrong, J. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville Nov. 18, 1862.
Armstrong, G. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 27, 1862.
Armstrong, W. G., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville Nov. 30, 1862.
Brown, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Miss. M. Brig. May 27, 1863.
Brown, J. T., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bullington, A. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.
Baker, H. C., e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brubaker, Peter, e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.
Childs, E. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 13, 1865, prisr. of war.
Carnahan, H. E., e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865.
Clark, E. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville, Jan. 9, 1863.
Chapman, Jas., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865; was prisr.
Chittick, Robt., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Eureka, Ill., April 6, 1865.
Carr, J. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.
Cramer, Levi, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Cable, S. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865; was prisr.
Dougherty, Thos., e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Dixon, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Dial, Richard, e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Miss. M. Brig. May 27, 1863.
Dial, Philip, e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. in action June 27, 1864.
Dehn, Jno., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. March 8, 1863, disab.
Davenport, J. L., e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Egbert, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville March 2, 1863.
Flam, Michael, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Fletcher, Irwin, e. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. to Eng. Corps June 15, 1864.
Foley, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 29, 1865, wd.
Foote, Chas., e. July 26, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1863.
Graham, L. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Grice, S. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.
Hallam, W. W., e. July 25, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Howell, W. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Haines, N. S., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Herrick, E. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; died at N. Y. City March 6, 1865.

Holmes, Robt., e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Hein, Jno., e. July 26, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
 King, Rufus, e. Aug. 3, 1862; disd. Oct. 9, 1864, as Corp., wtd.
 King, J. B., e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Longfellow, W. J., e. July 26, 1862; prmtd. to Com. Sergt.
 Longfellow, J. C., e. July 26, 1862; disd. Nov. 26, 1863, disab.
 Long, Hardin, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Lehman, Jno., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville June 15, 1863.
 Lowery, J. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Mohr, David, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville Nov. 18, 1863.
 Mohr, Abram, e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Martin, J. T., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Martin, W. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died July 16, 1864.
 McPeak, E. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Mecarta, F. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Mohr, J. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Miller, J. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Manning, Miles, e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. April 11, 1865, disab.
 Oer, Benj., e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Payne, R. F., e. July 26, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Payne, J. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Pepper, J. S., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1865.
 Perrin, D. R., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Ralston, H. J., e. Aug. 3, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Radford, W. L., e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. June 27, 1864.
 Rodebush, G. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Robeson, J. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Sutton, Fenton, e. Aug. 5, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
 Stowell, L. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Snyder, Morgan, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Nov. 28, 1862.
 Saunders, Joseph, e. Aug. 3, 1862; deserted Nov. 22, 1862.
 Sisson, Saml., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. Jan. 20, 1865; disab.
 Summers, A. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Stewart, E. E., e. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18, 1864.
 States, Daniel, e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
 Tandy, J. W., e. July 26, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1863; disab.
 This, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 This, Frank, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.
 This, Charles, e. Aug. 7, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Trunnell, W. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died April 28, 1863.
 Tomb, Closier, e. Aug. 3, 1862; died Nov. 29, 1862.
 Tomb, John, e. Aug. 3, 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Watson, J. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Warble, J. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Darst, H. R., e. Dec. 10, 1863; rect.; trans. to Co. G, 34th Inf., May 18, 1865.
 Grady, J. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862; rect.; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Howard, J. W., e. Jan. 18, 1865; unassigned; rect.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized and rendezvoused at Camp Peoria. The first company of the regiment was recruited at Pekin, Ill., by Charles Turner, and arrived in camp on the 14th day of August, 1862. The regiment was organized on the 27th of August, and mustered into the service of the United States, Aug. 28, 1862. Oct. 6th, the regiment left Camp Peoria, by rail, for Covington, Ky., *via* Logansport, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, arriving in Covington on the morning of the 8th. In the organization of the troops, at Covington, Ky., the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky—Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding the Brigade; Brig. Gen. A. Baird, commanding the

Division; Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger commanding the Army. The regiment here drew the necessary transportation and camp equipage, and, on the 17th, marched with the division into the interior of the State, following the retreating enemy. The regiment passed through Falmouth, Cynthiaana, Paris and Lexington, to Nicholasville, where a halt was made, and the troops went into camp, Nov. 1st, and remained until the 14th.

At Lexington, the troops were reorganized, and the One Hundred and Eighth was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of Kentucky—Col. W. G. Landram, of Nineteenth Kentucky, commanding Brigade, and Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding Division.

Nov. 14th, the regiment marched, with the Division, for Louisville, *via* Versailles, Frankfort and Shelbyville. Reached Louisville on the 19th, and, on the 21st embarked on board transports for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 26th and went into camp near the city. The troops were here organized for a Winter campaign, and Gen. A. J. Smith's Division was designated as the First Division, Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee. The regiment remained at Memphis, performing picket and such other duty as was required of it, until the 20th of December, when it embarked on board the "City of Alton," and proceeded with the expedition, under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, against Vicksburg. There were crowded upon this boat the Brigade Commander and his staff, with their horses and other necessary equipage and transportation, the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, together with the transportation, horses, mules and equipage belonging to both regiments. The expedition proceeded down the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Yazoo, and up that river to Johnson's Landing, near Chickasaw Bluff, where, on the evening of the 28th, the regiment disembarked and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 29th, the regiment moved, with the Division, upon the enemy, who was found strongly fortified upon the bluffs running northeast from the city of Vicksburg. Here, in the engagement of Chickasaw Bayou, the One Hundred and Eighth first met the enemy. In this engagement, the regiment occupied the extreme right of the Union line, its right resting on the Mississippi River. There was no heavy fighting on this part of the line, but some sharp skirmishing. The regiment began skirmishing with the enemy on the afternoon of the 29th, and quite a rapid fire was kept up until dark, when, in compliance with orders, the line was withdrawn about three hundred yards, and held during the night. On the morning of the 30th, the line was again advanced to re-take the former position, which, it was found, had been occupied by the enemy. A lively skirmish here took place, which lasted about half an hour, and resulted in the enemy being compelled to re-

fire, with considerable confusion, with the loss of 7 killed and 4 prisoners captured by the regiment. The orders to the regiment were to retake and hold its former position, and, having done this, no attempt was made to do more. About noon, the regiment was relieved and allowed to fall back and rest, and make coffee.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the One Hundred and Eighth was again ordered to the front, where it remained, on the skirmish line, until midnight, when, just as the clock on the court house in Vicksburg told the hour of 1, in compliance with orders received early in the night, the regiment silently withdrew, and, with one section of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, covered the retreat of Gen. Sherman's army. The regiment reached Johnson's Landing before daylight, on the morning of the 2d, and immediately re-embarked on board the steamer "City of Alton." Although the lines of the two armies were so close to each other that the men could distinctly hear the voices of their opponents, yet the plans for the retreat were so well laid and executed that the enemy did not discover it until the whole fleet was steaming down the Yazoo.

The fleet proceeded down the Yazoo River to the Mississippi. Thence, up that river, to the mouth of the White River, and up that river, and through a cut-off, into the Arkansas, to Arkansas Post, where, on the afternoon of the 10th of January, the regiment disembarked and participated in the investment of that fort, and, on the following day, bore an active part in that most brilliant and successful engagement. In a report, afterward made by the regimental commander, he says:

"At 1½ P. M., we were ordered to advance, through a narrow strip of timber and across an open field, within short range of the enemy's guns, to within pistol shot of the fort. The engagement at this part of the line was terrific. From the time the order to advance was given, the officers and men, without a single exception, displayed a coolness and courage which, taking into consideration the fact of its being the first time the regiment was ever under a heavy fire, deserves, in my humble opinion, special commendation."

The casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth, during this engagement, were 13 men wounded. On the 17th of January, the fleet was again moving down stream and proceeded to Young's Point, La., nearly opposite to Vicksburg, where, on the 24th of January, 1863, the regiment disembarked and went into camp. The long confinement on the transports and want of pure air and sanitary conveniences, during this expedition, cost the regiment more lives than all other causes during its term of service—one officer, Philo W. Hill, First Lieutenant Company A, and 134 men, died during the months of February and March, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand assumed command of the expedition before the engagement

at Arkansas Post, and the title of the army was changed to "The Army of the Mississippi." The organization of the Division remained the same as before, and the Division was designated as the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The regiment remained in camp at Young's Point, performing picket duty and working on the famous canal, until the 10th of March, when it embarked on board the "Spread Eagle" for Milliken's Bend, La., where it again went into camp. April 15th, the regiment broke camp and marched with the Corps and Division across the country, *via* Richmond, Smith's Plantation and along Lake St. Joseph to Hard Times, landing on the Mississippi River nearly opposite to Grand Gulf, Miss.; thence down along the levee, about two miles, to Brandenburg, arriving there on the night of the 29th of April. On the afternoon of the next day, the regiment crossed the Mississippi River on board the iron-clad gunboat "Lafayette," which had run the batteries of both Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. On the morning of May 1st, at 1 o'clock, the regiment was on the march. After marching rapidly until about 8 o'clock A. M., it arrived upon the battle field of Port Gibson, sometimes called the battle of Magnolia Ridge, near Port Gibson, Miss. Fighting had begun before the regiment arrived, and there was no time given for rest; but it immediately moved into position. The fighting on that part of the line occupied by the One Hundred and Eighth was not very heavy, but the maneuvering was very fatiguing. The day was excessively hot, with scarcely a cloud to break the piercing rays of the sun, and the regiment was kept almost constantly in motion, marching and counter-marching over steep and rugged hills, until nearly sunset, and there had been no time for rest since midnight.

After a very circuitous march, the Thirteenth Army Corps and with it the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteers, reached Champion Hills on the 16th of May, where the enemy were again met, and driven from the field. The regiment performed its part in this bloody battle, after which it was detached from its Brigade and Division, and assigned to the duty of guarding prisoners of war. On the 17th, the regiment moved, with the prisoners, to Black River Bridge, where it was joined by the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, with another large lot of prisoners. The number which both regiments then had in charge was about four thousand five hundred. On the night of the 19th, it reached the landing at Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and on the 20th embarked, with a portion of the prisoners, on board the "Fanny Bullitt," and proceeded to Young's Point, and went into camp near the same ground occupied by the regiment five months before. On the 25th, the regiment embarked, with the prisoners, on board the steamer "Gladiator," and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where its charge was transferred to the command there, and the One Hundred and Eighth returned to Young's Point, on board the

steamer "Emerald." On the passage down, the boat was several times fired into by guerrillas from the shore, and one man, Peter C. Farmer, of Company K, was severely wounded in the leg.

The regiment remained at Young's Point, performing various kinds of duty, until after the surrender of Vicksburg. They assisted in keeping up a line of pickets across the point of land immediately opposite the city of Vicksburg. This line, together with the gunboats, above and below the city, formed, with the lines on the east side of the river, a complete circuit around Vicksburg. Large details of men from the One Hundred and Eighth assisted in working the heavy mortars upon the mortar boats, above the city, and several men were permanently injured by the concussion of their discharge. On the 18th of July, the regiment crossed over into the city, and reported to Maj. Gen. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, and went into camp. July 26th, the regiment embarked and went to Memphis, and reported Maj. Gen. Hurlbut on the 29th; and on the 5th of August it proceeded, by rail, to La Grange, Tenn. The regiment, upon its arrival at La Grange, was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Oct. 28, 1863, the regiment broke camp and marched to Pocahontas, Tenn., and garrisoned that post until the 9th of November—it's Colonel, Charles Turner, commanding the post.

On the evening of the 9th of November, the regiment proceeded, by rail, to Corinth, Miss., where it remained on duty until that place was evacuated by our troops, on the 25th of January, 1864, when it proceeded, by rail, to Memphis, and went into camp just outside the southern part of the city. Here they were assigned to the Second Brigade, District of Memphis, Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 2d of June, 1864, about one hundred and thirty men and officers from all the companies of the regiment marched with the expedition under Brig. Gen. Sturgis, which left Memphis at that time to attack the enemy under Gen. Forrest. The weather was bad, and the roads became almost impassable in many places. It rained every day for the first nine days that the expedition was out. On the 10th of June, the cavalry engaged the enemy, and the infantry were hurried forward as rapidly as possible, and went into the fight without rest, and by regiments, as they came up.

Aug. 21, 1864, when Forrest made his noted raid into the city of Memphis, the One Hundred and Eighth did good service in compelling him to make a hasty retreat.

Feb. 28, 1865, the regiment broke camp at Memphis, and embarked for New Orleans, La., where it joined the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, and its Colonel, Charles Turner, assigned to command the Brigade. March 12th, embarked on board the ocean steamer, "Guiding Star," for Fort

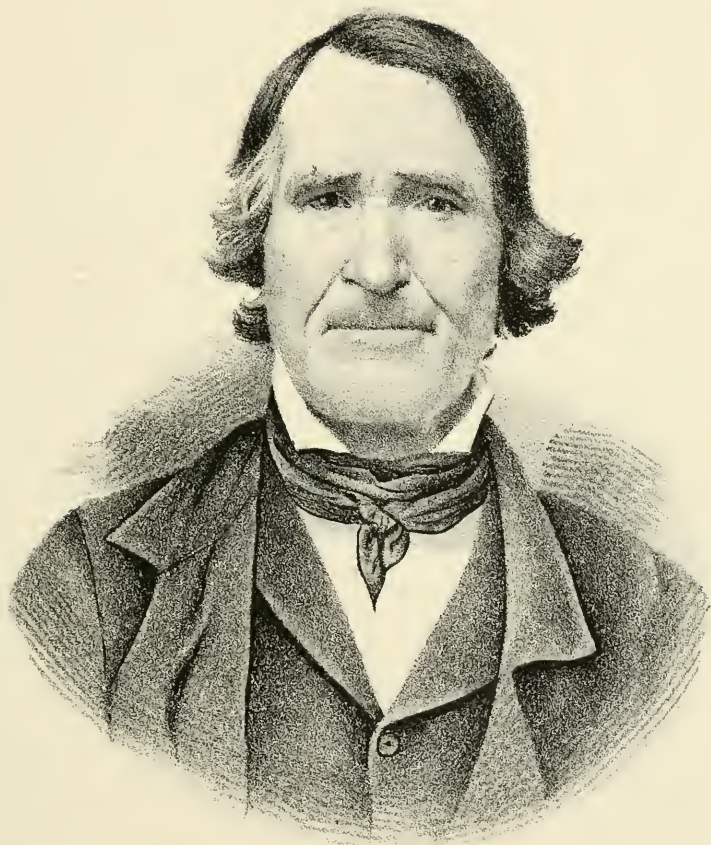
Gaines, on Dauphine Island. The steamer grounded on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and did not reach Dauphine Island until the 16th, when the regiment disembarked and bivouacked. Here, Col. J. L. Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, being the senior officer, assumed command of the Brigade. On the 21st of March, the regiment embarked and proceeded up Mobile Bay and Fish River to Danley's Mills, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and bivouacked until the morning of the 25th, when it marched with the Corps in the direction of Mobile. Early on the morning of the 27th, the enemy was met and driven within his works, at Spanish Fort, the strongest of Mobile's defenses. Heavy fighting was kept up all day, and in the night siege works were begun. The One Hundred and Eighth Illinois occupied the extreme right of the Union lines, which, in this siege, was a most important position, for it was expected that the enemy would attempt to turn this flank. The works of the regiment were pushed to within one hundred yards of the enemy, the men working both night and day, and under a constant fire from the sharpshooters stationed behind the enemy's works. The siege of this stronghold lasted thirteen days, and was brought to a close on the night of the 8th of April, when the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to which this regiment belonged, charged the enemy's works from the works constructed by this regiment, and which they had pushed about two hundred yards nearer to those of the enemy than any other point on the line. The casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth, during the siege and assault, were 3 men killed, and 1 officer, Capt. W. M. Bullock, Company E, severely wounded, and 10 men wounded.

April 9th, the regiment marched with the Sixteenth Corps in the direction of Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 25th. Here it remained until the 18th of July, performing provost duty. While here, Col. Geddes resigned and Col. Turner succeeded to the command of the Brigade, and also to the post of Montgomery.

July 18th, the regiment again broke camp, this time for the pleasing and happy purpose of returning to the homes from which they had been absent for three long and bloody years of war. The regiment moved, by boat, to Selma; thence, by rail, to Jackson, Miss., *via* Demopolis and Meridian. From Jackson, the regiment marched to Black River, and thence proceeded, by rail, to Vicksburg.

On the 5th of August, 1865, the final muster-out rolls were signed by the mustering officer, and the regiment embarked for Cairo. From thence it proceeded, by rail, to Chicago, Ill., where, on the 11th day of August, it was paid and finally discharged from the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Sidwell, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Major; promoted to Lieut. Col. March 13, 1863; resd. Oct. 26, 1864.



MICHAEL WAGNER
WORTH TP.



Surgeon R. A. Conover, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Asst. Surgeon; prmtd. to First Asst. Feb. 28, 1863, and to Surgeon Sept. 8, 1863; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 First Asst. Surgeon A. H. Kinnear, e. Feb. 6, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Q. M. Samuel C. Still; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865; commissioned Second Lieut., but not mustered.
 Com. Sergt. A. M. Attebery; m. o. July 27, 1865; commissioned First Lieut. Co. K, but not mustered.

Company B.

Riter, Christian, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Smith, Peter, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. David R. McCutchen, e. Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 First Lieut. Wm. A. Stewart, e. Aug. 28, 1862; disd. March 28, 1863.
 First Lieut. Geo. H. Meggure, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 28, 1863; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Gabriel Woods, e. Aug. 13, 1862, as Sergt.; commissioned Second Lieut. Aug. 1, 1865, but not mustered; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Sergt. Wm. M. Williams, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Sergt. George Strasbraugh, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 11, 1863.
 Sergt. D. F. Snead, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. March 11, 1863.
 Sergt. John S. Blue, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. John Herberts, e. Aug. 8, 1862; deserted Nov. 23, 1863.
 Corp. L. T. Hanna, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1863.
 Corp. John Arnold, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Corp. John M. Maxwell, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863.
 Corp. David McClintock, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Wm. B. Ray, e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. S. P. Beltz, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died Feb. 4, 1863.
 Corp. Charles Kingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died April 8, 1863.
 Musician J. M. Woods, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 8, 1863.
 Musician D. B. Smiley, e. Sept. 16, 1862; disd. March 5, 1865.
 Wagoner W. H. Cooper, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died June 18, 1863.
 Arnold, Stephen, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
 Atwood, M. V. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Attebery, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. E; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
 Barnes, H. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. B; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
 Bowman, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died in Andersonville, Oct. 2, 1864; No. of grave, 10,791.
 Betts, Andrew, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 31, 1863.
 Brown, J. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. G; deserted Dec. 4, 1862.
 Barney, C. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. K.
 Brooks, M., e. Sept. 9, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Carpenter, D. H., e. Sept. 20, 1862; disd. Sept. 4, 1866.
 Cansey, J. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. E; died Feb. 18, 1863.
 Engles, C., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Oct. 4, 1862.
 Evans, E. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. E; absent sick at m. o. of regt.
 Fisher, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Oct. 5, 1862.
 Hanna, Leroy, e. Aug. 20, 1862; deserted June 29, 1863.
 Hanna, Lewis, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died March 28, 1863.
 Hatfield, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hoover, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Memphis July 31, 1863.
 Knobles, P., e. Aug. 20, 1862; died in Andersonville Aug. 28, 1864; No. of grave, 11,891.
 Leabo, I. J., e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 17, 1863.
 McCord, F. J., e. Sept. 16, 1862; died March 4, 1863.
 Moss, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 24, 1863.
 Miller, F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
 Piper, Myron, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Park, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862; deserted March 20, 1864.
 Sharp, Robert, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Stuart, Conrad, e. Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Oct. 4, 1862.
 Shaw, T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
 Siller, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died March 24, 1863.

Stitt, S., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. E; prmtd. to Q. M. Sergt.
 Smith, Ed., e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. I.
 Sloat, C. F., e. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. B; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Snead, R., e. Sept. 16, 1862; deserted Oct. 5, 1862.
 Snead, T. M., e. Sept. 16, 1862; deserted Nov. 23, 1862.
 Turner, Geo. R., e. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
 Taylor, Ambrose, e. Aug. 13, 1862; absent, wd. at m. o. of regt.
 Wood, Leroy, e. Aug. 20, 1862; deserted Oct. 4, 1862.
 Wallace, G. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
 Wagner, J., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
 Widdowsiken, H., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. March 24, 1863.
 Williamson, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. E; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
 Arledge, David, e. Jan. 27, 1865, rect.; trans. to 47th Inf.

Company E.

Capt. Winfield M. Bullock, e. Aug. 28, 1862; hon. disd. May 15, 1865.
 Capt. Wm. A. Davidson, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. Jan. 13, 1863, and to Capt. July 13, 1865; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 First Lieut. F. F. Briggs, e. Aug. 28, 1862; resigned Jan. 13, 1863.
 First Lieut. A. G. Oatman, e. as Sergt. Aug. 11, 1862; prmtd. Jan. 13, 1863, to Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. July 13, 1865; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Saml. C. Still, e. as Wagoner, Aug. 15, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut. and m. o. as Q. M. Sergt. Aug. 5, 1865.
 First Sergt. R. O. Slough, e. Aug. 15, 1862; reported deserted April 1, 1863.
 Sergt. P. F. Kellogg, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Sergt. D. V. B. Hallom, e. Aug. 15, 1862; detached at m. o. of regt.
 Sergt. Philip Real, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. Wm. Band, e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. Feb. 26, 1863, disab.
 Corp. S. West, e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. April 1, 1863, disab.
 Corp. L. Laws, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. A. M. Attebery, e. Aug. 15, 1862; prmtd. to Com. Sergt.
 Corp. T. M. Wiles, e. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. T. H. Stemens, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863.
 Corp. T. H. Demott, e. Aug. 5, 1862; detailed as Com. Sergt. in 59th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Corp. Jerry Plank, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1863.
 Musician Aaron N. Crossman, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Musician Simon Chapman, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Adams, J. K., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Auxberger, J., e. Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Ayldit, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Barney, R. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. May 31, 1863.
 Brozier, A. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Bunting, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.
 Bunting, Homer, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Feb. 19, 1863, to re-e.
 Brubacher, Aaron, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died April 27, 1863.
 Boydston, J. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862; deserted Dec. 4, 1862.
 Bullock, T. Jr., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. for promotion Aug. 22, 1863.
 Cline, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Clutter, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862; deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Cansey, J. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862; died Feb. 26, 1863.
 Delph, J. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. May 12, 1863.
 Dutton, H. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 12, 1862.
 Doty, W. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. G; deserted Jan. 11, 1863.
 Evans, D. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
 Frederick, B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Fisher, M., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 31, 1863, as Sergt.
 Finlay, R., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Wagoner.
 Gardner, D., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 24, 1863.
 Gardner, Levi, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.
 Graves, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Green, Thos., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Gresham, J. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Gardner, W. H., e. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.
 Hayes, W. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 6, 1863.
 Horner, G. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 6, 1865.
 Kindig, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863.
 Kratoch, J. H., e. Aug. 25, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Lamaster, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died Jan. 29, 1863.
 Lynch, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Marvin, G. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; deserted Jan. 24, 1863.
 Merrill, J. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. July 1, 1865 as Corp.
 Miller, Alex., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 5, 1863.
 Nugent, T., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. Aug. 28, 1864.
 Ormsby, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
 Ormsby, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Feb. 17, 1863.
 Page, B. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862; kld. March 28, 1865.
 Page, S. T., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Plouck, J. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
 Pierce, E., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Perry, J. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Oct. 14, 1863.
 Roof, W. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
 Robinson, B. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. March 7, 1863, disab.
 Reeves, W. V., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 6, 1863.
 Smading, C. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Jan. 19, 1863.
 Stoddard, D. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863.
 Stoddard, L., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 9, 1863.
 Sumners, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; absent, sick at m. o.
 Sunderland, R. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 6, 1865.
 Sunderland, T. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died June 25, 1863.
 Tobin, Michael, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 6, 1865.
 Thomas, R. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 6, 1865.
 Walton, G. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. Aug. 6, 1865.
 Wacker, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.
 White, Thos., e. Aug. 14, 1862; deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Wiles, F. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 24, 1863.
 Wancel, L., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 30, 1863.
 Wilson, H. N., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865 as Corp.
 Weischaupt, F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863.
 Baker, Fred., e. Jan. 5, 1864; died March 14, 1865.
 Blair, A. J., e. Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Baker, Jacob, e. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Bullington, Henry, e. Jan. 20, 1865; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Billbury, Allen, e. Jan. 18, 1865; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Robeson, M. A., e. Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Snider, A. W., e. Jan. 26, 1865; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 Ward, Harrison, e. Jan. 17, 1865; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.
 West, Samuel, e. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to 47th Ill. Inf.

Company C.

Leighton, Sylvester, e. Feb. 1, 1865; rect.; trans to 47th Inf.

Company H.

Butler, J. C., e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. May 26, 1865.
 Hostetter, Samuel, e. Jan. 6, 1865; died March 16, 1865.
 McClatchy, H. A., e. Jan. 6, 1865; disd. June 15, 1865.

Company K.

Capt. J. F. Davidson, e. Aug. 28, 1862, as First Lieut.; prmtd. to Captain Oct. 26, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Sergt. G. H. Brauning, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 19, 1863; disab.
 Corp. C. E. Barney, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to I. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Corp. Jacob Capp, e. Aug. 19, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Corp. James McVey, e. Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o. of Regt.
 Corp. I. Dickerson, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 2, 1864.
 Musician, S. J. Martin, e. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Brunning, Fredk., e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
 Gardiner Danl., e. Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863.
 Groom, J. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; missing in action Jan. 10, 1864.
 Greenfelter, Phillip, e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. March 6, 1863; disab.
 Luers, Fredk., e. Aug. 14, 1862; died April 28, 1863.
 Middleton, A. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died July 11, 1863.
 Powell, J. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Miss. Marine Brig. Feb. 19, 1863.
 Smith, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to I. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Seygerman, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Wencil, L., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. E.
 Watson, Wm. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. E.
 Yoty, Henry, e. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E.
 Doyle, Michael, e. Jan. 7, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Dayton, Frank, unassigned rect.
 Hill, James, unassigned rect.; m. o. Feb. 7, 1866.
 Knott, W., unassigned rect.
 Layton, Frank, e. Jan. 6, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Malone, Thomas, e. Jan. 19, 1865; unassigned rect.
 McClintock, Wm., unassigned rect.
 McCarty, Wm., unassigned rect.

O'Brien, John, e. Jan. 10, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Rider, J. C.; unassigned rect.; m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Smith, Chas., e. Jan. 10, 1865; unassigned rect.; deserted Jan. 18, 1865.
 Sullivan, John; unassigned rect.
 Wilder, Henry, e. Oct. 18, 1864; unassigned rect.
 Williams, George, e. Jan. 7, 1865; unassigned rect.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Voluntary was mustered into the United States' service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1861. Left camp on the 17th of June, for Alton, Ill., for the purpose of more fully completing its organization and arming. Late in July, it proceeded from Alton to St. Charles, Mo., remaining but one day; thence went to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained in camp about two weeks—Company A being detailed as body guard to Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles. The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo. Remained at Bird's Point some weeks, doing garrison duty; then proceeded to Sulphur Springs Landing; debarking there, proceeded, *via* Pilot Knob and Ironton, to Fredericktown, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and joined Gen. B. M. Prentiss' command, at Jackson, Mo.; thence proceeded to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt; then ordered to Elliott's Mills; remained there a short time and returned to Fort Holt; thence to Cape Girardeau, and with other regiments were again sent in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson's forces; participated in the engagement near Greenfield; lost one man killed and several wounded; returned to Cape Girardeau, doing provost duty until early in February, 1862, when ordered to Fort Henry; participated in that engagement and Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Then proceeded to Metal Landing, Tennessee River, and embarked for Savannah, Tenn.; from thence to Pittsburg Landing, and was assigned to the First Division, Army West Tennessee, under Gen. John A. McClernand; was engaged in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April; suffered great loss in killed and wounded. Was with the advance to Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth, marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn.; remained there until the 17th of July, when the regiment was ordered to Bolivar, and was assigned to duty as Provost Guard. Remained at Bolivar until November, 1862, during which time it participated in the expedition to Iuka to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. Afterward, at the battle of Hatchie. Returned again to Bolivar; remained there until the middle of November. Then ordered to LaGrange, reporting to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan; were assigned to duty as Provost Guard, Col. Norton being assigned to the command at that post. Early in December, marched to Holly Springs; thence to Abbeville, guarding railroads; thence to Oxford. After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to the Sixth Division, Seventeenth

Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. McPherson; then proceeded, *via* Moscow, to Collierville; from there to Memphis, and was assigned to duty at the navy yard. Remained there until Jan. 16th; then embarked for Vicksburg; re-embarked and proceeded to Lake Providence, La., then the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, doing duty there until the investment of Vicksburg commenced. Arriving at Milliken's Bend, on or about May 1st, commenced to march across the Delta to Perkin's Landing, on the Mississippi River; thence to the crossing below Grand Gulf, advancing with McPherson's command, *via* Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black, and to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there doing garrison duty and making incursions into the enemy's country as far east as Meridian, and west as far as Monroe, La. Returning to Vicksburg, remained until May, 1864—the term of service of the regiment expiring on the 24th of May, of that year. The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out and final discharge, when and where those of the original organization who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out and discharged. A sufficient number not having re-enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and were finally mustered out with that regiment and discharged in the Spring of 1866.

Company B.

Cawley, Jacob, e. Sept. 7, 1861; rect.; trans. to Co. I 8th Ill. Inf.; term expired Sept. 29, 1864.
Wilkinson, Horace, e. Sept. 7, 1861; rect.; trans. to Co. I 8th Inf.; disd. Sept. 7, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. O. A. Burgess, e. May 13, 1861; resd. April 24, 1862.
Capt. J. H. Rowell, e. May 13, 1861, as First Lieut.; prmtd. to Capt. April 24, 1862; term expired June, 1864.
First Lieut. F. W. Callsen, e. May 13, 1861, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. April 24, 1862; resd. July 13, 1863.
First Lieut. H. D. Clark, e. May 25, 1861, as Sergt.; prmtl. to Second Lieut. April 24, 1862; to First Lieut. July 14, 1863; term expired June, 1864.
First Sergt. A. J. Baker, e. May 25, 1861; disd. Nov. 1, '62.
Sergt. John Lyons, e. May 25, 1861.
Sergt. S. A. Hoyt, e. May 25, 1861.
Corp. Jeremiah Ray, e. May 25, 1861.
Corp. R. B. Dickinson, e. May 25, 1861.
Corp. B. J. Rudford, e. May 25, 1861.
Corp. S. L. Martin, e. May 25, 1861.
Musician O. P. Ellis, e. May 25, 1861.
Baldwin, Edward, e. May 25, 1861; trans. to gun boat service Feb. 1, 1862.
Brocksitter, John, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to 8th Inf.
Benson, J. M., e. May 25, 1861.
Basett, F. M., e. May 25, 1861.
Barker, E. V., e. May 25, 1861; Corp.; kld. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
Cortis, J. C., e. May 25, 1861.
Caspers, Joseph, e. May 25, 1861.
Charles, D. K., e. May 25, 1861.
Collins, Wm., e. May 25, 1861.
Carr, R. S., e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to 8th Inf.
Dart, O. P., e. May 25, 1861.
Dickinson, C. R., e. May 25, 1861.
Dennis, J. C., e. May 25, 1861.
Duffy, H., e. May 25, 1861.

Evans, J. W., e. May 25, 1861.
Ellis, Andrew, e. May 25, 1861.
Grimm, Henry, e. May 25, 1861.
Hamilton, Robert, e. May 25, 1861.
Hensler, Christian, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to 8th Inf.
Hereford, W. H., e. May 25, 1861.
Holtzhusen, H., e. May 25, 1861.
Jeschke, Louis, e. May 25, 1861; disd. July 23, 1862.
Isarger, Wm., e. May 25, 1861.
Jaccard, Wm. T., e. May 25, 1861; disd. May 13, 1862; wds.
Lamson, J. W., e. May 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 10, 1862.
Lampson, W. B., e. May 25, 1861; Corp.; kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Long, J. W., e. May 25, 1861.
Livingston, J. F., e. May 25, 1861.
Lashley, J. N., e. May 25, 1861.
Malish, Richard, e. May 25, 1861; disd. June 18, 1862.
Meyers, C. L., e. May 25, 1861.
McManis, Hiram, e. May 25, 1861.
Marar, A. P., e. May 25, 1861.
Mitchell, Wm., e. May 25, 1861.
McNeal, D. C., e. May 25, 1861.
Nance, R. C., e. May 25, 1861.
Ogden, C. D., e. May 25, 1861.
Peabody, V. P., e. May 25, 1861; disd. June 16, 1862.
Plank, Wm., e. May 25, 1861; m. o. May 25, 1864.
Reed, J. T., e. May 25, 1861; died April 28, 1862; wds.
Robinson, J. L., e. as rect. June 15, 1861; re-e. Nov. 23, 1863, as vet.; trans. to 8th Inf.
Ricker, H. B., e. May 25, 1861.
Skelton, J. S., e. May 25, 1861; kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Strouder, Jos., e. May 25, 1861.
Schnurr, Leander, e. May 25, 1861.
Stevenson, John, e. May 25, 1861.
Sied, H. H., e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. to 8th Inf.
Tannel, D. H., e. May 25, 1861; disd. March, 1863; disab.
Webster, E. D., e. May 25, 1861.
Wickoff, L. H., e. May 25, 1861.
Allen, J. W., e. Sept. 9, 1861; rect.; trans. to 8th Ill. Inf.
Brown, J. M., e. May 29, 1861; rect.; disd. April 3, 1862.
Benbridge, Wm., e. Sept. 9, 1861; rect.; trans. to 8th Inf.
Causy, T. A., e. April 10, 1862; rect.; trans. to 8th Inf.
Dickinson, C. R., e. May 25, 1862; rect.
Dixon, Jas., e. May 29, 1861; rect.; trans. to gunboat service, Feb. 1, 1862.
Delph, C. D., e. Sept. 9, 1861; rect.; trans. to 8th Inf.
Ganet, Richard, e. Dec. 15, 1863; rect.
Hickins, S. S., e. May 29, 1861.
Harris, J. A., e. Feb. 26, 1862.
Moreland, W. H., e. Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to 8th Inf.
Nurgarth, Fritz, e. June 12, 1861; kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Thornton, Henderson, e. Dec. 11, 1863; trans. to 8th Inf.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The Fifty-first Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 24, 1861, by Col. Gilbert W. Cumming.

Feb. 14, 1862 ordered to Cairo, Ill. Moved to Camp Cullum, on the Kentucky shore, on the 27th. On the 4th of March, moved to Bertrand, Mo., and on the 7th, moved to Sykeston, and to New Madrid, and on the 10th was assigned to the Division of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine, and Second Brigade, consisting of Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and Fifty-first, Col. Cumming commanding. On the 13th, made a reconnoissance in force, and on the 14th, New Madrid was evacuated by the enemy. April 7th, moved against Island No. 10; 8th, pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall and 4,000 prisoners; 9th, returned to New Madrid; 11th, embarked and proceeded down the Mississippi to Osceola, Ark.; 17th, moved toward Hamburg Landing, Tenn., disembarking on the 22d.

April 24th, the brigade of Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois, and Company C, First Illinois Artillery, Capt. Houghtaling, known as the "Illinois Brigade," was assigned to Brig. Gen. Paine's Division. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, and siege of Corinth.

Just previous to the evacuation of Corinth, the Army of the Mississippi was organized into wings and center. The Divisions of Paine and Stanley, constituting Right Wing, were under Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. June 4th, advanced to near Baldwin, Miss., and fell back to Booneville. Col. F. A. Harrington, Twenty-seventh Illinois, took command of the Brigade. On the 11th, moved from Booneville, and again encamped at Corinth, 14th. On the 28th, Gen. Pope being transferred to Virginia, Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of Mississippi, and Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley of the Right Wing. July 9th, army was organized into five Divisions, under Brig. Gen. Paine, Stanley, Schuyler, Hamilton, Jeff. C. Davis and Asboth; the Fifty-first being in First Brigade, First Division. July 20th, the Division left Big Spring and marched to Tusculum, Ala. The regiment was assigned to guard the railroad from Hillsboro to Decatur. Aug. 24th, the regiment concentrated at Decatur. Sept. 4th, crossed the Tennessee River and moved, *via* Athens, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn. Here the Divisions of Negley and Palmer remained as garrison, while the army moved to Louisville, under Buell. Nov. 6th, engaged in repelling the attack of Breckinridge, Morgan and Forrest. From Sept. 11th to Nov. 6th, Nashville was cut off from communication with the North, the troops being on half rations. Sept. 30th, Col. Cumming having resigned, Lieut. Col. Bradley was commissioned Colonel. Dec. 10th, the Brigade was transferred to the Division of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and designated as Third Brigade, Third Division, Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched seven miles on Nolensville pike. Dec. 26th, moved against the enemy, under Bragg. Dec. 30th, the Brigade met the enemy and was engaged during the day, losing seven wounded. Dec. 31st, the regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Stone River, losing 57 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Division lost its three Brigade commanders, Col. Harrington being wounded and taken prisoner, and died a few days afterward. Col. Bradley took command of the Brigade, and Maj. Davis of the regiment, and, upon Maj. Davis being wounded and carried from the field, Capt. H. F. Wescott took command. On the 6th, moved three miles south of Murfreesboro, and encamped.

January, 1863, the wings and center of the army were designated as Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps. That of McCook being Twentieth Army Corps. March 4th, moved to Eagleville, Capt. John G. McWilliams commanding regiment. On the 8th, moved to Spring Hill; 10th, reached Duck

Creek; 11th, Van Dorn crossed Duck River, on pontoons, and Granger returned to Franklin. June 24th, Twentieth Corps moved down the Shelbyville pike; 27th, marched to Beach's Grove. July 1st, entered Tullahoma, which had been evacuated the night before. Joined in pursuit of the enemy to Elk River, Winchester and Cowan, Bragg retreating over the Cumberland Mountains and across the Tennessee River. Remained at Cowan until the 9th, then, ascending the mountains, encamped on the summit, on the site of "Southern University." July 30th, moved to Bridgeport, Ala. Sept. 2d, crossed Tennessee River, and moved to foot of Sand Mountain. Sept 4th, ascended the mountain; 5th, moved to Trenton, Ga.; 6th and 7th, marched down Lookout Valley; 10th, to Winston's Gap; 11th, to Alpine, Ga.; 14th, marched up Lookout Valley; 15th, from Stevens' Gap to McElmore's Cove. After some days' movements, entered the battle of Chickamauga, at 4 P. M., 19th, losing, that evening, 90 men out of 209 engaged. During the night, erected barricades. On the 20th, went into position on the extreme right; by noon were heavily engaged, and in the afternoon the whole Division fell back, in confusion, to Mission Ridge. On the 21st, threw up works at Rossville; 22d, crossed Chickamauga Creek.

Oct. 10th, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps being consolidated, formed Fourth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger; regiment being in Third Brigade, Col. C. G. Harker; Second Division, Maj. Gen. Sheridan. Nov. 24th, at Mission Ridge, was engaged, losing 30, out of 150 men engaged, including Maj. Davis, wounded, and Capt. George L. Billows, killed; Capt. A. M. Tilton commanding Regiment. Nov. 28th, 1863, marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville. Dec. 16th, moved, by rail, to Blain's Cross Roads. Jan. 9th, 1864, Col. Bradley returned. Jan. 15th, moved toward Chattanooga. Feb. 10th, the regiment mustered as veterans and started for Chicago, where, on the 17th, the men received veteran furlough.

Regiment left for the front March 28, 1864, *via* Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn. May 3d, commenced the Atlanta campaign. Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9th, losing two men wounded; Resaca, 14th, losing Capt. Lester, killed, and 20 men wounded. At Dallas, May 25th, found the enemy in position, and were engaged eleven days, losing one officer, and 11 men wounded. June 15th, in a skirmish, lost Capt. Tilton, wounded, and 12 men killed and wounded. Engaged at Kennesaw Mountain and in the assault of June 27th, losing two officers, wounded, and 54 men killed and wounded, and Adj. Henry W. Hall and Lieut. A. V. McCormack killed.

July 4, 1864, moved to Chattahoochie River. Marched to Rosswell, and crossed, returning to the Corps on the 13th. July 20th, engaged at Peach Tree Creek. Casualties, 5 wounded.

Was engaged, during siege of Atlanta, in the skirmish of Jonesboro, losing 2 wounded, and at Lovejoy, losing 3 wounded. Marched into Atlanta, 8th September. During the whole campaign, the regiment lost 3 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 105 men killed and wounded. Sept. 28th, moved to Chattanooga, and thence to Bridgeport, Ala. Oct. 18th, moved to Chattanooga. Here, 192 drafted men joined the regiment. Here, too, Chaplain Raymond, a venerable and good man, resigned. Moved to Alpine, Ga.; from thence, *via* Chattanooga, Athens, Ala., to Pulaski, Tenn. Nov. 22, marched to Lynnvill; 24th, to Columbia; 29th, retreated to Spring Hill, at which place the enemy made an attack. The regiment lost 12 wounded, including Capt. George I. Waterman, A. A. A. G., and Gen. Bradley. Nov. 30th, moved to Franklin, and was heavily engaged in the battle of Franklin, losing Lieut. Thomas, killed, Capt. Tilton and Lieuts. Johnson and Hills, wounded, 52 men killed and wounded, and 98 missing. Dec. 1st, reached Nashville. Engaged in the battle of Nashville. Dec. 15th and 16th, losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. After the battle, pursued the flying enemy, and afterward moved to Huntsville, Ala. March 31, 1865, moved to Greenville, East Tennessee. April 15th, moved to Nashville. April 11th. Company I, 90 men, joined the regiment from Camp Butler. June 15th, Company F, Lieut. James Skidmore commanding, was mustered out of service. On the 16th, moved to Johnsonville, Tenn., and embarked for New Orleans, La. July 28th, embarked for Texas; 31st, disembarked at Port Lavaca. Aug. 1st, moved to Camp Placidor, Texas.

Mustered out Sept. 25, 1865 at Camp Irwin, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Company D.

First Lieut. J. D. Speers, e. Feb. 1, 1862, as private; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as First Sergt.; comm. First Lieut., but not mustered.

Second Lieut. O. D. Butler, e. as private Jan. 12, 1862, prmtd. to Sergt. and to Second Lieut. Sept. 30, 1862; hon. disd. May 15, 1865.

Anesworth, Wm., e. Jan. 12, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.

Arnold, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862; deserted March 24, 1862.

Betz, Solomon, e. Feb. 1, 1862; disd. March 1, 1862; disab. David, D. W., e. Jan. 10, 1862.

Hulbert, Saml., e. Jan. 7, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1864.

Johnson, August, e. Feb. 1, 1862; kld. Nov. 30, 1864.

Kingston, Milton, e. Feb. 1, 1862; disd. March 20, 1865; term expired.

Miller, Cyrus, e. Jan. 12, 1862; disd. April 1, 1862; disab. Maguire, J. L., e. Jan. 30, 1862; disd. April 1, 1865; term expired.

Merchant, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; died at Chicago, Sept. 9, 1864.

Nesmith, G. W., e. Jan. 21, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; prmtd. to Sergt. Major.

Neff, J. R., e. Jan. 20, 1862; kld. at Pine Ridge, Ga., June 15, 1864.

Pool, H. H., e. Jan. 13, 1862; m. o. March 31, 1865.

Stivers, J. B., e. Feb. 15, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 6, 1864; prmtd. to Sergt. Major.

Stivers, Wm. K., e. Jan. 7, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863 m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.

Taylor, J. W., e. Jan. 12, 1862; disd. Aug. 2, 1864; disab.

Taylor, H. R., e. Jan. 31, 1862; re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.

Walton, E. D., e. Feb. 1, 1862; disd. April 1, 1865; term expired.

Yerkes, Henry, e. Jan. 23, 1862; disd. Feb. 14, 1862; disab.

Liston, Danl., e. Nov. 3, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865 as Corp.; rect.

Yorkes, Henry, e. Nov. 3, 1865; prmtd. to Principal Musician.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Chicago, Ill., in September, 1862, by Col. Francis T. Sherman, and was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4th, and went into camp below Jeffersonville. Received arms on the 11th. Moved to Covington, Ky., on the 12th. On the 15th, was brigaded with Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Col. Greasel's (First) Brigade, Granger's Division, Army of the Ohio. On the 21st, moved to Louisville, and was brigaded with Twenty-first Michigan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. Greasel commanding Thirty-seventh Brigade; Eleventh Division, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding.

Oct. 1, 1862, marched in pursuit of Bragg. Engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, losing 4 men killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 36 wounded. Marched to Crab Orchard, and thence to Lebanon and Bowling Green, Ky., arriving Oct. 30, 1862. Moved toward Nashville, arriving at Edgefield Nov. 7th. Moved, Nov. 17th, six miles south of Nashville, on Nolensville pike. Nov. 20, 1862, brigaded First Brigade, Second Division, under Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, of the Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland. Dec. 26, 1862, marched in the advance upon Murfreesboro. Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, engaged in the battle of Stone River. January, 1863, to June, 1863, encamped at Murfreesboro, with the exception of a scout to Columbia, Tenn., in pursuit of Van Horn. June, 1863, to July, 1863, brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Engaged in the advance in movement against and pursuit of Bragg, from Middle Tennessee. August, 1863, encamped at Bridgeport, Ala. September, 1863, joined in the Chickamauga campaign, and advanced to Alpine, Ga. Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863, engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. October, 1863, encamped at Chattanooga. Brigaded First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Nov. 23d to 25th, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Formed part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position, and was among the first to place its colors upon the enemy's works. December, 1863, to February, 1864, engaged in scouting through East Tennessee, when it encamped at Loudon, where it remained until April, 1864. April, 1864, moved to Cleveland, Tenn.

May, 1864, joined the advance upon the Atlanta campaign. It continued with the advance, as part of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Howard, throughout the whole of that campaign, up to and including the cap

ture of Atlanta, participating in the following principal battles and skirmishes: Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. Its services in the advance movements were continuous and constant from May to September, 1864.

September, 1864, was ordered to Chattanooga, and was engaged during the month in duty at that place and Whiteside and Bridgeport. October, 1864, moved to Gaylesville, Ala., and returned to Chattanooga. November, 1864, moved to Pulaski, Tenn., and thence, upon the advance of Hood, to Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged in skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and in the battle of Franklin, upon the right center, the main point of attack of the enemy. Dec 15th and 16th, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville. Dec. 16, 1864, to January, 1865, joined in the pursuit of Hood from Tennessee. January, 1865, to March, 1865, encamped at Huntsville, Ala. March, 1865, moved to Bull's Gap, East Tennessee. May, 1865, moved to Nashville, where it remained until its muster-out.

During the period of its service, the regiment was always in the front. It was never upon garrison duty. Its losses in the engagements in which it participated aggregated two thirds of its number; and its conduct in every battle was such as to merit and receive the commendation of its Brigade, Division and Corps commanders. For its conduct at Stone River, Mission Ridge and Franklin, it was made the subject of special mention.

The regiment was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, Ill., June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge June 22, 1865.

Chaplain J. C. Thomas, e. Sept. 17, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Sergt. Major N. P. Jackson, e. Aug. 14, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Co. F Feb. 7, 1863; to First Lieut. Aug. 26, 1864; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Company F.

Second Lieut. James Watts, e. Sept. 4, 1862; resigned Feb. 6, 1863.

Musician Calvin Warner, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1863; disab.

Wagoner J. A. Hayes, e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Burger, G. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 4, 1864.

Burger, J. K., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. March 22, 1863.

Hager, J. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 17, 1864.

Harper, J. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862; captured at Stone River; exchanged.

Himthorn, S. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Hancock, H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1865.

Pearson, S. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Potter, Marvin, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Aug. 18, 1863.

Shreve, David, e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Feb. 24, 1865; wds.

Sparks, Robt., e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to 36th Ill. Inf.

Warner, J. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Eng. Corps July 27, 1864.

Waltz, M. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Yerion, J. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 36th Ill. Inf.

Company K.

First Lieut. E. E. Tucker, e. Sept. 4, 1862, as Second Lieut. prmtd. to First Lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; prmtd. to Q. M. Adams, D. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Bellows, A. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. Jan. 31, 1863, to re-e.

Burt, T. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 11, 1864; wds.

Bryan, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 27, 1864.

Biggs, E., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 17, 1863.

Clark, C. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865 as Corp.

Davinson, S. R., e. Aug. 13, 1862; kild. Nov. 30, 1864.

Dick, Martin, e. Aug. 13, 1862; died, Aug. 4, 1863.

Droll, F., e. Aug. 13, 1862; deserted March 7, 1863.

Elliott, F. J., e. Aug. 19, 1862; dropped or deserted Aug. 31, 1864.

Foote, Geo., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865, as Sergt.

Golden, Peter, e. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 30, 1864.

Hayward, E., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865, as Sergt.

Jackson, N., e. Aug. 14, 1862; prmtd. to Sergt. Major.

Larey, T., e. Aug. 13, 1862; detached at m. o. of regt.

Miller, H. B., e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Cliver, G. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. May 30, 1865.

Quinn, J. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.

Swann, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wds. received in Kentucky.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Hospital Steward E. R. Eldridge; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. E. W. Dickinson, e. June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 18, 1864.

First Sergeant C. H. Radford, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Corp. N. S. Haines, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Corp. A. M. Myers, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Corp. J. P. Daust, e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Corp. W. W. W. Jones, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Arledge, D. P., e. May 13, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Baker, M., e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Burton, F. M., e. May 13, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Burton, D. L., e. May 13, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Christoff, John, e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Cusins, W. T., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Donaldson, Wm., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Ewing, Orville, e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Eldridge, Edwin, e. May 12, 1864; prmtd. to Hospital Steward.

Hancock, P., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Jones, J. G., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Judy, J. W., e. May 30, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Karr, W. B., e. May 12, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Kinnear, J. H., e. May 16, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Longfellow, J. T., e. May 17, 1864; died Aug. 9, 1864.

McClure, John, e. May 5, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Neville, A. O., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Osborne, G. W., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Payne, H. J., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Payne, J. T., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Reigel, J. G., e. May 13, 1864; died Oct. 4, 1864.

Smith, G. A., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Simpson, H. H., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Smith, H. R., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Van Mitre, H. R., e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Company E.

First Sergt. I. E. Macy, e. May 17, 1864; m. o. May 28, 1864.

Herrick, G. M., e. May 19, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Kidder, E. P., e. May 17, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Mickle, J. Q., e. May 17, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Wilson, Saml., e. May 21, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Allen, J. W., e. Sept. 9, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; disd. Sept. 8, 1864; term ex.

Company B.

Olson, Hover, e. Oct. 3, 1864, as rect.; disd. Oct. 2, 1865.
 Swift, F. E., e. Oct. 13, 1864, as sub. rect.; m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Company D.

Kellogg, J. W., e. Sept. 19, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 18, 1865.
 King, J. W., e. Sept. 19, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Raimey, John, e. Feb. 1, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Jan. 31, 1866.
 Sunderland, Joseph, e. Sept. 19, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Brainbridge, William, e. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. from 17th Inf.; m. o. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Delph, C. D., e. Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from 17th Inf.; disd. Sept. 18, 1864.

Company E.

Warner, Reuben, e. July 25, 1861; deserted Dec. 31, 1863.
 Walton, Martin, e. Aug. 20, 1861; died Jan. 9, 1862.
 Keys, J. F., e. Sept. 19, 1864, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Brocksitter, John, e. Nov. 23, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G May 4, 1866.
 Carr, R. S., e. Dec. 1, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G May 4, 1866.
 Hengstler, Chris., e. Nov. 23, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G May 4, 1866.
 Leonard, J. J., e. Nov. 24, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G; disd. April 7, 1865, disab.
 Robinson, J. D., e. Nov. 30, 1863, as rect.; trans. to Co. G May 4, 1866.

Company F.

Fitzgerald, Patrick, e. Sept. 20, 1861, rect.; disd. July 14, 1865.
 Mitty, Leander, e. Sept. 20, 1861, rect.; m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Company G.

Grisom, James, e. Oct. 4, 1864, rect.; disd. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Mason, W. E., e. Oct. 4, 1864, sub. rect.; died May 27, 1865.

Company I.

Cawley, Jacob, e. Sept. 29, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Causey, T. A., e. April 10, 1862; m. o. April 9, 1865.
 Moreland, W. H., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Thornton, H. C., e. Dec. 11, 1863; m. o. May 4, 1866.
 Wilkinson, H. B., e. Sept. 7, 1861; disd. Sept. 7, 1864.

Company K.

Hinshaw, Wm., e. July 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 7, 1863; m. o. May 4, 1866.
 Hoy, A. M., e. Oct. 5, 1864, rect.; m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Smith, Geo., e. Sept. 19, 1864; kld. April 9, 1865.
 Coleman, Robt., e. Jan. 17, 1865, unassigned rect.; deserted Feb. 8, 1865.
 Fremont, S. E., e. Oct. 13, 1864, unassigned rect.
 Good, J. H., e. Sept. 20, 1864, unassigned rect.
 Pepper, Geo., e. Sept. 20, 1864, unassigned rect.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Second Lieut. Mathias Hoyt, e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; promtd. to Second Lieut. July 20, 1865; m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Corp. M. T. Hedges, e. Dec. 31, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Corp. E. S. Loveland, e. Jan. 15, 1862; accidentally killed June 1, 1863.
 Allison, Daniel, e. Jan. 25, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; kld. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Allison, F. S., e. Jan. 25, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Bell, Benj., e. Dec. 28, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Bachelder, R., e. Dec. 15, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Crane, Timothy, e. Jan. 7, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864.
 Cheney, W. R., e. Jan. 17, 1862; died Aug. 7, 1863.
 Ewing, L. S., e. Jan. 25, 1862; died March 12, 1862.
 Long, W. A., e. Dec. 31, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Monnett, Jno., e. Dec. 24, 1861; disd. April 2, 1865; term expired.

Murphey, Peter, e. Jan. 15, 1862; deserted June 7, 1863.
 Ninemines, J., e. Dec. 30, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Slack, Jas., e. Dec. 23, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Smallidon, Jno., e. Jan. 4, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as Sergt.

Wheeler, Frank, e. Jan. 8, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as Corp.

Finley, W. A., rect.; disd. June 7, 1862, disab.

Gray, Eli, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as Corp.

Hoyt, Mathias, e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as First Sergt.

Long, W. A., e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

McCollum, B. K., e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865, as Sergt.

McCarty, Bryan, e. Dec. 5, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Riddle, D. W., e. Dec. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Robertson, Grant, e. as rect.; died at Hannibal, Mo. March 10, 1862.

Summer, Thos., e. as rect.; re-e. as vet. Feb. 7, 1864; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 21, 1864.

Hays, Warren, e. Oct. 18, 1864; unassigned. rect.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Sergt. H. B. Bleakly, e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, 1862, disab.

Barney, W. H., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. May 1, 1866.

Cragan, Peter, e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

Dudley, G. W., e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

Dudley, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Aug. 19, 1864.

Ellsworth, Alma, e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Jan. 26, 1865.

Lee, R. M. J., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864.

Miner, M. V. B., e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Jan. 25, 1865.

Patrick, W. M., e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Jan. 4, 1864.

Reed, I. W., e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Reed, I. C. Jr., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. May 15, 1865.

Sellen, Broda, e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

Sterns, J. O., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. March 6, 1866, as Sergt.

Wyman, Jas., e. Aug. 19, 1861; disd. Oct. 14, 1862, wd.

Whitehead, Albert, e. Aug. 19, 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.

Wilkinson, Temple, e. Aug. 19, 1861, rect.; m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

Wyman, J. S., e. Jan. 15, 1865, rect.; m. o. Jan. 15, 1866.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Spilky, D. D., e. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A as consd.; m. o. March 6, 1866, as Sergt.

Company C.

Riley, Peter, e. Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. C as consd.; m. o. March 6, 1866.

Company D.

Kerus, Thos., e. Jan. 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E as consd.; m. o. Jan. 19, 1866.

Company H.

Butt, F. D., e. Feb. 1, 1862; deserted April 18, 1862.

Hibbs, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. A as consd.

Hibbs, Jos., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. A as consd.; m. o. March 6, 1866.

Smith, E. C., e. Feb. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 2, 1864; m. o. March 6, 1866.

Company I.

Briggs, J. M., e. Feb. 1, 1862; m. o. May 2, 1865.

Herring, G. W., e. Feb. 1, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1863.

McDermid, Geo., e. Feb. 1, 1862; died June 20, 1863.

Sweeney, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862; m. o. May 2, 1865.

Tapp, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862; disd. June 25, 1862, disab.

Mellar, David, e. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. G as consd.; m. o. Feb. 20, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.**SEVENTH INFANTRY.****Companies C and I, Consolidated as Company I.**

Olson, Andrew, e. Jan. 10, 1865, as rect.; m. o. July 9, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company B.

Duffy, Jas., e. Jan. 11, 1865; m. o. July 9, 1865.
 Duffy, Chas., e. Jan. 11, 1865; m. o. July 9, 1865.
 Moore, Thos., e. Jan. 14, 1865; absent at m. o. of regt.
 Ryan, Dennis, e. Jan. 11, 1865; m. o. July 9, 1865.
 Troy, Jas., e. Jan. 11, 1865; m. o. July 9, 1865.
 O'Brien, Dennis, e. Jan. 11, 1865, unassigned rect.

TENTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Brown, Jackson, e. April 12, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 4, 1865.
 Dustin, Franklin, e. Jan. 10, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 4, 1865.
 Macklin, Jas., e. April 12, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 4, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Collins, John, rect.; disd. May 14, 1862.
 Moulton, L. M., e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Miller, J. B., e. Sept. 20, 1864; disd. March 1, 1865.
 Reeser, W. H., e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company E.

West, A. L., e. Oct. 12, 1864; trans. to 8th Inf.

Company G.

Atkins, Alden, e. Sept. 24, 1864; rect.; m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company I.

Hawk, John, e. Nov. 29, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 27, 1863; prmtl. to Sergt.; trans. to 8th Inf.

Company K.

Bateman, Wm. N., e. Sept. 19, 1864; rect.; m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Kennedy, Jas., e. Sept. 19, 1864; rect.; m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Taylor, Henry, e. Sept. 19, 1864; rect.; m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Wilcox, Wm. B., e. Oct. 5, 1864; rect.; trans.; m. o. Sept. 26, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Sessions, Morton, e. Feb. 28, 1865; deserted June 27, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Hushman, J. F., rect.; e. Jan., 1865; m. o. July 8, 1865.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Hall, Wesley, e. June 18, 1861; trans. to Co. C; re-e. as vet. Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.**Company G.**

Bowman, Wm., e. Sept. 19, 1864; rect.

Company H.

Fanning, John, e. Jan. 10, 1865; rect.; m. o. July 16, 1865.

Company I.

Cooper, Israel, e. Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Davis, S. J., e. Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Dean, S. J. F., e. Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; m. o. June 5, '65.
 Peterson, Chas., e. Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; m. o. June 5, '65.

Company K.

Grant, Isaac, e. Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; m. o. June 5, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Hill, Lucius, e. March 18, 1862, as rect.; re-e. as vet. March 17, 1864; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Harding, J. F., e. April 4, 1862; disd. term expired.
 Leonard, J. M., e. March 30, 1862; disd. term expired.
 McGowan, W. J., e. Feb. 28, 1862; re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1864; m. o. July 24, 1865.
 McMahon, J. R., e. Feb. 28, 1862; died July 7, 1864, wds.
 O'Connor, Jno., e. March 19, 1862; re-e. as vet. March 18, 1864; died April 2, 1865, wds.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company B.

Hedges, David, e. Jan. 14, 1865; rect.; m. o. Jan. 13, 1866.

Company F.

Mercer, A. S., e. Jan. 14, 1865; rect.; died Dec. 12, 1865.
 Shaffer, W. J., e. Jan. 14, 1865; rect.; died July 2, 1865.

Company K.

Smith, G. W., e. March 17, 1865; deserted April 1, 1865.
 Bradley, Jesse, e. Jan. 17, 1865; unassigned. rect.
 Collins, Jno., e. Feb. 4, 1865; unassigned. rect.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Einsphar, August, e. Sept. 29, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 19, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Capt Harry J. Dutton, e. as Sergt. Aug. 21, 1861; prmtl. to Second Lieut. Sept. 5, 1862; to First Lieut. March 17, 1863; to Capt. Aug. 3, 1863; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Greening, Chas., e. Jan. 10, 1865, rect.; kld. March 2, 1865.
 Smith, A. K., e. Jan. 10, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
 Smith, H. W., e. Jan. 10, 1865, rect.; disd. Nov. 10, 1865, disab.
 Walker, H. M., e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; kld. March 2, 1865.
 Wolf, Jerome, e. Jan. 18, 1865, rect.; kld. March 2, 1865.

Company B.

Smillie, J. B., e. Aug. 20, 1861; disd. Dec. 6, 1862, disab.

Company C.

Bateman, Albert, e. Aug. 20, 1861; disd. Jan. 15, 1862, disab.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Durst, H. R., e. Nov. 20, 1863, rect.; trans. from 86th Inf.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company K.

Fry, Preston, e. Sept. 6, 1861, rect.; deserted May 28, 1862.
 Melton, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861, rect.; died Jan. 28, 1861.
 Sullivan, Jos., e. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. from 86th Inf.; m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Tullis, M. L., e. June 20, 1865; trans. from 86th Inf.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Capt. Henry H. Reed, e. as Second Lieut. July 3, 1861; prmt'd. to First Lieut. Oct. 20, 1862; to Capt. Jan. 23, 1863; term exp'd. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Corp. Jos. Davidson, e. July 3, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Corp. Levi Davison, e. July 3, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Corp. G. W. Hounshell, e. July 3, 1861; m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Brown, G. D., e. July 3, 1861; died March 2, 1862.
 Buchanan, Moses, e. July 3, 1861; kld. Jan. 1, 1863.

FORTY-FIRST VETERAN BATTALION.

Jones, James T., e. Jan. 16, 1865; unassigned recruit; trans. to Co. K, 52d Ill. Inf.
 Singezet, e. Jan. 14, 1865; unassigned recruit.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Kingston, Franklin, e. Aug. 18, 1861; m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company C.

Anderson, Chas., e. March 10, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Johnson, J. F., e. March 10, 1865; died Oct. 22, 1865.
 Lunstrum, G. F., e. March 24, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Ryddall Swen, e. March 24, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Strum, Enoch, e. March 10, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Swanson, Ludwig, e. March 10, 1865; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Company D.

Larkins, Geo., e. Feb. 21, 1865, recruit; m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Company G.

Johnson, Saml., e. March 10, 1865; m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Johnson, Chas., e. March 10, 1865; m. o. June 11, 1865.
 Murbury, Chas., e. March 24, 1865; unassigned recruit.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Boornhover, Hiram, e. Sept. 20, 1864, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Company K.

Egen, Chas., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Marder, Henry, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Waltz, Martin, e. Sept. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.
 Gerbling, Edward, disd. Jan. 17, 1862; recruit.
 Keunell, Andreas, recruit; re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.
 Nass, Clemens, recruit.
 Jager, Daniel, recruit, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Seiple, Conrad, recruit, e. Sept. 21, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Stolkert, John, recruit, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Butler, E. M., e. Jan. 9, 1865; m. o. June 8, 1866.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Brown, J. C., e. Sept. 24, 1864; rect.

Company K.

Corp. G. W. Ricedoff, e. Nov. 1, 1861; trans. to 25th Inf.; m. o. March 27, 1862.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Northener, Wm., e. Nov. 30, 1864; rect.

Company H.

Wilkinson, Geo., e. Jan. 24, 1862; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Wilkinson, Caleb, e. Jan. 24, 1862; m. o. March 25, 1865.
 Welch, Jas., e. Jan. 6, 1865; unassigned rect.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Ewing, J. H., e. Jan. 19, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Laws, Jas., e. Jan. 19, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company H.

Lowery, T. C., e. Jan. 3, 1865; rect.; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Company K.

Depew, John, e. Dec. 10, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 26, 1863; m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, as Corp.
 Depino, E. H., e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Tabor, Asa, e. Dec. 10, 1861.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. J. S. Whitmire, e. May 26, 1862; resigned, July 15, 1863.

Company C.

Smith, Jasper, e. Jan. 30, 1865; rect.; m. o. Aug. 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company H.**

Sergt. Harrison Read, e. Sept. 29, 1861; m. o. Dec. 25, 1864.
 Corp. Henry McCabe, e. Sept. 24, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 27, 1863; died in Andersonville Prison.
 Berlenmeier, Christolf, e. Oct. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 27, 1863; m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Bennett, Phineas, e. Sept. 29, 1861; deserted Dec. 7, 1861.
 Catterall, W. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861; disd. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Dudley, Henry, e. Oct. 2, 1861; disd. Aug. 29, 1862, disab.
 Miller, Chas., e. Sept. 26, 1861; died July 11, 1862.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company F.

Cooper, D. C., e. March 27, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.
 Miller, A. F., e. March 27, 1865; m. o. March 27, 1866.

Company I.

Nichols, G. W., e. Feb. 28, 1865; m. o. March 1, 1866.
 Craig, Geo., e. April 12, 1865, unassigned rect.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Brown, Daniel, e. as rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

Company H.

Marvin, R. M., e. Oct. 26, 1863, rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Tindale, N. B., e. Oct. 26, 1863, rect.; m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Hranitzky, Geo., e. Oct. 21, 1864, unassigned rect.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Winetier, J. P., e. March 21, 1862; trans. to Co. K as consd.
Winetier, T. S., e. March 21, 1862; trans. to Co. K as consd.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company I.**

McMullen, Geo., e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. July 7, 1865.
Mitchell, J. C., e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. July 7, 1865.
Baker, W. C., e. Sept. 20, 1862, unassigned rect.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Fitzgerald, Thos., e. June 4, 1862.

Company G.

Murphy, John, e. June 2, 1862, rect.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Bennett, Samuel, e. June 11, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
Travis, W. M., e. June 7, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
Zinne, J. H., e. June 3, 1862; m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

Company K.

Marsh, Geo., e. June 4, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Talmadge, B. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died Oct. 18, 1862.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Franklin, Robt., e. Feb. 11, 1865; unassigned. rect.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Brown, Danl., e. Jan. 16, 1865; trans. to Co. E, 61st Inf.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Sergt. Wm. J. Ellis, e. July 17, 1862; disd. June 30, 1863; disab.
Corp. O. W. Harvey, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died April 11, 1863.
Briscoe, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Jan. 26, 1864, as Sergt.; disab.
Fisher, J. J., e. July 23, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 20, 1863.
Gamble, Wm., e. July 25, 1862; disd. June 30, 1863; wds.
Jones, J. F., e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.
Jones, Willis, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died June 6, 1865.
Jones, Harrison, e. Aug. 2, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.
Nighsnonger, W. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862; deserted Oct. 25, 1862.
Roach, Stephen, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 17, 1864.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Andrews, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 14, 1865, wd.
Grant, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1862; died Sept. 8, 1862.

NINETIETH INFANTRY.**Company G.**

Cullen, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 6, 1862; kld. at Mission Ridge Nov. 5, 1863.
Lawler, James, e. Sept. 24, 1862; deserted June 9, 1863.
Leonard, Daniel, e. Sept. 24, 1862; deserted Nov. 20, 1862.
Ryan, Timothy, e. Sept. 22, 1862; disd. March 19, 1865; disab.
Ryan, James, e. Sept. 22, 1862; m. o. June 24, 1865.
Swan, Simond, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 6, 1865, as Corp.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Hood, D. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. July 17, 1865, as Corp.
Hecksamer, D., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died April 30, 1864.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Capt. J. H. Welch, e. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned Jan. 22, '63.
First Lieut. T. W. McClanahan, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as Sergt.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Jan. 27, 1863; to First Lieut. Aug. 13, 1863; to Adjutant Aug. 1, 1865; m. o. July 29, 1865, as First Lieut.
First Sergt. Ismael Haines, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died in 1863.
Sergt. Nelson Clow, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 23, 1863.
Sergt. Elisha Blankenship, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. July 29, 1865.
Corp. R. B. Pashall, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 4, 1865.
Wagoner Wm. Dull, e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. April 11, 1864.
Clark, Zadock, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 20, 1863.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company C.

Butler, E. M., e. Jan. 9, 1865; trans. to 46th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Sullivan, Jos., e. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to 34th Ill. Inf.
Tullis, M. L., e. Jan. 20, 1865; trans. to 34th Ill. Inf.
Lanham, J. F., e. Jan. 13, 1865, unassigned rect.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Bellamy, C. M., e. Jan. 17, 1865, rect.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company C.

Mick, C. W., e. Jan. 10, 1865; died March 27, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company C.

Overturf, C. C., e. March 9, 1865; rect.; trans. to 60th Inf.

Company D.

Musgraves, J., e. Jan. 3, 1865; rect.; trans. to 60th Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Crabtree, Nath., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. July 23, 1864; wds.
 Johnson, G. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Lafferty, Royal, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Tinlin, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March
 15, 1865.
 Brown, Z. T., e. Jan. 6, 1865; trans. to 65th Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company I.**

Fox, Smith, e. Jan. 16, 1865; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill. Inf.
 Lanban, J. T.; rect.; trans. to 68th Ill. Inf.
 Lawson, J. T., e. Jan. 16, 1865; rect.; trans. to 58th Ill.
 Inf.
 Francis, Wm. H., e. Jan. 16, 1865; unassigned rect.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Musician Frank Butt, e. Sept. 10, 1862; disd. Feb. 21, '63.
 Patton, John, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. July 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Grieve, Wm. L., e. Jan. 24, 1865; unassigned rect.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Esau, Henrich, e. July 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
 Fliescher, Albert, e. July 18, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Kline, Gottfrich, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died June 1, 1863.
 Scharenbergo, Edw., e. July 18, 1862; disd. Oct. 15, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Acker, G. W., e. Jan. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 16th Inf.

Company C.

Hercules, C., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. April 22, 1865; wds.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.**Company D.**

First Lieut. Wm. C. McGowan, e. as Second Lieut. Dec.
 14, 1863; prmtd. to First Lieut. July 26, 1865; m. o.
 Aug. 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Corp. D. F. Wilson, e. May 14, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

Company C.

Buckingham, M., e. May 22, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Garrison, Geo., e. May 22, 1864; m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Harper, Wm. H., e. May 17, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

Company E.

Page, Emanuel, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

Company I.

Corp. J. W. Brown, e. May 2, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Chapman, W. A., e. May 25, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Green, W. W., e. May 3, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Sparks, W. A., e. May 26, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Clark, John, e. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. July 8, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Bateman, Albert, e. Feb. 10, 1865; m. o. Jan. 24, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Alsop, W. T., e. Jan. 30, 1865; absent, sick, at m. o. of
 regt.
 Gregory, Theo., e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Hall, Joseph, e. Jan. 30, 1865; m. o. Oct. 11, 1865.
 Olstone, O., e. Feb. 6, 1865; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865.

Company C.

Moore, J. C., e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865.
 Wagoner, J. B., e. Feb. 13, 1865; m. o. Sept. 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Grostle, Nicholas, e. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. E, 156th
 Inf.; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

TWENTY-NINTH COLORED INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Freeman, Wm., e. Jan. 16, 1865; rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Fisher, Amos, e. Jan. 12, 1865; rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company D.

Polk, Richard, e. Jan. 21, 1865; rect.; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865,
 Corp.

Company E.

Voss, Caswell, e. Feb. 4, 1865; rect.; deserted July 12, '65.

Company H.

Doo, Wm., e. Jan. 23, 1865; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company K.

Corp. Andrew Sims, e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
 Stipp, Smith, e. Jan. 10, 1865; unassigned rect.

CAVALRY.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Fourth Illinois Cavalry was organized in August, 1861, with rendezvous at Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., by Col. T. Lyle Dickey, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. It had companies from Ogle, Putnam, La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Cook, Vermilion, Woodford, McLean, Logan, and men from other counties. Woodford was represented by Company G, brought into service and commanded all through by the late gallant Capt. Harry D. Cook, of that county. There was no better company in the regiment than old Company G, always ready, both officers and men, when duty called, to face danger and death.

The regiment left Ottawa about the 1st of November, 1861, and marched by way of Peru and Peoria to Springfield, thence, after a short stay in camp, to Vandalia, where it was shipped to Cairo by cars, arriving in Cairo about the 10th of December following.

In January, 1862, it took part in what was called the "Mud Expedition" against Columbus, Ky.

In February, the regiment embarked on transports for Donelson, going up the Tennessee River, landing on the way up at a point between Paducah and Fort Henry, and marched up to Camp Halleck, just below Fort Henry, and was in at the capture of Fort Henry; took part in the fight and capture of Donaldson, doing good service; thence to Savannah and Shiloh, taking an active part in that memorable struggle, and was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth.

After the fall of Corinth, the regiment was employed in guarding the railroad from Columbus, Ky., to Corinth, with headquarters at Jackson, Tennessee.

In the Fall of 1862, it was with Grant in his move down the Mississippi Central Railroad, constantly engaged from Holly Springs to Water Valley, near Coffeeville, where Col. William McCullough, then in command of the regiment, fell dead from his horse. He was ordered to surrender, but the old hero, looking literally into the muzzles of a dozen rebel muskets, replied "NEVER, by the Eternal!" and instantly fell a sacrifice on his country's altar.

Maj. M. R. M. Wallace then took command of the regiment, and on Dec. 20, 1862, started in pursuit of Van Dorn.

January, 1863, the regiment went into camp at Collinsville, Tenn., where it remained, doing scouting duty in Tennessee and Mississippi, till September, when it embarked for Vicksburg, here camping out on the Big Black, and taking part in many dangerous expeditions, till December, when it removed to Natches, Miss., where it remained, always doing effective service, till November, 1864, when it came to Springfield, Ill., and was mustered out on Nov. 4th of that year.

Many of the men whose terms of service had

not expired, were organized into companies and spent most of their time in Texas.

The regiment, taken as a whole, was acknowledged to be a magnificent body of men, and the men of Woodford were not a whit behind the best. Both this regiment and the country are largely indebted to old Woodford County.

Maj. H. D. Cook, e. Aug. 27, 1861, as Capt. Co. G; prmtd. to Maj. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Company E.

Edwards, David, e. Sept. 11, 1861; re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. C, as consd.; trans. to Co. K, 12th Cav.; m. o. May 29, 1866, as Corp.

Company G.

Capt. E. H. Baker, e. March 1, 1862, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. Sept. 3, 1862, and to Capt. Feb. 29, 1864; dismissed Jan. 22, 1865.

First Lieut. S. W. Ogden, e. Aug. 27, 1861; resd. March 1, 1862.

First Lieut. J. T. Harper, e. March 27, 1861, as Second Lieut.; prmtd. to First Lieut. March 1, 1862; resd. Sept. 3, 1862.

First Lieut. Abram Donica, e. as Co.'s Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 5, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Sept. 3, 1862, and to First Lieut. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 12th Cav.; m. o. May 29, 1866.

Sergt. W. S. Addington, e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 5, 1862.

Sergt. W. R. Bigham, e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864. Sergt. C. D. Buttrick, e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Nov. 21, 1862; disab.

Corp. Wm. Ellis, e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Sergt.

Corp. Geo. Everett, e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Sergt.

Corp. W. H. Campbell, e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864. Corp. M. Montgomery, e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Sergt.

Bugler B. W. Canady, e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. June 20, 1862. Blacksmith G. S. Farnsworth, e. Sept. 14, 1861; disd. Aug. 9, 1862, disab.

Buckley, H. T., e. Sept. 24, 1861; prmtd. to Sergt. Maj.

Brown, W. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 7, 1862.

Carver, Jno., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Carr, G. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Chapman, Levi, e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Cole, D. M., e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Cooper, A., e. Sept. 28, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Dixon, E. H., e. Sept. 5, 1861; died March 25, 1862.

Elliott, W. B., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 7, 1862, as Corp.

Feltman, J., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. March 18, 1863, disab.

Goodrich, B., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Corp.

Harris, H. N., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Hawkins, C. R., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Horner, D. J., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. June 20, 1862, disab.

Horn, Henry, e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Hibbs, W., e. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Corp.

Herr, John, e. Sept. 19, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Jones, C. W., e. Oct. 16, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864, as Corp.

Kingsbury, N. J., e. Sept. 5, 1861; detached at m. o. of Regt.

Marti, Fred., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. to re-enlist.

Manning, B., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 7, 1862.

Montgomery, F., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. June 20, 1862.

O'Hara, Wm., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

O'Brien, Patrick, e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Painter, John, e. Sept. 5, 1861; died June 6, 1862.

Robins, H., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Saltsman, S. B., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Aug. 1, 1862.

Skinner, J. W., e. Sept. 24, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Taylor, J. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861; died March 26, 1862.

Walbach, D., e. Sept. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Anderson, J. P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Everett, S. B., e. Aug. 27, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Franklin, Geo., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; disd. March 18, 1863, disab.

Hitch, S. S., e. Aug. 27, 1863, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Hitch, C. J., e. Aug. 27, 1863, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865, as Corp.

Hibbs, Amos, e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Montgomery, A. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
 Ramsey, T. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; disd. April 13, 1863, disab.
 Ramsey, S. V., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; died Jan. 29, 1863.
 Smith, Samuel, e. Aug. 27, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Walston, J. Y., e. Aug. 21, 1862, rect.; disd. Nov. 4, 1862, disab.

Company H.

Harvey, D. C., e. Aug. 27, 1862, rect.; died Dec. 12, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company F.

Hockingberry, H., e. Sept. 27, 1864; rect.; m. o. June 11, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Company B.

Shockey, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. March 7, 1862, wds.

Company I.

Corp. E. M. Dixon, e. Aug. 10, 1861; disd. April 22, 1862.
 Dixon, D. M., e. Sept. 23, 1861, as rect.; re-e. as vet. Mar. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, as consd.; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865, as Sergt.

THIRD CAVALRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company C.

Russell, A. E., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.

Company D.

Masters, Jno., e. Jan. 20, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.

Company H.

Sergt. Jno. Cratman, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Simpson, Wm., e. March 1, 1865; m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Wilson, Felix, e. Feb. 21, 1865, deserted July 4, 1865.
 Gregory, T. B., e. Feb. 21, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Keely, Thos., e. Jan. 17, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Mitchell, F., e. Feb. 10, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Ritter, Aaron, e. March 1, 1865; died at Camp Butler March 28, 1865.
 Sneed, Jas., e. Jan. 27, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Welch, Chas., e. Jan. 17, 1865; unassigned rect.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Roberts, John, e. April 28, 1863, rect.; died at Vicksburg Aug. 29, 1864.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

First Asst. Surgeon James S. Whitmire, e. Oct. 13, 1861; pro. to 56th Inf.

Company A.

Carey, Richard, e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.
 Paschal, W. H., e. March 6, 1865; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Company D.

Peeler, H. M., e. Feb. 28, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Company G.

Boren, I. O., e. Feb. 9, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.
 Billard, John, e. Feb. 9, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.
 Henson, Jas., e. Feb. 9, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Company I.

Davis, W. T., e. Jan. 27, 1865, rect.; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.
 McCullum, U., e. Jan. 27, 1865; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.
 Anderson, Jas., e. March 27, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Croon, Wm., e. March 27, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Henson, J. E., e. March 27, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Henson, I. R., e. March 27, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Morris, Jos., e. Jan. 19, 1865; unassigned rect.
 Mealy, C., e. Jan. 19, 1865; unassigned rect.; m. o. May 11, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company F.

Capt. A. W. McDonald, e. as First Sergt. Aug. 16, 1861; prmtd. to Capt. June 29, 1862; to Major June 22, 1863; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 First Lieut. Charles Lee, e. Aug. 15, 1861; died Oct. 12, 1863.
 Dowd, Patrick, e. Aug. 16, 1861; kld. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Davis, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Fonier, P., e. Aug. 16, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864; deserted May 22, 1864.
 Wren, G. B., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died Dec. 20, 1861.

Company L.

Campbell, C. L., e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Roblin, C. D., e. March 18, 1865; disd. Oct. 6, 1865.
 Shields, Jas., e. Jan. 18, 1865; m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Stockman, M., e. March 27, 1865; unassigned rect.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Company A.

Rawson, W., e. Oct. 21, 1864, rect.; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Company K.

Greenwood, H., e. Sept. 4, 1862; disd. Jan. 30, 1863, disab.
 Laird, Thos., e. Oct. 18, 1862; unassigned rect.
 Warren, Geo., e. Oct. 18, 1862; unassigned rect.
 Wright, Geo., e. Jan. 4, 1865; unassigned rect.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

McGrath, John, e. Jan. 21, 1865; m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Commissary J. C. Brewer, e. Nov. 16, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company A.

Greaser, G. M., e. Nov. 6, 1861; disd. Oct., 1862.
 Munzenmeyer, Paul, e. Sept. 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Corp.
 Rufer, John, e. Nov. 28, 1861; m. o. Dec. 20, 1864; term expired.
 Stritt, John, e. Nov. 26, 1861; rect.; disd. July 26, 1862; disab.

Company C.

Flanigan, Lewis, e. April 22, 1864; rect.; trans. to Co. E; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company D.

Kanable, Francis, e. July 7, 1864; rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company E.

Fifield, Wm. E., e. Jan. 30, 1862; re-e. Jan. 30, 1864; died at Memphis, May 24, 1865.
 Lock, Wm., e. Jan. 24, 1864; rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
 Parrish, J. W., e. Jan. 18, 1865.
 West, Wm., e. Feb. 4, 1862; rect.; re-e. as vet. Feb. 4, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company F.

Crumbaker, James, e. Feb. 3, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
 Welsh, John, e. Jan. 30, 1865, as rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company G.

Robinson, J. M., e. Nov. 26, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. July 14, 1865, as Corp.

Company H.

Dustin, Silas, e. Jan. 18, 1865; rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company I.

Gardner, Geo., e. Feb. 4, 1865, as a rect.; trans. to 5th Ill. Cavalry.

Company K.

Roberts, Wm., e. Jan. 19, 1865; rect.

Company L.

Cunningham, John, e. March 3, 1865; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Grisham, C. C., e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Padgett, J. E., e. March 3, 1865; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Slade, T. J., e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company M.

Q. M. Sergt. D. C. Baker, e. Oct. 11, 1861.
Carmichael, M., e. Nov. 9, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Sergt.
Polk, Wm. P., e. Nov. 18, 1861; disd. Oct., 1862; disab.
Bramhart, Emanuel, e. Jan. 5, 1865; rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Weaver, Calvin, e. Oct. 17, 1861; rect.; disd. Nov. 5, 1861; disab.
Waggoner, John, Jr., e. Jan. 5, 1865; rect.; died Aug. 24, 1865.
Weaver, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861; rect.; disd. Nov. 1, 1861; disab.
Weaver, Wesley, e. Oct. 7, 1861; disd. Feb. 20, 1862.
Wittstruck, Chas., e. Dec. 7, 1861; died Dec. 20, 1864.
Seward, Isaac, e. Jan. 17, 1865; rect.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.**Company E.**

Crawford, Thos., e. Aug. 16, 1862; rect.; trans.; m. o. June 16, 1865.
Crawford, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1862; rect.; trans.; m. o. June 16, 1865.
Davis, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862; rect.; trans.; m. o. June 16, 1865.
Martin, W. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862; disd.; disab.
Randall, R. R., e. Dec. 28, 1863; unassigned rect.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

Q. M. Sergt. S. A. Huntoon, e. Nov. 25, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.

Company B.

Franklin, Alonzo, e. Jan. 20, 1864; m. o. July 31, 1865.

Company C.

Sergt. W. R. Huntoon, e. Sept. 18, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Co. B Oct. 8, 1863; m. o. July 31, 1865.
Corp. F. H. Lockwood, e. Oct. 13, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865, as Sergt.
Ann-tt, Elijah, e. Sept. 28, 1862; died Sept. 8, 1864.
Caleb, J. R., e. Sept. 25, 1862; died Feb. 16, 1863.
Dick, Morgan, e. Sept. 18, 1862; m. o. June 16, 1865.
Huntoon, S., e. Nov. 25, 1862; prmtd. Regt. Q. M. Sergt.
Middleton, Jos., e. Nov. 14, 1865; disd. June 8, 1865; disab.
Mohr, J. F., e. Sept. 23, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.
Parks, Martin, e. Oct. 8, 1862; disd. June 20, 1863; disab.
Ransom, J. F., e. Sept. 18, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.
Sample, Wm., e. Oct. 4, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. June 2, 1865.
Sample, Theo., e. Oct. 4, 1862; m. o. July 12, 1865.

Spreves, John, e. Dec. 12, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.
Schwocks, Ang., e. Nov. 21, 1862; m. o. July 31, 1865.
Stout, Lewis, e. Oct. 13, 1862; under arrest at m. o. of regt.

Company E.

Swain, J. P., e. Jan. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. C; absent, sick at m. o. of Regt.

ARTILLERY.**FIRST ARTILLERY.****Battery G.**

Smillie, Chas., e. Feb. 10, 1865; rect.; m. o. July 24, 1865.
Stoll, Nicholas, e. Feb. 15, 1865; rect.; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Battery H.

Dixon, Manville, e. March 3, 1862; rect.; died March 9, '64.
John, H. L., e. March 3, 1862; rect.; deserted March 30, 1862.
Patterson Robt., e. March 3, 1862; deserted March 12, '62.

SECOND ARTILLERY.**Battery A.**

Kendrick, D. F., e. Feb. 29, 1864; disd. June 9, 1865; disab.

Battery F.

Johnson, S. J., e. Jan. 3, 1865; m. o. July 27, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Clay, Jas., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Aug. 7, 1863; disab.

Cogswell Battery.

Allingham, M., e. Nov. 20, 1861; re-e. as vet.; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Wallace, Oliver, e. Dec. 2, 1861; m. o. Dec. 3, 1864; term expired.
Clegg, Thos., e. Feb. 17, 1862; re-e. as vet. Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

U. S. COLORED RECRUITS.**EIGHTH COLORED U. S. ARTILLERY.**

Andrew, Jas., e. Jan. 30, 1865.
Brown, Jessie, e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Brown, Jno., e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Gray, Peter, e. Jan. 30, 1865.
Jackson, Jas., e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Lathram, Robt., e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Lindsey, Jno., e. Jan. 30, 1865.
Rush, Peter, e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Wilson, Andy, e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Wilson, Jas., e. Jan. 25, 1865.
Weir, Ned, e. Jan. 26, 1865.
Warren, R., e. Jan. 28, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST COLORED ARTILLERY.

Randall, Bygun, e. March 2, 1865.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.**Company No. 3.**

Fogle, Jno., e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Feb. 24, 1866.
Lenard, A., e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Feb. 24, 1866.
Rivers, J., e. Feb. 18, 1865; m. o. Feb. 18, 1866.
Reese, H. B., e. Feb. 24, 1865.
Thompson, A., e. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. Feb. 21, 1866.
Thompson, W. J., e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Feb. 24, 1866.
Waldo, M. A., e. Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. Feb. 24, 1866.

Company No. 8.

Walke, S. J., e. March 29, 1865; m. o. March 26, 1866.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
Bapt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
bkr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
bwr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
brklayr.....	bricklayer	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
Cath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Ch.....	Church	min.....	minister
Co.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
com. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
Cong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
Dem.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
dlr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
dgst.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
Episcopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
Evang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
Ind.....	Independent	sec.....	section or secretary
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	slsmn.....	salesman
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	Spir.....	Spiritualist
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
far.....	farmer	treas.....	treasurer

METAMORA TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, C., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Alt, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ainsworth, Wm., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Amsler, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Avery, E. J., livery; P. O. Metamora.

Abersall Jno., grocery; P. O. Metamora.

Alt, Christian, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

BBROWN, S. R., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Baird, Thos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

BOHLANTER, BARNHART,

farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Metamora; was born in Cazenovia Tp., Woodford Co., Dec. 20, 1850; he is son of Barnhart and Mary E. Bohlanter, who came from Germany and settled in Peoria Co., and removed to Woodford Co., over thirty years ago; he was married in Dec., 1872, to Miss Nancy Schwartz, of Worth Tp., who was born in Wisconsin in 1854; they have two children—Daniel S. and Louisa; he owns a farm of 50 acres, valued at \$1,500.

Barnes, Willis, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

Bride, Francis, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

BAILEY, S. O., black and white-smith; was born in Kent Co., R. I., April 8, 1824; at the age of six years he entered a cotton factory, where he worked until he was fourteen years old, when he left home and went to sea; returning at the end of four years, he began work at the blacksmith's trade in Providence, R. I., and a year and a half later went to Falls River, Mass., and worked at ship ironing and boiler making for some three years; from that time until 1856, he was engaged in the different branches of the machinist business in various Eastern cities; he then removed to Luzerne Co., Pa., where he resided four years; while here he was elected Burgess of Abington; he came to Metamora in 1860 and engaged in carpentering and building, which he continued about a year and then opened his present business; in 1866, he was

employed as foreman in the sinking of Perry's coal shaft in Worth Tp.; he was married Oct. 30, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Phillips, of his native county, who was born Jan. 5, 1824; they have two children living—Byron W. and Lucy A. E., now Mrs. Geo. W. Weber, of Minonk.

Brown, Palmer, laborer; P. O. Metamora.
Barton, Lester B., lab.; P. O. Metamora.
Bachman, Jos., laborer, P. O. Metamora.

BOYS, ISAAC, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 4; P. O. Cazenovia; was born in Metamora Township, on the old homestead, which he now occupies, April 7, 1840. His father, James Boys, was one of the earliest settlers of Woodford Co., settling on the farm now owned by his son, in 1834; his father died July 24, 1856, and his mother Feb. 13, 1855; Mr. Boys was married Dec. 3, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Heacock of Wapello Co., Iowa. They had two children—James and John. His wife died Oct. 31, 1870; he was married again Feb. 27, 1873, to Miss Rebecca J. Hamilton, of Woodford Co. Mr. Boys owns a farm of 509 acres, valued at \$30,000. He makes a specialty of fine blooded stock, keeping nearly a hundred short-horn cattle, and turning off about a hundred hogs yearly.

Bruderlin, N., farmer; P. O. Metomora.

Brady, Clark, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

BROWN, W. P., attorney at law and farmer; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 3, 1812; his father died when he was a child, leaving him but a limited patrimony; he received an academic education at Bridgewater, N. Y., and at the age of 19 years began the study of law, and came to Illinois in 1833; he was admitted to the bar in Jacksonville the same year, and settled in Bloomington and began to practice law. He served several terms as Justice of the Peace and Probate Judge, and was Postmaster at Bloomington about seven years. He settled in Metamora in 1842, and was elected County Judge, serving four years. In 1871, he removed to Kansas; resided there five years, and returned to Metamora; served one year in the Kansas Legislature. He was married in 1838 to Miss Hannah C. Barney, of McLean Co., who was born in Pennsylvania May 3, 1813. They have six chil-

dren living—Helen M., Josephine, Palmer, Ada, J. K. and Lacey.

Bartlett, C. E., lumb. and grain; P. O. Metamora.

Bennett, Geo., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Barney, W. W., miller; P. O. Metamora.

BASSETT, F. M., County Clerk; P. O. Metamora; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1838. In 1852, his parents removed to Woodford Co., settling at Metamora. In May, 1861, he entered the Union Army as a member of Co. G, 17th Ill. Vols., and was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1864. He was then employed as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the Cavalry Bureau, Department of the Mississippi, and stationed at Memphis, Tenn. On his return in 1865, he was employed in the offices of the Circuit and County Clerks of Woodford Co., and in June, 1868, was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, serving until Dec., 1872, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk. He held the office one year, and was then appointed Deputy County Treasurer, which office he held until he was elected County Clerk in 1877. He was married March 2, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Winger, who was born in Clarion Co., Penn. They have two children living—May A. and Edgar.

Barnes, Elizabeth, millinery; P. O. Metamora.

Baker, Nicholas, retired; P. O. Metamora.

Baker, N. P., Deputy Circuit Clerk; P. O. Metamora.

BRIGGS, F. F., undertaker; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 21, 1825. He was raised on the farm until he was 17 years old. When he was quite young, his father removed to Cayuga Co. N. Y., and afterward to Chautauqua Co. At about 19 years of age he went to Brown Co., Ohio, finished his trade of a cabinet maker, and opened a shop in Georgetown; came to Metamora in 1851, and followed carpentering and farming for a while, and in 1855, opened his present business. He was married Dec. 2, 1847, to Clarissa Stitt, daughter of J. K. Stitt, of Georgetown, Ohio; she was born in that town Jan. 22, 1830. They had seven children, six of whom are living—Harriet E., Alice E., Mary A., Joseph F., Will-

iam K. and Edwin C.; one daughter, Kittie, died in 1870. His wife died April 11, 1872. He was married July 30, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth A. Compton, who was born in Kentucky July 12, 1838. They have one child—Nellie. Mr. Briggs served in the late war in the 108th Ill. Vols., and was elected First Lieutenant of Co. E.

Bloutz, Michael, lab.; P. O. Metamora.

Bolle, Fred, laborer, P. O. Metamora

Bullock, Louis H., sheriff, P. O. Metamora.

BOSWORTH, JOS. P., proprietor Bosworth House; P. O. Metamora; was born in Bradford Co. Pa., Nov. 25, 1803. He was raised a farmer; married Nov. 12, 1826, to Miss Bertha Barns, who was born in Plymouth, Conn., Sept. 18, 1799. They had eight children, the following of whom are living—Catherine, Angeline, Mills H., Alphonzo, Mary E. and Dwight. In 1842, he removed to the State of New York, and four years later to Erie Co., Pa., where he engaged in the hotel business and farming. Here he resided until 1858, when he removed to Wright Co., Minn., and engaged in farming. His wife died here Jan. 9, 1869. In 1872, he went to Blue Earth Co., Minn., remaining there until his removal to Metamora, in Jan., 1876. He was married Nov. 26, 1875, to Mrs. Dorcas N. Davis, who was born in Oxford Co., Maine, Feb. 14, 1829. Her maiden name was Kneeland. She has three children—Ruth L., Samuel S., and Warren F.

Berry, Ursula, P. O. Metamora.

BANTA, MRS. RACHEL B., Sec. 19; P. O. Metamora; was born in Mercer Co., Ky., Dec. 22, 1815. On the 16th of Oct., 1833, at the age of 18 years, she was married to the late Albert J. Banta, and the same month left with him for Holland's Grove, now Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill. Mr. Banta was born in Mercer Co., Ky., Sept. 15, 1806. They remained at Holland's Grove until Aug., 1834, when they settled on their present home. Mr. Banta died in 1850. Mrs. B. has three children—William V., David O., and Cynthia M.

Banta, Geo. W., laborer, Metamora.

BANTA, C. D., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Metamora; was born in Mercer Co.,

Ky., July 3, 1809; he was raised on the farm, until about the age of nineteen years, when he learned the trade of a wagon maker; in 1832, he came, with his father's family, to Holland's Grove, Tazewell Co., now Washington; in Aug., 1833, he came to his present home near Metamora, and entered 160 acres of land from the Government, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns 243 acres in his home farm, valued at \$65 an acre. He was married in 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Stine, of Worth Township, who died in 1859; they had five children, three of whom are living—George, Chas. D. and Cornelius J. He was married again Aug. 23, 1860, to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, whose maiden name was Strawser; they have four children living—Abraham L., John L., Frank D. and Archie D.

Burkman, Peter, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

BURKY, CHRISTIAN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 15; P. O. Metamora; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 4, 1819; he was raised a farmer, and came to this country in 1842, landing at New Orleans, and proceeding up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peoria, where he remained a couple of weeks and then came to Woodford County; at the end of one year, however, he removed to Tazewell County, and resided there until 1875, when he returned to Woodford County. He was married in Germany, in 1839, to Miss Mary Stalter, who was born in Bavaria, in 1821; they have eleven children—Mary, Joseph, Christian, Phebe, Valentine, Elizabeth, Henry, Katie, Fannie, John and Barbara. He owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,800.

Bidtner, Fred., farmer; P. O. Washington.

BARTON, T. S., JR., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 11; P. O. Metamora; was born in Tennessee March 1, 1826; when he was about a year and a half old, his father, T. S. Barton, Sr., removed to Jacksonville, Ill.; residing there until 1843, when he came to Woodford County; he died in March, 1874. Mr. Barton was married Sept. 5, 1865, to Miss Elmira M. Dutton, who was born in Stowe, Vermont, Jan. 18, 1838; they have four children liv-

ing—Clara L., Susan A., Lucia B. and Emeline. Mr. Barton owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$7,500.

Brown H., farmer; P. O. Washington.

CRESS, BENJ. K., far.; P. O. Washington.

Conrard, H., mer.; P. O. Metamora.

CORPE, EDGAR S., farmer; P. O. Metamora; was born in Elkhart Co., Ind., Nov. 29, 1840. On the 17th day of April, 1861 he enlisted in Co. "I," 9th Ind. Vols., for three months, and at the expiration of that time he re-enlisted for three years in the 88th Ind. Vols., and served until November, 1864. He took part in five battles, besides skirmishes, the principal ones being Green Mountain, West Virginia, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark. On his return in 1864, he came to Metamora and was married April 14, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Nesmith, daughter of C. A. Nesmith, of Metamora Tp.; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio, May 12, 1839. They have four children—Cyrus F. Charles P., Harry W., and Jennie B.

Corpe, E. S., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Cheedle, M. M., far.; P. O. Metemora.

CAMP, CHRISTIAN, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Metamora; is a native of Woodford Co., having been born in Spring Bay Tp., Oct. 29, 1836. His father, Joseph Camp, came from France and was one of the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. Camp was married Feb. 19, 1860, to Miss Lana Smith, who was born in Partridge Tp., May 21, 1839; they have seven children living—Katie L., Lana M., Joseph E., Christian W., Peter B., John J. and Samuel D. He settled on his present farm about thirteen years ago, and owns 160 acres of land valued at \$12,000.

Chapman, John, far.; P. O. Metemora.

Camp, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metemora.

COFFMAN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 1; P. O. Cazenovia; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1840. When he was about 15 years old, he came to Woodford Co. with his mother and one sister; he was married Sept. 14, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Evans, daughter of Justice W. Stewart, who came to Illinois from Ohio

about the time of the Black Hawk war and settled in what is now La Salle Co. and came to Woodford Co. in 1845 and died in 1864. Mrs. Coffman was born in La Salle Co., Nov. 29, 1843. They have two children—Mamie and Nellie R. Mrs. Coffman has also one child, Willie Evans, a son of her former husband. Mr. Coffman entered the Union army in August, 1862, as a member of Co. "G," 95th Ohio Volunteers, serving three years and participating in some fifteen battles, besides skirmishes, among them the siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Spanish Fort, etc. He was wounded at the battle of Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862.

Carpenter, Sarah, boarding house; P. O. Metamora.

Causey, Thos. A., blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.

CHITTY, CHAS. H., of the firm of Chitty, Cassell & Gibson, attorneys at law; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Sept. 15, 1822; when he was ten years of age his father's family removed to Lawrence Co., Ind., and were among the early settlers there; the country was wild and uncultivated, and abounded in all kinds of game, deers, bears, etc.; he was married July 4, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Lemon, of that county, who was born July 4, 1828; they came to Metamora in 1848, and he was engaged in teaching until 1851, when he was elected County Surveyor of Woodford Co., holding the office four years; in 1855, he removed to Freeport and opened a farm in that vicinity, remaining there till the Spring of 1857, when he removed to Galesburg and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, which he continued until 1859; he then entered the law office of Smith & Ford, at Galesburg, having previously pursued his law studies at home; he was admitted to the bar in 1860; returned to Metamora, and began the practice of his profession; he was elected County Judge in 1860, holding the office four years; has two children living—Persis (now Mrs. Willard Stowell, of Metamora), and William.

Clark, Anna S., P. O. Metamora.

Cummings, Mary A., P. O. Metamora.

CASELL, WM. J., broker and money loaner; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1835; he is the son of Robert T. Cassell, who came from Kentucky to Morgan Co., Ill., when but a boy, and who settled in Woodford Co. when Wm. J. was but five years of age; Mr. Cassell's father was a lawyer, and upon arriving at his majority he entered upon his present business of a broker; he was married May 10, 1864, to Miss Henrietta A. Hirsch, of Metamora, who was born in New Hampshire, in Aug., 1842; they have two children—Robert T. and Lutie May.

Cummings, D. A., dentist; P. O. Metamora.

CROSS, S. J., retired; was born in Chester Co., Penn., and when a young man was engaged upon public works in his native State; in 1839 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and was appointed Deputy Clerk under Gen. Cole; in 1841, he came to Versailles and took part in the organization of Woodford Co., being appointed Circuit Clerk by Judge Treat, now of Springfield; he swore in the first officers of the county; held the office twelve years; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1847; was elected Probate Judge soon after the organization of the county, and also served as Commissioner in Bankruptcy; he has held several other public offices, among which are Justice of the Peace and Master in Chancery; he was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Miss Nancy Stevenson, who died Aug. 31, 1868; Mr. Cross is now over eighty years of age.

Chapman, Amos, blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.

DONAHUE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Derganz, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

DELPH, CHAS. D., Deputy County Treasurer; P. O. Metamora; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., August 29, 1836; in 1844, his father's family removed to Woodford Co., and settled at Metamora, then Hanover; at the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 17th Ill. Vols.; serving three years in the Post Office Department; on his return he followed his trade of a painter until his ap-

pointment to his present position; he was married Dec. 18, 1867, to Miss Lila Delph of Louisville, Ky., who was born there May 3, 1840; they have three children—John M., Louisville K. and William H.

Delph, Wm. H., retired; P. O. Metamora.
Day, Geo., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

DAY, ELIZABETH A., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Metamora; was born in Licking Co., Ohio Dec. 26, 1820; she was married on the 18th day of August, 1842, to the late Jacob Day, who was born in Knox Co., Ohio Jan. 24, 1818; they removed to Illinois the year of their marriage, and settled in Tazewell Co., where they resided until their removal to Woodford Co. in 1848; they lived in Worth Tp. thirteen years; Mr. Day died Oct. 27, 1860, and the following Spring Mrs. Day came to her present home in Metamora Tp.; she has seven children living—Mary J., Charles B., Ann E., George W., Samuel W., John W. and Ida M.; she owns 67 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre.

Duffield, M. W., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Dwyer, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

DUTTON, NORMAN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 9; P. O. Metamora; one of the early settlers of the county; was born in Lamoille Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1810; he resided there until he was 23 years of age, and then came to Lake Co., Ohio, where he remained two years; he then came to Illinois, spending a year in Morgan Co., and settled in Woodford Co. in 1836; he was married Nov. 7, 1835, to Mrs. Nancy Dutton, of Morgan Co., who was born in Canada; she died in March, 1868, leaving six children—Louisa L., Samuel S., James H., Julia E., Daniel A. and Laura E.; the oldest two being the children of her former husband; Mr. Dutton was married again June 6, 1869, to Miss Maria Sleeper, who was born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., Dec. 1, 1825; he owns 100 acres of land valued at \$6,400.

EDSON, A. F., far.; P. O. Metamora.

EVANS, N. E., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Eureka; was born in Brown County, O., Nov. 4, 1822; resided there until March, 1866, when he came to Woodford County. He was

married on the 23d of October, 1843, to Miss Amanda Mefford, of Brown Co., O.; she was born Dec. 24, 1824; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living—H. Duncan, Olive, Joseph D., John W., Mary J., Samuel W., and Lewis E.; one daughter, Elizabeth, (wife of J. E. Trunnell) died Feb. 1, 1874, leaving two children—Perry and Ida May. Mr. Evans owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$9,600. He served three years as Justice of the Peace, in Ohio, and one year as Assessor of Metamora Township.

Ehrnthaller, John, far.; P. O. Metamora.
Edson, E. G., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

ENGEL, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 28; P. O. Metamora; is one of the earliest settlers of Woodford County. He was born in Lorraine, France, May 22, 1801; came to the United States in 1829, and in 1831 he came to Metamora and settled on a farm adjoining the present village, on the west, where he resided until 1865. He then removed to his present home, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$9,600, besides 28 acres of timber. He married Miss Barbara Detweiller, of Peoria; she was born in Lorraine, France, and died June 10, 1874, leaving seven children—Christian, Catherine, Jacobena, Barbara, Joseph, Magdalena and Rachel.

Erb, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Engel, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Engel, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

ELLWOOD, WM. L., attorney at law; was born near Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., March 6, 1851; he is of English parentage, his father, Isaac Ellwood, having been an English soldier, a member of the Queen's Life Guards, and who, after retiring from the army, came to the United States and settled near Skaneateles, N. Y., where he was married to Mrs. Ann E. Grimes, whose maiden name was Hugill; they removed to Illinois when W. L. was but a child, and settled near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., then to Woodford, and afterward to Tazewell Co. At the time of our late war his father served as drill master, and afterward entered Co. I. 11th Ill. Cav., and was elected Captain; he died at his

home, near Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Aug. 3, 1862, from injuries received and disease incurred in the service of his adopted country. After the death of his father, young Ellwood removed with his mother and his sister to Metamora, in 1865; he spent three years at the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, and then engaged in teaching and the study of the law; he was admitted to the bar, Sept. 12, 1872; practiced law in Watseka, Ill., six months, and then settled in Metamora. He was married Dec. 26, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Bullock, of Menard Co., Ill., who was born in the State of New York; they have one child—Edna.

Evans, N. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Evans, W. A., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

ELLIS, JOSEPH M., dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in Highland Co., O., March 24, 1844. He was raised to the tinner's trade. Came to Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., in 1863, and followed his trade until 1869, when he removed to Metamora, and in 1871 established his present business. At the beginning of our late civil war, he entered the Union army as a member of the 60th Ohio Vols., served under Gens. Fremont and Pope in Virginia, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and was mustered out in 1862 with his regiment by reason of the expiration of his term of service. In 1864, he entered the 175th Ohio as Second Lieut. of Co. H, serving till the close of the war. He was married Sept. 4, 1874, to Miss Caroline A. Brandon, who was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Nov. 18, 1848. They have two children—James B. and Joseph C.

Engel, J. N., P. O. Metamora.

Egbert, G., carpenter; P. O. Metamora.

ENGEL, PETER R., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Metamora; was born in France in 1822. When he was nine years of age, he came with his father's family to the United States, spending about three months in Lancaster Co., Pa., and then removing to their present home in the Fall of 1831. His father, Peter Engle, died March 1, 1875, over 80 years of age. Mr. Engel was married in 1846 to Miss Barbary Naffzeger, who was born in Germany in 1823.

They have eight children living—Catharine. Jacob, Peter, Joseph. Alpha, Samuel, Leah B. and Amelia. He owns a farm of 187 acres, valued at \$75 an acre; also owns a farm of 120 acres about two and a half miles east of Metamora, and one of 160 acres in Livingston Co. Total value of real estate, \$40,000.

Engel, G., watchmaker; P. O. Metamora.

Earl, Jos. F., pop manufacturr; P. O. Metamora.

Egbert, S. W., carpenter; P. O. Metamora.

Egbert, C. T., veterinary surg.; P. O. Metamora.

EGBERT, LEWIS J., carpenter and builder; P. O. Metamora; was born in Mercer Co., Pa., March 23, 1817. When he was 4 years of age, his father removed to Brown Co., Ohio, where Mr. Egbert resided until the breaking out of the War. He began the business of a carpenter and builder at the age of 20, and has followed it principally to the present time. In 1861, he raised a company of volunteers for the 59th Ohio Volunteers, and was chosen Captain of the company. He served over two years, one year of which time he acted as Major. He was married in 1841 to Miss Matilda Waterman, of Brown Co., Ohio, who was born Aug. 22, 1820, and died Feb. 23, 1862, leaving four children—Jerome B., Corydon T., Solomon W. and Annie M. The eldest son died in 1869, at the age of 27 years. On his return from the army, in 1864, Mr. Egbert came to Metamora, where he still resides. He was married Oct. 6, 1864, to Miss Annie Hamilton, who was born in the Province of Ontario, July 7, 1833. They have two children—Nellie L. and Chas. H. He served one term as County Auditor in Ohio, besides occupying various other public offices. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years.

EGBERT, SOLOMON W., carpenter and builder, son of Lewis J. Egbert; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 12, 1849. He came to Metamora in 1862, where he now resides, engaged in his trade of a carpenter.

Ellwood, Robert, laborer, P. O. Metamora.
Engel, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

EGBERT, W. W., retired; was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1809. His father removed to Brown Co., Ohio, in 1821, and engaged in the milling business, to which he raised his son until about 19 years of age, when he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for 30 years. He was married Jan. 31, 1832, to Miss Eliza Trunnell, who was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Sept. 6, 1814. She was the granddaughter of Gen. Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. They had eight children, five of whom are living—John W., Elizabeth, Alice M., Herbert M. and Francis P. They removed to Metamora Tp., in 1859, and engaged in farming. His wife died Jan. 10, 1873, and on the 10th of Dec., 1874, he married Miss Louisa Beaver, who was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 21, 1840. They have one child—Granville W. Removed to the village of Metamora in Feb., 1877. His father, Job Egbert, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in New Jersey in 1776.

Ellwood, Anna E., P. O. Metamora.

FEHR, LEONARD, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

FISHER, E. A., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 1; P. O. Cazevonja; is a native of Rutland Co., Vt., having been born there March 19, 1831. He came to Woodford Co. with his parents in 1842, being then but 11 years of age. His father, Amos Fisher, settled in Cazevonja Tp., where he resided until his death in March, 1850. His mother, Mrs. Lydia Fisher, is now residing with her son, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Fisher was married Nov. 30, 1853, to Miss Amelia Marshal, who was born in Windham Co., Vt., April 23, 1830, and came to this county in 1850; she is a daughter of Thomas Marshall, of Roanoke Tp. Mr. Fisher owns 80 acres of land in his own home farm, valued at \$50 an acre. He is at present Commissioner of Highways, which office he has held four years in this Tp., and one term in Roanoke; he has also served several terms as School Director.

Fehr, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Farver, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

FAIRCHILD, C. H., saloon and billiard hall; born in Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., Feb. 7, 1851; at about 17 years of age he entered the employ of the T., W. & W. R. R. Co., and afterward was engaged with the St. Louis Bridge Co. in building bridges, which employment he followed nearly one year; after which he was employed by the Missouri Pacific and T., P. & W. Railroad Cos. He came to Metamora with his parents when he was about 5 years old. Married August 29, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Bloutz, of Metamora, who was born in July, 1857. They have one child—Carrie E. He entered his present business in Oct., 1877.

Farver, Marcelin, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Fairchild, D. D., saloon; P. O. Metamora.

Fairchild, Dock, retired; P. O. Metamora.

FEILITZSCH, L. F., attorney at law; was born in Hungary, June 13, 1842; his parents removed, when he was quite young, to Hesse-Cassel, Prussia; he received a collegiate education, spending a part of his time at Cassel, Geneva, and Berlin; when about 18 years old, he volunteered as a member of the Huzzars in the body guard of the Emperor Maximilian, and served under him in Mexico; he fought at the battles of Vera Cruz, Paso Del Macho, Pueblo, Oajaca, and other places; he was wounded eight times during the war, and was taken prisoner by Porfirio Diaz, the present President of Mexico, but made his escape the first night; he was promoted to Lieutenant, and then to Major, and attached to the staff of Maximilian; he was afterward promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and rejoined his regiment; after the close of the war, he spent some time in the Island of St. Thomas, and Havana, Cuba, after which he took the remnant of Maximilian's army back to Vienna, Austria; he spent some time in southern Switzerland, recruiting his health, and came to the United States in 1868; he spent about one year in Springfield and St. Louis, and settled in Metamora in 1869; entered the law office of Judge Chitty, and was admitted to practice in 1871; he was married May 14, 1873, to Miss A. F. Ray, of Metamora.

Fulton, Frank, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Fisher, Ezra, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Frink, Harvey, mech.; P. O. Metamora.

FAIRCHILD, R. H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 29; P. O. Metamora; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, April 25, 1829; he made his home there until 1852, removing thence to Metamora, where he has since resided, and owns 120 acres of land valued at \$8,500; he was married in April, 1852, to Miss Hulda R. Marsh, who was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1834; they have had three children, one of whom, Rozina P., is living; one daughter, Susan M., and a son, Friend E., both died the same day, Aug. 11, 1863, the former at the age of eight years, and the latter at the age of sixteen months; Mr. Fairchild is at present a member of the County Board of Supervisors, to which office he was elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1876 and 1877.

GOULDEN, JOSEPH, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

Greiser, Bernhard, farm.; P. O. Metamora.

Grabill, Jos., teamster; P. O. Metamora.

Giehl, F., real est. agt.; P. O. Metamora.

**GINGERICH, MRS. CATH-
ERINE**, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 3; P. O. Metamora; was born in France, Nov. 14, 1829; she came to the United States when she was about nineteen years of age; she was married April 20, 1852, to the late Peter Gingerich, one of the early settlers of Woodford Co., who was born in France, Aug. 1, 1826; after their marriage they settled near Hickory Point, where Mr. Gingerich died in Aug., 1866, and about three years ago Mrs. Gingerich removed to her present home, where she owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$9,500; she has five children living—Mary, Christian W., Jacob, Peter and John.

Gould, G. D., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Garber, Christ., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Greenuagel, David, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Garber, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

GISH, GARMAN, farmer and Constable, P. O. Metamora; was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Oct. 11, 1824; he followed farming there until he was twenty-four years of age, and in 1848, removed to Elkhart Co., Ind., where he

resided two years and then came to Woodford Co. and settled near the present village of Roanoke, and about nineteen years ago removed to Metamora; he was married May 11, 1848, to Miss Rhoda A. Vinyard, who was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1832; they have one son—P. K. Gish, now living in McLean Co. Mr. Gish served seven years as Justice of the Peace, in Roanoke Tp.; he held the office of Sheriff of Woodford Co. two years, and is now serving on his second term as Constable; he owns a residence and 11 acres of land in Metamora, some timber land in Worth Tp., and a farm of 80 acres in McLean Co.

Graham, J. M., ins. agt.; P. O. Metamora.
Gifford, E. E., teamster; P. O. Metamora.
Goldsmith, Benj., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Grieder, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Goetz, Jos., blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.
Gephart, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

GOULD, LUTHER, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Metamora; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., June 22, 1817; when he was fourteen years old, his parents removed to Washington Co., N. Y., where they resided three years; removing thence to Crawford Co., Ohio. Mr. Gould was married Oct. 23, 1847, to Miss Maria A. Chapman, of Champaign Co., Ohio, who was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 16, 1823; they have four children—Clarence D., residing in McLean Co.; Florence M., now Mrs. J. E. Piper, of Cazenovia Township; George D. and Clara B. Mr. Gould came to Woodford Co. in 1858, settling on his present home; he owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; he held the offices of Town Clerk and Assessor in Ohio.

Gibbons, Austin, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Garber, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Greening, Melvina, far.; P. O. Metamora.

HUCKINS, S. S., laborer; P. O. Metamora.

Heintzman, Chas., lab.; P. O. Metamora.
Hines, Michael, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Holme, H. G., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

HARL, GEO. L., editor and publisher *Woodford County Sentinel*; was born in Loudon Co., Virginia, July 12, 1825; he came to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1835, remaining there seven years; he

commenced to learn the printer's trade in 1840; went to St. Louis and completed his trade; remained there three years, then went to Peoria, where he resided until 1861; he then settled in Metamora, and, with Mr. T. L. Powers, purchased the *Sentinel*, and in 1877 he bought out Mr. Powers, and assumed the sole control. He was married March 12, 1860, to Miss Eliza Thurlow, of Peoria, who was born in London, England; they have three children living—Harry C., Hervey L. and Jennie.

One child, Mary C., died Sept. 6, 1866.
Heirmyer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Heirmyer, J. H., far.; P. O. Metamora.
Hoffman, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Metamora.
Hollandsworth, Wm. H., blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.

Huckins, Luey, P. O. Metamora.

HAZEN, M. O., farmer and apiarist; Sec. 3; P. O. Metamora; was born in Paulet, Vt., May 23, 1818; was raised in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt., and followed the business of carding and cloth-dressing with his father, until about 17 years old, and then engaged in the manufacture of hay rakes; at the age of 20, he went to Canada, and followed the rake business about three years; in June, 1844, he went to Lowell and entered the employ of the Lowell Lock Co.; in 1850, the company sold out to the Nashua Lock Co., and he was engaged by the latter company, and removed to Nashua, N. H., where he resided until his removal to Woodford Co., in 1858. He was married Nov. 28, 1852, to Miss Martha Searle, of Lawrence, Mass., who was born in Somerset Co., Maine, Nov. 28, 1819; they have one child—Frank L., who resides in Metamora Township; Mr. Hazen owns 213 acres of land, valued at \$15,000; he is interested in bee culture, having an apiary of some twenty-five colonies of Italian bees.

Hesse, Magdalena, P. O. Metamora.

Hirsch, F. F. plasterer; P. O. Metamora.

Heintzman, Jos., far.; P. O. Metamora.

HERRON, J. W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 15; P. O. Metamora; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Aug. 21, 1825; He came to Woodford Co. with his father's family in 1848, and settled on the farm adjoining Mr. Herron's on the

west; Mr. Herron settled on his present farm in 1854. He was married April 6, 1854, to Miss Carrie Trunnell, of Metamora Township, who was born in Brown Co., O., Nov. 29, 1837; they have had nine children, six of whom are living—John, George W., James P., Mary E., Minnie B. and Nellie; Mr. Herron owns 90 acres of land, valued at \$6,000.

Hartley, Zenas, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Hines, P. A., Deputy Sheriff; P. O. Metamora.

Hoffman, Geo., laborer; P. O. Metamora.

HICKS, WILLIAM, Superintendent of the Woodford County Alms House; Sec. 28; P. O. Metamora; is a native of Brown Co., Ohio, having been born there July 22, 1832; he was raised to farming pursuits; was married Nov. 3, 1854, to Miss Mary E. McConnell, of Brown Co., a granddaughter of Capt. Thomas McConnell, of the war of 1812; she was born Jan. 1, 1833; in 1855, he removed to Hamilton Co., Ind., residing there nine years, at the end of which time, he came to Illinois and settled in Metamora Tp.; Mrs. Hicks died May 5, 1872, leaving four children—Nathan B., Nancy A., Jesse E. and Dovey M.; Mr. Hicks was married again, July 3, 1874, to Mrs. Lucy Jacobs, of Hamilton Co., Ind., whose maiden name was Warren, and who was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1832; her family consisted of four daughters; Mr. Hicks served as Deputy Sheriff two years; as Justice of the Peace seven years and as Collector two years in Indiana, and was elected Assessor of Metamora Tp. in 1870, and re-elected each succeeding Spring until 1875; in Dec., 1875, he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to his present position as Supt. of the Woodford County Alms House and Poor Farm; his grandfather, John Ross, was one of the earliest settlers of Indianapolis.

Holzinger, Nicholas, lab.; P. O. Metamora.

Hass, Xavier, retired; P. O. Metamora.

IRVING, P. B., plast.; P. O. Metamora.

IRVING, J. C., local editor *Woodford Sentinel*; was born in Metamora Dec. 10, 1850. He followed clerking from the age of 13 years until he engaged in the printing business. He began as an

apprentice, and is familiar with every department of job printing, including wood engraving, etc. He took charge of the local and business department of the office in June, 1877. Was married Jan. 11, 1877, to Carrie S. Kern, nee Hirsch, a native of Suncook, N. H.

Imhoff, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Isch, Fred., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

JENNINGS, WM. L., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Jacquín, Dominique, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Johnson, A. E., printer; P. O. Metamora.

Jennings, F. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

John, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Jeter, Wm. M., abstracts of titles; P. O. Metamora.

KREIBIEL, D., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Kurth, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kennel, P., Sr., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

KINNEAR, A. H., M. D., physician and surgeon; P. O. Metamora; was born in Hardin County, O., March 9, 1841. He was raised on the farm, his father being quite an extensive stock raiser. Came to Eureka, Woodford Co., with his parents, when he was 15 years old; received an academic education at Eureka College, and began the study of medicine in 1860. He attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and completed his course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Received his degree at the latter institution in 1864, and immediately thereafter was commissioned as First Asst. Surgeon of the 108th Ill. Vols., and served two years. Upon his return from the war he entered upon the practice of medicine at Metamora, where he now resides. He is County Physician, which office he has held for the past eight years. He was married Aug. 28, 1865, to Miss Eliza R. Rockwell, daughter of Wm. R. Rockwell, one of the earliest settlers of Woodford Co., and one of the original proprietors of the village of Hanover, now Metamora. Mrs. Kinnear was born in Metamora June 14, 1844. They have one child—Lee R.

Kempf, M., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kellogg, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kennel, P., Jr., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Knoblauch, J. B., mer.; P. O. Metamora.
 Knoblauch, Xavier, mer.; P. O. Metamora.
 Kuhn, Adam, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

KELLOGG, P. F., wagon manufacturer, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828. When he was about six years old his mother's family removed to Ohio, and in 1836 came to Jacksonville, Ill. Here they remained about a year, settling in Metamora in 1837. Here he learned the trade of a wagon maker, and began business for himself in 1852. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 108th Ill. Vols., was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and served three years. He was married May 13, 1858, to Miss Frances Reeder, who was born in Montgomery Co., O., May 16, 1834. They have two children living—Wm. H. and Zella F. One child—Arthur L.—died in 1872.

Knoblauch, Jos., mer.; P. O. Metamora.
 Kern, A. W., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Knoblauch, Jno., saloon; P. O. Metamora.
 Kipp, Edward, Insurance and J. P.; P. O. Metamora.

Kern, Jno. M., far.; P. O. Washington.
LEHMAN, JOS., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Linch, Thos., butcher; P. O. Metamora.

LEONARD, A. P., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 15; P. O. Metamora; was born in Tolland Co., Conn., March 7, 1830; most of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits; at the age of seventeen years he left home and came to Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in clerking and teaching school; here he remained about six years; he was married Dec. 28, 1850, to Miss F. S. Hugill, of Jacksonville, who was born in England, July 14, 1829; they have seven children living—Chas. H., Francis J., John L., Elbridge P., Lucy M., Mary M. and Frances A.; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; he came to Woodford Co. in 1854, and settled on his present farm in 1874.

Leys, John, Dep. County Clerk; P. O. Metamora.

Leonard, Francis, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Leonard, Charles, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Lemon, Sallie M., P. O. Metamora.

MEISTER, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Miller, J. E., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Mitchell, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Meisner, Peter, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MARTIN, HENRY, carpenter and builder; P. O. Metamora; was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 26, 1822; he was raised on the farm and to the trade of a millwright; came to Woodford County, in 1852, and settled at Low Point, where he resided until about twelve years ago; he then removed to Metamora, where he now resides; he was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah A. Wilson, of Muskingum Co., Ohio; they have four children—Joseph, Florence A., Andrew J. and Susan.

Morse, Jos. O., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MCGUIRE, JOHN L., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Metamora; was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 27, 1844; came to the United States with his father, at the age of eight years, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father died, in 1856; two years later, in 1858, he came to Metamora, and engaged in farming; he was married on the 24th of Nov., 1870, to Miss Adelia M. Page, daughter of Adino Page, Esq., of Metamora; she was born in Gilmanston, N. H., Dec. 17, 1848; they have one child—May. He owns 40 acres of land adjoining the village of Metamora, valued at \$2,500; he also carries on 60 acres adjoining, belonging to Adino Page; in 1862, soon after the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the 51st Ill. Vols., and served three years; he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, and confined seven months in the hospital at Richmond, Va.

Morley, Jos., retired; P. O. Metamora.

Mangin, Sylvester, ptr.; P. O. Metamora.

Moore, Edward, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Molitor, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Millinger, Geo., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Millinger, Thos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MANGIN, EMILE, saloon; born in Lorraine, France, Department of Moselle, Feb. 16, 1848; his parents came to this country when he was eight years of age, and settled in Partridge Township, Woodford Co., and afterward removed to Worth Township; he settled in Metamora in March, 1876, and opened his present business; he was married in Sept., 1875, to Miss Mary

O'Rourke, of Peoria, who was born in New York City, Jan. 3, 1856; they have two children—Katie and Ursula.

Mills, Archy, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Minger, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Mongle, David, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

Mitchell, Wm., saddler; P. O. Metamora.

MITCHELL, WM., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Eureka; was born near New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind., July 31, 1817; when he was less than a year old, his parents removed to the western part of Indiana, settling in Vigo Co., then a pioneer country; he resided there eight years, and then removed to Parke Co., and in 1833 came to what is now Woodford Co.; his father, James Mitchell, died in 1872. Mr. Mitchell settled on his present farm in 1845, where he owns 141 acres of land, valued at \$60 an acre; he was married March 29, 1837, to Miss Susan Long, of McLean Co., who was born in Floyd Co., Ind., Feb. 10, 1820; they have three children living—Nancy J., now Mrs. Thos. Bullock, of Eureka; Henrietta, wife of Henry Reynolds, of Washington, Ill., and Amanda H., now Mrs. F. E. Jennings; one daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1845, at the age of two years and eight months.

Madison, J. R., grain and coal dealer; P. O. Metamora.

Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MUNDELL, ABNER, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 2; P. O. Cazenovia; was born in Green Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1816; at the age of thirteen years he came with his parents to Wayne Co., Ind., where they resided nearly two years, and then removed to Vermillion Co., Ill.; three years later he came to Woodford Co., and settled on Richland Creek, and removed to his present home sixteen years ago; Mr. Mundell owns 612 acres of land in the county, valued at \$33,000; he was married May 10, 1844, to Miss Maria Clingman, who was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, March 12, 1827; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—John C., George W., Samuel, Margaret J., Wm. L., Jesse G. Mr. Mandell held the office of Constable from 1837 to 1841, and afterward served four years as Justice of the Peace; he was chosen Associate Judge

of the County Court, serving about two years; he has been three terms a member of the Co. Board of Supervisors.

Mills, Anna, P. O. Eureka.

Miller, Anna, P. O. Metamora.

MORSE, LEVI P., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Cazenovia; is one of the early settlers of Woodford Co.; he was born in Windsor Co., Vt., April 7, 1821; in 1835 his father's family came to this Co., making the entire journey with teams, and were six weeks on the way; Mr. Morse was then fourteen years of age; he drove one of the teams, sleeping every night, from Vt. to Chicago, in one of the wagons; they settled on the homestead which his father entered from the government, and Mr. Morse now owns and occupies; he was married Oct. 17, 1845, to Miss Mary A. Parminter, who was born in Devonshire, England, June 20, 1823; they have six children living—Joel R., Eliza R., J. Hale, Milo M., Leland E. and Henry M.; he owns 200 acres of land valued at \$12,000; Mr. Morse held the offices of School Trustee and School Director fourteen years, and has served two terms as Commissioner of Highways.

NOIROT, GEORGE, tinner; P. O. Metamora.

NESMITH, CYRUS A., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Metamora; was born in Antrim, N. H., Oct. 24, 1801; removed to New Portage, in 1816. He was married April 4, 1833, to Miss Morenda Hurlbutt; he came to Peoria Co., Ill., in Nov., 1847, and after living there one year, removed to Metamora, since which time, he has followed the occupation of a farmer; he has raised a family of seven children—Arthur E., of Metamora Township; P. Jane, who married J. M. McGinnis, and lives in Silver City, Nevada; Milton W., residing in Metamora Township; Mary A., now Mrs. E. S. Corpe, of Metamora; George W., now living in San Francisco, Cal.; John D. and Charles L., both of whom reside in Washington, Ill.

Newton, Lucius, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

NOIROT, DENIS, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; was born near Metz, France, May 24, 1824; he came to the United States in 1848,

and after spending a short time in Louisville, Ky., came to Spring Bay, Woodford Co., and engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he had learned in his native country; after about a year, he removed to the farm of Joseph Klein, in Worth Township, and two years afterward, to Germantown, residing there until 1857; he then came to Metamora, since which time he has lived in this township, residing a portion of the time on the farm and a portion in the village; he settled on his present farm in the Spring of 1876. He was married April 18, 1849, to Miss Margaret Jacquin, who was born near Severn, France, May 7, 1822, and came to this country in 1846; they have four children living—John, George, Victorine and Maggie; he owns one farm of 85 acres and another of 80 acres, valued at about \$13,500.

Newton, Chas., carp.; P. O. Metamora.

NESMITH, M. W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 14; P. O. Metamora; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, June 18, 1837. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Peoria and in 1849 settled in Woodford Co. Mr. Nesmith is the inventor of Nesmith's Champion Grain Register, Patented Jan. 9, 1877, and has been interested in several other inventions. He was married June 18, 1863, to Miss Susan R. Wallahan, daughter of George A. and Elizabeth Wallahan, of Cruger, Tp. She was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1843. They have five children living—Milton W., Bertha E., Cyrus A., Frank O. and Nellie C. Their oldest child, George G., died Sept. 28, 1865. Mr. Nesmith settled on his present home in 1864.

Noirot, John, harness mkr.; P. O. Metamora.

NOIROT BROS., dealers in hardware, tinware, stoves and harness; are natives of Woodford Co.; they are of French descent, their parents removing to this country from France about the year 1848. John, the senior partner, was born in Germantown, Sept. 29, 1851; came to Metamora at an early age, established his present business in 1874. He was married Aug 29, 1875, to Miss Josie M. Carlock, of Mason Co., Ill. George, the younger brother,

was born in Germantown, Aug. 29, 1853. He came with his father's family to Metamora when about four years old. About a year ago he entered into partnership with his brother. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Maggie Wetzell, of Metamora.

Nolz, Anna, P. O. Metamora.

NEWTON, MELVIN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Metamora; was born on the 29th of Aug., 1809, in Windsor Co., Vt., where he resided until 1835, and then removed to Champaign Co., Ohio. He lived there eighteen years, removing thence to Woodford Co. in 1853. He settled first in Cazenovia Tp., and lived there until his removal to his present home, in 1860. He was married Nov. 17, 1831, to Miss Eunice Smith, who was born in his native county, March 28, 1807. They have six children living—Eveline R., now living in California; Sylvanus S., of El Paso; George A., residing in Linn Tp., Charles H., of Metamora; Lucius L., of Metamora Tp. and Kate M., now Mrs. A. K. Smith. Mr. Newton owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$10,500.

Neuschwanger, Peter, farm.; P. O. Metamora.

Northup, Lucius, teacher; P. O. Metamora.

NESMITH, A. E., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Metamora; is a native of Medina Co., Ohio, having been born there Dec. 28, 1833. When he was 14 years of age, he came with his parents to Peoria Co., Ill., living there two years and removing thence to Woodford Co., in 1849. He occupies the farm on which his father settled on first coming to the county, nearly thirty years ago. He was married June 5, 1859, to Miss Mary A. McGinnis, of Groveland, Tazewell Co., who was born in Parke Co., Ind., May 30, 1833. They have three children—Jennie E., May, and Fannie. Mr. Nesmith was elected Collector of Metamora Tp. in 1875, and re-elected in 1876, and has held the office of School Director in Metamora village the past three years.

O'BRY, PAUL, far.; P. O. Metamora.

POWELL, Samuel M., photographer; P. O. Metamora.

PAGE, ADINO, banker and dealer in groceries; P. O. Metamora; was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 3, 1822; He came with his father's family to Woodford Co. in 1835, and settled in Metamora Tp.; here he resided until 1843, engaged in farming, and then returned to New England, and followed brick making until 1847, at which time, he took charge of the Alms House in his native town, and in 1850 was appointed Superintendent of the Alms House and Insane Asylum in Danvers, now Peabody, Mass., occupying the position until his return to Metamora in 1859; in connection with his office as Superintendent, he served for a number of years on the constabulary force, and on the occasion of the visit of the great philanthropist, Geo. Peabody, to his native town in 1856. Mr. Page officiated as one of the Marshals of the day at the reception given by the citizens; he was married in Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 25, 1845, to Miss Arvilla Page, daughter of Samuel Page, Esq., of the town; she was born Feb. 6, 1822; they have one daughter—Adelia M., now Mrs. John L. McGuire, of Metamora; Mr. Page took charge of the first Alms House of Woodford County in Jan., 1868, holding the position for more than eight years; he has been a Magistrate for several years; has taken a great interest in public schools, serving several terms as Director, and is at present Township Trustee of schools; since his return in 1859, he has been engaged in banking and general merchandising with his brother, John W. Page.

Patterson, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

PAGE, JOHN W., banker and merchant, was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Jan. 13, 1814; resided there until he became of age, and on his twenty-first birthday, Jan. 13, 1835, was married, and the same year removed with the other members of his father's family, to Metamora. His wife was Miss Rebecca Edgerly Page, daughter of True Page, Esq., of Gilmanton, and was born in Montville, Me., June 11, 1812. They have had a family of five children, all but one of whom, Charles A., are now deceased. Mr. Page engaged in farming and house carpentering, and built the first frame house in Metamora village,

then Hanover. In 1858, he, with his brother Adino, engaged in the grocery business, afterward adding general merchandise, and in the Spring of 1875, they purchased of James F. Earl the Metamora Bank. He was elected Coroner of the county, in 1844, and Commissioner of Schools the following year, both of which offices he resigned in 1846, to enter the Mexican war, where he served nearly a year as Sergeant in the 4th I. V. At the time of his enlistment he held a commission as First Lieutenant in the Illinois State Militia. In 1857, he was elected County Treasurer, and held the office two terms. He was the first Treasurer of the village corporation, holding that office from 1859 to 1869, and has also been the Treasurer of the Woodford County Agricultural Society since its organization. He has served two terms as County Supervisor, and has been Township School Trustee and Township Treasurer, and is also the Treasurer of the Metamora Public Library.

PAGE, S. S., attorney at law; P. O. Metamora; was born in Metamora, Jan. 27, 1851. He is a son of Thaddeus C. S. Page, who came to Metamora with the other members of the family of his father, John Page, in 1835, and who now resides in McLean Co. Mr. Page was raised on the farm until he was 15 years of age; after obtaining a high school education he began the study of the law in the office of C. H. Chitty, in Metamora; was admitted to the bar in June, 1872, and at once began practice in partnership with Mr. Chitty, which he continued two years; the partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Page continued practice alone for one year, when R. T. Perry became a partner, and the name of the firm was Page & Perry, which has since been dissolved. In November, 1876, he was elected State's Attorney, which office he still holds. He served two years as Dept. Supt. of Schools and has held various town offices. He was married Feb. 22, 1874, to Miss Lucia A. Robinson, daughter of F. L. Robinson, of Cloud Co., Kansas. She was born in Vermont, Jan. 30, 1855. They have one child, Cecil.

Pletscher, M., far., P. O. Metamora.
 Perrine, Thos., far.; P. O. Eureka.
 Portman, Barbara; P. O. Metamora.

PAGE, S. TRUE, agent; P. O. Metamora: was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 10, 1824; he came with the other members of the family to Metamora in 1835, where he resided until April, 1855; he then removed to Wayne Co., Iowa, and lived there nearly two years, removing thence to Atchison Co., Mo., where he remained until January, 1861, and then returned to Metamora. In 1846 he volunteered as a soldier in the Mexican war as a member of Co. "G," 4th Ill. Inf., serving just one year, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. "E," 108th Ill. Vols., and took part in all the battles participated in by his regiment, and was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. He was married April 21, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Giggay, of Clarke Co., Iowa, who was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1833, and died July 29, 1862, leaving four sons—John E., Joseph A., William P. and Arthur R.

Perrine, K. R., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

PEARD, MARTHA, MRS., Sec. 11; P. O. Metamora; was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, Jan. 28, 1830; her maiden name was Martha Downs; she was married Nov. 12, 1849, to the late Richard Peard, who was born in Bratton Clovelly, Devonshire, England, July 10, 1825; they came to the United States in 1850, and settled the following year, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Peard; they had eight children, six of whom are living—William H., Arminel E., now the wife of Rev. J. C. H. Read, of Mich.; John T., Harriet, Fred and Josephine. Mr. Peard died Nov. 13, 1866; Mrs. Peard owns 145 acres of land, valued at \$8,200.

Painter, Oscar, teacher; P. O. Metamora.

PARMINTER, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; was born in Devonshire, England, in Feb., 1822; in 1842, in company with his sister, now Mrs. L. P. Morse, he came to the United States, landing in

New York with but one shilling in his pocket; three years later, his parents followed, and settled in Metamora Township; his father, John R. Parminter, died in 1869; and his mother now resides with her son, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Parminter was married March 28, 1853, to Miss Harriet Earl, of Metamora, who was born in Northamptonshire, England, Feb. 5, 1835, and came to this country in 1851; they have eight children living—John H., Jessie L., Mary E., Hattie K., Grace E., Jennie L., Lillie M. and Nellie M. Two daughters, Lizzie C. and Ada S., died in 1867 and 1876 respectively. Mr. Parminter settled on his present farm in 1849; he owns 860 acres of land in Woodford and Ford Counties, valued at \$36,000.

Perrine, D. R., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

PAINTER, GEO., retired; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1812; his business has always been that of a carpenter and builder; came to Metamora in Nov., 1848, and engaged in his trade; he was married April 14, 1840, to Miss Clarissa House, of Pottsville, Penn., who was born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1810; they have three children—Oscar, Annie E. and Elenor M.; he was elected Coroner of Woodford Co. in 1872, holding the office two years; he served one term as Justice of the Peace; he has held other offices, among which are School Director, Commissioner of Highways and member of the Village Council.

PORTMAN, NICHOLAS, dealer in general merchandise; was born in France, Sept. 5, 1838; when he was eight years old, his parents came to the United States, and settled near Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.; in 1858, he came to Metamora and opened his present business, renting a small building on the east side of the square, which he occupied two years; he then erected a frame building, which was burned down in Jan., 1877, and in the Fall of that year he built his present two-story and basement brick store; his stock in trade, when he started twenty years ago, amounted to perhaps \$500; he now carries a well selected stock of from \$15,000 to \$20,000; owns a fine brick

residence and other real estate in this village; his father, Nicholas Portman, Sr., died in 1871, and his mother is now residing with her son.

PLANK, ELIJAH, attorney at law and Notary Public; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1824; his early years were spent on the farm; when he was eight years of age, his parents removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; here he lived until 1854, when he came to Metamora, and in 1856, entered upon the study of the law; he was admitted to the bar in 1859; in 1866, he removed to Fairbury, Livingston Co., and resided there four years; returned in 1871 to Metamora, where he now resides, engaged in the practice of his profession; he was married Oct. 10, 1850, to Miss Almarah Brigham, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 13, 1830.

RAY, JERRY, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ramige, Geo. farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ralston, David, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

RANNEY, JOEL A., HON., stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Cazenovia; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 18, 1831. He came with his father's family to Woodford Co., when he was six years of age, and settled on the farm where he still resides. He was married Sept. 4, 1856, to Miss Frances L. Everett, daughter of Deacon Willard Everett, of Metamora Tp. She was born in Francistown, N. H., Feb. 9, 1837. They have four children—Frances L., Esther J., Mark J. and Justin M. He owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. Mr. Ranney was elected to the State Legislature in the Fall of 1876. He has also served two terms as member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Regele, Bantaleon, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Regele, Henry, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

REEDER, JACOB H., wagon and carriage maker; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 7, 1832. His early years were spent upon the farm. In 1836, his parents moved to Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., being among the early settlers of that county. They removed to Metamora in 1848, where his father engaged in the wagon maker's business, which his son has always followed. He

was married May 13, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth H. Powell, of Metamora, who was born June 11, 1837. They had five children, four of whom are living—Ada F., Isaac H., Jesse L. and Edwin P. His wife died Nov. 25, 1868. He married again April 7, 1870, to Miss C. A. Page, of Metamora, who was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Jan. 13, 1832. They had one child—Lizzie A.

Retter, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Rouse, A. C., retired; P. O. Metamora.

Rathbon, Edward, far.; P. O. Metamora.

RAY, GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Metamora; one of the early settlers of Woodford Co.; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 13, 1808; his father's family were among the early settlers in that county; he was raised to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life; he received a common school education, such as usually fell to the lot of farmers' sons in those days; he came to Woodford Co. in 1836, and followed the business of dealing in cattle for a few years, buying them in Central Illinois and driving them further north and selling them to the immigrants; he was married in 1838, to Miss Jane Banta, who was born in Kentucky, Feb. 4, 1813; they have had nine children, eight of whom are living; one son, Joseph M., died at the age of 12 years; Mr. Ray settled on his present farm, adjoining the village of Metamora, in 1840; the homestead contains 140 acres, valued at \$10,500; he also owns a farm of 310 acres north of the town and 75 acres of timber; he served four years as Sheriff of Woodford County.

Robinson, Geo., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ruvenacht, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ricketts, Josinah, P. O. Metamora.

Ralston, Harmon, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

ROCKE, HENRY, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Metamora; was born in Germany, Oct. 22, 1836; when he was twelve years of age, he came with his parents to this country; they spent one year in Tazewell Co. and settled in Woodford County in 1849; he was married in May, 1860, to Miss Mary F. Victor, of Worth Tp., who was born in Ohio, Feb. 26, 1841; they had ten children, five of whom are living—

Joseph, August C., Frederick J., Eva L. and Rosie; Mr. Roocke owns 100 acres of land valued at \$5,200; he served as School Director five years.

Rathbon, Ransom, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Rathbon, Thos., lab.; P. O. Metamora.

Ray, Jacob, Deputy County Clerk; P. O. Metamora.

RICH, CHARLES, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 21; P. O. Metamora; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1816; he received an academic education, entering the Clinton Liberal Institute at the age of 17 years, remaining there three years, teaching school during the Winters, after which he went to Missouri, and followed teaching nearly four years; he then returned home, and on May 16, 1842, was married to Miss Abigail Carpenter, who was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 16, 1817; they have four children living—Albert R., Carrie, Mary S., and Freeman W.; he came to Woodford Co., in 1842, and settled in Metamora Township; at that time the village of Hanover, now Metamora, contained but three houses, only one of which was occupied; he owns 135 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; Mr. Rich was appointed County School Commissioner in 1846, to fill an unexpired term, and elected for two years in 1847, and re-elected in 1849; he has served two terms as County Supervisor, one year as Township Assessor, and several terms as School Director and Commissioner of Highways.

Ravens, Henry, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Robinson, Smith, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Rockwell, Susan F., millinery; P. O. Metamora.

Rohmann, Conrad, gro.; P. O. Metamora.

SCHARICK, SUSAN; P. O. Metamora.

Sutter, Maria; P. O. Metamora.

Stock, David, far.; P. O. Washington.

Shumacher, Henry.

Schertz, P., lumber and grain; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, J. L., laborer and teamster; P. O. Metamora.

Staudenmyer, C. B., carpenter, etc.; P. O. Metamora.

Stivers, Geo., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Stewart, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schieber, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SHEA, THOS., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 5; P. O. Metamora; was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1820. He came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Chittenden Co., Vt., and engaged in farming. He resided there three years and removed to the city of New York, where he lived four years, employed in a wholesale dry goods store. After that he removed to Newark, N. J., living there six years. In 1861, he went to Iowa and returned to Illinois the Fall of the same year. He spent the next Summer in McLean Co., and in the fall of 1862 settled in Metamora Tp., where he owns 90 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. He was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret McCarrell, of Arlingtown, N. J., who is a native of Ireland, and who died in 1861. Mr. Shea takes a great interest in grape culture, having a fine vineyard of nearly two thousand vines, and manufactures several hundred gallons of the best quality of wine annually.

Staples, Silas, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Shurter, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, Henry, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SMITH, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 23; P. O. Metamora; is a native of Woodford Co., and is the son of Christian Smith, who came from France in 1829, and after residing in Pennsylvania four years settled in Woodford Co. in 1833, and died in 1877, aged 76 years. Mr. Smith was born in Worth Tp. Nov. 27, 1843. He resided there until 1870, when he removed to his present home, where he owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$14,400. He was married in Feb., 1866, to Miss Lana Schertz, daughter of David Schertz, of Worth Tp. She was born in Worth Tp., Dec. 20, 1843. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Joseph D., Samuel, Henry and John C. Schertz, C. H., farmer; P. O. Metamora. Strausmeyer, A., farmer; P. O. Metamora. Sheppard, Bartholemew, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Schaell, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Shea, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Schaell, Wm., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Stock, Alex., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Safford, David, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sharick, John, laborer; P. O. Metamora.

SCHURMANN, VERY REV.

FATHER ANTHONY, Superior of all Capuchin Fathers from the Province of Westphalia and Rhineland; was born in Munster, in Westphalia, Dec. 8, 1834; he received his early education under the immediate care of his parents, and then spent seven years at the Gymnasium of Munster; he then became a member of the Capuchin order, and studied Philosophy and Theology four years in the Seminary at Mainz; he was then engaged as missionary in his native country twelve years; in 1870-1, he served as Priest in the Prussian army, in the Franco-Prussian war, and was decorated by the Government; upon the close of the war he was expelled, together with other Catholic orders, and came to America in June, 1875, to prepare the way for the establishment of his order in this country, the order following in Sept.; he established the monastery at Cumberland, Md.; in 1877, he established and began the building of the monastery and St. Mary's Church at Metamora, a full account of which will be found in the history of the town.

Scheetz, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Stivers, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Stitt, J. E., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, M. G. K., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SOMMER, JACOB, dealer in agricultural implements and lightning rods; was born near Nancy, France, Dec. 22, 1839; his mother's family came to the United States when he was eleven years of age, and settled in Peoria; he was raised to the trade of a blacksmith; he settled in Metamora in the Spring of 1864, and followed blacksmithing until two years ago, when he established his present business. He was married Dec. 30, 1863, to Miss Lizzie Vereckler, who was born in Woodford Co., March 19, 1842; she is the daughter of John and Catharine Vereckler, who came to Woodford Co., from France, in 1832; they have four children—Cora N., Alice J., Oscar J. and Minnie K.

Schnetzler, Barbara; P. O. Metamora.

Schertz, P. D., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Schertz, August, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, Sarah; P. O. Metamora.

Stider, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Stider, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, Christian, far.; P. O. Metamora.

SNYDER, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. Metamora; was born in Germany Oct. 13, 1819; when he was ab ut 6 years of age, his father came with his family to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1835, when he removed to Illinois and made a settlement in Spring Bay Township, at Blue Creek, where he resided until his death in 1840. Mr. Snyder settled on Black Partridge Creek, in Partridge Township, about 35 years ago, and was married in Dec., 1850, to Miss Susan Caldwell, of Tazewell Co., who died in 1866, leaving one child—Ellen. Mr. Snyder was married again in 1867 to Miss Lavina Baker, who was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., March 3, 1836. They have three children—Susan L., John C. and Simeon M. Mr. Snyder owns 200 acres of land in his own home farm, and 1,200 acres in Partridge Township, valued in all at \$50,000. He served several years as School Director.

Stoddard, Reuben, lab.; P. O. Metamora.

Sharrick, Louisa, P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, Henry, blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, Stephen, farm.; P. O. Metamora.

Summer, Thos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Spiers, Maria, hotel; P. O. Metamora.

Staab, Peter, retired; P. O. Metamora.

Schmaling, R., teacher; P. O. Metamora.

Stobber, David, P. O. Metamora.

Sager, Benj., painter; P. O. Metamora.

Stider, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Smith, A. A., laborer; P. O. Metamora.

Stider, Catherine, P. O. Metamora.

Smith, John B., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Stitt, Joseph K., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

TOMBS, MATTHEW, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Tombs, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

TOMBS, ANDREW, JR., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 25; P. O. Eureka, was born in Brown Co., O., April 5, 1848. His father came to Illinois the following year, 1849, and settled in Groveland, Tazewell Co., where he resided about four years, removing to Woodford County in 1853. Mr. T. was married March 28, 1876, to Miss

Lizzie Shortridge, of Cruger Township, who was born in Cass County, Ind., Oct. 18, 1852. Mr. Tombs owns 273 acres of land in Woodford County, valued at \$18,000.

Tombs, J. W., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Thompson, Nancy, P. O. Metamora.

Theena, Jos., butcher; P. O. Metamora.

TOOL, MATTHEW, proprietor of "Home Flouring-mill," was born in Augusta County, Va., Feb. 22, 1829. When he was about 5 years old, his parents removed to Tazewell Co., Ill.; he was raised on a farm until he was 18 years of age, when he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed about twenty years. He came to Metamora Township in 1849; settled in the village in 1858; built the Home Mill in 1868, and has been engaged in the milling business ever since. He was married June 29, 1854, to Miss Margaret Debolt, who was born in Greene County, Penn., March 27, 1831; they have five children—Alice E., George H., Mary E., John W. and Julia A. He has held the offices of School Director and Commissioner of Highways.

This, Dominique, retrd; P. O. Matamora.

Tombs, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

THODE, GEORGE, Clerk of the Circuit Court; was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, June 15, 1837; in 1852, he came, with his parents, to the United States, being then about fifteen years of age; they settled in Wisconsin; he served in the Union army as a member of the Telegraph Corps, with Gen. Thomas' army, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. At the close of the war, he removed to Peoria and took charge of the city telegraph office there, remaining nearly three years, and then engaged in the grain business at Secor, Ill., from which he removed to Metamora; he was elected Circuit Clerk in the Fall of 1872, on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1876. He was married June 29, 1864, to Miss Louisa Reisse, of Barton, Wis., who was born in the City of New York, June 9, 1846; they have three children—Amelia L., Otto E. and Lillie.

Theesfield, Chas., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Tombs, Smith, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

This, Stephen, retired; P. O. Metamora.

TOOL, ANN E., MRS., Sec. 22; P. O. Metamora; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1830; she is a daughter of Alexander Thom, who came to Woodford Co. in 1848, and settled in Cazenovia Township; she was married Jan. 15, 1852, to the late William Tool, who was born in Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 22, 1826, and came to Woodford Co. with the other members of the Tool family, in 1833; being among the earliest settlers of the county; they settled on the present homestead in 1852. Mr. Tool used to draw his grain to Chicago and buy his supplies in that city—the trip usually occupying two weeks; he died on the 13th of Dec., 1872. The estate consists of 180 acres valued at \$12,000. Mrs. Tool has six children living—Louisa E., J. Lester, William C., Alva E., Samuel W. and Maggie B.; the oldest son, J. Lester, is at present School Director of District No. 5.

TOOL, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Metamora; was born in Augusta Co., Va., June 16, 1831. When he was about three years of age, his father left Virginia, coming to Illinois, and settling in Tazewell Co., where he resided until 1849, and then removed to Woodford Co. Mr. Tool was married Feb. 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah Swartsley, of this county, who is a native of Augusta Co., Va. They have seven children living—Sylvia A. (now Mrs. Jacob Whistler), James R., Chas. H., Ida, Ella, Emma and Estella. Mr. Tool settled on his present farm in 1857, where he owns a farm of 80 acres, valued at \$4,800, besides 10 acres of timber. He has been School Director for the past six years.

VALENTINE, ANDREW, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Volz, Henry, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Veath, Adam, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

WILSON, A. H., Constable; P. O. Metamora.

Wilson, G. R. teamster; P. O. Metamora.

Wilson, Mary; P. O. Metamora.

Wilson, J. H., retired; P. O. Metamora.

Wilkinson, T. J. farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Warren, Jno. farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Walton, Geo. F., harness maker; P. O. Metamora.

WILLARD, P. H., one of the early merchants of Woodford Co., but now the head of the wholesale grocery house of Willard, Bacon & Co., No. 6 Wabash avenue, Chicago; was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 5, 1805; after receiving an academic education, he became a clerk in a store in Harvard, Mass., and at the end of a few years purchased the business of his employer, and carried on a general merchandise business until 1832; he then removed to Lowell, Mass., and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade; four years later, he removed to St. Louis, and established himself in the wholesale grocery business; in 1844, he disposed of his business in St. Louis, and, in company with Mr. Ira Y. Munn, came to Woodford Co., and established three stores—one at Spring Bay, one at Bowling Green, and one at Metamora; they engaged in a general merchandise business, and in the shipping of grain and country produce. Mr. Willard took up his residence at Metamora, where he continued to reside until his removal from the county. After a time, they disposed of the Bowling Green store, and dissolved the partnership. Mr. Munn becoming the sole proprietor of the store at Spring Bay, and Mr. Willard retaining the Metamora business. He soon after established three branch stores—one at Metamora, and two in the interior of the county; and after a period of twelve years, running four stores, and doing a general credit business, he closed out his business with not over seven hundred dollars of uncollectible accounts, a fact which speaks volumes for the integrity of character of the early settlers of the county, as well as for the ability with which Mr. Willard managed his business affairs. In 1856, he removed to Chicago, and, with Mr. Munn, built one of those large grain elevators for which that city is so famous. At the end of the year, however, he disposed of his interest and returned to St. Louis, where he engaged with his brother-in-law in the wholesale grocery trade, and did a very prosperous business until the beginning of the rebellion, when, owing to the military restrictions imposed, he again removed to Chicago; there the

wholesale grocery house of Willard & Childs was established, which continued until the great fire of 1871, in which Mr. Willard suffered a loss of \$75,000. The firm then became Willard, Bacon & Co., and so remains at the present time. He was married April 4, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich, of Pittsfield, Vt., who was educated at Wilbraham Academy, Mass., and Castleton Academy, Vt.; she was a lady of remarkable literary ability and force of character, who has since become prominent as an author and lecturer; an uncompromising opponent of wrong and oppression in all its forms. She died Feb. 22, 1873, leaving four children—Gardner G., a graduate of Harvard College, and now a practicing attorney in Chicago; Wm. H., a druggist at Manistee, Mich.; Monroe L., also a graduate of Harvard and a law student, and Clara G. Their third son, Charles G., was drowned in the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, in Nov., 1858. In Nov., 1874, Mr. Willard was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels, of Chicago, a lady of refinement and culture, a native of Milford, Mass. Mr. Willard was for three years President of the Merchants' Exchange of Chicago; he has been Director of several insurance companies, both fire and life; a Director of one of Chicago's largest banks, and was at one time President of the Northwestern Silver Ware Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, with a paid up cash capital of \$200,000. In 1873, he was elected a Member and Director of the Mississippi Valley Society for the promotion of direct trade between London and the Mississippi Valley.

WHITMIRE, JAMES S., M.D., physician and surgeon; born in Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1821. He was reared to the trade of a tanner and currier, and, later, to that of a shoemaker, learning his trade in his father's shoe shop, and following it about six years. His early education was that of the common school. He came to Illinois in 1840, and, after quitting the shoe bench, he taught school in Beardstown, studying medicine at the same time. He afterward taught six months in Macomb, Ill., after which he contin-

ued the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. James R. Kyle, of Macomb. In 1846, he entered the medical department of the Illinois University, taking his degree in Feb., 1847. He then removed to Metamora, and engaged in practicing medicine. In 1850, he wrote a thesis on "The Antedotal Properties of the Tincture of Iodine on the Bite of the Rattlesnake," for which he received an "ad eundem" degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in Feb., 1850. After practicing five years, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the session of 1855-56, receiving his degree from that institution also. During the rebellion, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 6th Ill. Cav., and, after eight months, was promoted to Surgeon of the 56th Vol. Infan., receiving his commission from Gov. Yates, May 29, 1862. His mother's maiden name was Odecker. She was of Turkish descent. His father was of German descent. Dr. Whitmire was married July 4, 1846, to Miss Sidney Robinson, of Morgan Co., Ill. They have had six children, four of whom are living. Dr. Whitmire voted for Henry Clay, Whig, in 1844; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, in 1848; Winfield Scott, Whig, in 1852; John C. Fremont, Republican, in 1856; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, in 1860 and 1864; U. S. Grant, Republican, in 1868 and 1872; R. B. Hayes, Republican, in 1876. He was a Delegate from the Eighth Congressional District to the National Convention at Chicago, that nominated Gen. Grant.

WHITMIRE, J. W., M.D., son of the above, was born Oct. 25, 1851. After receiving a liberal English education, he read medicine four years in his father's office, in the meantime attending two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and received his degree in Feb., 1877, since which time he has been in partnership with his father in the practice of medicine. He was married Sept. 13, 1877, to Miss Laura Northcut, of Christian Co., Ill.

Wilson, H. N., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Woosley, Wm. F., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Wilkerson, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Whorral, W. H., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Whorral, Thomas, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Weast, Barbara; P. O. Metamora.

Wolf, Mrs. Leanne; P. O. Metamora.

Walters, Chas., barber; P. O. Metamora.

Wetherick, Jno., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Warren, Thomas, boarding house; P. O. Metamora.

Wegstein, Henry, lab.; P. O. Metamora.

WERNERT, CHAS. TH., saloon and dining room; was born in Marlenheim, France, on Oct. 14, 1845; he received his education principally at Strasbourg; he entered Ecole Normale College in 1860, and graduated in 1865, after which he followed the profession of a teacher in France six years. He came to the United States in 1870; spent a year and a half in New York City, and then settled in Metamora, where he engaged in teaching a German and French select school; he is the organist of St. Mary's Church. He was married June 23, 1868, to Miss Catharine Sissung, of Schallbach, France, who was born on May 20, 1846. They have one child—Adolph.

WALDEN, T. D., jeweler and dealer in drugs and medicines; was born in Chatauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1838; at the age of about 7 years he came with his parents to McHenry Co., Ill., and when about 16 years old he was apprenticed to a jeweler; in 1860, he returned to his native county, and in 1861 entered the Union Army as a member of Company D, 72d N. Y. V., serving during the Peninsular Campaign under Gen. McClellan, and was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., in consequence of which he received his discharge in 1862. Returning to New York, he was married in June, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Gribbin, of Fredonia, N. Y.; and removed to Marengo, Ill., and the following Winter settled in Metamora, and entered the jewelry business; about four years ago he added drugs and groceries. He has three children—James E., Lillie May and Charles W.

WIKOFF, ISAAC, banker, druggist and grocery dealer; born in Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 3d, 1836; when he was 9 years old he came with his parents to Illinois, settling near Lacon, Marshall Co. He removed to Metamora in 1860,

and engaged in the drug business, which he continued about eight years, when the firm of Wikoff & Bowen was formed. In 1870, they erected the brick building now occupied by Mr. Wikoff, and added the banking business. He was married March 4, 1861, to Miss Harriet Ireland, of Washburn, Ill., who was born in La Porte, Ind., July 14, 1839. They have four children—Nellie B., Lora P., Frank J. and Chas. H. Besides his store, Mr. W. owns house and block of land in Metamora, and a farm in Marshall Co., in all valued at \$16,000.

Whitmire, Z. H., phys.; P. O. Metamora.

WILLSON, MARCELLUS W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Metamora; was born in Strafford Co., N. H., Jan. 12, 1830; when he was 14 years old, his father's family came to Woodford Co., and settled on a farm adjoining the present village of Metamora on the east. He was married Jan. 8, 1856, to Miss Patience H. Fairchild, who was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1832; they at once settled on their present home; they have one child living—Emma E.; owns farm of 160 acres, valued at \$60 per acre, and 20 acres of timber; he has been School Director for the past ten years, and has also served one term as School Trustee.

WEBER, PETER, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 23; P. O. Metamora; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 21, 1815; came to the United States in 1837, spending a year in Cincinnati, and settling near Germantown, in Worth Township, the following year, being among the early settlers of that township; in 1866, he removed to Linn Township, and lived there until his removal to his present home in 1871. He was married Nov. 20, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Seible, of Worth Township, who was born in Bavaria, July 11, 1822; they have eleven children—Andrew, Katie, George, Elizabeth, Henry, Sophrona, Peter Frank, Gertrude, Mary Iphama, Elizabeth Julia and John Joseph; Mr. Weber owns 90 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

Wilson, Elijah, carp.; P. O. Metamora.
West, Andrew, teamster; P. O. Metamora.
Wiles, W. T., fish mer.; P. O. Metamora.
Wilez, Peter, far. and brick maker; P. O. Metamora.

WEBER, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Metamora; was born in Germany, March 17, 1824; he came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Worth Tp., where he resided until 1860, and then removed to Roanoke Tp.; he settled on his present farm in March, 1873; he owns 160 acres in his home place, valued at \$8,000, and 20 acres of timber; he was married in 1855, to Miss Kate Knoblauch, who was born in Germany, Oct. 30, 1828; they have ten children—John D., William, Joseph, Barbara, Lana, Mary, Elizabeth C., Jacob, Antone B. and Josephine.

WILSON, L. R., MRS., Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; was born in Belknap Co., N. H., Sept. 3, 1806; she is a daughter of Joseph Robinson, of that county; she was married March 14, 1828, to the late S. T. Wilson, who was born in the same county, Jan. 10, 1805; they removed to Woodford Co. in 1844, settling on the farm now owned by Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Wilson died Jan. 21, 1875; the family consists of six children—Marcellus W., Mary E., Gordon R., Hollis N., Laura R. and Albion H.; two sons, Milo K. and Joseph R. died in 1847 and 1848 respectively; Mrs. Wilson owns 80 acres of land adjoining the village of Metamora, valued at \$70 an acre.

WILSON, HOLLIS N., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; born in Gilmanton, N. H., May, 18, 1843; his parents removing to Woodford Co. the following year; he was married August 27, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Newton, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1842; they have one child—George A.; Mr. Wilson held the office of Township Collector in 1873.

YOERGER, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

ZOLLER, FRED, blacksmith; P. O. Metamora.

Zimmerman, J. S. lab.; P. O. Metamora.

EL PASO TOWNSHIP.

ANTINET, GUS. restaurant; P. O. El Paso.

Adams, J. Q., phys. and capitalist; P. O. El Paso.

Adams, W. T., Rev. and capitalist; P. O. El Paso.

Anderson, Jas., far.; P. O. Kappa.

Alexander, T., mer.; P. O. El Paso.

Adams, T. G., far.; P. O. El Paso.

Albus, Frank, far.; P. O. El Paso.

Arnold, Martin, far.; P. O. El Paso.

BURLINGIM, W. E., hardware mer.; P. O. El Paso.

Bullock, H. W., speculator; P. O. El Paso.

Bartlett, W. A., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Baldwin, J. W., R. R. man; P. O. El Paso.

Burnett, W. L., R. R. man; P. O. El Paso.

Babbitt, H. R., P. O. El Paso.

Burtis, J. H., repairer; P. O. El Paso.

Barfoot, Adam, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Brown, W. W., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Batram, J. C., plasterer; P. O. El Paso.

BANK OF EL PASO, Shur, Tompkins & Co., established in August, 1865. Wm. Shur was born in Washington Co., Pa., in Sept., 1806. He removed, with his parents, when about 8 years old, to Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled near the present village of Chesterville; he followed farming until he became of age and then engaged in teaching school at Martinsburg, O., for two years; he then entered general merchandising at Chesterville, where he remained until March, 1867, at which time he came to El Paso and engaged in the banking business with John G. Ferguson, and one year later Mr. Ferguson retired and P. H. Tompkins and A. O. Shur became partners in the bank. Mr. Shur was married, in 1833, to Miss Marilla Swetland, of Morrow Co., Ohio; they have two sons living and two daughters deceased. He has been, for a number of years, seriously afflicted with the asthma, and since Oct., 1877, has been seeking relief among the mountains of Colorado. P. H. Tompkins was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1836, and at the age of 12 years came, with his father's family, to Lake Co., Ill., where he resided until 1855; he then removed

to Panola Tp., Woodford Co.; he followed the mercantile business at Panola for several years, and about seventeen years ago removed to El Paso and engaged in general merchandising, which he still continues, as a member of the firm of Young & Tompkins; in 1868, he became one of the firm of Shur, Tompkins & Co., in the banking business. He was married, in Dec., 1860, to Miss Mary Hammers, of Panola Tp., and has three children living. A. O. Shur was born in Chesterville, O., Jan. 4, 1837; at the age of 16, he entered a store, remaining two years, and then spent about three years in the Ohio University, at Delaware; he was then engaged with his father in looking after the interests of his several stores at Chesterville and surrounding towns until 1861, when he was employed by Jas. S. Trimble, of Mt. Gilead, O., to take charge of his dry goods store, and after one year was made Cashier of Mr. Trimble's bank; he afterward spent one year in sheep farming in Iowa, and the year following as Cashier of the First National Bank of Mt. Gilead; he came to El Paso in 1867, and the next year became a partner in the banking firm of Shur, Tompkins & Co. He was married, in Oct. 1863, to Miss Hannah I. Weatherby, at Chesterville, O.; they have two children. Peter A. Simmons has been bookkeeper of this bank since June, 1867.

Barfoot, E. A., butcher; P. O. El Paso.

Bolby, David, prop. boarding house; P. O. El Paso.

Brown, M. A.; P. O. El Paso.

Bender, Henry, painter; P. O. El Paso.

Brown, J. P., flour and feed; P. O. El Paso.

Bowman, Jos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bailey, Wm., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bailey, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Brown, J. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Baufman, J. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Biebes, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Blackmore, J. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bowman, Peter, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Buel, W. H., prop. billiard hall; P. O. El Paso.

BUSCH, CHAS., dealer in flour and feed; was born in Germany, Feb. 6, 1823; came to the United States in 1849, spending about a year and a half in Texas, and then settled in Cincinnati, and followed box making for three years; he then removed to Chicago and resided there until 1863; engaged in various kinds of business; he then came to El Paso, and lived there three years, after which, he removed to Indiana, returning in 1870; on the 10th of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary Raben of Chicago, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Jan. 4, 1832; they have five children—Charles A., Benjamin, Henry E., Herman T. and Nicolae W.

Brewster, C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bacon, W. D., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bigger, Jas. H., farmer; P. O. Kappa;

Barsby, Mrs. E., P. O. Kappa.

Brown, Wm., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Bodger, J. R., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Burnett, C. H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bolinger, Samuel, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

BROWN, ADAM, of the firm of Christ & Brown, manufacturers of wagons and carriages; P. O. El Paso; was born near Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1838; when he was about four years of age, his father's family removed to Miami Co., Ind., where he lived until 1856; he then came to Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., and resided there until he came to El Paso in 1875; he was married Dec. 12, 1865, to Miss Salome Tobias, of El Paso; they have three children—Benj. F., Albertus B. and Lottie.

Bay, Wm. E., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Brewer, Rebecca, P. O. El Paso.

Berg, Peter, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Brewster, Julia, P. O. El Paso.

Burnett, Caroline W., far.; P. O. Kappa.

Bigger, P. H., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Bennett, Mrs. E., P. O. El Paso.

Brown, Caroline, P. O. El Paso.

Brenn, T. H., butcher; P. O. El Paso.

Bayne, Caroline, weaver; P. O. El Paso.

CASSELL, M. H., att'y; P. O. El Paso.

Coleman, H. R., printer; P. O. El Paso.

Collins, Michael, laborer; P. O. El Paso.

CARRIER, IRVING (*Journal Co.*), associate editor of the El Paso

Journal; was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., 1847; commenced in the printing business under T. L. James, now Postmaster at New York City. Removed to Michigan shortly before the war; served in Department of the Cumberland, in 23d Mich. Inf. Sold half interest in job office of Hadger & Carrier, Detroit, Mich., at the time of Chicago fire, and came to Illinois, since which time he has established and published the *Marseilles Advertiser*, Streator *Free Press* and *Minonk Times*.

COLEMAN, H. R. (*Journal Co.*), associate editor of the *El Paso Journal*; was born in Northeast, Erie Co., Pa., in 1850; went into the printing business in 1864, and has followed the business, as a mechanic, ever since, and became interested in the *Journal* with Mr. Carrier in March, 868.

CHILDS, HENRY, retired farmer, was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 31, 1817. He was raised in Steuben Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1839, then removed to Jennings Co., Ind., and after living there about four years, he returned to Steuben County. He came to Woodford County in 1856. Was married in 1837 to Miss Polly Howard, who was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1813; they have three children living—Edwin, Mary (now Mrs. E. K. Stowell, of Monroe Co., N. Y.) and Wm. O., of Peoria County, Ill. Mr. Childs has served as City Supervisor and Township Assessor.

CHILDS, EDWIN, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 6; P. O. El Paso; was born in Jennings Co., Ind., May 6, 1840; when he was about three years old, his father's family removed to Steuben Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1856, when they came to Woodford Co. and settled in El Paso Tp., then Palestine; he owns 80 acres of land valued at \$4,000; he was married Feb. 27, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Mann, of Kappa, who was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., Dec. 11, 1847; they have one child—Lillian. Mr. Childs entered the Union Army in 1862 as a member of Co. A, 86th Ill. Vols.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

Carleton, F. W., ins. agt.; P. O. El Paso.

Calhoun, S. V., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Charis, Chas., P. O. El Paso.

Clary, Martin, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Clute, Jane E., P. O. El Paso.

Clatfelter, Jos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

CASSELL, J. J., of the firm of Chitty,

Cassell & Gibson, attorneys at law, El Paso and Metamora, is a native of Woodford County, having been born in Worth Township, Oct. 7, 1841; he received a liberal education, entering Abingdon College, Ill., in 1860, remaining there two years; he then spent one year at Eureka College, after which he began the study of law in the office of his father, Robert T. Cassell, and then attended the Law Department of the University of Chicago, receiving his diploma in 1864, which admitted him to practice in the courts of this State. He began the practice of his profession at Metamora the same year, and in 1867, removed to El Paso, where he has remained ever since. He was married in July, 1868, to Miss Mary McNeal, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was born in Fryburg, Maine, in 1843. They have two children—Walter W. and Ralph J.

Calahan, J. A., marb. cutter; P. O. El Paso.

Calkins, L. S., carpenter; P. O. El Paso.

Cable, Henry, sewing machine agent; P. O. El Paso.

CHRIST, JOHN, of the firm of Christ & Brown, Manufacturers of Wagons and Carriages, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 28, 1853; he came with his parents to Illinois, when he was three years old, settling in Washington, Tazewell Co. He was engaged in farming until 1874, when, attaining his majority, he formed a partnership in the carriage business with Adam Brown, and in 1875, they established their business in El Paso.

Clute, C. M., carpenter; P. O. El Paso.

Case, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

CABLE, D. S., Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc.; P. O. El Paso; was born in Somerset Co., Pa., April 27, 1838; when about eleven years of age, he removed with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he lived about three years, returning to Pa., and afterward residing again for awhile in Wayne Co.; he came to Ill. in 1856

and settled in McLean Co.; in 1859, he removed to El Paso and followed farming and teaching school for about seven years, and then spent two years in teaching exclusively; he established his present business in Oct., 1875, the firm being Cable & Hebden, and in July, 1876, he became sole proprietor; he was married Nov. 27, 1862, to Miss Nancy J. McHenry, who was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Feb. 13, 1843; they have four children living—Flora O., George S., Albert M. and Mary H.

Clark, C., millinery; P. O. El Paso.

Carroll, Michael, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Crusins, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Crusins, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Chapman, R. U., phys.; P. O. El Paso.

Corbey, Thos., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE H., proprietor Campbell House; P. O. El Paso; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y. Nov. 6, 1837; in 1856 he came to Chicago and shortly afterward went to Mendota and entered the employ of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.; remaining there till the Spring of 1858, after which, he resided a short time in Lena, Ill.; he then came to El Paso, and was engaged as station agent of the Illinois Central and T., P. & W. Railroads until 1869; in 1862, he built the Campbell House at a cost of \$10,000, and after leaving the railroad office took charge of the same; he was married Nov. 6, 1864, to Miss Frances G. Henry of El Paso; who was born in the State of New York, Feb. 13, 1847; they have three children—Ava B., Harry G. and Hugh S.; he has served two terms as a member of the City Council of El Paso.

Crow, Bridget, P. O. Kappa.

Champion, J. K., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Corbit, Pat., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

CLOUD, VIVIAN, farmer; P. O. El Paso; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Oct. 16, 1812; he was raised to farming pursuits, which he has followed all his life; he resided in Dearborn Co. until he was twenty-two years old, and then removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he remained about fifteen years; he came to Tazewell Co., Ill. in 1850, and made his home there until 1868, when he removed to his present home in El Paso; he was married Feb. 7,

1833. to Miss S. D. Gibson of Dearborn Co., Ind. who was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Nov. 9. 1812; they have three children living—Baylis, now residing in Kansas; Milton H., an attorney at law in Ford Co., Ill., and Lottie E.; Mr. Cloud owns a residence and 15 acres of land in El Paso and a farm of 80 acres in Livingston Co., in all valued at \$8,000; he was elected Justice of the Peace in Tazewell Co. and has also held the offices of Assessor, Township School Trustee, School Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways.

Cronis, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Curtis, S. T., tailor; P. O. El Paso.

Cannon, Jas., trader; P. O. El Paso.

COLE, FREDERICK, M. D., physician and surgeon; P. O. El Paso; was born in York Co., Me., March 30, 1829; after receiving an academic education, he came to Illinois and engaged in teaching; studied medicine at Rockford, Ill., and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1865; he then entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 151st Ill. Vols., serving until the close of the war; on his return he practiced medicine in Henry Co. until 1867, when he removed to El Paso; in 1870. he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and received the "ad eundum" degree of M. D. from that institution; he was married in 1862, to Miss Lousia J. Wheeler of Rockford, Ill.; he has been Secretary of the Woodford Co. Medical Association since its organization in 1870; he is also Secretary of the North Central Medical Association, and a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Carney, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Carver, Wm., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

CAVAN, A. M., Attorney at Law; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., May 12, 1838; when he was about ten years of age, his parents removed to Jefferson Co., Ind., residing there until 1850, when they settled in Sangamon Co., Ill. He came to El Paso in 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practice in El Paso. The same year, he was appointed Assistant U. S. Assessor for the Sixth Division, Eighth District. He was elected to the Legislature from

Woodford Co. in 1870; he was married in 1863 to Miss Annie M. Rule, of Ogle Co., Ill., who was born in Pa. in 1847; they have six children—Mary E., Josephine, William, John A., Hattie and Ida J.

Crow, Hubert, farmer, Kappa.

Crow, John, farmer, Kappa.

CASSELL, ROBERT T., retired; was born in Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26, 1816; he attended the public schools of his native city until the age of 16 years, and was then engaged in farming until 1830, when his father's family removed to Morgan Co., Ill. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Nancy Butler, of Island Grove, Sangamon Co., Ill., who was born in Adair Co., Ky., in 1818. They had one son—Wm. J., now of Metamora. Mrs. Cassell died in 1837, and in 1838 he came to Woodford Co., to look after the interests of his father, who had died just previously. He was married again Nov. 1, 1839, to Miss Rebecca Perry, who was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1818. They have seven children—Eliza J. (now Mrs. O. P. Richards, of Eureka), Joseph J., Maria (now the wife of John T. Harper, of El Paso), Frank (now in the revenue service of the Government at Pekin, Ill.), Lydia (now Mrs. W. S. Gibson, of El Paso), Martin H. and Sarah F. Mr. Cassell completed his law studies with Judge Jones, of Pekin, and was admitted to practice in 1857, and commenced practice in Metamora; he was elected Justice of the Peace the same year, holding the office eight years. In 1868, he represented his district in the State Legislature, and soon after was appointed U. S. Treasury Agent. He removed to Eureka, where his wife died in 1874. He then disposed of his property there, and settled in El Paso, where he now resides.

Castle, L. A. lumberman; P. O. El Paso.

DWYER, PATRICK, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Drake, John, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Doren, Owen, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Davis, C. W., preacher; P. O. El Paso.

Dorwood, Mary, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Davidson, W. J., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Davidson, I. E., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Damman, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

DIX, J. A., of the firm of O'Brien & Co., dealers in farm machinery etc.; was born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 18, 1834; his parents settled in Clarion, Bureau Co. Ill. when he was 7 years of age; he remained at home until the age of 18 years, when, becoming dissatisfied with the country and farm life, he started afoot and alone for California to seek his fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of that State. This was in 1852. He walked the entire distance from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco; he returned in 1856, and spent two years attending school at Mt. Morris Academy, Ogle Co., Ill. He was married Feb. 18, 1858, to Miss M. A. Marston, of Biddeford, Me., and at once settled on a farm at El Paso; he has been engaged in farming and in the grain and agricultural implement trade up to the present time. He has three children living—Ellen A., George L. and Clara E.

Davidson, E. A., farmer; P. O. Kappa.
Dixon, Smith, farmer; P. O. Kappa.
Dunnire, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Kappa.
Dunnire, J. W., farmer; P. O. Kappa.
Dixon, Isaac, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
Dorsey, A. C., plasterer; P. O. El Paso.
Dorsey, Wm., plasterer; P. O. El Paso.
Danner, Jacob, wagon maker; P. O. El Paso.

Doyle, Thomas, clerk; P. O. El Paso.
Donahue, Tim., trackman; P. O. El Paso.
Dorsey, Milton, baggage master; P. O. El Paso.

Dunn, J. M., merchant; P. O. El Paso.
Denman, R. J.; P. O. El Paso.
Dehority, G. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.
Davitt, John, section hand; F. O. El Paso.

DENMAN, W. S., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 7; P. O. El Paso; was born in Essex Co., N. J., Dec. 7, 1807. He made his home there until 1842, when he came to Ill., and settled in Tazewell Co., where he followed farming a couple of years, and then engaged in the hotel business in Fremont, which he followed about four years. He then removed to Bowling Green, and followed merchandising and flouring-mill business about eight years, settling on his present farm in El Paso, in 1856. He was married Oct. 21, 1829, to Miss Ruth J. Munn, of Orange, N. J., who was born

July 9, 1814. They have three children living—Theodore A., Mary E., and William C. Mr. Denman owns a farm of 160 acres adjoining the city limits of El Paso, valued at \$10,400.

ELLENBERGER, R., retired; P. O. El Paso.

Evans, David, grain dealer; P. O. El Paso.
Earnest, Josiah, plasterer; P. O. El Paso.

FISHBURN, J. M., teacher; P. O. El Paso.

Fishburn, Jno. T., carp.; P. O. El Paso.

Fishburn, Jas. M.; dentist; P. O. El Paso.

Feely, Cecelia; P. O. El Paso.

Fitzgerald, M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Follenweider, Jno., far.; P. O. El Paso.

Fuller, C. H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Fix, Jacob, brewer; P. O. El Paso.

Ferrell, J. P., merchant; P. O. El Paso.

Ferrell, Jas. P., merch.; P. O. El Paso.

Ferrell, S. M.; P. O. El Paso.

Filer, Jno., teamster; P. O. El Paso.

Fiester, Mary; P. O. El Paso.

Fiester, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

French, Maggie E.; P. O. Kappa.

FERRELL, B. F., of the firm of B. F. Ferrell & Co., dealers in general merchandise; was born in Wetzel Co., West Virginia, June 11, 1853. His father, J. P. Ferrell, was a merchant in that State, and in 1865, came to El Paso and opened a general store. His son was therefore raised to the business of merchandising, and on the retirement of his father, in 1873, succeeded to the business, the firm being Ferrell Bros. In 1876, his brother retired, and the firm is now B. F. Ferrell & Co. They carry a well-selected stock of about \$10,000. He was married July 21, 1872, to Miss Hattie Hubbard, of El Paso. They have one child—George. In 1875, he was elected Township Collector, holding the office one term.

GROSS, HENRY, far.; P. O. Kappa,

Glass, Samuel, far.; P. O. Kappa.

Gull, Jonathan, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Grant, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Gough, W. R. farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gibson, W. W., attorney; P. O. El Paso.

Griner, George, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Geiger, Chris., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gould, L. B., organ dlr.; P. O. El Paso.

Grafft, B. G., P. O. El Paso.

GIBSON, GEO. L., dealer in real estate; one of the original proprietors of El Paso; was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 2, 1818. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1831, and settled in Tazewell Co., about three miles above Peoria, then Fort Clarke. His father died the following year, leaving a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was George L., then but 15 years old. He remained on the homestead until he was 25 years of age. His first business venture after leaving the farm was to build a couple of flatboats, and engage in trading along the Lower Mississippi. He then followed the warehouse and commission business at Wesley City four years, and afterward removed to Washington, Ill., where he engaged in merchandising until 1849. He then made the overland trip to California, returning in April, 1851. In the Fall of that year, he engaged in the lumber business at Henry, Ill., and at the same time entered 160 acres of land, comprising the portion of the city of El Paso lying east of the Ill. Cent. R. R. In 1854, he laid it out into town lots, and in 1857, removed with his family to the new city, since which time he has been closely identified with its history. He was married June 1, 1843, to Miss Matilda H. Heath, daughter of William and Susan Heath. She was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1825, and died Feb. 23, 1872, leaving five children—William W.; Sierra Nevada, now Mrs. Hereford, of Peoria; Katie, May and George F. Mr. Gibson has served two terms as Mayor of El Paso, and several terms as member of the City Council.

Griffin, John, section hand; P. O. El Paso.

Gardner, E. A., P. O. El Paso.

Glenn, James, saloon; P. O. El Paso.

GIBSON, WALTER S., attorney at law, of the firm of Chitty, Cassell & Gibson; was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1849; when he was quite young his parents removed to Tazewell Co., Ill., where he lived until he was thirteen years old, when he removed with his mother to Peoria; here he attended school a few years and entered Eureka College in 1867, remaining there nearly four years; he then read law in

the office of Julius Starr, of Peoria; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in 1873, settled at El Paso, and engaged in practicing law; he was selected City Attorney of El Paso in 1874, which office he still holds; he was married Dec. 12, 1872, to Miss Lydia Cassell, daughter of Robert T. Cassell, of El Paso; they have two children.

Geiger, John, saloon; P. O. El Paso.

Goebel, Geo., P. O. El Paso.

Granger, Geo. H., painter; P. O. El Paso.

GINGERICH, DANIEL, saloon; was born in Germany April 29, 1832; in 1852 he came to Tazewell Co., Ill., and about two years later went to Peoria, and remained there until 1863; he then removed to Bowling Green and built a distillery, which he run about four years, together with a flouring-mill which he had purchased; he engaged in farming from 1867 till 1873, when he came to El Paso and opened his present business; he was married in 1856 to Miss Adelia Engel, who was born in France in 1835; she died soon after his removal to El Paso, and in Aug., 1874, he married Miss Missouri B. Bateman, who was born in Metamora Township, in June, 1857; they have two children—Peter N. and Louisa C.

Gaunt, James, blacksmith; P. O. El Paso.

Grant, S., carpenter; P. O. Kappa.

Grooms, A., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

HENTHORN, CHAS., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hogan, Edward, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Hays, A. T., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

HOAGLAND, W. K., dealer in agricultural implements and seeds; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., March 27, 1836; he was married Nov. 18, 1857, to Miss Joanna M. Du Mont, of Somerset Co.; they had three children—Anna, Mary B. and Edward D.; his wife died in Aug., 1863; in 1861 he came to Chicago and engaged in the produce commission, and afterward in the real estate business, remaining there until 1868, when he settled in El Paso as the agent of the American Express Co., in whose employ he had been in Chicago; he held this position until the Winter of 1876-7; he purchased the business of Seery & Rouse in 1875; he was married, in 1866, to Miss Martha

J. Bonney, of Chicago; they have two children living—Caroline and Milton; he has been School Director for the past five years, and has passed one term in the City Council of El Paso.

Hitch, Harry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hugnet, Maurice, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hanthorn, G., Jr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

HOAGLAND, C. S., agent American and United States Express Cos., El Paso; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 11, 1851; at the age of twelve years he came with his father's family to Ill., settling in Chicago; he came to El Paso in March, 1874, as agent of the U. S. Ex. Co., and in 1877, the two offices being consolidated, he became the agent of both companies; he was married Aug. 5, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Adams, daughter of Dr. J. Q. Adams, of El Paso; she was born in Ohio, Feb. 22, 1857; they have two children; he is engaged in the insurance business, representing the Springfield Fire and Marine Co. of Mass., the British America of Toronto, and other companies.

Hitch, Robert, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Higgins, John H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hynes, Michael, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Hebden, Wm., P. O. El Paso.

Holmes, C. S., P. O. El Paso.

HITCH, C. J., Sec'y and Business Manager of the Woodford Co. Coöperative Association; was born in the Co. of Norfolk, England, March 1, 1842; he came to the United States in April, 1861, settling in El Paso Tp., Woodford Co., and engaged in farming until Aug. of that year, and then entered the Union Army as a member of Co. G, 4th Ill. Vol. Cavalry, serving until the close of the war; on his return he engaged in farming, which he continued until he entered his present position; he owns a farm of 80 acres, two and a half miles from the city, valued at \$4,000; he was married Sept. 26, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Woolen, who was born in Hudson Tp., McLean Co., in Nov., 1846; they have five children—Robert, Elizabeth J., Mary E., Charles and Sadie; Mr. Hitch has served seven years as School Director, and is at present Commissioner of Highways.

Hankey, Jos., teamster; P. O. El Paso.

HARPER, JOHN T., attorney at law; P. O. El Paso; was born in La Fayette Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1840; he was raised on the farm at the carpenter's trade, attending school during the Winters, and when 18 years of age began teaching, which he continued a short time; in 1850, his father removed to Onarga, Ill., and about three years later came to Woodford Co., and engaged extensively in farming and stock raising in Greene Township. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Harper entered the 4th Ill. Cav., was elected Second Lieutenant of Co. G, most of whose members were recruited by him. He was promoted to First Lieutenant at the battle of Fort Donelson, and breveted Colonel after the battle of Shiloh; he remained in active service, participating in all the battles of his regiment, until by extreme exposure and over work he was prostrated with typhoid fever, and after lying ill a long time, was finally compelled to retire; he contracted a disease of the lungs, from which he has not yet recovered. After the war, he read law, and graduated at the Chicago Law School (Northwestern University), and began practice in El Paso in 1865, forming a partnership with Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, and J. J. Cassell, of Metamora, which lasted until 1870, when the firm became Harper & Cassell, the latter gentleman removing to El Paso; the partnership continued until 1874, since which time Mr. Harper has been alone.

Hewett, J. T., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Hazen, A., coal and grain dlr.; P. O. El Paso.

Henning, Adam, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hitch, Mary A., P. O. El Paso.

Harris, E. M., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

HARPER & ADAMS, Real Estate and Loan Agents; Office East Side Illinois Central Railroad; P. O. El Paso; Farms bought and sold on reasonable terms; we also make collections in this and adjoining counties; any information as to Real Estate in this section of country cheerfully given.

Holcomb, A., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Haerer, G., P. O. El Paso.

Harper, P. B., lumberman; P. O. El Paso.

Hawthorn, Alex., P. O. El Paso.

Helm, Mrs. T., P. O. El Paso.

Hetrick, Martha, P. O. El Paso.

Harper, C. L., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hayward, S. K., clerk; P. O. El Paso.

HALL, HIRAM, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Kappa; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1813; when he was 2 years of age, his parents removed to Vermont; here he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder; at the age of 21 years, he removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was married, in Jan., 1837, to Miss Mary A. Jaynes, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1820; they have three children living—Hiram H., Cleo Belle and John C.; one son, James Leroy, died at the age of 8 years; Mr. Hall removed from Oneida Co. to Rochester, N. Y., and a year later to Chicago; there he resided twelve years, coming to Kappa in 1865, and engaged in farming; he owns about a hundred acres of land, valued at \$8,000; during his life as a builder, Mr. Hall was an extensive contractor; he was engaged for ten years with the New York Central R. R. Co., in building by contract the freight and station houses along the line; he also built several of the largest blocks in Chicago, as well as the Northwestern University, at Evanston, and the residences of Gov. Evans, Judge Goodrich and many others.

Hogan, William, P. O. El Paso.

Hanna, J. H., clerk; P. O. El Paso.

Harper, J. M., dealer in patent rights; P. O. El Paso.

HOTCHKISS, G. U., farmer; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., Feb. 23, 1820; at the age of 14 years, he went to Baltimore and obtained a situation as clerk in the wholesale boot and shoe house of Farrington & Hotchkiss, where he remained four years; he then returned home and one year later, came with his father's family to Henry Co., Ill., and settled on a farm on the site of the present village of Kewanee; this was in 1839. He was married Oct. 26, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth V. Delmas, who was born in Harford Co., Md., Oct. 12, 1820; his family consists of seven children—Frank Z., Grove U., Jr., Theodore W., Josephine, Jay Phelps, Charles N., and Ella V.; Mr. Hotchkiss removed to Peoria in 1847,

and to Woodford Co., in 1865, settling in Palestine Township; in 1876, he came to El Paso, where he owns 84 acres of land, inside the city limits, valued at \$5,000.

Hayward, Ed., soda water mfr.; P. O. El Paso.

Hubbard, Geo. W., far.; P. O. El Paso.

HANTHORN, GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. El Paso; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., May 8, 1808. He was married in Oct., 1833, to Miss Jane Melick, of Cumberland Co., who was born in Warren Co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1805; they have five children living—Hannah, Charles, Elizabeth, George and Richard; Mr. Hanthorn resided in Cumberland Co., until about 1846, when he removed to Salem Co., N. J., where he lived thirteen years; he then came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled on his present home in 1861; he owns 160 acres of land in his home farm, valued at \$8,000, and also owns half a section in Kansas.

Hostetter, S. U., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Houston, J. F., carp.; P. O. El Paso.

Harper, Wm.; P. O. El Paso.

JONES, C., far., P. O. Kappa.

Jenkins & Evans, grain dealers; P. O. El Paso.

JENKINS, WM. M., of the firm of Jenkins & Evans, dealers in grain, flour and feed; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 23, 1814. He is of Welch decent, a large portion of Lancaster Co. being originally settled about the year 1700 by a colony of Welch immigrants, who located on the head waters of the Conestoga River; he came to Illinois in 1837, took up a farm in Peoria Co. and erected a saw-mill, supplying the country with lumber for many miles around; he built a log cabin where he and his brother kept batchelor's hall until 1852; he then engaged in trade in the village of Kickapoo, and in 1856 removed his business to El Paso and built his present store; he was married in 1862 to Miss Mary S. Bainbridge, of El Paso, who was born in London, Eng., in 1835. They have two children living—David H. and Frederiek M. Mr. Jenkins was the first Postmaster in El Paso.

Jenkins, Isaac, far., P. O. El Paso.
 Jones, Charles, retired; P. O. El Paso.
 Jenkins, W. W., grain dealer; P. O. El Paso.

Jordan, Thos., farmer; P. O. Kappa.
 Jones, W. C., tel. opr.; P. O. El Paso.
 James, T. F., book agt.; P. O. El Paso.

JAYNES, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser and dealer in grain; P. O. Kappa; he was one of the early settlers of the township; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 28, 1828; he resided when a boy in Ondeia and Madison Counties, and in 1852 came to Illinois, and after spending one year just across the line in McLean Co. settled in Kappa in 1853. During his residence here he has been engaged in farming, stock raising, milling, dealing in grain, etc.; besides his property in the village, he owns two farms in the vicinity, one of 240 acres and the other of 30 acres, valued in all at some \$15,000. He is quite largely interested in stock raising, having at the present time over sixty head of cattle. During the past Winter he has stored for market nearly thirty thousand bushels of corn. He was married Aug. 25, 1857, to Miss Mary H. Powell, of Kappa, who was born in Worcester Co., Md., Feb. 14, 1839. They have four children living—James A., Lizzie, Isaac D. and Mary O. Mr. Jaynes has been Notary Public for the past twelve years.

Johnston, W. A., hardware; P. O. El Paso.
 Jacobs, Fred, miller; P. O. El Paso.
 Johnson, W. G., carp.; P. O. El Paso.
 Jones, Cushings, far.; P. O. Kappa.
 Jones, J. H., P. O. Kappa.

KEARNEY, JNO. P. O. El Paso.

Kidd, Jno. P. farmer, P. O. El Paso.
 Kenny, Daniel, farmer, P. O. Kappa.
 King, Samuel, farmer, P. O. Kappa.
 Kensing, Jno., laborer, P. O. El Paso.

KEATING, REV. THOS. S.,
 Pastor of St. Mary's Church, El Paso, and St. Patrick's Church, Minonk; was born on the 21st of Dec., 1846. In Sept., 1860, he entered St. Mary's Seminary at Perryville, Mo., remaining there four years; he then spent two years in the University of Chicago, from which institution he went to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md.,

completing his ecclesiastical studies there in 1870. He was ordained a clergyman of the Catholic Church Aug. 19, 1870, by the Right Rev. Thomas Foley, of Chicago. He was assigned to the cathedral in Chicago, remaining there one year. He afterward acted as assistant to the Very Rev. Dean Terry, of Ottawa, Ill. He left that position for Wilmington, Ill., where he remained from Aug., 1873, to Aug. the following year, when he was assigned to the pastoral charge of the church at El Paso and Minonk.

Kring, Daniel, farmer, P. O. Kappa.
 Keefer, H. H. M. farmer, P. O. Kappa.
 King, E. H., livery, P. O. El Paso.
 Kesler, Adam, laborer, P. O. El Paso.
 Kearney, A. S. grocer, P. O. El Paso.
 Keleher, Patrick, retired, P. O. El Paso.
KURZ, LOUIS, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; was born in Wartemburg, Germany, Jan. 1, 1850. He was apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker at the age of 14 years; came to the United States in 1868, spending about a year in Iroquois Co., a few months in Washington, Tazewell Co., and about a year in Peoria Co. He came to El Paso in 1870, and established his present business Sept. 1, 1875. He was married Sept. 26, 1875, to Miss Theresa Valentine, of El Paso, who was born in Lexington, Ill., Jan. 30, 1858. They have one child—William Joseph.

Kraker, Geo., baker, P. O. El Paso.
 Kerr, S. L., physician, P. O. El Paso.
 King, Ewing, laborer, P. O. El Paso.
 Kring, Geo., farmer, P. O. El Paso.
 Kitchen, Jno., tailor, P. O. El Paso.
 Kreidner, Barbara, far.; P. O. El Paso.
 Kearney, Dennis, grocer; P. O. El Paso.

LYNCH, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Long, Christian, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Lewis, B. F., farmer; P. O. Kappa.
 Lane, Jno. W., teamster; P. O. El Paso.
 Lemon, O. J., blksmith; P. O. El Paso.
 Lenhart, Henry, retired; P. O. El Paso.
 Losch, Martin, butcher; P. O. El Paso.
 Loyster, Jno., carpenter; P. O. El Paso.
 Lamme, D. W., physician; P. O. El Paso.
 Lamme, Jeannie A.; P. O. El Paso.
 Leeds, D. A., laborer; P. O. El Paso.
 Lemon, Jno. I., retired; P. O. El Paso.

LALLMANN, GEORGE, Postmaster, dealer in general merchandise; was born in Bavaria, Sept. 6, 1834; he was apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker at the age of fifteen years; came to the United States in 1858, and made his first settlement in Peoria, where he followed his trade until 1861; he then removed to Kappa, and continued the shoe business until 1869, and then began his present business of merchandising; he was appointed Postmaster March 1, 1875; he held the office of School Director about nine years; he was married Feb. 18, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Hexamer, of Woodford Co., who was born in Ohio, Sept. 28, 1840; they have one daughter—Mary L.

Lewis, Daniel, physician; P. O. El Paso.

Lewis, Washington, far.; P. O. El Paso.

Lynch, Jno., saloon; P. O. El Paso.

McCLOUGHN, JOS., carp.; P. O. El Paso.

Mohr, Jacob, retired; P. O. El Paso.

McAlden, Jas., contractor and builder; P. O. El Paso.

Moore, J. H., P. M.; P. O. El Paso.

Moore, J. M., poultry dealer; P. O. El Paso.

McCoy, C. W., druggist; P. O. El Paso.

Muller, Jno., wagon mkr.; P. O. El Paso.

McKINNEY, A. S., of the firm of McKinney & Co., dealers in lumber, lime, hair and cement, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa.; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1865, and spent one year in teaching in Louisiana. He then came to Illinois and engaged in the lumber business in Elmwood, Peoria Co. Here he remained eight years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Adelaide F. Abbott, of Elmwood. They have six children. In 1864, he removed to Peoria, resided there about two years and then engaged in raising cotton in Yazoo Co., Miss., for two years. He came to El Paso in 1868 and purchased the lumber business of Gibson & Bro., where he has since resided.

Merchant, A. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Montgomery, M. W., far.; P. O. El Paso.

Mayne, Robt., farmer; P. O. El Paso. —

Mann, L. H., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Millsap, J. S., Meth. prehr; P. O. El Paso.

Myers, F. F., shoemaker; P. O. El Paso.

McCann, J., physician; P. O. El Paso.

McLAFFERTY, JOEL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. El Paso; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., July 4, 1822. His parents resided there until he was ten years old, and then removed to Butler Co., O. Here he lived until the age of 22, and then returned to New York State, residing there until he removed to Livingston Co., Ill., in 1858. Three years later, he moved on to a farm just over the line from El Paso, in McLean Co., living there two years, and then came into the city to reside. He was married April 14, 1852 to Miss Sarah A. Swarthout, who was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1831. They have six children—Frances S., Adell, Fred S., Nellie, Montgomery and Kittie. Besides his property in the city, he owns a farm of 80 acres adjoining the city limits on the east, and one in McLean Co. of 104 acres. Total valuation, \$10,500. Mr. McLafferty represented the city of El Paso in the County Board of Supervisors in 1875.

Massey, Jacob, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

McCarty, W., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Miller & Sights, painters; P. O. El Paso.

Mayne, Richard, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

MEZGER, CHRISTIAN, of the firm of McClellan & Co., grain dealers, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1834. When he was 7 years old, his father removed to Stark Co., O. Mr. Mezger came to Woodford County in 1856, and settled in Panola Township, and engaged in farming. Was married Jan. 14, 1864, to Miss Parthena N. Bridges, who was born in Tennessee in April 1839; they have two children—John C. and Edwin. In 1873, he removed to El Paso and engaged in the grain business.

Masters, A., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Montgomery, J. W., tinner; P. O. El Paso.

Magee, N. R., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Miller, L. N., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Markle, Jacob, wag. mkr.; P. O. El Paso.

Mohr, Mary, P. O. El Paso.

McCLELAN, WM. H., dealer in grain, was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., Aug. 22, 1820; when he was about 10 years of age, his father's family removed to New Hampshire, where he lived until 1838, when he came to Illinois and settled in Lake County. In 1854, he

removed to Woodford County, and opened up a farm near the present city of El Paso, then an unbroken prairie, there not being a house where now stands a city of 2,500 inhabitants. He engaged in the grain business at El Paso in 1873. Was married in October, 1852, to Miss Caroline Peck, of Ohio, who died in 1867; he was married in June, 1868, to Miss Jane Johnson of Kappa; they have three children living—Mary L., Nettie C. and William D.

Miller, E. H., P. O. El Paso.

McMahan, Geo., P. O. El Paso.

McOmber, L. B., trav. agt.; P. O. El Paso.

Mocker, Fred., painter; P. O. El Paso.

McKinney & Co., lumber dealers; P. O. El Paso.

McKeefer, H. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Motherway, Michael, R. R. laborer; P. O. Kappa.

McMahan, J., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

NICE, A. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

North, William, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

NEIFING, WILLIAM, dealer in harness, saddles, &c.; was born in Prussia, May 8, 1823. He came to the United States in 1846, spending about two years in Chicago, after which he removed to Peoria and engaged in the harness making business. Began business in El Paso in 1860. He was married Feb. 8, 1852, to Miss Mary M. Thines, of Peoria, who was born in Prussia in 1843. They have five children living—Edward W., Francis M., Louisa, Nettie and Clara. He has served in the City Council of El Paso.

North, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

NEWTON, S. S., Justice of the Peace; was born in Hartford, Vt., April 27, 1835. He was raised in Champaign Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1853, when he came with his father's family to Metamora, Woodford Co. He was married in 1858 to Miss Alletha J. Smith, of Woodstock, Ohio, who was born in Holden, Mass., in June, 1842. They have six children—Frank C., Fred. L., Nettie E., Hattie D., Lucy W. and Jesse S. Mr. Newton settled in El Paso in 1862, and engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was elected Constable in 1864, and Assessor in 1869, holding the office eight years;

was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1877. He resides on his farm of 172 acres, about a mile and a half southwest of El Paso.

O'CONNER, PAT., section boss; P. O. El Paso.

Ogden, Chas. D., R. R. man; P. O. El Paso.

Ostler, Wm., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Ore, B. K., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

O'Brien & Co., agricultural implements; P. O. El Paso.

O'Connell, Pat., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

O'Brien, S., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

O'BRIEN, D., of O'Brien & Co. dealers in farm machinery; P. O. El Paso; was born in Ostego Co., N. Y., March 18, 1830; at the age of 18 years he removed with his father's family to Chenango Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1854; he then came to Woodford Co. and engaged in farming in Panola Tp. until 1863, at which time he settled in El Paso; followed farming three years and then opened a general hardware store, continuing until March, 1877, when, with J. A. Dix, he started in the agricultural implement business; he was married in Sept. 1852, to Miss Emily C. Goodrich, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in Feb., 1832; they had two children—Floyd and Marsavan; his wife died Dec. 17, 1857; he was married Dec. 5, 1860 to Mrs. Hattie M. McOmber of this county; have one child—Chas. E.

Oneale, Michael, farmer. P. O. El Paso.

Olcot, Jas. M., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

O'Brien, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

PIATT, E. E. wagon maker; P. O. El Paso.

Perry, Mrs. E.; P. O. El Paso.

Piatt & Co., carriage mfrs.; P. O. El Paso.

Polhemus, M. T., merch.; P. O. El Paso.

Powell, Jno. A., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Pflegger, P. Jr., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Pflegger, Adam, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Parkhouse, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Potter, Abram, trader; P. O. El Paso.

Paul, Jno. R., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Paul, Emanuel, carpenter; P. O. Kappa.

Pease, Dexter, carpenter; P. O. El Paso.

Patten, M. H., dentist; P. O. El Paso.

Pearson, Wilson, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Porter, H. D., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Pfister, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

QUINN, WM. B., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

RITTER, WM. M., coal dealer; P. O. El Paso.

Render, Jno. Jr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Roper, B. S., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Ritter, James H., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Rogers & Co.; drugs; P. O. El Paso.

Ryan, Wm., railroad man; P. O. El Paso.

Ryan, Con, section boss; P. O. El Paso.

Ross, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Rochenfeller, J. M., far.; P. O. El Paso.

Rickard, Daniel, retired; P. O. El Paso.

Render, Jno., Sr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Robinson, Robert, carp.; P. O. El Paso.

Ritter, Wm., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Rylle, Con, laborer; P. O. El Paso.

RIEDEL, CHARLES, beer agent;

P. O. El Paso; was born in Germany, March 12, 1834; he came to this country in 1854, and after spending a few months in Dutchess Co., N. Y., he settled in Racine, Wis., where he engaged in the grocery and brewery business. While living here, he spent part of a year in fishing and trapping in Mich.; he lived in Racine three years, and then removed to Kenosha, Wis., returning to Racine about 1858; in 1859, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and the following year went to Peoria; he afterward lived six years in Chillicothe, and came to El Paso in 1869, and engaged in the brewery business; he was married in 1855, to Miss Barbara Raps, of Racine, who was born in Germany, Sept. 15, 1835; they have nine children—Julia, Sophia, Amelia, Christie, Fred, Emma, Maggie, Katie and Carl.

ROGERS, S. T., of the firm of S. T. Rogers & Co., druggists and booksellers; was born in Schuylar Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840; he was raised to the drug business; when he was 10 years of age, he went to Vermont and remained three years, and in 1854 came to Woodford Co., spent three years at Eureka College, and settled in El Paso in 1858, and engaged in his present business, where he has since remained, with the exception of three years during the war. He enlisted in 1862, in the 86th Ill. Vols., and was elected First Lieutenant of Co. A; he was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., in consequence of which he received his discharge, in 1865; after the war he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal

Revenue, serving five years. He was married Sept. 6, 1865, to Miss M. V. Pickrell, of Sangamon Co., Ill., who was born Dec. 11, 1843; they have one child—Robert I.

Rogers, Linford, stock dealer; P. O. El Paso.

Ross, J. F., blacksmith; P. O. El Paso.

Richards, J. S., blacksmith; P. O. El Paso.

Ray, E. S., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Reynolds, B. M., P. O. El Paso.

Rapp, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Randall, W. G., attorney; P. O. El Paso.

Ransom, P. C., Mayor and capitalist; P. O. El Paso.

SPARKS, WM., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Seyfer, Jno. F., shoemaker; P. O. El Paso.

Slenker, Wm., Jr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

SWEET, JOHN R., firm of Sweet & Barfoot, meat market, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1837. In 1855, he removed to Peoria Co., Ill. and engaged in farming, residing there until 1863, when he settled on a farm about two miles west of the city of El Paso. Two years later, he removed to McLean Co., where he lived until the Fall of 1871; he then returned to El Paso and opened his present business. He was married April 25, 1860, to Miss Flora Barfoot of Peoria Co., who was born there Jan. 24, 1842. He is at present a member of the City Council of El Paso.

Schliff, Jos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sutton, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sticklemire, Henry, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Sticklemire Casper, farmer, P. O. Kappa.

SLOCUM, J. W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 20, P. O. El Paso; was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1832. He resided there until 1857, when he removed to Illinois, and settled in Peoria Co., and engaged in farming and stock raising. Here he lived until his removal to his present home, in the Spring of 1876. In 1862, he entered the Union army as a member of Company G, 77th Ill. Vols.; served till the close of the war, and was mustered out with his regiment at Mobile, in 1865. He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Miss Elma Hogeboom, of Montgomery Co., N. Y., who was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., March 10, 1835. They have

three children living—Charles E., Ella, and George H. Mr. Slocum owns 180 acres of land in his home farm, well improved, and valued at \$10,000.

Stephens Richard, farmer, P. O. Kappa. Sullivan, Jno. O., laborer, P. O. El Paso. Stoddard & Haywood, shoe mfrs., P. O. El Paso.

Sleuker, Wm., farmer, P. O. El Paso.

Stitt, Jno. C., farmer, P. O. El Paso.

SHREVE, ISRAEL, farmer; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, March 27, 1834. He was raised on the farm, and when 18 years of age, came to Illinois, making the entire journey on horseback. He settled in Tazewell Co., and followed farming, and teaching school during the Winter season for six years. He removed to Panola Tp., Woodford Co., in 1861, and in 1864 settled in El Paso, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married Dec. 4, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Eggman, of Tazewell Co., who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1838. They have seven children living—Eleonora, (now Mrs. W. W. Blumenshine, of El Paso), Shelton, John M., Elmyr, Lillie M., Bessie, and Nellie. One son, Quincy, died July 25, 1864, and a daughter, Emily E., the day following. Besides his property in the city, Mr. Shreve has a farm of 240 acres, one mile south of El Paso, valued at \$10,000.

Smith, Jno. W., well borer; P. O. El Paso.

Shafer, Anna, P. O. El Paso.

Smith, B. J., laborer; P. O. El Paso.

Stull, Adam, retired; P. O. El Paso.

Stock, Mrs. C., P. O. El Paso.

Springgate, R. C., com. trav.; P. O. El Paso.

STONE, IRA C., retired mer.; P. O. Kappa; was born in East Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 15, 1810; he resided there until 1833, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in the hat and cap trade, which he continued up to 1859; he then came to Kappa and followed general merchandising until Jan. 1, 1875; he was married in St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 27, 1832, to Miss Louisa J. Clark, of that city, who was born there, Dec. 7, 1812; they have one son—Ira Eugene; Mr. Stone was Postmaster at Kappa fifteen years, from 1860, until his retirement from

business, in 1875; he owns ninety acres of land in his home place, and 160 acres in McLean Co., valued in all at \$10,000.

Sweet & Barfoot, butchers; P. O. El Paso. Schuck, Peter, lab.; P. O. El Paso.

SCHAFER, C., general mer.; was born in Baiern, Germany, Sept. 27, 1833; when he was thirteen years old he was apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker, and at the age of eighteen he came to Wheeling, Va., spent about two years there and then removed to Peoria, where was married, in Oct., 1854, to Miss Phebe Bashar, of Wheeling, who was born in Germany, Aug. 18, 1839; they settled in Kappa in 1854, and opened a shoemaker shop; he lived there until 1859, when he removed to El Paso and followed his trade until 1862, when he opened a grocery store, to which he has added until now he carries a stock of over \$12,000, including all kinds of general merchandise; he has six children—L. Virginia, Ida K., Harry C., Edward G., Anna A., and Walter R.

Sloat, T., cooper; P. O. El Paso.

Strother, David, barber; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, John M., lab.; P. O. El Paso.

STRATHMANN, AUGUST, undertaker and furniture dealer; was born in Prussia, July 2, 1833; came to the United States in 1851, spending nearly two years in Dayton, Ohio; came to Chicago in 1854, afterward residing awhile in Rock Island and Peoria, and in 1857, removed to Minonk and opened a grocery store. The following year, he spent a few months in the hotel business in Peru, Ill., and then settled in El Paso, and having learned the cabinet maker's trade before coming to this country, he established his present business in 1862, and now has two stores in El Paso and one in Gridley. He was married in 1856, to Miss Ann E. Balbach, of Peoria, who was born in Germany Oct. 4, 1833. They have three children—Charles A., Jacob H. and Annie E.

Simpkins, John, teamster; P. O. El Paso.

Stoddard, D. C., soda water mfr.; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, L. F., photographer; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, Levi, shoemaker; P. O. El Paso.
SERVEN, J. H., dealer in organs, pianos and musical merchandise; was born in the city of Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1837. When he was 13 years of age, his father's family settled in Oakland Co., Mich. He was married Feb. 22, 1859, to Miss Alminie Young, who was born in St. Clair Co., Mich., July 31, 1836. They have three children—Edward L., Rosella and Mabel. In 1862, he removed to Lyon Co., Kansas, and engaged in the sewing machine business. He resided there eight years, and then went to Storm Lake, Iowa, and six months later, to Mendota, Ill. He remained there nearly three years, settling in El Paso and opening his present business in 1877. He served nearly three years as a member of Co. C, 11th Kan. Vols., enlisting in 1862.

Steinbach, John, saddler; P. O. El Paso.
 Sutton, Frank, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, Albert, restaurant; P. O. El Paso.
 Shur, C. P., merchant; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, Con., saloon; P. O. El Paso.

SHUR, CYRUS P., general merchant; P. O. El Paso; Cyrus P. Shur, of the firm of C. P. Shur & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1823. He has followed merchandising for the past twenty years; in 1856, he joined the Ohio State Militia, and was elected Brigadier General of the Third Brigade, Fifteenth Division, receiving his commission from Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Governor of Ohio; he held the position five years. He removed to El Paso in 1871, and opened his present business; was a member of the City Council of El Paso in 1873 and '74; in 1875, he was elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1876. He was married in March, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Conger, of Knox Co., Ohio; they have three children—Roy R., Lola B. and Maggie P.

Shur, A. O., banker; P. O. El Paso.

Shafer, Chris., merchant; P. O. El Paso.

Smith, B. F., photographer; P. O. El Paso.

TIPLER, EDMUND, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Turner, A. B., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Tucker, Junius, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Tamman, G., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Taylor, C. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Trotter, Thos., carpenter; P. O. Kappa.

Tompkins & Hazen, coal and grain dealers; P. O. El Paso.

Tjaden, Ludwig, P. O. El Paso.

Tucker, W. F., P. O. El Paso.

Tobias, D. K., City Supvr.; P. O. El Paso.

Tobias, Henry, retired; P. O. El Paso.

Tompkins, Philip, grain and coal dealer; P. O. El Paso.

TYLER, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 1; P. O. El Paso; was born in Cortland County, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1831. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life. He made his home in Cortland County until January, 1856, when he came west and settled at Brewer's Grove, North Panola, where he resided two years, and then removed to his present home, where he owns 200 acres of land, well improved and valued at \$12,000. He was married, Oct. 11, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Brewer, of Panola Township, who was born at Brewer's Grove, in that township, in February, 1840; they have two children—Edwin L. and Walter B. Mr. Tyler was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors in 1877, and is also serving his third term as Commissioner of Highways.

Tobias, G. Z., jeweler; P. O. El Paso.

Troxel, Lewis P., clerk; P. O. El Paso.

Troxel, J. C., carpenter; P. O. El Paso.

Tucker, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Thompson, Jas., druggist; P. O. El Paso.

Tucker, W. T., P. O. El Paso.

Tucker, Frank, stock dlr.; P. O. El Paso.

Tompkins, P. H., banker; P. O. El Paso.

Towner, L., retired; P. O. El Paso.

VOGHT, GEO., fireman; P. O. El Paso.

Vandorn, W. T., carp.; P. O. El Paso.

Valentine, Jos., far.; P. O. El Paso.

Voght, Adam, far.; P. O. El Paso.

Vaumeter, M. L., carp.; P. O. El Paso.

WRIGHT, S. S., boot and shoe dlr.; P. O. El Paso.

Waugh, C., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Welch, Edmund, far.; P. O. Kappa.

Welch, Thos., far.; P. O. Kappa.

Wooley, Harvey, far.; P. O. Kappa.

Webster, D. B.; P. O. Kappa.

Webster, O. R., City Marshal; P. O. Kappa.

Wean, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

WHITE, DANIEL A., Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. El Paso; was born in Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., Dec. 5, 1854. When he was about three years of age, his parents removed to Lincoln, Ill., and lived there about eight years and then removed to De Witt Co., where they now reside. He came to El Paso in March, 1875. He was married Jan. 3, 1877, to Miss Edith Brewster, daughter of C. Brewster, of El Paso. She was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Jan. 3, 1859. They have one child, Harlan O.

Walters, John, painter; P. O. Kappa.

Whalen, Thos., sec. hand; P. O. El Paso.

Wolk, Frank, P. O. El Paso.

Whyland, Edgar, teamster; P. O. El Paso.

Williamson, J. H., lab.; P. O. El Paso.

Wheeler, Wm., coal dealer; P. O. El Paso.

Whorral, Mrs. J., P. O. El Paso.

WHORRALL, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. El Paso; was born in Warwickshire, Eng., Sept. 4, 1826. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to the United States in 1850, and made his first settlement in Roanoke Tp., Woodford Co., where he resided nearly six years. He then settled in El Paso Tp. in 1856, being one of the earliest settlers in the northern part of the township. He was married Nov. 14, 1867, to Miss Helen Ives, who was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1822. Mr. Whorral owns forty acres of land valued at \$2,000.

Williamson, J. A., teamster; P. O. El Paso.

Worthington, S. H., P. O. El Paso.

Worley, A. J., P. O. El Paso.

Walker, Wm. laborer; P. O. El Paso.

WILLIS, W. R., attorney at law and Justice of the Peace; P. O. El Paso; was born in Hopkins Co., Ky., Oct. 13, 1813. He came to Illinois in 1834 and engaged in farming near the present village of Eureka, entering his land from the government. After one year, he removed to Washington, Tazewell Co., and followed teaming one year more, and then removed to Panther Creek, where he resided about eight years. He then engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in Bowling Green for three years, and at the end of that time

moved on to a farm in that neighborhood, and was elected Constable, holding the office seven years. From there he removed to Kappa, and in the Spring of 1857 came to El Paso and opened the first hotel in town, which he kept for seven years, during which time he was elected Justice of the Peace. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. In the Spring of 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the city. He is now Notary Public and Police Magistrate. Has held other office, among which are Overseer of the Poor, School Director, Street Commissioner, etc. He was married Nov. 9, 1837, to Miss Amanda J. Meek, of this county.

Welte, M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Wathen, Jas. H., retired; P. O. El Paso.

Wolk, Frank, tailor; P. O. El Paso.

YERION, WILLIAM E., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Yerion, Geo. A., far.; P. O. El Paso.

YOUNG, GEORGE M., freight and ticket agent of I. C. and T., P. & W. Railways; P. O. El Paso; was born in Somerset Co., Maine, March 2, 1841; when he was about a year old, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided until 1862, in the meantime following the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as a steamboat clerk; in the Spring of 1862, he entered the army as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of Kentucky and Tennessee, serving about one year in that capacity, and then served on the Mississippi, as Revenue Aid, about one year longer; after that, he came to Cairo, in the employ of the I. C. R. R., from which place he was transferred to Freeport, and in 1868, was again transferred to El Paso, and succeeded Mr. G. H. Campbell, as agent of the above named railroad. He was married in Boston in 1860, to Miss Helen P. Dodge, of Cape Cod, Mass., who is a native of Salem, Mass.; he has served one term as member of the City Council of El Paso.

Young Peter, merchant; P. O. El Paso.

Young & Tompkins, merchants; P. O. El Paso.

Young, H.

Young, M. C., merchant; P. O. El Paso.

ZINSER, ISAAC, merchant; P. O. El Paso.

Zanies, J. A., P. O. El Paso.
 Zinser, J. F., merchant; P. O. El Paso.
 Zanies, J. H., clerk; P. O. El Paso.
 Zinkan, Wm., furniture dlr.; P. O. El Paso.

Zinser, A. F. P. O. El Paso.
 Zinser, J. G., Rev.; P. O. El Paso.
 Zinser, Levi, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

SPRING BAY TOWNSHIP.

A HRENS, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

AHRENS, JOHN B., retired farmer; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 21, 1810; emigrated to America in 1846, stopping in New Orleans about five years, and in 1852, came directly to Spring Bay, purchasing two lots and erecting a small house. For the next ten years was employed most of the time in warehouse; in 1863, purchased forty acres of land and commenced farming. He was married in Germany in 1831, to Miss Katrina Knoll; she was born in Germany in 1805; have had five children, three living—Wilhelmina (now Mrs. Peter Peterson, of Marshall County), Margaret (now Mrs. Wm. Fisher, of Spring Bay), and Henry; lost two—Joseph died in the army in 1864; and Harmon, died in Spring Bay in 1871. Mr. A. now owns 72 acres of land and 23 town lots.

BARTH, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Blanchard, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fond du Lac, Tazewell Co.

BUOKLER, JOSEPH, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Fondulac, Tazewell Co.; owns 80 acres of land in Woodford, and 40 in Tazewell County; was born in Alsace, France, in June, 1824. Emigrated to America in 1852; came to Peoria, Ill., remaining there about eight years, working at day labor. In 1861, came to Spring Bay Township, his present location. Married Miss Ellen Schop at Alsace in 1848; she was born in France in 1824, and died at Spring Bay Feb. 26, 1875. Have had nine children, six living—Joseph, Jr., Jacob, William, Mary, Ellen and Charles; lost three—Joseph, Mary and Charlie. In addition to above mentioned land, Mr. B. owns 80 acres of fine cultivated land in Metamora Township.

BELSLEY, JOSEPH, retired far.; P. O. Spring Bay; S. 24; was born near Alsace, France, May 20, 1812; emigrated to America in 1831, coming direct to Tazewell Co., Ill., remaining about five years, then to (what is now Spring Bay Township) Woodford Co., his father, Michael Belsley, purchasing 314 acres of land; Mr. Belsley now owns 309 acres in this township, 480 in Roanoke Township, and 160 in Livingston Co., Ill.; married Miss Barbara Engle, in Tazewell Co.; in 1840; she was born in France, Feb. 8, 1821; have had 12 children, seven living—Peter, Christian, Joseph, Jr., John, David, Solomon, Benjamin; lost five—Joseph, Michael, Jacob, Jacob and Catharine; coming at an early day, Mr. B. has seen vast changes; by industry and indomitable energy he has accumulated a nice property; as a farmer he has ranked among the most enterprising, and as a citizen he is much esteemed.

Chickeny, Charles, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
 Cook, Micajah, mail messenger; P. O. Spring Bay.

CROCKER, OZIAS, farmer; P. O. Fondulac, Tazewell Co.; Sec. 25; born in Spring Bay Township, Oct. 2, 1835; married Miss Ellen Loveless, in Peoria Co., Sept. 7, 1862; she was born in Ohio, June, 1841; two children—John Russell, born July 18, 1863; Hannah, born Dec. 15, 1868; owns 96 acres of land.

CROCKER, ROLAND, farmer and milling; Sec. 35; P. O. Fondulac, Tazewell Co.; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 24, 1815. When 13 years of age, came to Tazewell (now Woodford) Co., and has resided here ever since. Owns 240 acres of land and a flouring-mill. Married Miss Lydia Loveless at Spring Bay, March 18, 1860. She was born in Ohio, July 11, 1838; one child—Austin, born

Oct. 30, 1869. Mr. Crocker was one of the early settlers, and a more extended notice of him appears in the historical part of the work under head of Spring Bay Tp.

Drury, J., farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

Davis, Oliver, carp; P. O. Spring Bay.

Dubois, F., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Dubois, A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

DeFord, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

DE FORD, GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Polk Co., Iowa, Feb. 12, 1850. Parents came to Woodford Co. in 1852, locating in Partridge Tp.; resided there about sixteen years, then to Linn Tp., remaining four years, then back to Partridge Tp. for four years; finally, in 1876, to Spring Bay Tp., his present home. Married Miss Elsie Williams at Spring Bay, July 2, 1876. She was born in Woodford Co., Nov. 14, 1860. One child—Leon Lewis, born Sept. 12, 1877. His father, Isaac De Ford, resides $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, in Spring Bay Tp. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 8, 1820.

EGE, JOHN, carpenter and lumber dealer; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 12, 1826; emigrated to America in 1846; locating in Philadelphia, remaining there three years, engaged in furniture trade; then to Peoria, Ill., in 1849, and in 1851, to Spring Bay, his present home; owns 134 acres in Spring Bay Township, about 28 town lots, and other town property; married Miss Margaret Stanter, at Peoria, in Dec. 1849; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 19, 1825; have had seven children, three living—Hannah (now Mrs. John Belsley, of Roanoke), Carrie, Amelia; lost four—Catherine, died Jan. 18, 1851; John C., died Sept. 19, 1860; Mary, died in Dec., 1872; Louisa, died in Oct., 1873. Mr. Ege now holds offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor and School Trustee; is also Notary Public, and has been Supervisor five years.

EICHORN, PETER, Sr., brewer; P. O. Spring Bay; was born at Walldorf, in Baden, Germany, Aug. 30, 1828; emigrated to America, June 8, 1847; located first at Dresden, Ohio, remaining there about one year, employed in a cooper shop; from there, to Cincinnati,

working about nine months as a brewer, then about three months in St. Louis; thence, in 1849, to Peoria, Ill., working as brewer, and also keeping a saloon and boarding house; in 1851, came to Spring Bay Township, building a brewery the same year, which he has continued ever since. Married Josephine Schultz, at Peoria, in 1850; she was born at Weier, in Baden, Germany, March 15, 1832, and died Nov. 10, 1869; married Miss Catharine Winkler, at Peoria, May 12, 1870; she was born (in what is now Woodford Co.) Aug. 6, 1848; nine children by first marriage—George C., Louisa (now Mrs. Ehringer, of Washburn), Peter, Jr., Frederick, Mary, Henry, Anna, Bertha, Rosa; four children by second marriage—Herman, Julius, William and Edward Anton. Mr. E. owns 80 acres of timber land, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Spring Bay, and 640 acres of land in Nebraska.

FAUBER, PERRY, farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

Fischer, Wm., wagon maker; P. O. Spring Bay.

Fagott, F. G., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Fagot, Jos., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

FRIEDRICH, ERNST, farming and milling; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Saxony, Germany, Sept. 28, 1834; emigrated to America in 1853, locating first in Sheboygon, Wis.; working at carpenter trade about one year, then to Ontonagon, Lake Superior, remaining about two years, then back to Wisconsin two years, thence to Peoria, Ill. in 1858, locating there; finally in 1867, came to Spring Bay, his present home; purchased a flouring-mill of Alex. Patridge, and has continued it ever since; in 1876, bought 308 acres of land of A. N. Biard, Sec. 1, valued at about \$12 per acre; married Miss Lousia Lingel, at Sheboygon, Wis., Nov., 1855; she was born in Saxony, Germany, Dec. 6, 1835; have had six children, four living—Frances (now Mrs. P. Eichorn, Jr.), Wm. F., Emma and Lousia; lost two, Emma and baby not named; Mr. Friederich has been elected to various town offices at different times; is the present Town Clerk, and has discharged the duties very acceptably.

GENOWAYS, C. A., retired far.; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Ohio, Sept. 22, 1821; resided there until 17 years of age, then came to Tazewell (now Woodford) Co., purchasing a farm of 40 acres, about one and a quarter miles southeast of Spring Bay; in Feb., 1874, commenced mercantile trade in Spring Bay, continuing same until March 4, 1878; Mr. Genoways has held office of Supervisor at different times, and is the present Supervisor of the town; was also Constable for 24 years; married Miss Dama Burt, in Spring Bay Tp., Sept. 18, 1844; she was born in Ohio, June 6, 1827; had ten children, eight living—Hannah L. (now Mrs. Forney, of Roanoke Township), Julia E. (now Mrs. Rochford, of Spring Bay), Adeline A. (now Mrs. Marshall), Maria J. (now Mrs. Elsworth of Nebraska), Margaret E., Fannie L., Lydia J., Douglas A.; Dama, died Feb. 3, 1872; Samuel A., died Feb. 12, 1873.

GOEHRING, LOUIS, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Spring Bay; owns 203 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 5, 1820; emigrated to America in March, 1848, locating in Evansville, Ind.; remained only two months; then to Kentucky for about two months; then for five years spent the Winter seasons in Mississippi. Finally, in 1853, settled in Partridge Township, Woodford Co., being there thirteen years engaged in farming; then came to Spring Bay Township, and has lived here since. Married Miss Elizabeth Bair, in Partridge Township, Feb. 24, 1853; she was born in Alsace, France, in June, 1823; eight children—Daniel, Catharine (now Mrs. Daniel Wagner), Louis, Susan, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Jacob and Christine.

HULBERT, H., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Hawkins, Dempsey, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Hewitt, J. C., merch.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Hewitt, Sarah, P. O. Spring Bay.

Hodge, John, laborer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Hildemeier, Mich'l, far.; P. O. Fondulac.

Haas, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

HOSHOR, PERRY W., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Spring Bay Township, Nov. 5, 1841, and in 1851 went to Fairfield County,

O., remaining there about six years; returned to Spring Bay and has lived here ever since. Married Miss Catharine Dwyer at Spring Bay in June, 1865; she was born in Ireland; have six children—Mary E., Cordelia, William, Alfred, Ellen and John. He owns 280 acres of land in Worth Township, 240 in Metamora Township and about 80 in Tazewell County.

JONES, ELI, miller; P. O. Spring Bay.

JUNG, GOTTFRIED, retired; P. O. Spring Bay; was born at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 2, 1823; emigrated to America in 1844; after remaining six weeks in New York City, he returned to Germany; came back in 1845, returned again in 1847, came back in 1848, and in Jan., 1852, located in Woodford Co., commencing the mercantile trade at Spring Bay; about 1861, he established a lumber yard, which he continued until 1870; in Aug., 1872, he discontinued the store, selling to Charlie Koelcher, the present occupant; married Miss Christian Meunolt, at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23, 1851; she was born in Germany, Feb. 21, 1831; no children. Mr. Jung was very successful in his mercantile pursuits, and has accumulated a nice property; built himself a handsome residence, and owns land in different parts of the Co.; for the past fifteen or sixteen years he has been afflicted with rheumatism, which confined him most of the time to the house; is very popular and universally respected.

KOELSCH, CHAS., P. M.; P. O. Spring Bay.

KOEMPEL, JACOB, boots and shoes; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 14, 1831; emigrated to America, in June, 1852, coming direct to St. Louis, remaining there, working at the shoemaker's trade about one year; in April, 1853, went to Germantown, Worth Township, and worked at his trade three years; came to Spring Bay, in April, 1856, remaining about four years, and then to Partridge Tp. for four years; finally came back to Spring Bay, and has lived here ever since; married Miss Eve Volk in Worth Tp., Jan. 1, 1856;

she was born in Bavaria, Germany, March, 12, 1829; five children—Elizabeth, Sophia, Terese, Adam, Frank.

L EINEWEBER, CASPER, carpenter; P. O. Spring Bay.

Leonard, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

Loveless, Abraham, carp; P. O. Spring Bay.

Loveless, Thomas, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Loser, Peter, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

M EISTER, J. A., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Matthis, John, farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

Matthis, James, farmer; P. O. Fondulac.

Mader, Gottfried, butcher; P. O. Spring Bay.

Merbath, Maria A., merchant; P. O. Spring Bay.

Meister, Conrad, blacksmith; P. O. Spring Bay.

Mourer, Jos., laborer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Meinholt, Geo., tailor; P. O. Spring Bay.

N ICOLAS, ELIZABETH, P. O. Spring Bay.

Newman F. W., shoemaker; P. O. Spring Bay.

N ICOLAS, FRANK, far.; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Lorraine, France, July 15, 1851; his parents emigrating to America, same year, locating in Spring Bay Township; his father N. Nicolas, was borne in Lorraine, France, Sept. 17, 1811, and died in April, 1861; his mother, Elizabeth Nicolas, was born in France, March 3, 1821; they were married in Ashville, France, Sept. 17, 1850; two children living—Frank (the subject of this sketch), and Ellen, born in Spring Bay, Jan. 24, 1858; lost two—Elizabeth and Prosper. In 1872, Mr. Nicolas went to Nebraska, remaining about fourteen months, and then returned to Spring Bay; in March, 1878, he again started for Nebraska, to return during the Summer; while there, had charge of land belonging to L. Williams; it is the intention of Mr. N. to locate permanently near Lincoln, Neb.

R EISING, ADAM, mason; P. O. Spring Bay.

Richwein, Simon, cooper; P. O. Spring Bay.

Rohmann, Peter, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Rohmann, Jno., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Ragy, Jos., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

S NYDER, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Stotler, Wm., far.; P. O. Fondulac.

Sigel, Fred, lab.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Shults, C. S., lab.; P. O. Spring Bay.

S PILLMAN, WM. F., farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Spring Bay; owns 286 acres of land in Spring Bay and Partridge Tps.; was born in Zurich, Switzerland, March 14, 1836; emigrated to America in 1851 settling in Peru, Ill., remaining there eight years. In 1859, came to Spring Bay—his present location; served three years in Company "F," 85th Ill. Inf., being discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 5, 1865; married Miss Therese This at Peru, Ill., March 4, 1859. She was born in Lorraine, France, Aug. 28, 1838; have had eight children—Mary B., born Jan. 17, 1860; Eugene W., born May 16, 1863; William J., born March 23, 1866; Anna F., born June 21, 1868; Henry J., born Oct. 11, 1870; three deceased—Julia M., Albert S. and Louisa M.

S HOTTENKIRK, P., farmer; Secs. 11 and 14; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 22, 1812. In 1838, removed to what is now Spring Bay Tp., and has resided here ever since. His brother, John C., had preceded him about three years. Married Miss Elizabeth Williams April 17, 1857. She was born in Spring Bay Tp. July 16, 1841; seven children—DeEtte H., Dewitt C., Susan, Jay, Ellen, Phineas, Cora. Owns 627 acres in Spring Bay Tp.; 360 in Panola Tp. His father lived to be 73 years of age, having served in the Revolutionary War, and was buried in Montgomery Co., N. Y. His brother, John C., died here at the advanced age of 80 years. Mr. S. was one of the first pioneers of the county, settling here at a very early day. Like many of the enterprising pioneers, he arrived here with scarcely any property, and in journeying over an almost unbroken wilderness he experienced a good share of inconveniences and disappointments. Mr. S. is now pecuniarily well situated, and has been spared to see his children enjoying the fruits of his own economy and industry.

SCHEERER, CASPER, wagon maker; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 4, 1826. Emigrated to America in 1854, locating first in Northumberland Co., Pa., then to Springfield, O., to Peoria, Ill., to Pekin, Ill., and finally to Spring Bay in 1856, living here ever since, working at his trade. Married Miss Catherine Moorer at Spring Bay, June 10, 1861. She was born in France Oct. 15, 1843; have had six children, four living—Catherine, Mary, William, Elizabeth. Lost two—John, died May 13, 1872; Anna, died Sept. 30, 1873. Owns fifty-six acres marsh land, besides seven town lots and other town property. Mr. Scheerer has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons upward of twenty years, turns out first-class work, uses the best material, and is well and favorably known as a skilled mechanic.

Williams, B., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.
Williams, C., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.
Williams, R., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.
Walker, Wm., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

WILLIAMS, LEWIS, grain dealer; P. O. Spring Bay; is one of the earliest settlers of the county; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 4, 1825; his parents removing to Illinois when he was but four years of age; Mr. Williams has resided in what is now Spring Bay Tp., Woodford County, since 1829; been engaged in farming, buying grain, lumber,

etc., etc.; established a general country store in 1860, doing a large and flourishing business; married Mrs. Morty Heuffling, at Chicago, Nov. 29, 1869; she was born in Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1841; besides 334 acres of land in this township. Mr. Williams owns land in Worth Township, and a large tract in Nebraska.

ZELLER, JOHN G., physician and surgeon; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 10, 1828; emigrated to America in 1847; returned to Germany in 1849, and came back in 1853, stopping at St. Louis, Mo.; came to Woodford County in 1854; returning to St. Louis in the Fall of that year, and graduating there; came to Spring Bay, locating here in 1855; married Frederika C. Nicholas, at St. Louis, in March, 1855; she was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826, and died in May, 1865, leaving four children; in Sept., 1865, married Caroline Winkler; she was born (in what is now Woodford County), in 1846; four children by first marriage—Charles A., George A., Josephine M., Frederika C.; three children by second marriage—Catherine, Julius and Christine; Dr. Zeller is to-day one of the most successful and largely patronized physicians of Woodford County; has a large and lucrative practice, being a gentleman of acknowledged ability and well educated in the medical profession.

CRUGER TOWNSHIP.

AUGSPERGER, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

BOSIER, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Brooks, Wm., P. O. Eureka.

Brubaker, David, far. hand; P. O. Cruger.

Baker, Paul, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Brady, Jno. W., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Baumgartner, John, shoemaker; P. O. Cruger.

Bradle, John, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Bradle, Fred., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

BOYD, GEORGE, retired farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Christian County, Kentucky, Dec., 3, 1816; his

parents are Hardy and Mary (Torian) Boyd, who were born in Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the Potomac River; both died at an early day. Mr. Boyd remained in his native State until 1850, when he started for Illinois with his wife and one child in a two-horse wagon, and settled on a farm about three and a half miles north-east of Eureka, Woodford County; here he remained until about 1868; he then moved on the place where he now lives. Was Supervisor for two years; is a Greenbacker in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Married Miss

Eliza Jane Pearce, of Christian County, Ky.; have eight children—Lucy Ann, Joshua, John, Sarah, Virginia, Alice, Susan and Charles.

BLOOMENSHINE, K. PHILIP

farmer, P. O. Cruger; was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1825, is the son of John and Annie M. Bloomenshine, of Germany; his mother died in Germany; his father came to America in 1834, and settled in Tazewell County, on 40 acres of land. Mr. Bloomenshine was engaged in the bakery business in the old country; in 1848, he emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore; remained there but a short time; he then went to Pittsburgh, Pa., here remained one year, engaged in the bakery business; thence to Illinois, and settled in Tazewell County, and commenced farming; thence to Peoria, Washington and Knoxville, where he was engaged at his trade (baker), thence on a farm and engaged in farming; in 1875, he came to Woodford County and purchased 80 acres of fine land in Cruger Township, where he has been living ever since. Married in 1852 to Miss Mary C. Rambo, of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa.; they have six children—John F., George W., Charles W., Henry H., Emma C. and Ella. Is Republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Church.

BLUMENSHINE, J. P., farmer;

P. O. Cruger; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Nov. 10, 1835; is the son of William and Elizabeth Blumenshine, of Germany, who are among the first settlers of Tazewell Co., having emigrated to America and settled in Tazewell Co. in 1831; they came here with but little money, settled on a farm of 160 acres, and commenced farming, and part of his time shoemaking; in America, with hard labor and good management, they were very successful in life; his father died in 1872; his mother is still living. Mr. Blumenshine remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age; he then removed to Woodford Co. and settled on the place that his brother now lives on; he then purchased the place he now lives on, of 220 acres of fine improved land; married Oct. 19, 1858, to Miss Barbara

Himmel, of Mason, Ill.; eight children—C. Elizabeth, born Nov. 22, 1859; Mary R., born April 5, 1861; Henry L., born Sept. 2, 1865; Sarah E., born June 2, 1867; William C., Johnnie, born Sept. 20, 1870; E. Emmanuel, born March 1, 1873; Wesley, born Nov. 12, 1876; George Franklin, born July 30, 1863, died June 22, 1865; F. Malinda, born Dec. 25, 1874, died July 13, 1875; his politics are Republican; member of the Evangelical Church.

BLUMENSHINE, JOHN W.,

farmer; P. O. Cruger; the above named gentleman was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., May 16, 1833; son of Wm. and Elizabeth Blumenshine, of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1831; were among the first settlers of that Co.; his father died in 1872; his mother is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Blumenshine remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years old, farming, and in the Winter months attending the district schools of the period; he then moved to Woodford Co., and settled on the farm that he now lives on, of 200 acres, and to-day, is one of the best improved farms in Woodford Co.; all made by knowing how to farm; married twice, first wife was Miss Annie Rhoebeck, of Germany, who died in 1855; second wife was Mrs. Sarah Lohr, Pa.; married in 1876; born Aug. 27, 1846; seven children; member of the Evangelical Church; Republican in politics.

COOK, FRED, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Compton, J. W., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Cook, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Christolph, A. B., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Clutter, Mary A.; P. O. Cruger.

Crow, Abraham, far.; P. O. Cruger.

Close, Francis, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

DEIBERT, J. W., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Dorward, Peter, far.; P. O. Cruger.

Davidson, C. G., far.; P. O. Cruger.

Dingledin, John H., far.; P. O. Cruger.

DAVIDSON, M. E., farmer; P. O.

Cruger; was born in Barren Co., Ky., May 24, 1823. Is the son of Caleb and Martha Davidson, who emigrated to Illinois from Kentucky and settled in Woodford Co. on a farm near Eureka in

1831; here Mr. Davidson spent his younger days in farming; in 1846, he married Miss Virginia C. Gorin, of Kentucky, daughter of Sanford P. Gorin; he then moved to a farm one mile east of his father's farm; here he remained ten years; in the Spring of 1856 he moved to Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., and there engaged in the mercantile business; while at Washington he had a branch house (mercantile business) at Cruger, which stock was sold out in 1858, and in 1859 he sold stock at Washington; in 1860, he commenced mercantile business in Eureka; in this business until 1866; he remained as a resident of Eureka until 1871; he then moved on the farm he now lives on. Mr. Davidson is Supervisor of Cruger Tp., which office he has very creditably filled for the last six years; also Justice of the Peace; has held the office of Treasurer of Township and Collector of Township; in all of these offices he has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. In Dec. 10, 1856, his wife, Miss Virginia C. Gorin died. He married the second time in 1858 to Miss Mary A. Devore, of Ohio, daughter of A. J. Devore; has seven children. Mr. Davidson's political opinions are Democratic. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres in Missouri, where he intends to move.

Danahay, C., saloon; P. O. Cruger.

Dickinson, R. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Davidson, Martha, P. O. Eureka.

DAVIDSON, WM. A., farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Woodford County, Illinois, one mile northwest of Eureka, April 5, 1837; his parents are Caleb and Martha Davidson, who were among the earliest settlers of Woodford Co., having made their home here in 1831; they came from Barren Co., Ky., in wagon drawn by two horses and one extra horse; Mrs. Davidson rode the horse part of the way; they settled on the farm one mile northwest of Eureka (the old homestead.) Mr. Caleb Davidson died 1870, at the age of 73½ years old. Mrs. Martha Davidson is living on the old homestead. Mr. D. spent his boyhood days farming on his father's farm. At the age of 17, he entered Bell's College, at Chicago, where

he graduated; thence to Washington, Ill., where he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store and remained there three years; he then went to Eureka, Ill., and commenced business in the dry goods line for himself. At the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company E, 108th I. V. I., for three years or during war; participated in some of the hard-fought battles under Gens. Sherman and Grant—twenty one battles in all; was mustered out as Captain Aug. 12, 1865; at the close of the war, he returned home and sold out his dry goods store in 1866; he then went to farming on the "old homestead" in 1868; remained here until 1877, then moved on the place that he now lives on. His political opinions are Democratic. Married Miss Jane C. Ewing of Ohio; two children—Annie Ewing and Claude L.

ELLIS, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

FRESE, G. W., minister; P. O. Washington.

Freese, Henry, farmer; P. O. Washington.

Fleming, W. J. farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Farni, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Freese, G. M., farmer; P. O. Washington.

FRESE, GEO. M., REV., far.; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, 1825. His parents are Jacob and Polly Freese; his father, Jacob Freese, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1799; his mother, Polly Freese, was born in Virginia about 1802. In 1858, he emigrated for Illinois with his wife, six children, and his brother, Jonathan C., and settled on the farm that he now lives on, he and his brother purchasing a quarter section, and commenced farming. He was ordained a minister of the United Brethren Church, at the Annual Conference held in Decatur, Macon Co., Ill., Sept. 29, 1865. He married, in 1848, Miss Lavinia Long, of Ohio, daughter of Abraham and Elinor Long. She was born in 1823. Nine children—Elmina C., George W. M., Levi J., Lavinia V., Elinor E., Huldah L., Jane M. E.; two dead—Lewis A. and Zethan E.

GARDNER, JAS. M., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

HOYT, JAS. L. farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hoker Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Hiltman, Chas., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

HARLAN, JAMES N., grain and stock dealer; P. O. Cruger; resides in Eureka; was born in Christian Co., Ky., July 12, 1826. His parents are James and Mary (Orick) Harlan, of Va., who were among the first settlers of Woodford Co., Ill., having come here, with a family of seven children, from Kentucky, in one wagon, drawn by four horses and one-horse carry-all wagon, and settled on a farm of 400 acres, on Deer Creek, about eight miles southwest of Eureka, in 1833. Here they remained, and engaged in farming. James Harlan, born March 17, 1784; died Oct. 16, 1854; and Mary (Orick) Harlan, born Dec. 19, 1791, died May 29, 1862. Mr. Harlan remained on his father's farm, where he was engaged in farming, and in the winter months attending school. In 1852, he commenced clerking in a general merchandise store, in Washington, Ill., where he remained about eighteen months. On account of the death of his brother, he returned to the old homestead, and commenced farming. In 1855, he returned to Washington, and opened a general merchandise store. Here he remained until 1861; he then commenced traveling for a New York wholesale house. Here he remained for four years. In 1867, he purchased property in Cruger, and commenced grain and stock dealing, which he has carried on very successfully ever since; owns a first-class elevator, at Cruger, Ill., with a capacity of storing 25,000 bushels of grain. Here he handles from 140,000 to 150,000 bushels of grain yearly. Mr. Harlan is a member of the firm of Harlan, Hedges & Co., stock dealers, who are among the largest stock dealers in Woodford Co. For the year ending 1877, Messrs. Harlan & Hedges bought 5,103 head of hogs, at a cost of \$79,721.95. Year ending 1878, Messrs. Harlan, Hedges & Co. bought 6,718 head; cost, \$75,426.33. Mr. Harlan's political opinions are Republican. Married Miss Margaret Andrews, of Ohio, daughter of Rev.

Wells Andrews. Four children—Mary, James A., Charles C. and Cary.

HEDGES, J. K., farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in West Va., Nov. 13, 1852. His parents are Aaron H. and Catharine A. Hedges, of W. Va., who emigrated west to Illinois, and settled in Woodford Co., Cruger Tp., in 1864. Mr. Hedges has been engaged on the farm most of his life. He married Miss Jennie Boyd, of Woodford Co., Ill., daughter of George and Eliza J. Boyd, of Christian Co., Ky., who settled in Woodford Co. in 1850. His political principles are Republican; owns a fine improved farm of 161½ acres. Three children—Charles A., Brook T. and Lula H.—all born in Woodford Co., Ill.

HAYNES, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Europe in 1810; son of Nathan and Mary Haynes. When he was about 18 years of age, he learned his trade at shoemaking in Europe. He emigrated to America in 1834 and landed in New York; thence to Mason Co., Ky. Here he was engaged at his trade. In 1845, he married Miss Amanda Hampton, of Kentucky. In 1852, with his wife and five children, moved to Illinois and settled on the farm that he now lives on. He purchased 90 acres of land and built the house he now lives in at that time, the only house between here and Washington, Tazewell Co. Here Mr. Haynes set out to be a farmer, his first experience. He labored hard and managed well; to-day is one of the successful farmers of Woodford Co. His son, Nathaniel, enlisted in the late war in Co. A, 86th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years, but, on account of sickness, was honorably discharged, returned home, and afterward enlisted in the one hundred day service. Mr. Haynes is a member of the Christian Church; owns 180 acres of improved land; eight children.

HUMPHREY, MILES S., farmer; P. O. Cruger; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 29, 1827; son of Luke and Eliza (Bishop) Humphrey. Luke Humphrey, born in Hartford, Ct., Oct. 26, 1800, with his wife, Eliza Humphrey, of Pennsylvania, and six chil-

dren, started for the West in the Spring of 1834, and settled in Knox Co., O. Here they remained but a short time (eighteen months), then moved to Illinois and settled in Auburn, Tazewell Co. In 1838, they moved to Washington, Ill. On March 15, 1876, Mrs. Eliza Humphrey died, aged 74 years 4 months. Mr. Luke Humphrey then lived with his daughter a short time. He then purchased property in Washington, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 25, 1878; age 77 years 4 months and 25 days. Mr. Miles S. Humphrey came to Woodford Co. and settled on the farm that he now lives on Feb. 15, 1863. Here he has remained ever since engaged in farming; has held several offices of trust—Commissioner of Highways—at present School Director of Cruger Tp. He had two brothers in the late war. Stephen D. enlisted in Co. B, 47th I. V. I., private, for three years; was killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862. William H. enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cav. for three years; participated in some of the hard-fought battles under Gens. Grant and Sherman; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. H. married, in 1862, Miss Mary Crosby, of Morton, Tazewell Co., Ill.; born Dec. 28, 1842; daughter of Uriah and Margaret Crosby. Six children—Louisa, Charles S., Uriah H., Olive M., died 1874; Edwin M., Edith. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Hartman, Fred., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hegerty, Pat., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Hedges, Aaron, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

JOHNSON, JAMES, sec. hand; P. O. Cruger.

Jennings, W. J., P. O. Cruger.

KORNHAUS, JOS., retired; P. O. Cruger.

Keller, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Kinnear, J. R., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Kornhaus, Catherine, far.; P. O. Cruger.

KINNEAR, L. A., farmer; P. O. Cruger; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1847; his parents are Charles and Ellen A. (Richie) Kinnear, of Ohio, who were among the early settlers of Woodford Co.; they left Ohio for Illinois with two wagons and one car-

riage drawn by horses, and arrived at Bloomington in the Spring, 1849, and remained there during the Winter; they then came to Woodford Co., and settled on a farm of 800 acres of land, near Eureka; here Mr. Kinnear has remained in the neighborhood all his life, engaged in farming; he has held several offices of public trust, and has acquitted himself in a very creditable manner—Town Collector for one year, and Town Clerk for three years; he married Miss Martha J. Woosley, of Woodford Co., Ill., the daughter of W. T. Woosley, who is one of the first settlers of Woodford Co.; one child—Cena Ellen; Mr. Kinnear's political opinions are Republican; owns 365 acres of fine improved land.

KAUFMAN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Cruger; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1828; son of Benjamin and Susan (Brubaker) Kaufman, of Lancaster Co., Pa.; his father was a miller by trade; in 1842, with his father, mother and five children, they moved to Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Ill., his father purchasing an interest in a flour-mill, and commenced milling on the Mackinaw River; here they remained until 1845; thence, near Washington, Tazewell Co., farming; returned to the milling business at Adam's mill, east side of Peoria; here his father died, in 1847, leaving his family in poor circumstances. Mr. Kaufman being a young man, and willing to work, he accepted a place in the flour-mill here; he managed to support the family; they moved to Mackinaw, and April 14, 1854, he started for the gold fields of California, *via* New York and Panama; arrived at San Francisco June 1, 1854; was engaged in mining in the counties of Eldorado, Calaveras and Benton, three and a half years; he then commenced a bakery and restaurant business in Tehama, Tehama Co., Cal.; here he remained for three years, and was very successful; he returned home the Fall of 1860, to Washington, Ill., where he built a business block, with the intention of he and his brother going into business, but on the breaking out of the late war his brother enlisted in the army, so he abandoned the idea; in 1864, he moved to Woodford Co.,

and settled on the place he now lives on; he married Dec. 8, 1862, to Miss Susan M. Kies, born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Oct. 1838; five children—Ida Jane, born Sept. 29, 1863; Mary E., born Oct. 6, 1865; Frank H., born April 27, 1869; Benjamin J., born March 9, 1872; Charles L., born Jan. 2, 1877; Republican in politics; had two brothers in the late war, Isaac and Benjamin; Benjamin died in the Southern prison. Mr. Kaufman is a member of the Christian Church.

KINNEAR, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Cruger; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1808; is the son of David Kinnear, of Ohio, who was Associate Judge of Ohio for twenty-one years, and Mary Kough Kinnear, who were among the earliest settlers of Ohio. Mr. Kinnear remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old; he then learned his trade as cabinet maker in Circleville; here he remained about two years; he then moved to Ross Co., where he commenced farming in 1849; he started with his wife and five children for Illinois in two wagons, and one carriage drawn by horses—12 days out—arrived at Bloomington, Ill., and remained there during the Winter; thence to Woodford Co., and settled on a farm of 800 acres of land near Eureka; here he set out in farming on this place, and has remained here ever since; he has given to each of his children a fine farm, and to-day himself and wife are living happy together on the old farm. He married Miss Ellen A. Ritchie, of Ross Co., Ohio, in 1831; five children—George, Eliza, John R., Rachel, Ellen and Lockwood A. Republican in politics. Two sons in the late war—George, was Captain 47th I. V. I.; John, was private 86th I. V. I.

LEHMAN, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Long, U. A., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Lehman, D. J., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Long, S. H., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

MERITHEU, HORACE, P. O. Eureka.

Morland, Benj., hunter; P. O. Cruger.

Montier, John, Sr., P. O. Cruger.

Miller, Jno., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Montier, John, Jr., P. O. Cruger.

MYERS, LEWIS H., farmer; P. O. Washington; is one of the best known and highly regarded farmers of Cruger Township; was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1836; is the son of George L. and Julia Heffner Myers. Mr. Myers remained at his native State until he was eleven years old; with his parents they moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, engaged in farming; in 1856, he married Miss Christian Helvering, of Ohio, and in the Spring of 1856, he moved to Adams Co., Ind., farming; here he remained but a short time, and in 1857, he returned to Pickaway Co., Ohio, and in 1858, he moved to the State of Illinois, and settled on the farm that he now lives on. Mr. Myers has held several offices of public trust in his township, and has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. Constable for six years; Commissioner of Highways two years. Socially he has a pleasing address that wins the respect of all. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. His political opinions are Democratic. Seven children—Julia, Squire W., Flora Belle and Jenny Lind, George, Charles and Howard.

McCoy, Daniel, laborer; P. O. Cruger.

McCoy, Benj. H., laborer; P. O. Cruger.

McNiff, Jno., retired; P. O. Cruger.

MEEK, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Fayette County, Ky., June 7, 1797; is the son of Bazel and Ellen (Roberts) Meek; with his parents they moved to Indiana and settled in Jennings County, where he remained until 1830; in Spring of 1830, with his wife and four children, they started for Illinois in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and arrived and settled in Woodford County on the place that he now lives on; he built him a log cabin soon after he arrived, which stood until the Spring of 1875, and was destroyed by fire; when Mr. Meek first came here, he was worth about \$740; he invested in farming land, and with success and good management, he was at one time worth 1,340 acres of fine land; he has given to each of his children a fine farm, and to-day owns 240 acres of improved land; Mr. Meek has held several offices of public trust; was one of the first County Commissioners of Woodford County,

which office he held for six years, also held the office of County Supervisor for one year; is a member of the Christian Church; a Democrat in politics; married twice; his first wife, Uraney Sullivan, of South Carolina, who died Jan. 21, 1848, aged 48 years and nine days; his second wife, Mrs. Barbara Shaffer of Va.; born Oct. 10, 1810; children by first wife—Daniel, Marshall, Ezra and Jessie; by second wife—Joseph; Mrs. Shaffer had three children living when Mr. Meek married her—Elizabeth Jane, Simon and Mary Ann.

MEEK, HENRY B., farmer; P. O. Eureka; the subject of this sketch is one of the oldest living settlers of Woodford Co.; was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., Aug. 11, 1804; is the son of Bazel and Ellen (Roberts) Meek; his father, Bazel Meek, was born in Virginia, March 7, 1763, and died Jan. 12, 1844; his mother, Ellen Roberts Meek, was born in North Carolina, Sept. 28, 1777, and died Nov. 10, 1847. Henry B., at 12 years of age, with his parents, moved to Indiana, and settled in Jennings Co., where he was engaged in farming until 1830; in the Spring of this year, with his wife and son (Bazel), they started on horseback for Illinois, and arrived and settled on the farm that he now lives on; when Mr. Meek first came to this county, he was worth about \$300 cash, and a few head of stock; his brother, Daniel Meek, arrived and settled in 1826; he made his home with his brother until he built him a log cabin; he then moved his family in, and commenced farming; was worth, at one time, 1,600 acres of fine land; he gave to each of his children a fine farm, and to-day he owns one of the best farms, of 700 acres, in Woodford Co.; all this made by hard labor and good management; when he first came here, prairie wolves were numerous and familiar neighbors; few foxes and many deer; Mr. Meek states that he has killed over 100 wolves, and a great many deer; at one time he had hanging in his cellar seven deer, and states that he was not much of a hunter. Married Miss Theny Perry, of Blunt Co., Tenn., 1810, and is the daughter of Ransom and Catharine (Martin) Perry; with

her parents moved to Jennings Co., Ind., in 1818; married Jan. 3, 1828; six children—Col. Bazel Meek, born in Jennings Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1828; Ransom, born March 7, 1831; Nail, born Sept. 1, 1833; Missouri, born April 7, 1836; Mary, born March 1, 1843; Joshua, born May 18, 1840, and died Sept. 10, 1841.

MEEK, EZRA P., far.; P. O. Eureka; the subject of this sketch was born in Jennings Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1828, and is the son of Joseph and Uraney (Sullivan) Meek, who were among the first settlers of Woodford Co., having made their home here in 1830; Mr. Meek has spent the greater part of his life with his parents on the old homestead, engaged in farming; has held several offices of trust in his township; Road Commissioner and School Director; he married in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Boyd, of Ky.; she was born Feb. 5, 1833, and is the daughter of Isaac B. and Elizabeth (Graves) Boyd; her father, Isaac B. Boyd, was born in Va., March 15, 1812; her mother, Elizabeth Graves Boyd, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., Jan. 31, 1813; died May 9, 1852; who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Woodford County near Versailles, April 9, 1846; four children—Amanda J., born Jan. 27, 1851, married John Compton; Julia E., Dec. 13, 1852; William M., July 3, 1855; Parthenia, April 1, 1859; Jessie C., Jan. 9, 1866; owns 160 acres of land; is a member of the Christian Church; his political opinions are Democratic.

MEEK, RANSOM P., farmer; P. O. Eureka; the above named gentleman was born in Woodford County, Ill., and is one of the oldest living residents that were born in Woodford County; born March 7, 1831, and is the son of Henry B. and Theny (Perry) Meek, who were among the first settlers of Woodford County; Mr. Meek has spent a greater part of his life in farming on the old homestead; in 1858, he emigrated West to Kansas, and settled on a section of land and commenced farming; he remained there but a short time; returned to his father's farm; has been married three times; his first wife was Miss Isabel C. McClure, of Illinois; died 1857;

second wife, Miss Nancy Ann Killiard, of Ill.; third wife, Miss Bettie West, of Woodford County, daughter of James and Nancy West, who were among the old settlers of Woodford County; three children—Minnie, Nannie and Bazel; Mr. Meek, in his political opinions, is Greenback; is a member of the Christian Church.

MEEK, JESSE, farmer; P. O. Eureka; the subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm near Eureka, Woodford County, Illinois, April 5, 1834; his parents are Joseph and Uraney Meek, who are among the earliest settlers of Woodford County, having made their home in Woodford County in 1830; Mr. Meek remained on his father's farm, where he was engaged in farming, and in the Winter gathering what instruction the district school could afford; October 8, 1857, he married Miss Millie Lamb, of Augusta County, Va., born March 17, 1838, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Huff) Lamb; her father was engaged in the revolutionary war; he lived with his daughter until his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1865; he was 78 years old; when Mr. and Mrs. Meek commenced housekeeping, they arrived at the house they now live in, in a wagon drawn by two horses, having all their furniture and a half of a load of wood; they set out in life together, and to-day it is one of the comfortable and happy homes of Woodford County; Mr. Meek has held the office of Town Assessor of Cruger Tp. ever since the organization of that township; Democrat in politics; member of the Christian Church; owns 200 acres of fine improved land, value \$75 per acre; one child—William Henry, born Feb. 28, 1862.

Miller, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Murray, J. D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Meek, Jos. W., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Meek, W. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McCLURE, SAMUEL H., farmer; P. O. Eureka. This gentleman is one of the best known and highly regarded farmers of Woodford Co.; was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Nov. 2, 1827. His parents are James and Mary (Campbell) McClure, of Kentucky, and were among the first settlers in Illinois, having made their home here

two years before the State was admitted to the Union, in 1816. His father, James McClure, was born in 1795; he was in the Indian war of 1811, under Gen. Harrison, at the battle of Tippecanoe, and participated in the Indian war of 1812; died in 1870. Mr. McClure was engaged on his father's farm until he was 18 years old. He then accepted a clerkship in a general merchandise store in Washington, Ill. Here he remained for two years; he then went to Peoria, and accepted a similar position. On account of his health, he returned to farming in Woodford Co. From here he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was engaged in the general merchandise business for seven years. In 1861, he returned to Illinois, and settled in Cruger Tp., where he has lived since, engaged in farming; moved on place he now lives on in 1873. Married in June, 1856, to Miss Missouri Meek, born in Woodford Co. Ill., daughter of Henry B. and Theny Meek, of Ky., who were among the first settlers of Woodford Co., Ill., having made their home here in 1831. One child—Annie J., born 1864. Mr. McClure has held several offices of trust in his township—School Trustee, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace. His political opinions are Greenbacker; member of the Christian Church; owns 290½ acres of improved land.

NORTON, W. C., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

OYER, CHRIST., farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

POYNTER, W. C., preacher; P. O. Eureka.

Pfeffinger, Benj., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

POYNTER, WM. A., farmer; P. O.

Eureka; the subject of this sketch was born in Woodford Co., Ill., May 29, 1848; is the son of Rev. Wm. C. and Huldy J. Poynter. Wm. J. Poynter spent his childhood and early youth on his father's farm; engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow; in the Winter gathering what instructions the district school could afford; at fifteen years of age he entered the Eureka College, of Eureka, Ill., and in four years graduated and received his diploma; he then commenced

teaching school in Tazewell Co., Ill., which business he followed for two years, thence in the mercantile business in Eureka, Ill., for seven years; owns a farm of 105 acres of fine improved land, valued at \$8,000; he married Miss Maria J. McCorkle, of Eureka; one child—Charlie, born July 16, 1875.

RAILS, JACOB, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Cruger.

Rife, S. A. farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Rork, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

RAY, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1826; son of Phillip and Elinor (McCain) Ray, who were among the first settlers in Ohio; he remained on his father's farm until 1850; he then went to California, where he remained for six years, engaged in mining and farming; he returned and settled in Douglas Co., Ill., farming for seven years; from there he came to Woodford Co., and settled on the farm he now lives on. Mr. Ray has held the office of School Director for seven years; his political opinions are Republican; had four brothers in the late war; one of his brothers, Henry C., was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; his father, Philip Ray, was born March 16, 1788, died Fall of 1849; his mother, Elinor Ray, was born March 6, 1806; is living on the old homestead, in Butler Co., Ohio; he married March 12, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Wright, of Pa., born March 6, 1833, daughter of James Wright; five children—Nellie was born July 9, 1862; Annie H., born March 18, 1866; Henry C., born April 21, 1870; James W., born May 23, 1871; Edith C., born April 4, 1873.

REECE, JOHN S., farmer; P. O. Cruger; was born in Pennsylvania April 19, 1812; is the son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Robinson) Reece, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reece remained on his father's farm until he entered a blacksmith shop in Wheeling, W. Va., where he learned that trade; in 1853, he emigrated west and settled in Peoria, Ill., where he remained about two years, thence to Brimfield; from there he came to Woodford County, Ill., and settled on the place where he now lives, which consists of 325 acres of fine land,

and improvements, all of which has been made by hard labor and good management. Mr. Reece, socially, has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all. He is a member of the Methodist Church; his political opinions are Republican. He married Mrs. Ellen Holmes in 1867; have five children—Effie, Sherman, Johnnie, Winfield and Grant.

SMITH, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Souder, Henry, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Shortridge, Sanford, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Swisher, H. K., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schamberg, Frank, blksmith; P. O. Cruger.

Schreider, Jos., Postmaster; P. O. Cruger.

Stemke, Fritz, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Stalter, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Stalter, Chris., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Stuckey, John, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Smith, Emily L., P. O. Cruger.

SCHREIBER, FRANCIS J., merchant; P. O. Cruger; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828; he emigrated to America and settled in Woodford Co. in 1853; he came here in moderate circumstances; he commenced work in a brickyard in Germantown; here he saved a little money in the brick yard business and farming; he then came to Cruger in 1859 and opened a small general merchandise store, and to-day with his hard labor, good management, and fair dealing, is the owner of one of the best general merchandise stores in Woodford Co.; was appointed Postmaster of Cruger in 1860, which office he has held ever since; has held office of School Director and Town Clerk; married Miss Adline Happ, of Germany; five children. Mr. S. is Liberal in his politics; member of the Catholic Church.

TULLIS, WM., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Tomb, R. D., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Timothy, Michael, R. R. laborer; P. O. Cruger.

Tomb, M. W., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Tomb, W. S., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Tucker, Thos., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Thompson, Jas., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

WRIGHT, ALBIN, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Wilson, Mary; P. O. Cruger.

Wallahan, F. W., farmer; P. O. Cruger.
Watson, John H., farmer; P. O. Cruger.
Watkins, W. C., retired; P. O. Eureka.
Wallahan, Elizabeth; P. O. Cruger.

WALLAHAN, GEO. A., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 3; P. O. Eureka; is a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. He was born on the 26th of May, 1817; he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits; in 1856 he removed to Rock Co., Wis., and after four years came to Woodford Co.; spent one year

near Eureka and then settled on his present farm, where he owns 160 acres of land valued at \$9,600. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Metamora Tp., valued at about the same price. Mr. Wallahan was married Dec. 29, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Hardman, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1822. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Susan, Frank W. and Ida A.

MINONK TOWNSHIP.

ALBERSEN, JNO., P. O. Minonk.

Ahlers, Diedrick, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Adams, D. S., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Apeland, E.

Anderson, Pierpont, far.; P. O. Woodford.
Adeu, Jno., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Aupperle, Jno. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Aekley, Peter, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Avis, Jno., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

ARMSTRONG, MILTON, Sec. 9; P. O. Minonk; born in Maury Co., Tenn., April 30, 1811; came to Illinois Sept., 1830, locating in Bond Co., where he resided until 1846, when he removed to Grant Co., Wis.; returned to Illinois in 1867, locating on the farm where he now resides; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre; married in 1834, Miss Sarah Robinson; she was born in North Carolina; died in 1872; three children, all died in the army—William W., died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862; James R., fell in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864; John B., died in Madison, Wis., in 1863. Was again married in 1873, to Mrs. Martha A. Templeton, whose maiden name was Hollinback; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio; she has seven children, six living—Jacob F., Martha A., Eliza, William, Anna B. and Charles E.; lost one—Thornton T., died July 2, 1858.

BUNK, WM., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Bates, Isaac, P. O. Minonk.

Bailey, Alma; P. O. Minonk.

Blodgett, D. E., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Bennington, R. S., retired; P. O. Minonk.

Boden, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bowen, J. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bunger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Burns, Michael, sec. boss; P. O. Minonk.

Brooks, A. N., Street Com.; P. O. Minonk.

Burns, Robert, well borer; P. O. Minonk.

Bates, A. M.; P. O. Minonk.

Burt, J. S., house mover; P. O. Minonk.

Brook, Aaley; P. O. Minonk.

Brooks, R. G., feed stable; P. O. Minonk.

Bell, R. P., retired; P. O. Minonk.

Blanchard, Enoch, phys.; P. O. Minonk.

BEAL, WILLIAM, SR., farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Minonk; born in Knox Co., O., May 26, 1836; came to Illinois in 1859, locating in Mason Co.; came to Woodford Co., in 1864; removed to his present home in the Fall of 1867; married Miss Malora Richards, in 1867; she was born in Woodford Co.; four children—William, Jr., Etta, Franklin; Mr. Beal enlisted in the 47th Ill. Inf., in Sept., 1861; mustered out in Oct., 1864.

BELL, JOHN E. P., Justice of the Peace and insurance; P. O. Minonk; born in Harrison Co., Ind., June 5, 1823, but removed to Illinois in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Putnam, now Marshall Co., Oct. 5, 1833; the journey from their Indiana home was made with ox teams, and their residence for a few days after reaching their destination was a cloth tent, then a shanty, and within two weeks after their arrival a log house was completed; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45

per acre; held several minor offices while a resident of Marshall Co.; married, March 18, 1847, to Miss Sophia L. Hudson; she was born in Ohio; two children—one living, Lillie C.; lost one, Mary E., died Feb. 9, 1871.

Bedford, John, clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Bulkeley, R. T., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bixby, Jos., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Battles, John H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Black, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bumgartner, J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Boston, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Broer, F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

BARNETT, JAMES N. (Barnett & Pielstick), general stock of dry goods and groceries; P. O. Minonk; born in Ohio Co., Ky., March 21, 1833. Came to Illinois in 1850, locating in Wilborton Tp., Fayette Co. Removed to Shabonier in 1866 and engaged in the mercantile business. Located at Minonk, his present home, in 1871. Owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Married in 1855 to Miss Virginia A. Lyons. She was born in Hancock Co., Ky. Six children living—Lizzie L., Alice, Wayland, Andrew F., Charles S. and Isaac Newton; lost one, Richard C., died April 12, 1863.

Brantz, Wm., painter; P. O. Minonk.

Breen, Maurice, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Blodgett, Sarah A., P. O. Minonk.

BROWN, JOSEPH H., grain and dry goods; P. O. Minonk; born in Virginia, Nov. 28, 1812; came to Illinois in June, 1837, locating in Washington, Tazewell Co., where he resided until 1840; then moved to Spring Bay Township, Woodford County; resided for a time in Marshall and LaSalle Counties, returning to Woodford and locating at Minonk, his present home, in 1855; the place then containing one store and a few dwellings. In 1842, he married Miss Sarah A. Gray; she was born in Indiana; five children, four living—Mary (wife of John J. Jure), Laura (wife of Oscar M. Smith), William and Robert G.; lost one, Ellen, died in December, 1872.

Burkman, Geo., P. O. Minonk.

Burroughs, W. S., far.; P. O. Woodford.

Burton, Stephen, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bamber, Chas., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bruning, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Burt, J. Frank, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Bruning, Frank, saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Benington, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

BELL, JOHN A., sewing machines, pianos and organs; P. O. Minonk; was born in Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11, 1842. Removed to St. Louis, Mo., in early childhood, and to Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., in 1859; located at Minonk, his present home, in 1865. Owns 160 acres of land in Pike Co., and 80 acres in Calhoun Co., Ill., valued at \$5,000. Was elected to the City Council in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. In 1863, was married to Miss Sarah E. Fairbanks; she was born in DeKalb County, Ill.; have three children, Mary V., Cora L. and Emma L.

CUSHING, M. A., banker, drugs, and Postmaster; P. O. Minonk.

Christopher, F., saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Chandler, E. W., carp.; P. O. Minonk.

Clark, L. H., P. O. Minonk.

Clark, T. R., dealer in fruit trees; P. O. Minonk.

Cushing, S. D., banker and dealer in drugs, etc.; P. O. Minonk.

Cushing, M. A. & Co., bankers and dealers in drugs, etc.; P. O. Minonk.

CLEGG, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Dana, La Salle Co.; born in Ohio (now Marshall) Co., Va., July 5, 1811; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, stopping near Washburn, this county, until the Spring of 1856, when he located on the farm on which he now resides; owns 420 acres of land, valued at \$20,000; served as Road Commissioner and School Trustee two terms, and School Director several terms; married in 1834 to Miss Lydia Martin; she was born in Green Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1813; eleven children, eight living—Kezia, wife of Alfred White; Robert M.; Mary, wife of Wm. Fryburger; Rebecca, wife of John Bane; Elizabeth, wife of John Thorp; James P.; Minerva, wife of John Marshall; Lois S., wife of Wm. H. Wright; lost three—Texana, wife of W. W. Pritchard, died in 1876; others died in infancy.

Comstock, T. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Connors, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Carrithers, E. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Calligan, Mathew, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Cheney, Lawrence, lab.; P. O. Minonk.

CLARKE, THOS. P., proprietor of the city express and passenger transfer, and agent for the American Express Co.; P. O. Minonk; born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., March 12, 1846; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1870, locating at St. Johns; removed to Minonk, his present home, in 1871; married in June, 1873, to Miss Annette L. Goodrich; she was born in the State of New York; one child—Gracie H.

CHRISTIANS, HARMAN, SR., agricultural implements; P. O. Minonk; born in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 10, 1828; came to this country in 1850, locating in Dodge Co., Wis.; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1852, locating at Minonk, his present home, where he engaged in blacksmithing for the Ill. Cent. R. R.; his blacksmith shop, built in 1855, was the first built in the city of Minonk; married, in 1850, to Miss Bertha F. Schultz; she was born in Germany; eleven children, eight living—Harman A., Jr., Clara E., Louisa L., Eda, Augusta L., Frederick M., Grant U. and Daisy; lost three—A. H. died in 1852; others died in infancy; Mr. Christians' daughter, Clara E., was the first child born in the city of Minonk.

DANFORTH & CO., bankers; P. O. Minonk.

Danforth, Fred., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Danforth, Mary H.; P. O. Minonk.

Doorn, Jno. farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Dunne, Jno. farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Denby, R., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Doyle, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Denikas, W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Denikas, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Dapper, Theo., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Doyle, Wm., miner; P. O. Minonk.

Danforth, A. H., drugs; P. O. Minonk.

Dieken, T. L., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

DOBSON, CHARLES (Charles Dobson & Co.), miller; P. O. Minonk; born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 19, 1822. Removed to this country in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, locating in Marshall, then Putnam County; removed to Minonk, his present home, in Aug., 1854; here he built the first dwelling; also served as the first Postmaster and School Director. Engaged

in the grain trade that year, and the following Fall opened a store. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$16,000. Married April 17, 1845, to Miss Susan Hollenbeck. She was born in Ohio; died Dec. 21, 1844. One child—Mary E., wife of Benj. Pope; was again married Aug. 29, 1850, to Mary E. Perry. She was born in Kentucky; six children by this union—Franklin P., Susan A., Hattie, Fannie, Alfred B. and Charley.

Dunham, C. E., flour and feed; P. O. Minonk.

De Boer, G. H., bakery; P. O. Minonk.

Davison Bros., soda water mfrs.; P. O. Minonk.

Davison, N. L., & Sons, soda water mfrs. P. O. Minonk.

Davison, E. S., soda water mfr.; P. O. Minonk.

Davison, N. L., Sr., soda water mfr.; P. O. Minonk.

Davis, G. E., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Downing, Jno., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Deacy, Martin, mason; P. O. Minonk.

Dent, C. H., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Davison, D. W., barber; P. O. Minonk.

Dunn, W. R., banker; P. O. Minonk.

Dudden, Ed., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

ENGLES, CHRIS., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Eden, E. B., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Eby, A. J., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Eden, W. B., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Eilers, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Eden, G. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ewers, Samuel, lecturer; P. O. Minonk.

Eilts, H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ewen, E. A., dlr. ag. imps.; P. O. Minonk.

Eanor, C., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

FAIRBANKS, J., lab.; P. O. Minonk.

Fulton, H. D., P. O. Minonk.

Fillingham, Levi, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Flesner, J. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Fillingham, Ed., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Facemire, S. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Foybarger, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Fehring, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Fischer, Louis, butcher; P. O. Minonk.

Frerichs, J. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Forney, J., Sr., g'n and lum.; P. O. Minonk.

Fuller Bros., butchers; P. O. Minonk.

Fuller, C. S., butcher; P. O. Minonk.

Ferdinand, Christ., far.; P. O. Woodford.

FORT, JAMES M., attorney, publisher and dealer in real estate; P. O. Minonk; born in Marshall Co., Ill., July 1, 1846; removed to Minonk, his present home, in July, 1870; commenced the study of law in 1864, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; he has served as Supervisor and City Clerk; married in 1870, to Miss Carrie Clark; she was born in the State of Indiana; two children—one living, Arthur C., Flora G. died Aug. 26, 1872.

Fowler, Thos. J., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Ferrin, E. C., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

FERRIN HENRY K., Justice of the Peace and insurance; P. O. Minonk; born in Concord, N. H., March 26, 1834; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1858, locating at Minonk, his present home; he has served as Justice of the Peace since 1861, except while in the army; enlisted in the 77th Ill. Inf., in 1862; mustered out in 1863; served as Supervisor several terms; member of the City Council in 1865; has also held other minor city and town offices; married in 1855, to Miss Loretta P. Sanborn; she was born in Swanton, Vt.; one child—Lillia E. Mr. F. is a member of Robert Morris Lodge, No. 247, A., F. and A. M.

FILGER, DAVID, dealer in live stock; P. O. Minonk; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 2, 1834; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1853, locating at Tonia, La Salle Co., where he resided until 1861, with exception of one year spent in Iowa; removed to Minonk, his present home, in 1861, where he engaged in the grain trade, building an elevator in 1864, and continuing in same business until 1876; enlisted in 77th I. V. in 1862; discharged on account of gunshot wound in 1863; member of City Council in 1874; Mayor of the city from April, 1875 to 1877; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$18,000; married in 1864 to Miss Maggie N. Garton; she was born in Illinois.

GROSSMAN, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Gray, Robert W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Garrels, Jno., corn sheller; P. O. Minonk.

Gaisford, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Goo tell, Wm., miller; P. O. Minonk.

Gerdis, D.; P. O. Minonk.

Geiken, D., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Gordon, J. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Guinne, Dan'l, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Goodrich, Nancy E.; P. O. Minonk.

Gorman, Dennis, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

GILBERT, JOSEPH W., dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; P. O. Minonk; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., May 27, 1831; removed to the State of Ohio in 1850, and Dubuque, Iowa, in 1869; in 1872, he located in Chicago, and one year later removed to Minonk, his present home; has served as member of the City Council; member of Minonk Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F.; married, Jan. 1, 1871, to Miss Estella A. Gnerin; she was born in Dubuque, Ia.

Gay, James, blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

Girdes, Dirk, P. O. Minonk.

Gay, William, blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

Goodwin, E., brick maker; P. O. Minonk.

Garrels, Fred., P. O. Minonk.

Goodrich & Newton, lumbermen; P. O. Minonk.

Gordon, W. M., lumberman; P. O. Minonk.

Gaisford, James, retired; P. O. Minonk.

Gmelich, John, furn. dlr; P. O. Minonk.

Goodrich, C. W., lum.; P. O. Minonk.

Golden, John, saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Gallaher, Julia, P. O. Minonk.

Goodrich, A., lumber; P. O. Minonk.

Grampp, John, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Golden, Catharine J., P. O. Minonk.

HONNEMAN, FRED., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Hitrick, Jasper, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Harms, H. A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Huddleston, H. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hinrichs, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hester, Mrs. E., P. O. Minonk.

Harms, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Heeren, H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Heeren, Franz, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Humphrey, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hinrich, E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hughes, P. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hofferland, C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Holder, J. M., sta. agt.; P. O. Woodford.

HAMILTON, ROBERT L., proprietor of the Webber House, Minonk; was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1828; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1857, locating in Groveland Township, La Salle County; removed to Rock Falls, Whiteside County, in 1872, and four years later to Minonk,

his present home. Mr. H. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: New Rutland Lodge, No. 477; New Rutland Chapter, No. 112. R. A. M., and Council No. 52, U. D. Married, in 1854, to Miss Anna C. Webber; she was born in Green Co., N. Y.; four children—Loisa, Ida, Etta J. and George H.

Hester, John, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Hinrich, H., painter; P. O. Minonk.

Henkell, Henry, painter; P. O. Minonk.

Hanson, Geo., painter; P. O. Minonk.

Hazelbaker, A., Constable; P. O. Minonk.

Hollenbach, J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Harper, W. C., fish dealer; P. O. Minonk.

Hickman, H. M., P. O. Minonk.

Hohlen, Wm., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Hulsemann, J., shoemaker; P. O. Minonk.

Hedge, H. O., P. O. Minonk.

Hesse & Williams, dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

Herman, V., harness maker; P. O. Minonk.

Henkel, Fred, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hughes, Bridget, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

JANUARY, J. W., far.; P. O. Minonk.

Jones, W. H., miller; P. O. Minonk.

Johnson, D., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Jansen, H. D., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Johnson, D. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Johnson, C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Johnson, R., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Johnson, J. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Johnson, J. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

James, B. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Julg & Woltzen, har. mks.; P. O. Minonk.

Julg, Wm., harness maker; P. O. Minonk.

Jenkinson, B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Jochum, B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Jochum, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

JURY, JOHN J., farmer; P. O.

Minonk; born in Devonshire, England,

Feb. 6, 1836; came to this country in

the Summer of 1850, locating at Low

Point, Woodford Co., Ill.; came to

Minonk Township in 1856, removing to

his present home Feb. 6, 1868; owns

200 acres of land, valued at \$10,000;

married in Dec., 1860, to Miss Mary E.

Brown; she was born in Woodford Co.;

three children—Genevieve A., Welby

R., Adelbert L.

KETCHUM, J., carp.; P. O. Minonk.

Keedy, Mrs. M. A.; P. O. Minonk.

Keer, D., bar tender; P. O. Minonk.

Kerrick, Josiah, miller; P. O. Minonk.

Kohl, Thos., retired; P. O. Minonk.

Knapp, Peter, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kirby, Thos., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Kirk, Samuel, Postmaster and general mer-

chandise; P. O. Woodford.

Koster, Harm, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kelley, Pat., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Koerchner, Peter, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kalkwaif, J. D., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kelly, Barnard, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

KIPP & GORDON, lumber, lath,

shingles, sash, doors, blinds, etc.; P. O.

Minonk. Kipp, Adelbert B., born in

Lexington, Green Co., N. Y., Oct. 12,

1844; came to Illinois in April, 1861,

locating at Tonica, La Salle Co.; enlisted

65th Ill. Inf. in 1862, and served

during the war; located at Minonk, his

present home, in 1866, and engaged in

the lumber trade; served as member of

the City Council from 1871 to 1874.

Gordon, William M., born in Switzer-

land Co., Ind., March 20, 1840; came

to Illinois in Oct., 1850, locating at

Henry, Marshall Co.; enlisted in the

77th Ill. Inf. in 1862, mustered out in

1863; located in Clayton Township,

this county, in 1865; removed to

Minonk in 1875.

Keller, William, saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Koethen, G., general merchandise; P. O.

Minonk.

Koethen, Catharine; P. O. Minonk.

Kidder, S., dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

Kenyon, D. P., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kleinau, F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kennedy, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Kipp, A. B., lumber; P. O. Minonk.

Kipp, E. B., lumber; P. O. Minonk.

Kipp, Mrs. A. E.; P. O. Minonk.

Koch, George, blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

Keedy, Louisa; P. O. Minonk.

Kipp, Mary E.; P. O. Minonk.

Koethen, Anna; P. O. Minonk.

Keittrich, Uffke, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Koester, Herman, far.; P. O. Minonk.

LASHER, A., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Lubben, George, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Livingston, H. carp.; P. O. Minonk.

Lichtenstein, L., clothier; P. O. Minonk.

Lee, O. S., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Louks, J. O., teacher; P. O. Minonk.

Lambert, Henry, gardener; P. O. Minonk.

Livingston, Jas., retired; P. O. Minonk.

Lee, W. C., nurseryman; P. O. Minonk.
 Lee, George, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Lee, Levi, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Luderman, Benjamin.

Lovell, Wm., engineer; P. O. Minonk.

Locker, Chris., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McCREARY, T. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Main, William, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Morris, John & Co., furniture; P. O. Minonk.

Martin, Jas. M., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Miller, H. A., grocer; P. O. Minonk.

Miles, Jacob, blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

Martin, Euclid, hardware; P. O. Minonk.

Metz, Mathias, harness mkr.; P. O. Minonk.

Meyer, William, saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Monk, Theo.; P. O. Minonk.

Miller, S. A., hardware; P. O. Minonk.

Monk, R. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Morris, John, furniture dr.; P. O. Minonk.

Memmen, A. J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Melchert, F. Sr., minister; P. O. Minonk.

McKean, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McKeever, Wm., retired; P. O. Minonk.

McDonald, D., pit boss at the shaft; P. O. Minonk.

Martin, J. D., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McIntosh, M. L., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Maurer, B., P. O. Minonk.

McKay, James, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McClay, Rebecca, P. O. Minonk.

Minger, J. U., real estate; P. O. Minonk.

Muchow, Lena; P. O. Minonk.

McSparren, A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Mooney, Jonas, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McCONKEY, JONATHAN M., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Minonk; born in Washington Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1818, but removed to Illinois in childhood, with his parents, who settled in Edgar Co. in 1828. Made the overland trip to California in 1850, returning in 1855 to Marshall Co. Removed to his present home in the Spring of 1857. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$9,000; married in 1844, to Miss Catharine Reeves; she was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1823. Six children—Mary W. (wife of James Wilson), Laura C., Clara; lost three—Frances, Cyrus W. and Charles W. Mr. McConkey's father, John S., served in the war of 1812, Black Hawk and Mexican wars.

METCALF, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Minonk; born in Northumberland, England, Aug. 30, 1817; came to this country in 1853, locating in Minonk Township, Woodford Co., on the farm where he now resides. Owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; married in 1841 to Mary Arkle. She was born in England, in 1818; died in 1862. Eight children, four living—John, William J., Elizabeth (wife of Saml. R. Dawson), Thomas A. Lost three—Ann died in 1843, Margaret in 1854. Was again married, in 1866, to Sarah A. Martin; she was born in Ohio; died in 1875. One child—Annie.

MORRIS, GEORGE W. (Morris & Sipple, carpenters and builders); P. O. Minonk; born in Greene Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1844; came to Ill. in 1860, locating at Tonica, La Salle Co.; removed to Wenona in 1863; enlisted in the 2d Ill. Cav. in 1864, mustered out Jan. 2, 1866, locating at Minonk, his present home, the same year; married in May, 1867, to Miss Margaret J. Bell; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill.; four children—Mazia M., Katie B., Minnie L. and Henrietta. Mr. M. is a member of Minonk Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F.

McKEEVER, JNO., prop. Delmonico restaurant and hotel; P. O. Minonk; born in Perry Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1848; removed to Ill. in early childhood, with his parents, who located in Marshall Co.; came to Minonk, his present home, in 1866; married in 1877, to Miss Fannie H. Robinson; she was born in New Hampshire; one child—Annie F.

McCune, Frank, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Meyer, H. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Melchert, F. Jr., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McCoy, Alex., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Merdian, S. J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Memmen, Christ, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

May, Herman, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Memmen, Jno. H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McGrail, Jno., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

McGrail, Pat., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Morris, Richard, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

McNamara, M., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Muchow, Chas., baker; P. O. Minonk.

Mosby, Julia; P. O. Minonk.

Miller, Horace; P. O. Minonk.

Miller, S. A., hardware; P. O. Minonk.

MCCARTY, MILBURN, M. D., physician and surgeon; P. O. Minonk; born in Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky., June 5, 1828; removed to Ohio Co., Ky., in 1845, and three years later commenced the study of medicine with Dr. N. L. Lightfoot, of Whitesville; attended Louisville Medical College in 1851; spent five months at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, Ohio; graduating at the American Medical College of that place in 1856; in 1858, he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College; came to Illinois in Nov. 1852, locating at Wilborton, Fayette Co., and to his present home in 1871; the Doctor has been in the constant practice of his profession in the South and West, over twenty-five years; owns 800 acres of land valued at \$8,000; married in 1853, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Judge Wilborton, of Fayette Co., Ill.; she was born in Ky.; six children, one living—John S.; lost five—Lenora, died May 1, 1857; Pallen, March, 14, 1860; William W., July 12, 1863; Willis W., Sept. 12, 1864; Fannie R., Dec. 19, 1876.

NEWTON, MRS. O. A., millinery; P. O. Minonk.

Nellinger, D., grain dealer; P. O. Minonk.
Newton, G. R., dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

NEWTON, REVILO (Goodrich & Newton), lumber; P. O. Minonk; born in Tonica, La Salle Co., Ill., April 11, 1842. Removed to Guthrie, Iowa, in 18—, where he resided six years, locating at Minonk, his present home, in 1874. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms; served as City Treasurer in 1875-6; is Mayor of the city and member of School Board; enlisted in the 88th Ill. Inf. in 1862. Married in 1866 to Miss Ada D. Anderson. She was born in Mason Co., Ky.; two children—Minnie A. and Florence. Mr. Newton is a member of Rob Morris Lodge, No. 247, A., F. & A. M., and Minonk Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F.

NEWELL, MARTIN L., attorney; P. O. Minonk; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1840. Graduated at Courtland University, N. Y., in 1860. Admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1862. Came to Illinois in 1866, locating at Minonk, his present home, and was admitted to the bar

of this State the same year. Served as State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. Married in 1863 to Miss Mary A. Bee-man. She was born in Courtland Co., N. Y.; two children—Leland B. and Mason H. Mr. Newell is President of the present Board of Education.

O'CONNOR, MATHEW, teamster; P. O. Minonk.

Onken, Gird, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ogle, J. C., dry goods mer.; P. O. Minonk.

Ogle, John; P. O. Minonk.

O'Connell, M., tombstones; P. O. Minonk.

Oekenga, Thos., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Oekenga, Pape, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Onken, Bernard, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Onken, Onke, farmer; Minonk.

Oltman, A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Onnen, Geo., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

POTTS, J. W., phys.; P. O. Minonk.

Palmer, A., phys.; P. O. Minonk.

Parker, Martin, lightning rod dealer; P. O. Minonk.

Patterson, T. N.; P. O. Minonk.

Parker, Jackson, manf. wind pumps; P. O. Minonk.

Perry, Jas. K., miller; P. O. Minonk.

Pickard, A.; P. O. Minonk.

Pickard, Geo., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Pickard, Jos., wagon mkr.; P. O. Minonk.

Pickard, Thos., blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

Percy, P. G., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

PARKIN, THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Minonk; born in Devonshire, England, April 6, 1847; came to this country in Jan.; 1870, locating in Woodford Co., Ill.; married in Feb., 1877, to Miss Nora A. Barrett; she was born in Ireland; one child—William Henry.

PREISINGER, FRED. (Preisinger & Gray) blacksmithing and wagon making; P. O. Minonk; born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 19, 1839; came to this country in 1853, locating in Ohio; removed to Peoria, Ill., in 1857, and two years later to Minonk, his present home; has been a member of the City Council since 1873; married in 1867, to Miss Katharina Kunz; she was born in Germany. Mr. P. is a member of Minonk Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F.

PIELSTICK, GEO. J., JR., (Barnett & Pielstick), general stock of dry goods and groceries; P. O. Minonk.

POPE, BENJAMIN, meat market; P. O. Minonk; born in Huntingdonshire, England, Sept. 20, 1834; came to this country in 1856, locating in Evansville, Ind.; removed to Daviess Co., Ky., in 1859; came to Illinois in 1864, locating at Minonk, his present home; served as member of the City Council, in 1876; is one of the Commissioners of Highways; married July 27, 1865, Miss Mary E. Dobson; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill.; two children—Willie Omer and Henry Clay.

REED, JNO., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Riley, James, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ruff, Thos., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Ryan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ryan, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Reints, E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Rapp, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Roll, Chas., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Rohman, Phillip, saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Rothfuss, Herman, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ridge, James, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Richards, Thos., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

ROGERS, ALFRED, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Minonk; born in Belle Plain Township, Marshall Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1842; removed to Bennington Township in 1869, and to his present home, Minonk Township, Woodford Co., in 1877; owns 220 acres of land, valued at \$14,000; served as School Director one term in Marshall Co.

Riley, Catherine, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Reeder, T. B., P. O. Minonk.

Reeder, B., well borer; P. O. Minonk.

Rocho, J. F., mason; P. O. Minonk.

Rickets, J. J., teamster; P. O. Minonk.

Rowell, John, mason; P. O. Minonk.

Robinson, J. P., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Rogers, Ellbridge, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Reeder, W. R., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Roberts, Israel, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

SHIRK, S. A., nurseryman; P. O. Minonk.

Sullivan, T., laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Schmidt, J. M., grist mill; P. O. Benson.

Snow, G. W., engineer; P. O. Minonk.

Sanger, H. P., teamster, P. O. Minonk.

Saggerman, II., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Saggerman, J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Smith, P., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Stiebers, Fred., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Sturbens, Michael, saloon; P. O. Woodford.

Smith, John, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Smith, Herman, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Shea, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Sickles, G. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Siefkes, Fred., saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Schaf, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Simpson & Kidder, dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

Shields Thomas, far.; P. O. Minonk.

Stimbert, Jacob, wagon mkr.; P. O. Minonk.

Simons, S. H., blacksmith; P. O. Minonk.

SIMPSON, GEO. W., farmer;

Sec. 27; P. O. Minonk; was born in

Washington County, Pa., August 15,

1837; came to Illinois in the Fall of

1856, locating in the city of Minonk;

removed to his present home in 1877.

Owms 160 acres of land valued at \$55

per acre. Was a member of the City

Council from 1871 to 1875; also served

as Commissioner of Highways. He

was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary A.

Sutton; she was born in New York;

have six children—Lewis L., Edward

L., George B., Frank B., Charles H.

and Perley May.

Schuttler & Schneider, dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

Schuttler, J. C., dry goods; P. O. Minonk.

Schroeder, Aug., shoemkr; P. O. Minonk.

Spencer, T. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Sangstor, J. E., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Sparks, James, teamster; P. O. Minonk.

Smith, Henry, livery; P. O. Minonk.

Stoddard, B. M., grn. dlr.; P. O. Minonk.

Schneider, Geo., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Shea, Michael, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Schroder, John A., retired; P. O. Minonk.

SHREVE, SAMUEL, farmer; Sec.

18; P. O. Minonk; born in Venango

County, Pa., Sept. 19, 1812; removed

to Ohio in early childhood, with his

parents, who returned to Pennsylvania

in 1830; he came to Illinois in the

Spring of 1866, locating on the farm

where he now resides. He owns 160

acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre.

Married, Oct. 2, 1834, to Miss Sarah

A. Fleming; she was born in Venango

County, Pa., April 2, 1815; have had

seven children, five living; Catharine

A. (wife of Henry Lewis), Zibiah (wife

of Alflen Moore), Louisa (wife of O.

Stowell), Rachel M. (wife of N. H.

Brown) and James T.; lost two—An-

drew, died Oct. 29, 1838, and Sarah J.,

died May 14, 1861. Mrs. Shreve's mother, Ann Fleming, who now resides with her daughter, was born April 5, 1786, and is now in her ninety-third year.

Sauer, George A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Sutton, Marshall, retired; P. O. Minonk.
Smith, O. M.; P. O. Minonk.

Smith, H. J., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Stolter, Casper, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Steinhocker, Joseph; P. O. Minonk.

Strickland, J. M. far.; P. O. Woodford.

Saltsman, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Schneider, John, cooper; P. O. Minonk.

Shepherd, Mrs. J. P.; P. O. Minonk.

Schoenhuth, A., minister; P. O. Minonk.

Sipple, M., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Spires George, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

SPIRES, RICHARD, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Minonk; born in Northamptonshire, England, Nov. 19, 1839; came to this country in the Spring of 1856, locating at Canton, Fulton Co., Ill.; removed to Minonk Township, Woodford Co., in Oct., 1856; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; served one term as Commissioner of Highways; has also held other minor offices; married in 1860, to Miss Martha M. Savage; she was born in Cambridgeshire, England; six children—Sylvester J., Thomas R., Frederick W., George, Herbert and Henry; Mr. S. is a member of Minonk Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F.

Shea, Garret, laborer; P. O. Minonk.

Shea, Anna; P. O. Minonk.

Smythe, David, livery; P. O. Minonk.

Staples, James, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

SIMPSON, JAMES A. (Simpson & Kidder), dealer in general stock of dry goods and groceries; P. O. Minonk; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 7, 1843; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who located in Fulton Co., in the Fall of 1848, and two years later, removed to Woodford Co.; Mr. S. came to Minonk in 1864, and engaged in mercantile business the following year; enlisted in Co. I, 47th Ill. Inf., in 1862; mustered out in Oct., 1864, at Springfield, Ill.; member Rob Morris Lodge, No. 247, A. F. & A. M.; married, Oct. 15, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Bell; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill., died Feb. 9, 1871; two children—

Lena B. and John H.; was again married April 1, 1873, to Mary B. Hudson; she was born in Marshall Co., Ill.; one child—Mary E.

SIMPSON, WOOLSEY C., attorney; P. O. Minonk; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1847; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Fulton Co. in 1848, and two years later removed to Woodford Co.; in 1871, he graduated at the Rochester University, at Rochester, N. Y., and located at Minonk, his present home, in 1872; commenced the study of law with M. L. Newell, in Sept. of that year, and was admitted to the Bar Jan. 9, 1874; has served as City Attorney since April, 1874.

SABIN, ROBERT W., attorney; P. O. Minonk; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1850; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who first settled in Woodford Co. in 1851, but soon after removed to McLean Co.; the subject of this sketch entered the well known law firm of Williams, Burr & Capen, of Bloomington, Ill., as a law student, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877; removed to Minonk, his present home, and commenced the practice of his profession; married in 1877 to Mary L. Carlock; she was born in McLean Co.

Thomas, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Twehouse, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tracy, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Timmerman, D., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Taylor, R.; P. O. Minonk.

Terwilliger, Mrs. M.; P. O. Minonk.

Thorn, Mrs. Israel; P. O. Minonk.

Troxel, E. J., clerk; P. O. Minonk.

Travers, Mrs. Mary; P. O. Minonk.

Taylor, T. J., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Thompson, Levi, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tjardes, E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tobias, Solomon, jeweler; P. O. Minonk.

Tobias Bros., jewelers; P. O. Minonk.

Thom, Geo. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Taylor, J. T.; P. O. Minonk.

Thomas, Jos., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

THOM, ANGUS S., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Minonk; born in Brown Co., O., Oct. 24, 1832; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1848, locating in Cazenovia Township, this county; removed to Minonk Township, his present home, in the

Spring of 1864; owns 220 acres of land, valued at \$11,000; married, in 1862, to Miss Louisa E. Herrick; she was born in Loudon Co., Va.; four children—Homer, Harry, Charles.

TAYLOR WM. J., livery and feed stable; P. O. Minonk; born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1825, but removed to Wayne Co. in early childhood, where he resided until 28 years of age. Spent several years traveling in the Northwest prior to his settling near Danville, Ill., in 1860. Removed to Minonk, his present home, in 1864. Served as a member of the City Council in 1876, and is a member of the present board. Mr. Taylor is an importer and breeder of fine horses, having several very fine stallions at his stables.

UDEN, GEO., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Ufken, John, P. O. Minonk.

VOSS, H. J., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Van Ligan, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Van Nordheim, C., saloon; P. O. Minonk.

Vosberg, H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

VAN PELT, CHAS. J., agent of the Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; P. O. Minonk; born in Highland Co., O., Feb. 16, 1834. Came to Illinois in March 1858, locating at Bloomington. Was first in the employ of the Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. at Normal in 1870, removing to Minonk, his present home, July 27, 1874. Served as Collector two terms while a resident of McLean Co. Married Jan. 23, 1861, at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La., to Miss Helen M., daughter of Capt. Isaac Trowbridge. She was born in New Haven, Conn. One child—I. Newman.

VON NORDHEIM, EDWARD

H. W., general store; P. O. Minonk; born in East Friesland, Germany, Feb. 15, 1850; came to this country in 1868, locating on a farm in Minonk Township, this county; removed to the city of Minonk in 1873, and engaged in the mercantile business in 1875; married in 1870, to Miss Beke Schmidt; she was born in Germany; came to this country in 1854; four children—John N., Flora F., Margaret G. and Siefke U.

WORK, SAMUEL, retired; P. O. Minonk.

Wineteer, John, retired; P. O. Minonk.

Worst, A., carp.; P. O. Minonk.

Woltzen, S. J., harness maker; P. O. Minonk.

Weichman, H. E., harness maker; P. O. Minonk.

Walsh, John, dry goods and groceries; P. O. Minonk.

Welsh, P. H., mason; P. O. Minonk.

Weber, George W., drugs; P. O. Minonk.

Webber, C. E., hardware; P. O. Minonk.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Minonk; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1825. Removed to Indiana in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Dearborn Co., that State. Mr. W. came to Illinois in the Fall of 1852, locating at Washington, Tazewell Co. Removed to his present home, Woodford Co., in 1865. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married, in 1850, to Miss Catherine Eversole. She was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., died Oct. 7, 1870. Five children—Alfred C., Julius C., Charles M., Mary A. and Lucy E.

Whitaker, C. H., grocer; P. O. Minonk.

Wickler, J. C., carpenter; P. O. Minonk.

Wolf, C. farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Willms, H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Welch, Richard, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

WILSON, JOHN W., farmer; Sec. 27, P. O. Minonk; born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1843. Removed to his present home in 1866. Owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Married in March, 1866, to Miss Virginia A. Kindig. She was born in Woodford Co., April 23, 1846. Three children, two living—Neoma J. and Marion P. Lost one—Iva E., died in 1875.

WILSON, JAMES, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Minonk; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., April 22, 1831; came to Ill. in June, 1856, locating in Bureau Co.; removed to Woodford Co. in March, 1864; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,500; has served as Commissioner of Highways six years and Justice of the Peace five years; married in Oct., 1872, to Miss Mary R. McConkey; she was born in Ill.; three children, two living—Bertha and Bessie; lost one, Jessie, died in 1875.

Walrich, Thos., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Wilson, Jas. A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Warren, John, gr. and fl'r; P. O. Woodford.
 Warner, G. W., farmer; P. O. Woodford.
 Wubbens, Peter, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Waterman, C. P., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

WILSON, HENRY W., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Minonk; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Dec. 29, 1835; removed to Ill. in the Spring of 1856, locating in Bureau; came to Minonk Tp., Woodford Co., in 1865; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; enlisted in the 86th Ill. Inf. in Aug., 1862, and served during the war; married in 1869, to Miss Jennie E. Woodburn; she was born in Ohio, June 3, 1846; died May 8, 1873; one child—Woodburn.

WYLIE, JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Minonk; born in Orleans Co., Vt., Aug. 24, 1834; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, locating in Minonk Township; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; married, in 1875, to Miss Jane A. Jordan; she was born in Canada, and died Dec. 8, 1877. Mr. Wylie enlisted in the 47th I. V. I., Sept. 4, 1861, and was mustered out in Oct., 1864.

WILCOX, EDWARD A., physician and surgeon; P. O. Minonk; born in Erie Co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1830; removed to Ohio in early childhood, with his parents, who, after a short stay in that State, located at Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., in the Fall of 1838. The subject of this sketch commenced the study of medicine in 1853, graduating at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the Spring of 1857; came to Minonk, his present home, in the Fall of 1858; owns 500 acres of land in Illinois, and 1,000 acres in Nebraska, valued at \$32,000; served as Mayor of the City of Minonk in 1869-70; in 1872, he was elected to the State Senate from the Twentieth District; was Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, and was instrumental in bringing about a revision of the laws relative to the same;

also served on other important committees; married, in 1857, to Miss Carrie Mathis; she was born in Ohio, and died March 11, 1877; seven children—S. Elsa, C. Edmona, Alfred R., Fred W., Frank T., Hattie D., Mattie E.

WARREN, GEO. S., dealer in grain; P. O. Minonk; born in Devonshire, England, July 10, 1838; came to this country in early childhood, with his parents, who located at Metamora, this county, in 1842; owns 480 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; married, July, 1866, to Miss Hattie McClay; she was born in Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.; two children—George E. and Frank E.

WYLIE, SAMUEL (Brown & Wylie, dealers in Grain); P. O. Minonk; born in Orleans Co., Vt., Nov. 9, 1823; removed to Illinois in June, 1846, locating at Metamora, Woodford County; came to Minonk, his present home, in 1861; owns 640 acres of land, valued at \$30,000; married in 1861, to Catharine Davison; she was born in Orleans County, Vt.

WEBBER, J. DWIGHT (Webber Bros. & Miller), hardware; P. O. Minonk; born in Green Co., N. Y., April 19, 1826; came to Ill. in 1865, stopping at Rutland, La Salle Co., and locating at Minonk, his present home, the following year; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; served as a member of the City Council in 1868; elected to the State Legislature in 1872, serving on Banking and Penitentiary Committees during that session; married in 1856, to Miss Jennie Tryon; she was born in Greene County, N. Y.; one child by this union—Henry T.

Whitfield, W., sexton; P. O. Minonk.

ZINK, Jno. K., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Zink, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Zink, Geo., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

AESCHLEMAN, PHILIP, far.; P. O. Secor.

Armstrong, Miles, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Armstrong, L. T., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Armstrong, Wm. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Armstrong, Alex., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Attig, Frederick, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Anderson, D. T., farmer; P. O. Secor.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, deceased; was born in Mercer Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1788, and moved into Monroe Co., Ind., in the Fall of 1819, and came to this place and farm in the Fall of 1834; his wife was Elizabeth M. Garrett; they were married Aug. 23, 1814; they had ten children—William H., Garrett, Stephen, Alexander, Rankin, John J., Sarah J., Elizabeth A., Mary I. and James; Mr. A. was a soldier in the war of 1812, with Col. Dick Johnson; he came to this place and located 160 acres of land, on Sec. 34, on which his son, Stephen, now lives; he died in 1857, and Mrs. A. died in 1872.

ARMSTRONG, STEPHEN, farmer; P. O. Secor; he was born Jan. 19, 1820, in Monroe Co., Ind., and came to this place with his father, John Armstrong, in the Fall of 1834; he married Elizabeth Barringer, in this township, April 16, 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania May 25, 1835; they have seven children—John H., Festus S., Sarah E., Jesse G., William H., Carrie A. and Jane R.; Mr. A. has now lived here forty-four years, being the oldest settler in Greene, and lives on the old homestead; he has a family of steady, industrious children who are both temperate and studious; Mr. A. is Highway Commissioner, and is one of the active political men of the town; Republican; Christian; has 250 acres of land, on Sections 27 and 34, valued at \$50 per acre; very few men in the town better remember the hardships of pioneer life.

ARNOLD, JOHN, deceased; was born in Woodford Co., Ky., Jan. 8, 1806, and came to Ind., in 1819, Monroe Co., and to this county, Greene Tp., in 1839, and settled on Sec. 28, near

the grove, at the time when the prairie was not considered worth settling without timber. He married Miss Eliza Ellis, in Putnam Co., Ind., Jan. 8, 1826. She was born in Woodford Co., Ky., June 16, 1809, and came to Indiana in 1821. They have had seven children—Granville, James H., Sarah, Evaline J., Mary A., John N. and Martha E. Jas. H. died when 24 years old, and Sarah at 14. Mr. A. died April 10, 1874. When Mr. A. came to Greene, there were but a few families here, and they experienced many hardships and trials, being thirty miles from mill, and their market was Chicago. Mrs. A. is now 69 years old, smart and active, keeps her old farm, and rents it; lives with her daughter, Mrs. Jas W. Pleasant, and spends the Summers with her four children, living in Iowa.

Brown, Amos, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Brown, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Baringer, Sabina, P. O. Secor.

Bryant, F. N., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Betz, Jno., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Betz, Harriet A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Boner, Cilicia; P. O. Panola.

Beck, Fred, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Brubaker, Henry; P. O. Benson.

BONER, MARSHALL, farmer; P. O. Panola; Independent, in politics and religion; has 200 acres of land, on Sec. 30, valued at \$60 per acre. He was born in Jackson Co., W. Va., Jan. 10, 1852, and came to Peoria Co. with his father, J. M. Boner, in 1853, and to this county 1857. He married Ruah Williams, of Greene Tp., Jan. 28, 1875. She was born in Cazenovia, Sept. 19, 1852. They have two children—Bertha M. and Archie Earl. Mr. B. purchased the old Arnold farm, situated near Panola, and moved on to it in Feb., 1875. This is one of the most beautiful situations in this part of the county, and a very fine farm, and well improved. Mr. B., having his father's industry and perseverance, must and will succeed.

Barlow, Sam'l, Sr., far.; P. O. Benson.

Barlow, Sam'l, Jr., far.; P. O. Benson.

Barlow, Jas. H., far.; P. O. Benson.

Beal, Geo., farmer; P. O. Panola.

BEAL, WM., farmer; P. O. Panola; Democrat and Baptist; has 160 acres of land on Secs. 2 and 12, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Juniata Co., Pa., Nov. 9, 1824, and came to Mason Co. in 1855, and to this township in 1858, and on to his farm in 1865; he married Miss Elizabeth M. Slaine, Jan. 15, 1863, in Peoria Co.; she was born in Ohio, March 12, 1842. They have one son—William Irwin (and lost four). Mr. Beale has a most beautiful home and farm—one of the most desirable—everything around shows culture and taste; he is a fine farmer, and everything shows it about him.

BETZ, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Secor; National; Methodist; has 156 acres of land, at \$50 per acre; he was born in Greene, Union Co., Pa., June 11, 1827, and moved with his father to Greene, Ross Co., Ohio, in 1840, and to Metamora, Ill., in 1850, and to Greene Township in the Spring of 1858; he married Susannah Rudisill in Ohio, April 7, 1850; she was born Aug. 11, 1829, in Little York Co., Pa.; they have had six children (lost two)—Mary C. R., Della, Hattie and Dora. Mr. B. is one of the real pioneers on this prairie; has improved in the best manner one of the finest farms; has a beautiful residence, and everything about him has the appearance of thrift and enterprise. He has an intelligent family of daughters, and a home of happiness and joy.

BRUBAKER, A. H., farmer and grain dealer; P. O. Benson; Rep.; has 240 acres of choice land on Secs. 4 and 9, valued at \$55 per acre; he was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., April 4, 1833, and came to this place in Spring of 1856, being the second settler on the prairie north of Grove; he married Catherine Snyder for his first wife; she died in Feb. 1864, leaving four children—Ann Maria, Hiram, Aaron and Sarah; he married Elizabeth Brubaker for his present wife, Dec. 6, 1866; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1838; they have four children—H. Clayton, Emma May, Minnie E. and Jennie; Mr. B. has a beautiful farm and home, and is one of the energetic, enterprising men of the county; he

has always been a friend to education and school enterprises; has been a Justice of the Peace, and was this Spring elected the Supervisor.

BONER, JOHN M. (deceased), far; P. O. Panola; Democrat; Methodist; he was born in W. Virginia, July 16, 1818, and came to this State in 1853, and settled in Peoria Co., and came to this place in 1857; he married Cilicia Jones, in W. Virginia, in 1849; they have 10 children living—Marshall, James T., Franklin M., Joseph L., Ida M., Rosa C., Hattie, Lizzie, William H. and Chas. C.; Mr. B. died in Oct. 1873, leaving one of the largest and richest farms in the county, which is still kept together and worked by the family; he was one of the most successful farmers and influential citizens in the county, and was always active and interested in the schools and church enterprises, as well as those of his town and county; he was called to fill various offices of the town from time to time, and always discharged the duties well; his name and virtues will live and long be remembered in the hearts of all who knew him.

COTTON, L. J., teacher; P. O. Panola.

Carpenter, Alva, farmer; P. O. Panola.
Conn, Almira, farmer; P. O. Panola.
Corwin, G. W., farmer; P. O. Woodford.
Cawley, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Cawley, Bryant, farmer; P. O. Secor.
Collins, David M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Cavan, Thos. B., farmer; P. O. Panola.
Camp, Geo. L., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

DAVIS, MARION, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Dial, Richard, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Debolt, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
Donn, Cassien, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Doty, C. A., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Dierks, O. H., farmer; P. O. Panola.

ERNEST, JOHN, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

FISHER, JOSEPH H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Flinn, Pat., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Fisher, Josiah H., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Fisher, E. N., farmer; P. O. Benson.

GEIGER, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Grove, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gerbrick, Andrew, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
GIPSON, STEVEN E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke; Greenback; Christian; owns 197 acres of land on Secs. 18 and 19, valued at \$60 per acre; he was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., April 22, 1844, and came to this county in 1865; he married Samira McCord, daughter of Thomas McCord of Roanoke, and granddaughter of Wm. McCord, who was one of the very first who settled in this county, and upon the farm now owned by Mr. G.; she was born here in 1842; they have three children—Ida Jane, Eva May, and a fine young Napoleon boy; Mr. G. is a very active, energetic young farmer; has a splendid farm, and it looks as though it had the right kind of care; he has the historic farm of the county.

HAMMERS, M. B., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hogelucht, Wilke C., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Houtz, Jno. C., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hunt, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hatfield, Jno., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hartman, H. C.; P. O. Secor.

Huxtable, James, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Heller, Raymond, farmer; P. O. Benson,

Hunsinger, John, farmer; P. O. Secor.

HELLER, PETER, farmer; P. O. Benson; Rep.; Dutch Reformed; was born in Lorraine, France, Sept. 10, 1825, and came to this country in 1847, and worked at the cabinet business in Philadelphia, Washington and other places until 1852, when he came to Peoria, and in 1853, he entered one lot of his land from the Government, and in 1857, moved on to it, and has since purchased 240 acres more; he now has 320 acres on Secs. 10 and 11, valued at \$50 per acre; he married Thearse Longenfelt, in Philadelphia, April, 1848; she was born in Alsace, France, Oct. 1818; they have three children—Raymond, Adolphus and Lena; Mr. H. has by his hard work and economy made one of the desirable homes of the county; his farm is one of the best, improvements good, and his residence, just built, is one of the most magnificent; as a man of culture, Mr. H. will rank with the better class of this or his own native country.

HAMMERS, JOS. S., farmer; P. O. Panola. He was born in Green Co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1833, and came to this

State in the Fall of 1835 with his father, Jesse Hammers, and settled near Metamora, where his father still lives. He improved his farm in 1855, and moved on to it in 1860. He married Mary Bailey for his first wife, and on the 13th of March, 1866, she died, leaving three children—Isaac B., Laura M. and Jesse E. He married his present wife, Nellie Bailey, June 4, 1868. They were both born in Green Co., Pa. They have by this marriage two children—Charles H. and Lewis J. Mr. H. has a very large and excellent farm (one of the best), and has always been among the leading and best farmers of the county. In 1857, Mr. H. was elected County Surveyor and discharged its duties faithfully. Has 737 acres of fine land in Secs. 14 and 23, and Sec. 12, Panola Tp., valued at \$60 per acre. Independent; Baptist.

JETER, J. M., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Jaspers, H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Johnson, W. E., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Jackle, C., farmer; P. O. Benson.

KERNER, J., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Keller, J. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Klamer, J. H., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Kalkworf, G. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Kindig, B. G., Jr., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Keeler, E. E., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kindig, J. E., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Kindig, Susana; P. O. Secor.

KAMP, GEORGE L., farmer; P.

O. Panola; has 174 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1828, and came to Pickaway Co., O., in 1838, and to this place in 1857. He married Susannah Driesback Nov. 20, 1851, in Ohio. She was born in Union Co., Pa., March 4, 1828. They have four children (lost two)—H. Flora, James E., Lewis D. and Frances C., Martin D. and Cassie M. having died young. Mr. K. has a very fine farm, well improved, and finely located. He is one of the reliable citizens of the town, has a fine home, an intelligent family, and is a successful farmer. Republican and Evangelical Association.

Murphy, J. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Marshall, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Moorits, Gerd, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Moorits, Jno. D., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Miller, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Miller, F. M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
 Monk, Harm, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
 McCord, Wm. M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
 Mohr, J. J. U., farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Mohr, J. Q. A., farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Mohr, Christian, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Moyement, Peter, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

MURPHY, JOHN B., farmer; P. O. Secor; Democrat; has 165 acres of land in Sec. 31, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Loudon Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1804, and moved into Muskingum Co., O., in 1836, and came to this place in 1865, and settled on the farm where he now lives; he married Sidney Ann Hereford, in Tazewell Co., Ill., May 11, 1837; she was born in Culpepper Co., Va., Feb. 23, 1821; they have had 10 children (3 died in infancy)—Josiah A., Phillip T., Wm. T., Daniel, Eliza J., Eva and Albert C.; all married but Eva and Albert C., and settled in life; Daniel still lives in Ohio. Mr. M. has a very fine farm and home, well improved, near Secor, and is among the independent, enterprising citizens of the town, and in his declining years enjoys the society of his children, many of whom are settled near him.

Michael, Philip, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Mohr, Jacob F. farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Monk, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MILLER, J. B., farmer and dealer in stock; P. O. Benson; Republican; has 133 acres of most beautiful land on Sec. 4, valued at \$65 per acre; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., April 15, 1828, and came to this county in 1856, and on to his farm in 1860; he married Maria Ressler Feb. 4, 1858; she was born in Berks Co., Pa., Dec. 12, 1829. Mr. Miller bought his place of the R. R. Co., and has so improved and beautified it, that it is now among the most desirable homes on the prairie.

MILLER, JOHN T., farmer; P. O. Secor; an old Whig; Evangelical Lutheran; has 385 acres of splendid land on Secs. 21 and 22, valued at \$50 an acre; he was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Aug. 3, 1829, and came to this township Sept. 11, 1854, and on to the farm Feb. 22, 1858; he married Malinda

Foutz Sept. 5, 1854; she was born in Botetourt Co., Va., Nov. 14, 1828; they have seven children—Charles E., Calvin S., Milus L., Clementine J., Dora A., Zua S. and Clara D. Mr. M. was one of the earliest settlers on the prairie; has a beautiful farm very finely improved, a splendid brick residence, and all other improvements to match. He is among the class of thorough farmers who try and do everything right, and are successful in everything.

MÆYER, XAFER, farmer; P. O. Panola; Republican; and the Golden Rule is his religion; was born in Germany March 6, 1807, and came to this country in 1849, and settled in Peoria, and came to this place in 1856, and bought 258 acres of land on Secs. 11 and 12, valued at \$50 per acre. He lives with his third wife. His first was Rosa Stul. They had two children—August and Paulena. Mrs. M. died in 1854. He married for his second wife Anna Sulvinger, in Aug., 1855. She died in 1875, leaving three children—Lena, Emil and Anna. His present wife is Mrs. Elizabeth Caler. They were married Jan., 1876; she had eight children—Margaret, Philip, Conrad, Peter, Benjamin, Mitchell, Lizzie, and Barbary. Mr. M. is one of the pioneers on the prairie, and has now one of the most excellent farms and homes, through his hard work and economy.

NEWBURN, C. A., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Noffsinger, Rufus, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Noffsinger, Jos. D., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Noffsinger, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

OLTMANS, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Benson; Republican; Lutheran; has 245 acres of land on Sec. 10, valued at \$60 per acre. He was born in Osh-Friesland, Azes Co., Germany, Aug. 19, 1832, and came to this country in 1854, and settled in Tazewell Co., and remained eight years; went to Marshall Co., and remained seven years, and in 1869 came to this place. He married Gasch Miles June 13, 1857, in Pekin, Ill. She was born, Dec. 15, 1835, in Osh-Friesland, Azes Co., Germany. They have had ten children, lost four—Halley, Henry, Rammer,

Lizzie, Bettie, and Jabo. Mr. O. was in debt when he landed in this country; but he went to work with a will, paid his indebtedness, and to-day we find him with one of the fine homes and farms so common in this State. His children are growing up to be industrious and temperate, with a desire for books and knowledge.

OLTMAN, GEORGE J., farmer; P. O. Benson; was born in Friesland, Germany, May 6, 1829, and came to this country and settled in Pekin, in 1854, and on this farm in Oct., 1868; he buried his first wife two weeks after his arrival in this country, having buried his two children on the passage, in the sea; his second wife was Helen M. Freerks; they were married in Aug., 1855; she was born in the County of Rysum, Germany, Nov. 18, 1833; they have six children—Henry J., Fred J.; Katie J., Ebby J., Remmer J. and Tenie; Republican; Baptist; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$16,000; Mr. O. is one of the best farmers in the town, has a very valuable farm, well improved, and is entitled to great credit for his great enterprise and energy since being in this country; he has raised a family of fine children to care for him in his old age.

OLTMAN, HENRY J. & FRED J., farmers; P. O. Benson; are living at home, working their father's farm; Henry J. was born in Pekin, Ill., July 23, 1856; Fred J. was born in Pekin, May 16, 1858; Katie J. was born in Pekin, July 21, 1863; Ebby J. was born in Pekin, Feb. 23, 1863; Remmer J., born in Greene, Sept. 16, 1869; Tenie, born in Greene, Nov. 11, 1873; the above is a fine, studious and enterprising family, and well understand their father's toils and are growing up to bless him in his old age.

POWELL, J. D., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Phillips, Lewis, far.; P. O. El Paso.

Patterson, Cephas, far.; P. O. Panola.

Pleasants, R. B., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Peterson, Simon, farmer; P. O. Benson.

PATTERSON, DANIEL T., farmer; P. O. Panola; Dem.; Bapt.; has 166 acres of land on Secs. 26 and 27, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1821,

and came to this county April 7, 1851, and in December following came on to this farm. He married Elizabeth Gregg, in Greene, Pa., March 7, 1844. She was born in Greene Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1822; they have had sixteen children (lost five in infancy)—John C., Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah. Joseph G., Mary A., Cephas G., Cassie, George G., Le Roy and A. Judson. Joseph G. died Nov. 26, 1872, aged 22. Mr. P. was a very early pioneer, has improved a very valuable farm, has brought up and educated finely a very intelligent family of children. Joseph G. before his death was a very successful teacher, also three of the daughters were considered among the finest teachers of the county. Mr. P. is a fine farmer and an intelligent citizen, and is enjoying the decline of life surrounded by his children and friends.

PLEASANTS, CALVIN L., farmer; P. O. Panola; Ind.; Lib.; has 160 acres of land on Sec. 12, valued at \$60 an acre; he was born in Roanoke Co., Va., March 3, 1836, and came to this county in 1856, and on to the farm in 1869, after selling his farm on Sec. 7, Panola. He married Rebecca Williams in this township Nov. 28th, 1858. She was born in Greene Co., Pa., March 2, 1838; they have had six children—Leoti V., Joseph H., Mary V., Naomi L., Della U. and Myrtie E.; Mary V. died Dec. 6, 1865, aged two years and three months. Mr. P. has a very valuable farm, finely improved and beautifully located. He has improved three farms since living in the county; he has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and has held other offices and is one of the enterprising, intelligent men of the town and county, and makes farming a financial success.

PLEASANTS, WM. H., farmer; P. O. Benson; Dem. and Dunkard; has 80 acres of land in Sec. 9, valued at \$60 per acre; was born in Albemarle Co., Va., May 5, 1814, and came to this county in 1857, having entered this farm from Government in 1854, and after improving it for two years, he moved on it in 1859, from the Grove; he married Polly Ann Brown, in Botetourt Co., Va., April 30, 1835; she was born in Rock-

ingham Co., Va., Feb. 8, 1817; they have seven children (and lost one daughter, Mary)—Calvin L., James M., Sally E., Robert B., Ursula T., Virginia F., Walter H.; Mr. P. is one of the early pioneers on the prairie; has improved a fine farm, built a fine residence; raised a very intelligent, industrious family, and in his declining years rejoices in seeing them well settled on good farms doing well.

ATTON, JOHN L., farmer and dealer in Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs; P. O. Panola; Ind.; Bapt.; has 174 acres of land on Sec. 23, valued at \$60 per acre; he was born in Greene Co., Pa., Feb. 29, 1836, and came to Illinois in March, 1851, with his father, S. R. Patton, and settled in Metamora, and remained there until 1853, when they came to this place; he bought a farm in Panola and remained on it for four years, when he sold out and returned to the old homestead, and in June, 1876, he bought it, and his father moved to Mt. Pleasant Iowa; he married Lousia Livingston, Feb. 26, 1863; she was born in Tazewell Co., Feb. 11, 1840; they have three children—Wm. L., Frank R. and Arthur L.; Wm. L. died quite young; Mr. P. has a very fine farm with the best improvements, and altogether it is one of the best homes in the town; Mr. P. is breeding and dealing in some of the best Short-horn cattle and purest Poland-China hogs that can be found, and makes it a specialty.

RYAN, WM. H., far.; P. O. Benson.

Ryan, D. D., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Ryan, Jno., agent; P. O. Benson.

Reedy, Wm. B., stock dealer; P. O. Benson.

Ray, Jno. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Ruddell, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Rudd, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

REEDY, M. S., farmer; P. O. Secor; Democrat; German Reformed; has 160 acres on Sec. 16, and 10 acres timber, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Green Township, Union Co., Pa., July 8, 1816, and came to Greene Township, Ross Co., Ohio, in 1840, and to Greene Township, Ill., in Oct. 18, 1858; he married Leah Betz, Sept. 8, 1842, in Greene Township, Ross Co., Ohio; she

was born in Greene Township, Pa., Aug. 10, 1818; they have two children—Wm. B. and Sarah E.; she married Valentine Houseworth Feb., 1868. Mr. R. came here with small means, and has by his own perseverance and energy improved his farm, built a fine residence, and now has a fine home and pleasant surroundings, with an intelligent family to reward him for all his toil and labor.

STINE, CHAS. farmer; P. O. El Paso.

S Saathoff, A. E., Sr., retired; P. O. Benson.

Saathoff, A. E., Jr., far.; P. O. Benson.

Shay, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Switzer, Jno. H., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Schwoke, August, far.; P. O. Benson.

Schwender, J. C., farmer; P. O. Panola.

SHEEN, PETER, farmer; P. O. El Paso; Democrat; has 430 acres of the most choice land on Secs. 26 and 27, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Limerick Co., Ireland, June 13, 1816, and came to this country in 1837, and settled in Peoria Co. in 1844, and on this farm March 4, 1865; he married Melissa Robinson in Peoria, Oct. 26, 1848; she was born in Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 11, 1824; they have had fourteen children (lost five in infancy)—Andrew, David R., Mary Jane, Melissa, J. Frank, Morris N., Arvilla, Arrenia and Lawrence. Daniel R. is a growing young lawyer in Peoria. Mr. S. came on to this farm when it was entirely new, and with his splendid improvements, together with its unsurpassed natural advantages, no one doubts its being the best stock and grain farm in the county. Mr. S. is one of the intelligent, enterprising men of the times, and his great success in life has been owing to good management and hard work.

SWATSLEY, HENRY H., farmer; P. O. Benson; Dem.; Baptist; has 80 acres of fine land, on Sec. 15, valued at \$65 per acre. He was born in Augusta Co., Va., May 7, 1837, and came to this county with his father in 1856; bought his present farm and moved on it in 1870. He married Margaret A. Nichol March 13, 1862; she was born in Washington, this county, August 13, 1844. They have six children—James W., Mary C., Anna E., Flora J., Alice C.

and Fannie May. Mr. S. has one of the best 80-acre farms in the county, and everything about him betokens thrift, good husbandry and work. He has a fine residence, and his orchard, garden, yards and general improvements are very excellent.

SWATSLEY, GEO. C., farmer; P. O. Benson; Dem.; Bapt.; has 80 acres of land on Sec. 15, valued at \$65 per acre. Was born in Augusta Co., Va., June 21, 1841, and came to this county with his father in 1856, and bought the farm where he now lives, in the Spring of 1870. He married Elizabeth Nichol in Ohio, Sept. 7, 1869; she was born in Scotland, May 31, 1842; they have three daughters—Lucy Jane, Mary M. and Ella C. Mr. S. is among the younger farmers, yet very few farms, residences, barns, and other permanent and useful improvements show better taste and husbandry than his.

SWATSLEY, JOHN, retired farmer; P. O. Benson; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 18, 1813, and came to Metamora in the Spring of 1856; he married Catherine Hayberger April 3, 1834, in Virginia; she was born Sept. 11, 1805; they had four children—John C., Henry H., Sarah Ann C. and George C.; Sarah Ann married Jacob Tool and died seven years afterward; Dem.; Presb.; Mrs. S. died Sept. 17, 1867, when Mr. S. sold his property and is now living with his son, George C., enjoying the sunset of his life with his children and friends.

Stonebraker, J. M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

STEPHENSON, HENRY, retired farmer; P. O. Secor; he was born in Greene Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1806; came to this place in the Spring of 1852; he married Mary Myers April 10, 1832; she was born in Monongalia Co., Va., Jan. 16, 1811; they have four children (lost one)—James A., now in Iowa and Sheriff of his county; Martha A., Cephas M. and Orpha; Mrs. S. died Aug. 10, 1874; Dem.; has 142 acres of land on Sec. 20; Mr. S. was among the early pioneers, has always been a very active, useful and energetic citizen, a good neighbor and one whose prosperity has been slow but sure; his memory will live.

Smith, Gasper, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Short, R. C., farmer; P. O. Benson.

STEPHENSON, CEPHAS M., farmer; P. O. Secor; Independent and Christian; was born in Greene Co., Pa., April 2, 1838, and came to this town in 1852; he has 130 acres of land on Sections 19 and 20. He married Mary C. Livingston, June 8, 1862. She was born May 25, 1838, in this county. They have four children—Alice, Lewis H., Ida and Reamer. Mr. S. has for several years been Township Assessor and for nine years School Treasurer of the Township; he is also Secretary of the County Mutual Insurance Association. He is a fine farmer and one of the best business men in town and an influential citizen in the county.

TOOL, J. R., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Tool, Wm., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Tool, Jos., farmer; P. O. Benson.

TOOL, CONRAD H., farmer; P. O. Woodford; Democrat and Presbyterian; has 320 acres on Sec. 1, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Augusta Co., West Virginia, Dec. 11, 1819, and came to McLean Co., Oct. 30, 1833, and to Tazewell Co. (when it was embraced in this county) in the Spring of 1834, and in 1844 he moved to Low Point, Woodford Co., and in January, 1857, he removed to this farm, which he had broken and improved the year before. He married Miss Eliza Remley, of Monroe Co., O., in June, 1842. She was born March 28, 1819. They have eight children—Geo. M., Joseph R., Wm. H., Elizabeth E., Elmira D., Arthur, Sylvester and Eliza. Mr. T. is one of the oldest pioneers in the county and has lived to see the vast unsettled prairie settled and finely improved. His own farm is one of the best improved, and has also one of the excellent farms and homes of the county.

UDEN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Minn.

VILVEN, R. T., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Vilven, Wm. R., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Vogle, Sebastian, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Vogle, Jos., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Van Alstine, J. E., farmer; P. O. Secor.

VILVIN, WM., farmer; P. O. Benson; Republican; Episcopalian; has 240 acres in Secs. 3 and 10, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Devonshire, England, July 11, 1824, and came to this State and county in July, 1853, and to his farm in 1867; he married Mary Richards, in England, July, 1845; she was born in Devonshire, England, June, 1817; they have six children—John R., Mary R. T., Richard T., Wm. R., Elizabeth E. R., Malora R. Mr. V. came to this country with very little means, and has, by his own industry and good management, earned a fine home and farm, and is one of the enlightened, independent farmers of the town.

WHITTAKER, A. M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Wessel, Henry, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Wessel, Christian, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Williams, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Panola.

Wagh, A. J., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Wiltz, M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Weber, Wm., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Wilson, G. S., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Waltzen, E., farmer; P. O. Benson.

WILLIAMS, LEWIS (deceased), farmer; P. O. Panola. He was born in Greene Co., Pa., May 30, 1821, and came to this county in 1848, and to this farm in 1858, having made improvements two years previous. He married Miss Elizabeth Conn, in this county, Dec. 11, 1851. She was born in Fayette Co., Pa., May 10, 1832. They have nine children—Ruah E., Mary Jane, James L., Keziah R., Lewis F., George E., Abraham Lincoln, Ida May and Robert E. Mr. W. died Feb. 23, 1872, leaving one of the best farms in the county, and a very large, intelligent and industrious family. Mrs. W. keeps the family together, works the large farm, is educating the children, and otherwise doing much for their comfort and happiness. She has built one of the finest residences in the county, which, with the other improvements, makes this one of the most pleasant homes. Republican; Baptist. Has 360 acres of land on Secs. 11, 13 and 14, valued at \$50 per acre.

Willms, H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Willms, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Wilson, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

WILSON, J. R., farmer; P. O. Secor. He was born in Belknap Co., N. H., Feb. 27, 1823, and came with his father, Nathaniel Wilson, to Metamora in 1835, and on to this farm in 1850. He lives with his third wife, having lost his two first. His first was Elizabeth Kindig; second, Sarah Wilson; the present, Melissa Wood, whom he married Jan. 7, 1864. They have twelve children—Mary, Samuel, George, Joseph and Nathaniel by his second wife, and Frank, Susan, Hiram, Thomas, Edwin, Clarke and Emma by the present. Mr. W. has for many years held the office of Supervisor, and other important trusts. He commenced life very poor, but by economy, hard work and good management, has become one of the most successful and extensive farmers in the county. His improvements and buildings are of the most substantial, and his home and situation one of the most desirable. Has a farm of 520 acres on Secs. 17, 19 and 20, and one of 460 acres in Ohio; first valued at \$50 per acre and second at \$45. Independent; Christian.

WOOD, WM. W., farmer; P. O. Benson; Dem.; has 160 acres on Sec. 8, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in Greene Co., Pa., in 1813, and came to this place in 1856; he married Sarah Gregg, in 1837, in Greene Co.; she was born in Greene Co. in 1816; they have seven children—Le Roy, Joseph G., Lucinda, Melissa, Orpha, Thos. O., and James C.; Orpha died when two years old; Thos. O. died in 1876, aged 26; Mr. Wood came in here when the prairie was nearly all unoccupied, and was among the first to make his farm; he has a good farm, well improved and well located; Mr. W. is a man universally respected; he has raised a fine, intelligent family, all well settled in life; his youngest son, Jas. C., is unmarried, and obtaining an education.

YOUNGER, WM., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Yambert, J. J., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Yambert, Aaron, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

PANOLA TOWNSHIP.

ATKINSON, JNO., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Abbott, Geo., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Adams, Jno., wagon mfr.; P. O. Panola.

Althouse, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Panola.

BBROWN, J. O., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Blunchin, W. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Blunchin, Phillip, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Blackmore, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Brugh, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Boon, Alex., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Bassett, P. S., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Boyd, Joshua, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Blackmore, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Boner, Marshall, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Briggs, M. F.

Baughman, Jno., far.; P. O. Woodford.

Benson, Geo., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Boyd, Jno. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Betz, Solomon, P. O. Panola.

CCANNON, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Coombs, Benj., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Cook, Jno., farmer; P. O. Panola.

DDRURY, G. N., preacher; P. O. Panola.

Duehr, Eva; P. O. El Paso.

Dye, Jas., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Down, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Donner, Peter, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Donner, Christian; P. O. Panola.

Donner, Fred; P. O. Panola.

Diggle, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Diggle, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Dawson, S. R., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Devries, N. S., farmer; P. O. Panola.

ENRIGHT, JNO., section hand; P. O. Panola.

Elliot, S. N., merchant; P. O. Panola.

Evans, R. J., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Evans, J. S., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Ept, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Engel, C., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Engel, Jno., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Evans, P. M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Evans, J. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

EVANS, ROBERT J., farmer; P. O. Panola. Has 65 acres of excellent land in Sec. 32, valued at \$65 per acre. He was born in Green County, Pa., June 11, 1817, and came to this county, Nov.

1, 1855, and bought and improved his farm in 1856. He married Nancy C. Gregg, in Pa., June, 1842. She was born in Green Co., Aug. 14, 1820. They have had 8 children—Josiah S., Casandra G., Rachel E., Jeremiah E., John C., Orpha T., Robert J. and Lewis K. Dea. Evans was one of the first to settle on this prairie; assisted to start the Bapt. church; has long been a leading member and officer; has raised a large family of very capable children; all are intellectual, temperate, studious, and all have been self-made teachers.

FURSMAN, E. S., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Fisher, L. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Folkints, J. T., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Folley, Michael, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Flood, M. C., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Forsyth, James, farmer; P. O. Panola.

GEIGER, L. A., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Grundy, Thos., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Grundy, John, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Greibiel, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Gotsman, L., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gross, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Glassing, J. M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Guard, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gallagher, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Gibbons, James, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Gibbons, Michael, farmer; P. O. Panola.

HALL, HENRY, far.; P. O. Panola.

Horner, G. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Haas, Jos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Harrison, F.

Haas, Peter, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hill, Daniel, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hodgson, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Herr, Martin, farmer; P. O. Panola.

HODGSON, LEVI, far., importer and breeder of Norman horses, also breeder of Durham cattle; P. O. Panola; he was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, June 22, 1826, and came to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1832, and to this place in 1856; has 240 acres of land on Sec. 28, valued at \$14,000; he married Anna Bennett, in 1847; she was born in Tazewell Co., in 1830; they have

had eleven children, four having died young—Byron, Alvin, Locin, Lewis, Elmer, Myra and Wilbert; Mr. H. was one of the first settlers in the town, and by his industry and good management has made one of the best farms and homes in the town; the enterprise which he has shown in the importation of the best Normans and the breeding of fine Durhams places him among the leading farmers and breeders of the State.

Horner, Landon, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Horner, James, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Haum, W. H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hurd, T. J., farmer; El Paso.

Hilsibeck, D. W., far.; P. O. Woodford.

Hilsibeck, J. C., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Huxtable, W. A., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Horner, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hefler, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hefler, Adam, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Hodge, R. R., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

HODGSON, EDWIN, farmer and dealer in Norman horses; P. O. El Paso; has 120 acres of fine land, valued at \$7,000; he was born in Tazewell Co., Jan. 1, 1842, and moved on his farm in 1868; he married Miss Sarah E. Worley, in 1863; she was born in Tazewell Co., in 1847; they have had eight children (four having died in infancy)—Willie, Lester, Eugene and Charles. Mr. H. has a fine park of deer, and otherwise his home and surroundings show cultivation and taste; he has a stable of fine Norman horses, one of which, "Belgin," an imported horse, has just been sold to go to Washington Ter., for a large price. Mr. H., in politics, is a Republican.

I **ORGER, HENRY**, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Ioerger, Fred., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

J **OHNS, OAZIAS**, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Jenkins, Anton, farmer; P. O. Panola.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, farmer; P. O. El Paso; has 200 acres of splendid land, on Sec. 31, valued at \$55 per acre; he was born in Germany, Dec., 1822, and came to this State and town Aug., 1852; moved on his farm in 1868; he bought the Monk farm, in Roanoke, and lived on it for two years and sold it and bought where he now lives;

he married Mary F. Gibson, in Menard Co., April 14, 1857; she was born in Sangamon Co., Oct. 6, 1835; they have eight children—Malinda A., George W., Sarah J., Isaac, Teany, John H., Charles H., Jessie Lee and Arthur; John H. died March 3, 1871. Mr. J. came to this country poor, but by industry and good management and proverbial honesty, has a farm, dwelling and barn, which are the pride of Panola; he is a very systematical farmer, and a representative German and man; Democrat; Lutheran.

K **INGDON, HENRY**, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Kingdon, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. El Paso.

Krug, George, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Kelso, R. R., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Kelley, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Krug, Michael, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Kirk, John, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Kirk, William, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

KIRK, WILLIAM M., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Woodford; he was born in the North of Ireland Dec. 4, 1827, and came to this country in 1846, and settled in Pennsylvania, and came to Tazewell Co., in 1852, and on to this farm in 1865. He married Miss Nancy Jennings in Pennsylvania in 1849; she was born in the North of Ireland June 22, 1823; they have ten children—William, Ellen, John, Jane, Samuel, Nancy, Mathew, Anna, Elizabeth and and James; Dem.; Presb.; has 240 acres of excellent land, valued at \$50 per acre; Mr. K. has one of the good farms of the town, and when bought, one of the largest, being 440 acres, some of which is deeded to his sons; he is one of the enterprising, intelligent men of the county, and has made farming a success.

L **YONS, PATRICK**, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Lockwood, Watson, far.; P. O. Panola.

Leary, John, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Lipold, John, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Lyons, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Lock, Job, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Leary, J. E. farmer; P. O. Panola.

M **AIER, JOHN**, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Major, Horace, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Mool, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Miller, George, farmer; P. O. El Paso.
 Malone, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Panola.
 McKay, Mich., section boss; P. O. Panola.
 Morris, J. T. farmer; P. O. Panola.

McGreil, John, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

MYERS, OLIVER P. A., farmer and drover; P. O. Panola; Independent and Quaker; was born in Greene Co., Pa., July 14, 1828, and came to this county in 1850, and purchased a good farm in Sec. 21, where he lived until March 20, 1878, when he sold part of his farm and moved into the village; he has been a very successful farmer and drover, which has been his business from boyhood; he was elected County Treasurer in 1861, and held the office for two years; has several times been Supervisor, and holds the office at the present time; he married Naomi J. Berry, Jan. 14, 1855; they have had three children—Buenos Ayres, Madge Lila and Wm. S. Berry, the latter having died when about eight years old, June 17, 1876.

McOMBER, HORACE L., farmer, etc.; P. O. El Paso; Republican and Methodist; has 130 acres in Sections 34 and 35, of fine land; he was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1827, and came to this place in April, 1856, and bought his land direct from the Railroad Company; he married Miss Margaret J. Brown, Nov. 3, 1852; she was born in Saratoga Co., Feb. 1, 1832; they have four children—Laura J., Hattie M., John Lewis and Eddy T. Mr. McOmber came on to this prairie among the very first in the town, made a good selection, set out an orchard of 240 trees, laid out his farm into 10 and 20 acre lots with a fine hedge, has built a very fine house and other improvements, which renders his home and farm one of the most desirable.

McCLELAN, CHARLES O., farmer; P. O. El Paso; in politics is Independent; has 200 acres of very fine land, on Secs. 34 and 35. He was born near Lowell, Mass., January 12, 1819, and came to Antioch, Lake Co., Ill., in 1838, and worked for Mr. L. Piersons one year, then made a clearing of some land, and remained on it until 1852; then sold out and moved into Jo Daviess Co., and remained there until 1862, when he came to this township

and located a part of his farm from the Government, and purchased a part from the railroad company. He married Eunice W. Avery April 6, 1846; she was born in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., May 5, 1827; they have three children—Orris W., Flora R. and F. Avery. Mr. McC. values his farm at \$10,000, which he has accumulated and saved by his own industry and economy. They have a pleasant home, and are deserving of it.

NETHERCOTT, WM., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Netherecott, Robt., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

O'CONNEL, TIMOTHY, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Oberlander, Wm., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Oberhelmann, Aug., farmer; P. O. Panola.

PIPER, JOS., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Peterson, Barthol., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Parks, T. B., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Pittman, Jesse A., farmer; P. O. Wood-

ford.

Plackett, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Paden, James, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Perrin, R. T., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Phillips, M. S., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Peck, John, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Pawley, Edward, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Punke, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Pleasants, J. W.; P. O. Panola.

Priest, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Parnham, Rich., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Parnham, Thos., farmer; P. O. Panola.

PUNKE, REINHOLD F., farmer;

P. O. El Paso; is a Democrat and

Lutheran Reformed; has a very fine

farm of 240 acres on Sec. 24, valued at

\$10,000; was born in Prussia, August

14, 1840, and came to this State in 1859,

and to this county in 1863, and worked

in El Paso at the cabinet business, a trade

he learned in his own country thoroughly;

in 1866, he bought his farm and moved

on to it, and is succeeding remarkably

well as a farmer; he married Miss Wil-

helmine Otto, in 1865; she was born in

Germany, Sept. 28, 1843; they have

five children, lost one—Gustav Adolph,

Henry Herman, Ana Emilie, Wilhel-

mine Antonette and August Reinhold;

Mr. Punke has a good business educa-

tion, and is among the most enterprising

of his countrymen.

REUST, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Reiser, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Render, Jno. C., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Reed, J. C., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Rudd, Jas., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Reust, A., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Ruvenacht, C., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Roll, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Render, Jas., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Roth, Peter, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Ruvenacht, C. H., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Ruvenacht, Barbara; P. O. Panola.

RAYMANN, LOUIS, harness maker; P. O. Panola; he is the Town Justice, is a Democrat and a Catholic; was born in Prussia, Feb. 16, 1826, and came to this country in 1854 and settled in Connecticut, and remained there 14 years; in 1868 he came to El Paso, and in 1870 came to this place; he learned his trade while young, where to get an education and learn a trade means something. He married Ludowine Klodt in 1851. They have had 13 children, three having died young—Mary, Louis, Louise, Andrew, Gustavus, Dora, Anna, Loduwine, Emma and Leo. Leo is the 13th child, and is named in honor of Pope Leo XIII. Mr. R. is a very intelligent and industrious citizen, and ranks favorably among the enterprising merchants of the county.

STRICKLAND T. J., far.; P. O. Panola.

Sturgeon, W. C. farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Santer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Saltsman, Geo., P. O. El Paso.

Sturgeon, Samuel, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Schofield, Richard, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Shaw, J. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Scott, Thos., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Sheen, Andrew, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sharp, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Panola.

SALTSMAN, HENRY, farmer, etc.; P. O. Panola; Democrat and Universalist; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 18, 1808, and removed to Cortland Co. in 1822; in 1852, came to Aurora, Ill., and in 1856 came to Panola. He has 220 acres of land well improved, lives in the village, and owns a good home, and considerable village property. Was Deputy Sheriff in Cortland Co. for twelve years; has been

Justice here for twenty years, and one of the active politicians of the county. He married Polly Carpenter in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1832. She was born there March 8, 1813. They have had eight children—Geo. W., Chas. A., Candace A., Sanford B., Anna M., Abner C., Nicholas H. and Abbie L. Anna M., Sanford B. and Abbie L. are dead. Santa B. died Nov. 16, 1876, of disease contracted in the army.

Smith, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Stumbaugh, Levi, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Syze, Thos., farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Strickland, W. I., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sheppard, David, laborer; P. O. Panola.

Saltsman, Polly; P. O. Panola.

Shaw, O. P., Sr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

SCHWEIZER, JOHN, groceryman and dealer in grain; P. O. Panola; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 20, 1838, and came to this country and town Sept. 6, 1867, and engaged in the shoe business, and continued in it until Dec., 1877, when he engaged in the grocery and grain trade; he married Anna Sturm in Germany, in 1863; they have four children—Barbary, Mary, Joseph and Katie. He is an energetic and industrious citizen, and has the respect and confidence of the community. He is an Independent and a Catholic.

Scott, Wm., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Summers, E. R., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Summers, M. Mrs.; P. O. Panola.

Springate, Wm., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Shaw, O. P., Jr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Saltsman, C. A., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Shaw, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Senenger, J. B., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

SWARTZ, JOSEPH B., farmer; breeder of Clydesdale horses and general stock raiser; P. O. El Paso; is a Republican; attends the Evangelical Associated Church; has 240 acres on Sec. 34, and 160 on Sec. 3, opposite, in McLean Co., all valued at \$24,000. He was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 8, 1834, and came to this State and place, Feb., 1866. He married Miss Barbary E. Keller, April 23, 1857. She was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July 8, 1840. They have had ten children, (lost two)—Clinton T., Clara A., Mel-

vin W., Ida Bell, Lucy May, Elsie Ellen, Joseph V. and Ralph B. Mr. S., as a farmer and stock raiser, ranks among the very best in the county, and his farm and surroundings are among the beautiful ones of the State.

SHAW, OLIVER P., farmer; P. O.

El Paso; in politics, is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist; has 280 acres of land on Secs. 10 and 11. He was born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 24, 1819, and came to Metamora, this county, Oct 13, 1855, and to this farm in Feb., 1860. He married, for his first wife, Jane Pindall, in 1838. She died in Jan., 1843, and left three children; one died while young—Thomas J., Oliver P., Jr. He married his present wife, Celenda G. Briggs, Dec. 14, 1844. She was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., June 30, 1820. They have had seven children (lost four)—James M., Mary A. and William F. Mr. Shaw is one of the pioneers on this vast prairie, and has made many substantial improvements, which render his home and farm one of the very attractive features of this part of the town.

TAYLOR, J. C., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Tervehen, Albert, blacksmith; P. O. Panola.

Thomas, D., blacksmith; P. O. Panola.

Tucker, Chas., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Tobie, I. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Tool, Geo., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Thorpe, Geo., Jr., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Thorpe, Wm., farmer; P. O. Panola.

THORPE, GEORGE, far.; P. O.

Panola; Rep. and Meth.; has 400 acres in Sec. 1, valued at \$20,000, also a fine farm near Peoria, and considerable Peoria city property; he was born in Derbyshire, England, March 3, 1819, and came to Peoria May 20, 1841, where he worked at his trade, building and contracting, for eighteen years, when he bought a farm near the city, and remained there until March, 1869, when he came to this county; he married Eliza Morris, in Peoria, Oct., 1842;

she was born in Lancashire, England, July 11, 1821; they have had seven children—two having died in infancy, and Henry died when thirteen years old; four living—William, 34 years old; George, 32; Mary Ann 23, and Joseph, 17; Mr. T. came to this country poor, and by industry and good management has accumulated a rich competency; in 1876, he lost all his buildings by fire (except his house), together with nearly all his grain and hay, and other valuable property; his farm and location is one of the most desirable.

UINGER, CHRIST., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

VOSBERG, HEDDO, farmer; P. O. Panola.

Vosberg, G. H., farmer; P. O. Panola.

WARD, L. N. farmer; P. O. Panola.

Wall, John D., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Wills, Frank M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Weinhamer, A. J., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Waite, F. T., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Worley, J. M., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Welch, W. W., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Wallace, A. C., farmer; P. O. Panola.

Wait, M. H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Whiting, Francis, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Wilkey, John, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Worley, C. E., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Whitlock, Edwin, blacksmith; P. O. Panola.

Walden, Joseph, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

WARD, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Panola; he was born in Marshall Co., W. Va., July 17, 1823, and came to this county in 1856, and on this farm in 1857; he married Jane B. Bryson in Marshall Co., W. Va., Feb. 17, 1852; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1830; they have two boys—Lemuel N, and Darwin A.; Mr. Ward was among the first to settle on this then vast unbroken prairie, and one now passing his valuable farm and residence will recognize it as the home of a prosperous and thorough man, and one whose prosperity depended upon his labor; Rep.; Meth.; has 346 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

ROANOKE TOWNSHIP.

AMSLER, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Aden, Jno. R., saloon; P. O. Roanoke.

Achleman, Simeon, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Auer, Frank, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Achleman, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Aue, Mina, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Achleman, Matis, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Achleman, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

BALLY, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Borden, L. N., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Borden, Jno. S., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Borden, Abram, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Bingham, Emory E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Butterfield, Samuel, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Bally, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Blunier, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Brown, D. S., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Beer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Burks, H. M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

BACHMANN, ANDREW, farming and stock; Sec. 7; P. O. Cazenovia; was born in Hesse Darmstadt June 4, 1820; he married Miss Catherine Sutter. She was born in Old Berne, Germany. They have six children—Magdalene, John, Samuel, Barbara, Jacob, Emma. He lived in Germany until 1846, when he came to this country; he landed at New Orleans, then came to Woodford Co., Ill. He came here without any money, and now owns 480 acres in this township, and 58 acres of timber in Partridge, all of which he has earned by his own labor.

BRUBAKER, ABRAHAM, farmer; Secs. 22 and 15; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, July 4, 1830. He married Miss Catherine Sentele, Jan. 10, 1860. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died Feb. 15, 1868. They had three children—Ida M., born Feb. 19, 1861; William A., born May 19, 1863; Henry, born Aug. 26, 1865. His second wife was Miss Sanny Sentele, who was born in Pennsylvania; married Sept. 1, 1869; they have two children—Mary, born June 9, 1872; Norah, born March 10, 1877. He lived in Ohio until 1851, then came

to Woodford Co. and settled at Walnut Grove with his parents; remained three years there, then came to Roanoke Tp., and has lived here since; he owns 160 acres here and five acres timber in Greene Tp.

Braubaker, Dan, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Brown, T. A. merchant; P. O. Roanoke.

Beeman, Wm., blacksmith; P. O. Roanoke.

Brown, C. F., lumber dealer; P. O. Roanoke.

Birkey, Valentine, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Baringer, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Secor.

BELSLEY, PETER, farming; Sec. 25; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1841; he married Miss Catherine Schertz Nov. 24, 1867; she was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Sept. 15, 1846; they have five children—Annie H., John J., David C., Michael E. and Magdalene E. He lived in the county most of his time, living with his parents until he was married, then commenced farming on his own account, on Section 25, and the present is the third location on this section of his residence; his father formerly owned the entire section. He had the use of the southeast quarter of Sec. 25 gratis, and was deeded the same one year ago. He has since bought the southwest quarter, so that he now owns 320 acres here, and five acres of timber. His parents are living in Spring Bay Township.

Bloodworth, J., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Beck, Jno. F., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Boller, Henry, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Barnhart, Abraham, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Brown, J. L., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Bachman, Andrew, far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

BELSLEY, JOSEPH, Jr., farming and stock; Sec. 24; P. O. Roanoke. Was born in Woodford Co., Ill., in Spring Bay Tp., April 2, 1847. He married Miss Hannah Ege Feb. 15, 1872. She was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Spring Bay Tp., Jan. 21, 1852. They have one child, born in Spring Bay—Clay B. F., born Jan. 28, 1873. His farm contains 106 acres. He has always lived in Woodford County;

he came to Roanoke Tp. in Dec., 1873. His father came from France to the United States in 1831. and is an old resident of Woodford Co. He lives at present in Spring Bay Tp.

BIRCKY, JOSEPH, retired; Sec. 2; P. O. Roanoke. Lives on his farm. Was born in Bavaria, May 17, 1816. He married Miss Barbara Eikstein in 1846. She was born in Bavaria in 1827. They had ten children; eight living—Valentine, Mary, Lena, Checa-bena, Susan, Fannie, Peter J., Powell N. He lived in Bavaria until 1844, then came to United States; settled in New Orleans; then to Tazewell Co., Ill.; remained one year, then returned to Germany, where he married, and returned to the United States the next year. His father came two years later; he settled in Tazewell Co., and remained twenty years; followed farming; then came to Woodford Co. and settled on his present place. He was in limited circumstances when he came here. His farm contains 260 acres.

BARNEY, HIRAM, real estate; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vermont, March 10, 1809; married Miss Clarissa Marshall; she was born May 10, 1813, in same town, county and State, and married Dec. 31, 1833; had ten children, two dead and eight living. He has not been an office seeker, his only positions being in the school and church; he has taken an active part in the building of the town, and is very liberal in supporting its institutions, more especially what he believes to be the cause of Christ; he resides on his farm adjoining the town.

CRICKENBERGER, FRANK, mason; P. O. Roanoke.

Childress, T. J., broom maker; P. O. Roanoke.

Cender, Chris, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Cordsen, Jacob; P. O. Roanoke.

Camp, M. A., P. O. Roanoke.

Carl, George, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Clark, J. J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Clark, D. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Cox, J. S., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Causey, Eliza A., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Causey, Calvin E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Converse, N. N., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Cullen, Jno. V., P. O. Roanoke.

Cender, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

CHILDRESS, ELLIS P., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 4; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Louisa Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1830; he married Miss Eliza J. Bailey, Nov. 13, 1853; she was born in Augusta Co., Va., March 30, 1823; they had five children, three living—Mary E., Martha E., and John H. He lived in Virginia until 1857, when he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled near Metamora; in 1866, he came to his present place; he has been School Director a number of years; he came to this county in very poor circumstances; he now owns 80 acres, which he has earned by his own labor; his father is not living; his mother lives in Virginia.

DELLENBAUGH, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

DeBruler, E. M., mech.; P. O. Roanoke.

Dirks, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Dellenbaugh, Jos., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Davenport, Mrs., P. O. Eureka.

ELBERT, JOS., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Engel, Jacob, gen. mdse.; P. O. Roanoke.

FAUBER, MARGARET, farming; P. O. Roanoke.

Fisher, J. H., blksmith; P. O. Roanoke.

Fisher, J. L., mechanic; P. O. Roanoke.

Fisher, J. N., mechanic; P. O. Roanoke.

Frantz, Jas. W., merch.; P. O. Roanoke.

Fauber, S. H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Fauber, E. D., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Frantz, A. P., house mover; P. O. Roanoke.

FRANTZ, HENRY J., Senator from the 20th District; P. O. Roanoke.

Was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1834. He resided there until April, 1855, when he came to Roanoke, Woodford Co., Ill., and has resided here since. He married Miss Moriah J. Gish. She was born in Virginia, and married Dec. 20, 1857. They had nine children, eight living. On arriving here he engaged in farming and stock, locating on Sec. 10. He was elected County Treasurer in 1867 and held the office three terms; was elected to the State Legislature from the 20th District in 1874, and in 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from the same district. He was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; was one of the committee

that investigated the State House Commissioners; also one of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions. It was through his exertions that the present location was given the station, and he also gave it the name of Roanoke in memory of his native county in Virginia.

FRANTZ, JOHN, general merchandise; P. O. Roanoke. Was born in Virginia, Oct. 5, 1824. He married Miss Timoxena McCauley May 20, 1847; had seven children, four living. His wife died July 26, 1857. His second wife was Miss Elenora Evey. They were married June 13, 1858. They had eight children, six living. In the Fall of 1852, he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled in Roanoke Tp. He engaged in farming. In April, 1873, he opened his present business. He has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years; also School Director. He came to this county in poor circumstances; was in the grain business for two years at Secor, this county.

Fister, J., Sr., drayman; P. O. Roanoke.

Fister, F., Jr., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Fister, John, P. O. Roanoke.

Fisher, A., blacksmith; P. O. Roanoke.

Fisher, P. A., painter; P. O. Roanoke.

Farney, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Frederick, Fred, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Farney, V., farmer; P. O. Secor.

FAUBER, D. T., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Roanoke. Was born in Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1822. He married Miss Nancy Kindig. She was born in Augusta Co., Va., and married Dec. 24, 1846; had ten children, nine living. He lived in Virginia until 1855, when he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled on his present place; has 160 acres here, and 120 elsewhere in county; has been Supervisor some fifteen terms, and Township Treasurer some fifteen years; also School Treasurer and Director. His father, Samuel C. Fauber, married Miss Jane Trout, both of Virginia. They had eleven children. He lived to be 77 years of age. Mrs. Fauber is now 80 years old, and is living in Virginia.

Fish, W. B., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

GRAMM, A., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

G Garber, M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Gullett, Wm., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

GISH, GEO. W., farming; Sec. 23; P. O. Roanoke. Was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1825. He married Miss Sarah Jane Ruddell, Sept. 7, 1848. She was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1829. They had thirteen children, twelve living—Thomas W., Lydia A., William B., Martha E., Emma G., Addie J., James L., Mary M., Charles H., Edgar G., Oscar J., Lewis C. He lived in Virginia until 1848, when he moved to Elkhart Co., Ind. Then, in the Fall of 1850, he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled near his present place; came to his present place in 1853. He has not been an office seeker, his only office being School Director, which place he has filled for twenty-five years. He came to the county in very poor circumstances. His place now contains 120 acres, which he has earned mainly by his own exertions. He has for the past twenty-four years acted as minister in the Panther Creek Church.

Gish, Christian, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Gish, T. W., laborer; P. O. Roanoke.

Gullett, Ed., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Gozinger, Chris., mer.; P. O. Roanoke.

Gohering, Dan, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Greuter, Benedict, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Gish, J. A., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

GISH, WILLIAM A., farming and stock; Sec. 11; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Roanoke Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1824. He married Miss Sarah E. Statler Sept. 23, 1852. She was born in Roanoke Co., Va. They had fifteen children, thirteen living—Medora H., Lucy A. M., George H., David L., James W., Mary E., Sarah B., Emma S., Josephus J., Lillie R. L., Ida N., Charles A., Francis F., Bertie L. and John E. George H. and David are not living. He lived in Virginia until 1851, when he came to Woodford Co., Ill. In 1853, he settled on his present place, and has lived here since; has been Commissioner of Highways and Assessor four or five terms, and School Director some twenty years. He has 320 acres here and some timber. He came here in very limited circumstances. His nearest market was at Peoria.

GISH, JAMES R., farmer; Secs. 24 and 13; P. O. Roanoke; was born

in Roanoke Co., Va., Jan. 24, 1826. He married Miss Barbara Kindig Jan., 1849. She was born in Augusta Co., Va. They have no children. He lived in Virginia until 1849, then came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled where the village of Roanoke now stands. He engaged in farming, then moved to Sec. 14; then to his present place. When he came to the county there were only four families in Roanoke Tp. He helped to build the first school house in this township. It was located north of the present No. 6 School, and also used as a church. He has not been an office seeker, his only office being that of School Director. He selected the present location and helped to build the Panther Creek Church, located near his residence. His farm contains 140 acres, which he rents out.

HARSEIM, GODFRIED, furniture dealer; P. O. Roanoke.

Hollenbach & Ricky, grain dealers; P. O. Roanoke.

Hatcher & Jeter, hardware; P. O. Roanoke.

Hatcher, J. B., hardware; P. O. Roanoke.

Harnley, Geo. G., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Hunzinger, Jno., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Housholder, Debolt, far.; P. O. Eureka.

Herpst, Ernest, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Hodel, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Hunzinger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Humes, N. J., stock breeder; P. O. Roanoke.

Hollenbach, Samuel, grain dealer; P. O. Roanoke.

Hunzinger, Elizabeth. P. O. Secor.

Hunzinger, Frank, P. O. Roanoke.

Hunzinger, Henry, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Harsein, Rudolph, farmer; P. O. Secor.

ISCH, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

JETER, JNO. C., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Jeter, W. H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Janssen, Albert, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Johnson, J. H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

John, Jas. M., physician; P. O. Roanoke.

JACOBS, A. G., retired farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Roanoke. Was born in Aurich, Hanover, Ost Friesland, Jan. 4, 1810; he married Miss Mary Redelfs, June 8, 1833; she was born Dec. 10,

1807, in Amt Esens, Hanover, Ost Friesland; they had seven children, six living—Lammert, Mary A., Herman, Anton, Margarette, Catherina. He lived in Germany forty-five years, and in 1855 he came to the United States; settled on present place; he bought his land from Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; he was in fair circumstances when he came to this county, having paid for his farm in cash; he marketed his produce in Peoria; he followed farming until the past four years, when he retired from the active duties. His children are all married and engaged in farming; he is much pleased with the country, and has a large circle of friends.

JETER, GIDEON, farming and stock; Sec. 3; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Bedford Co., Va., Dec. 3, 1814, moved to Roanoke Co., Va., Sept. 1836; he married Miss Sarah J. Baldwin, Sept. 19, 1839; she was born in Virginia, and died in Roanoke Co., Va.; they had two children, one living—James M. His second wife was Miss Lucy A. Leonard; she was born in Virginia Jan. 29, 1822, and married Jan. 30, 1845; they had six children, four living—William H., L. J., Virginia O., John C. He lived in Virginia until 1853, when he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled near where he now resides. He built his present house in 1855; he has been School Treasurer and Director, Supervisor nine years; Road Commissioner, Coroner of county, Assessor six years; is at present Supervisor; his farm here contains 120 acres; all his children are married, and living in this neighborhood.

JETER, L. J., of the firm of Hatcher & Jeter, hardware and agricultural implements; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Roanoke Co., Va., March 22, 1851; he married Miss Emma R. Woods; she was born in Woodford Co., Ill., May 14, 1854, and married Dec. 31, 1873. They have two children—C. Emmet and Lorine. He lived in Virginia two years, then, in 1853, he came to Woodford Co., Ill., with his parents; they engaged in farming; in 1876, he engaged in his present business; his parents are living on the farm in Roanoke Township.

KEISER, WM. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

KENNEL, PETER, farming; Sec. 5; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Worth Township, Woodford Co., Ill., July 4, 1834; he married Miss Ann Schertz, in 1857; she was born in Germany; they have had six children, five living—Mary, John W., Peter W., Joseph, Katie. He lived in Worth Township, then moved to Partridge, remaining until 1860, then to his present place; his father, John Kennell, was born in France, 1803; came to United States in 1832; settled in Woodford Co. in 1833; his wife was born in France, and died in May, 1871; he lives here with his only son; they together own 1,200 acres here in this county, and 160 in Livingston; the property has been earned by their own labor. Mr. P. Kennell has a half sister living near Fairbury, Livingston Co. Her name was Annie Kennell.

Kindig, Amos, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kohler, Julius, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kindig, D. E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Keiser, W. T., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Keiser, John S., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Keiser, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kempf, And'w, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kohl, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Keiser, A. J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kindig, Jno. D., merch.; P. O. Roanoke.
Kindig, Benj. G., Sr., far.; P. O. Roanoke.
Kindig, Anna, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kindig, Sam'l H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Kendall, J. H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

LEONARD, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Lower, Jos. W., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
Leonard, Jno. H., mer.; P. O. Roanoke.

LEONARD, JACOB, farming and stock; Sec. 9; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 17, 1814; he married Miss Catherine Smolshoffer; she was born in Germany, and died in Illinois, in 1861; they had eight children, two living—Allen and Naomi G.; his second wife was Miss Mary J. Bonine; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., and married in 1862; they have no children. He lived in Virginia until he was 18, then moved to Ohio, learned the wagon making trade, and returned to Virginia; he then came to

Illinois, in 1836, walking all the way from Virginia; he settled in Sangamon County, and lived there twenty years, then moved to Menard County, remained eight years, then came to Woodford County in 1865, and settled on present place; he had no capital on arriving here; he was assessed 15 dollars, and paid a tax of 7 cents, for which he holds a receipt.

Lutjans, Harm, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Liebig, Karl, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Ligeisse, Nicholas, farm hand; P. O. Eureka.

Lyons, Chas. F., mason; P. O. Roanoke.

Lantz, Benj. F., teacher; P. O. Roanoke.

Lemon, Henry, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Leonard, Geo. W., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MAAG, JNO., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Marti, Fred, harness maker; P. O. Roanoke.

MILLER, JOHN L., farmer; Sec.

16; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Tazewell County, near Peoria, May 10, 1852; he married Miss Maggie Haas, Sept. 10, 1872; she was born in Woodford Co., Ill., in Worth Township, March 28, 1855; they have two children—Susanna A., born July 18, 1873, and Frank J., born Aug. 9, 1876. He came to Woodford County with his parents, and settled near Metamora, then came to the present place, and they have lived here since. Mr. John L. owns 80 acres here, adjoining his father's place; his father came to Woodford County in 1856; his wife's parents were early settlers of Worth Township; they have both since died.

Moore, P. A., lumber dlr.; P. O. Roanoke.

Mourer, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MEGINNES, WILLIAM, farming and stock; Sec. 1; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 22, 1827; he married Miss Nancy Evey; she was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 25, 1832, and married Feb. 17, 1854; they had nine children, four living—Allie, Charles, Henry and Nancy. He lived in Franklin County twenty-four years, then went to Ohio, remaining two years, then in the Fall of 1853 he came to Woodford County and settled where he now resides, and has remained here ever since; is no office seeker, his only office being School

Director; when he came to the county, his nearest post office was Metamora; he marketed his produce at Peoria: he commenced with a capital of \$250, gold; he had nothing except what he himself earned; he has 260 acres here, and 560 acres in Greene Township.

Moore, C. L., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Moore, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Moore, W. P., teacher; P. O. Roanoke.

Martin, Xaver, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Meginnes, Henry, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Marshall, S. R., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Miller, F. J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

McCauley, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Martin, Leopold, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Morritz, Frank, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Miller, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MARSHALL, E. R., farming and stock; Sec. 7; P. O. Eureka: was born in Sudbury, Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 15, 1826; he married Miss Martha S. Fisher, Feb. 17, 1853; she was born in Mendon, Rutland Co., Vt., June 10, 1832; they have four children—Amos F., born Oct. 24, 1854; Ira E., born Feb. 28, 1856; Rolla E., born Jan. 30, 1863; Orpha A., born Sept. 18, 1867. He lived in Vermont until 1847, when he came to Peoria Co., Ill.; came to Woodford Co. in 1849, and settled on his present place in 1850. Mrs. Marshall came West in 1842, and settled in Woodford Co. with her parents; her father died in 1850; her mother is living in Metamora Township; Mr. Marshall's parents are living in Roanoke Township; he was in limited circumstances on arriving in the county; he now owns 446 acres in the county; his two eldest sons are attending the Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill.

Marshall, Nelson, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Moore, Isaac, Sr., clothier; P. O. Roanoke.

Moore, Isaac Jr., P. O. Roanoke.

McVay, James, well borer; P. O. Roanoke.

McVay, Hudson, livery; P. O. Roanoke.

Morritz, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

MOCK, M. L., real estate and insurance; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Fayette Co., O., Jan. 9, 1844. He married Miss Clemmie Smith. She was born in Ohio in 1846, and married Sept., 1869; have two children—Carrie and Herby. He lived in Ohio until 1870, then moved to Pontiac, Ill., and

came to Woodford Co. Feb., 1874, and engaged in his present business. He is Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Township Clerk; also attorney for United States Mercantile Agency; was also one of the first Town Trustees of Roanoke. He enlisted in the 90th Ohio Infantry; was Fifth Sergeant Co. C; was in battles of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and all the battles of the campaign; was in service 34 months.

MCCORD, THOS. ALFRED, retired farmer; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Overton Co., Tenn., May 30, 1809. He married Miss Sarah Ann Arnold. She was born in Franklin Co., Ky., June 13, 1818, and married Dec. 2, 1840; had four children, two living; both married. He lived in Tennessee until he was 18, then moved with his parents to McLean Co., Ill.; remained there four years; then, in 1831, came to Panther Grove; now in Woodford Co. with his parents. They engaged in farming. His father was born in North Carolina, and died in 1852. His mother was born in South Carolina, and died in 1871. Her maiden name was McMurtrey. In 1877, he moved to Roanoke. In 1832, he volunteered to fight Black Hawk. He procured his marriage license at Bloomington, there being no Woodford Co. then; has been Township Assessor, Road Commissioner and School Director. Came to the county in poor circumstances.

OTTEN, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Benson.

PARMENTER, J. H., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Peterson, S. L., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Pfeiffer, Geo., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Pfeiffer, Paul, mech.; P. O. Roanoke.

Perry, H. N., Constable; P. O. Roanoke.

PETERSON, SAMUEL, farming and stock; Sec. 1; P. O. Benson; was born in Salem Co., N. J., Jan. 24, 1817; he married Miss Jane Paden; she was born in Salem Co., N. J., Jan. 30, 1822, and married Jan. 20, 1842; they have eight children—Mary P., Simon P., Phillip Y., David C., Sam'l, Lewis and Sarah J. They were born in N. J. Annie M. and Mariah F. were born in Illinois; five of his children are married; Sam'l L., Annie and Mariah

are single, and living at home. He lived in N. J. until 1856, when he moved to Indiana, remaining six months; then to Peoria Co., Ill., remaining eighteen months; then came to present place, and has lived here since; has been Road Commissioner and School Director; came here in fair circumstances; he owns 405 acres in this county, and 160 in Vermilion Co., Ill, four miles east of Hoopeston.

RAPP, ANDREW, Jr., meat market; P. O. Roanoke.

RICKY, W. B., of the firm of Hollenback & Ricky, grain buyers; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., July 11, 1841; his parents came to Marshall Co. in 1848; he married Miss Rebecca J. Hollenback June 29, 1869; she was born in Woodford Co., Ill. They have two children—Maggie Luella, born Dec. 18, 1871; Blanche Rebecca, born Aug. 21, 1877. He came to Woodford Co. in 1869, engaged in teaching, remaining three years; then went to Marshall Co., engaging in teaching; then in March, 1874, he came to Roanoke, and has lived here since; he at first engaged in the implement business; in Nov., 1876, he engaged in present business; has been Town Clerk two years; is one of the Trustees of the M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath School, also School Trustee.

Rapp, Andrew, Sr., P. O. Roanoke.

Rothwell, E. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Revers, Class, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Reiff, A. S., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Redenius, Jno. H., far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Robinson, E. T. merchant; P. O. Roanoke.

Rockey, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Robinson, Mary, farming; P. O. Roanoke.

Reiff, Sam'l W., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Rediger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Ritchie, Robert, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Rowe, Wm. S., laborer; P. O. Roanoke.

Ratliff, R. W., drayman; P. O. Roanoke.

ROHMANN, CONRAD, P. O.

Roanoke; was born in Bavaria Dec. 29, 1829; he lived there sixteen years, when he came to Woodford Co., Ill., with his father, and settled in Worth Township; while here, he learned and worked at coopering for six years; he then married Miss Eva Buckman, in

Dec., 1850; she was born in Germany; they had ten children, seven living, viz.:—Barbara, Mary, Frank, Sofia, John, Joseph and Frederick. While in Worth, he also engaged in farming, which he continued until 1862, when he went to Metamora and engaged in the grocery and hardware business, and continued the same for twelve years. He has held the offices of Constable, School Director, and Highway Commissioner.

ROBINSON, JOHN S., deceased; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., March 24, 1804, and married Miss E. R. J. Stover, of Roanoke Co., Va., Dec. 16, 1830. She died May 1, 1834; they had two children—Sarah C. and Clarinda; his second wife was Miss Mary Kindig, of Va.; married Sept., 22, 1842; she was born April 24, 1822; they had ten children, eight living—Emanuel T., Elizabeth A., M. Ellen, Martha Lee, Clara S., Emma D., John H. and James R. He came to Woodford Co., Ill., in 1849, and settled on the present place. All of the children are married but three, and all are living in this county. Mrs. Robinson is living on the old homestead. Her P. O. is Roanoke.

Renn, W. A., real estate; P. O. Roanoke.

Risser, Anna, P. O. Secor.

Rockey, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Redeger, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Roaschley, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Rockey, Jno.; P. O. Eureka.

Rockey, Andrew, P. O. Eureka.

Riggenbaugh, Dan'l, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

REIFF, JOSEPH, farming and stock; Sec. 15; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1828; he married Miss Mary J. Wilson Sept. 26, 1850; she was born in Ohio Oct. 28, 1832; she died Dec. 27, 1860; they had four children, two living—Samuel W. and Andrew S. His second wife was Miss Mary Bally; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1837, and married July 11, 1861; they have three children—John B., Mary J. and Lizzie C. He lived in Lancaster Co. twenty-one years, then moved to Bloomington, Ill., remaining four months; then came to Woodford Co., Ill., and worked on farm; he then improved a farm near Benson, and in 1859

he came to his present place; he is no office seeker, his only office being School Director. On arriving in the county, he had less than \$18; his farm now contains 320 acres.

STIFFEN, NATHAN, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Simpson, Wm. M., miller; P. O. Roanoke.

Sanborn, Mary, farming; P. O. Roanoke.

Snyder, C. K., grain dlr.; P. O. Roanoke.

Shore, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Stewart, A. P., physician; P. O. Roanoke.

Seng, Sebastian, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schertz, John, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schrock, C. C., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Sunday, Ed., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Snyder, David, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Schertz, P. M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schertz, J. E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Shierer, J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schneider, F., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Simpkins, T. J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Seckler, J., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Switzer, J. G., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

SPILLMAN, FRED. G., farming and stock; Sec. 3; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Switzerland Oct. 5, 1834. He married Miss Mary Jenkins Oct. 5, 1866. She was born in Ohio May 13, 1840. They have one child—Emily, born Aug. 4, 1867. He lived in Switzerland until 1852, then came to the United States and settled in Woodford Co., in Spring Bay. Lived there until 1863, when he bought and moved to his present place. He came to this country in very poor circumstances. He now owns 111 acres here—80 acres in Linn Tp., and 30 acres in Livingston Co., Ill., all of which he has earned by his own labor. His wife's father lives here with him.

STODDARD, A. D., carpenter; P. O. Roanoke; was born in West Drummerston, Vt., Feb. 9, 1832. He married Miss Lucina E. Fuller Oct. 5, 1865. She was born April 26, 1832, and died May 22, 1873. His second wife, Miss A. C. Hall, was married May 13, 1874. She was born in Mooers, N. Y., July 5, 1840. They have two children—W. Smith, born June 24, 1875; Alma L., born June 10, 1877. He lived in Vermont until 1859, then came to Woodford Co., Ill. He enlisted in the 77th Regt. Ill. Vols.; was

captured at Sabine Cross Roads and held prisoner at Camp Ford, Tex., until the close of the war; was then mustered out at Springfield, Ill., and returned to Woodford Co.; remained two years, then went to Peoria Co.; remained five years, then came back to Woodford Co., and has been here since.

Schertz, Catherine, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Sheppe, Henry, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Steffen, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Shumaker, Henry, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Stortz, Mathias, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Snyder, Jno. R., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schaefer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Shellenberger, S. W., teacher; P. O. Roanoke.

Schlabach, Christian, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Sentner, Christian, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Stoller, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Seggerman, Harm, farm hand; P. O. Eureka.

Schrock, Christ, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schertz, Jos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schertz, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schertz, Jos. D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schertz, Christian S., far.; P. O. Eureka.

Schrock, Jos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Stewart, Solomon, tinner; P. O. Roanoke.

Stewart, L. P., dentist; P. O. Roanoke.

Schwender, L. D., saloon; P. O. Roanoke.

Seng, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Seiger, Adam, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Seiger, Henry, farmer; P. O. Secor.

SNIDER, ISAAC, milling; P. O.

Roanoke; was born in Germany, in September, 1823; he came to America while yet quite young, with his parents, and settled in Pennsylvania; in 1835, they came to this county, and engaged in farming; his parents died in this county; he learned his trade of miller at Hoshor's mills, in this county; he married Miss Hannah Laton; she was born in Ohio; they had five children, four living; he has traveled to California, Oregon, Salt Lake, etc.; he built his present mill in May, 1877; has been School Director and Trustee, Highway Commissioner and Supervisor; he was in the Mexican War, Co. G, 4th Ill. Regt., Col. Baker, under Gen. Taylor.

TRAINER, Z. R., merchant; P. O. Roanoke.

Tawzer, Geo. A., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

TAWZER, J. B., farming and stock; Sec. 24; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Adams Co., Pa., Jan. 11, 1825; he married Miss Barbara Thomas, in 1847; she was born in Adams Co., Pa., —, 1824; they had eight children, six living—George A., Martha J., William F., Charles C., Annie B. and James J. He lived in Adams County twenty-two years, then moved to Cumberland Co., Pa., then to Peoria Co., Ill., remained one year, then removed to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled in this neighborhood; came to present place in 1873; he has been Highway Commissioner and School Director; his farm here contains 135 acres, and he also owns 12 acres in Greene Township; he came to this county in fair circumstances.

UPTON, J. C., painter; P. O. Roanoke.

UDEN, JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Kingdom Hanover, Germany, May 17, 1830; he married Miss Kate Westerman, March 15, 1856; she was born in Kingdom Hanover, March 8, 1830; they had five children; she died Sept. 10, 1866; his second wife was Mrs. Freese, formerly Miss Nisha J. Baker; they were married Feb. 5, 1867; she was born Dec. 1, 1828; they had two children, one living; Mrs. Uden had six children by her first husband, one living. He came to the United States in 1853, landed at New Orleans, came to St. Louis, then to Peoria, then, in 1855, he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled near Eureka, remained seven years, then settled on his present place, and has lived here since; he had no means on arriving in the United States; he now owns 125 acres of land, which he has earned by his own labor; he has been School Director a number of years.

WELLS, JOS. E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Woods, Jos. M., mechanic; P. O. Roanoke.

Woltzen, A. J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Will, Jos. M., tailor; P. O. Roanoke.

Whittaker, Jno. D., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Wine, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Weyoneth, Elizabeth, P. O. Roanoke.

Weyoneth, Benedict, preacher; P. O. Roanoke.

Wetzler, H. M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Walter, Geo., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Wagner, Jos., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Wertz, Francis, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Wetzler, Yost, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Westerman, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Walser, Theo., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Wagner, Lourana, millinery; P. O. Roanoke.

WILSON, JOSEPH, farmer; Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Dec. 27, 1841; he married Miss Matilda Armstrong, Dec. 5, 1865; she was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Jan. 27, 1847; they have four children—Festus R., born Dec. 25, 1865; Celisa S., born Oct. 6, 1867; Orvel E., Dec. 25, 1869; Emma E., born Feb. 13, 1872. He lived in Morgan County until 1845, when he came to Woodford County with his parents, and settled in Roanoke Township; he lived with his parents until 1861, when he began farming on his own account, on his present place; he has been School Director for a number of years; he was deeded 80 acres, team, etc., by his father, as his start; he has since added 80 acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

WILSON, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Roanoke; Sec. 14; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1845. Married Miss Louisa Armstrong, March 28, 1878; she was born in Woodford County, Ill., August 19, 1858. He lived in Morgan County one year, then came to present place; he owns 160 acres here and 640 in Harvey Co., Kan. His father, Joseph Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1812, and lived there twenty years, then moved to Ohio. In 1838, he settled in Morgan County, Ill., and in 1846, he came to Woodford County and settled in Roanoke Township. He married Miss Mary Elleston in 1830; she was born in Pennsylvania; they had five children, two living—Amos and Margarette—both now married. His second wife was Mrs. Susan Scott, formerly Miss Porter; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ill., Dec. 20, 1820, and married Nov. 5, 1838; they had twelve children, eight living. He died April 24, 1877.

Walder, John, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Waldron, C. H., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Wheeler, A. C., shoemkr; P. O. Roanoke.
 Wilkinson, J. M., phys; P. O. Roanoke.
 Whitmore, Samuel, feather renovator; P. O. Roanoke.

Wheelwright, J. F., druggist and Postmaster; P. O. Roanoke.

Woods, John, mechanic; P. O. Roanoke.

Wessel, Christ., P. O. Secor.

WELLS, JOHN, farming and stock; Sec. 24; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Cecil County, Md., June 29, 1823; he married Miss Caroline R. Allison, Sept. 15, 1846; she was born in Ohio and died in 1848; they had one child, William M. His second wife was Mary E. Parker; she was born in Ohio; they were married Feb. 3, 1853; she died January 18, 1854; they had one child, not living; his third wife was Mrs. E. E. L. Clark; she was born in Kentucky Nov. 2, 1826, and married June 21, 1855; they have five children—Joseph E., Cynthia A., Margaret J., James M. and Charles S. He lived in Maryland until he was 9 years old; then went to Ohio, remained four years; then went to McLean Co., Ill., in 1836; came to present place in 1857. He came here in very poor circumstances; he now has a farm of 197 acres; has been School Trustee, Road Commissioner and Assessor; a member of the M. E. Church twenty-five years, and has acted as Trustee, Class Leader, Steward, and for the past twenty years, a local preacher.

YORTY, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

YORDY, PETER, farmer; Secs. 13 and 24; P. O. Roanoke; was born in Alsace, France (now Germany),

June 12, 1815; he married Miss Mary Burkey Feb. 9, 1847; she was born in Germany, in 1816; they had eight children, seven living—Christian, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Peter, Joseph, Barbara; he lived in Alsace two years, then moved to Byron, in Germany; lived there until 1838, when he came to the United States; in 1839, he came to Illinois, settled in Tazewell Co., followed farming; in 1867, he came to Woodford Co., and settled on his present place; he came to the United States without any capital; he now owns 200 acres in this township.

ZIMMERMAN, ANDREW, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Zeiset, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Zimmerman, D. B., drugs; P. O. Roanoke.

ZEIGER, HENRY, farming; Sec. 36; P. O. Secor; was born in Germany Sept. 24, 1829; he married Miss Lena Keessawetter March 4, 1859; she was born in Germany June 21, 1838; they had eight children, seven living—Adam, born Jan. 31, 1860; Eva, born Nov. 27, 1861; Peter, born Feb. 25, 1864; Lizzie, born Aug. 28, 1865; Wilhelm, born Dec. 14, 1867; Lena, born June 3, 1870; Joseph, born Jan. 31, 1872; Susannah, born Jan. 4, 1863, died July 13, 1863. He lived in Germany until 1853, when he came to the United States, and settled in Woodford Co., Ill., in Partridge Township, remaining until 1864, when he came to his present place; has been Road Master and School Director; he has 80 acres; he came the county without any means, and has earned his place by his own labor.

LINN TOWNSHIP.

ADEN, E. H., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Abens, Wait, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Aden, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Arrowsmith, J., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Alt, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Asay, S. E., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Ashmore, R., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Ashmore, C. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

BOCOCK, W. H., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Black, J. L., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Bell, A. C., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

Brown, W. L.

Bixby, M. N., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

Black, R. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Black, T. S., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Braun, B., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

BLACK, JOHN, farming and stock; Sec. 7; P. O. Washburn; was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1814. He married Miss Elizabeth Speer March 3, 1842. She was born in Allegheny Co., Pa. They had ten children, eight living, viz.:—Sarah, Mary, Thomas S., John M., R. A. Elizabeth, William C. and Samuel J. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1865; followed farming, then came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled on his present place. He has been School Director a number of years. He came here in fair circumstances. He owns 320 acres here, and 365 elsewhere in the county; also, 160 acres in Livingston Co. He also owns Black's Block and other property in Washburn, Illinois.

Burk, Thos., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Benders, C., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Birky, Jos., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Birky, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Baltz, Dominique, far.; P. O. Washburn.

Benders, J., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Broers, J. B., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Birky, J., Jr., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Birket, Dan, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

BURNHAM, R. S., farming; Sec. 5; P. O. Washburn; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, March 28, 1825. He married Miss P. J. Peabody March 12, 1848. She was born in McKean Co., Pa., March 26, 1829. They had seven children, six living—Mary A., Ira V., Leonard W., William C., Charles A., Hurbet E., Thomas B.—died Aug. 14, 1855. Mr. Burnham lived in Ohio until 1845, when he moved to Tazewell Co., Ill., where he engaged in carpentering, and remained until 1856, when he came to Woodford Co., and settled on his present place. He has been School Director, Road Commissioner, Collector and Assessor. He came to Illinois with less than \$3, and now owns over 400 acres in this township, all of which he has earned by his own labor.

CHRISTOFFER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Collman, Barnhart, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Corben, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Crossfield, Walter, far.; P. O. Washburn.

Crossfield, M. B., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Corben, Nancy, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Corben, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Combs, Alfred, far.; P. O. Belle Plain.

Combs, John W., far.; P. O. Belle Plain.

DAUB, ALEX., far.; P. O. Benson.

Davison, C. H., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Davison, A. H., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Davison, R. W., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Deibell, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Deibell, L. J., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

DAVISON, S. R., deceased. The subject of this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1814. He married Miss Amanda M. West, in August, 1834; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1815. He, not being of age, purchased his time of his father, paying \$100 for the remaining two years to his majority; in 1836, he set out on foot for the West, and bought a farm at Groveland, Tazewell Co., Ill.; he then returned East, and in 1838 he brought his wife and family by team to his home in the West. He engaged in farming and at his trade of mason and builder, and built many of the leading buildings in his neighborhood, the present Court House of Tazewell County being among the number. He also held a responsible position in the packing house at Pekin, Ill., during the Winter months. In 1856, he came to Linn Township, Woodford Co., Ill., and settled on a farm located in Secs. 1 and 2, and engaged in farming; he also took a leading part in religious enterprises, and freely and liberally donated funds for their advancement; he also donated liberally to institutions which he deemed worthy, among others the Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., and the Chicago University; he was a Deacon in the Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath School for twenty years, and was a leader in all religious enterprises. He had a family of nine children, viz.: Ezra D., Diademina L., Asa L., James M., Seraphina M., Mary A., Lois L., Emily J., Lois L.; the three latter have died. Such was his life that when, on the 18th of April, 1867, he died, he was mourned by many warm friends, and the religious societies to which he was attached long went in mourning in memory of their departed leader. Throughout his life he was a liberal and kind father and

friend; and such was his success that though starting on nothing, in fact, in debt, he was able to give all of his children a liberal education, and to each he gave more than 100 acres of land, thus seeming to prove the old proverb that to those who give shall be given, too. Of the six living children, Mr. James M. is the only one living in this county; he resides on the old homestead; Mrs. Davison lives with her children here and in Iowa.

DAVISON, JAMES M., farmer; P. O. Minonk; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., April 18, 1846; he married Miss Louise E. Scriven, Sept. 22, 1870; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1845; they have four children—Alice L., born Oct. 26, 1871; Sarah M., born Feb. 6, 1873; Ida B., born June 23, 1874; James E., born June 22, 1876. He lived in Tazewell County ten years, then came to his present place with his parents, and has lived here since, except three years spent in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton; he has been Justice of the Peace six years, and School Director, Trustee and Treasurer, also Collector. He owns 240 acres here, and 100 acres in Clayton Township; also property in Minonk and McLean Counties.

DAMERELL, EDWARD, farmer; Section 21; P. O. Washburn; was born in Devonshire, Eng., June 1, 1823. He married Miss Martha A. Birkett July 4, 1849. She was born in Vermont, April 20, 1831. they had eight children, three living, viz.: Susanna, Quinton, and Edward O. He lived in England 22 years, then came to the United States and settled at Peoria; remained two years there and went to Washington in Tazewell Co. and engaged in wagon making; remained until 1871, when he came to his present place, which he entered about 1850. His wife died Oct. 12, 1865; his second wife was Mrs. E. M. Fanchar. She was born in New York; they were married July 15, 1870; they have no children. He came to the United States with \$5.00; he now owns 160 acres, which he has earned by his own labor. He has been Highway Commissioner three years.

EDEN, GEO., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Ehrismann, R., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Eckstine, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Edwards, O. L., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

FARNSWORTH, G. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, Luke, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, Thamer, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Ford, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Foeller, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, Aug., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Fagot, Prosper, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Folkers, Fred, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

FAW, J. J., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O.

Washburn; was born in Monroe Co.,

Ind., Aug. 22, 1832. He married

Miss Druzilla Barker, March 8, 1856.

She was born in Fulton Co., Ill., Aug.

19, 1835. They have five children—

Caroline, Marvin, Reuben, Mary E.,

and Franklin; he lived in Indiana nearly

two years, when with his parents he

moved to Ashe Co., North Carolina; re-

mained there until 1853, when he

moved to Fulton Co., Ill., engaging in

farming; remained eight years, then

came to present place in Woodford Co;

he owns 290 acres in the county; he

came to this State in poor circum-

stances.

Flyr, W. H., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Full, Benj.

Flohr, Brachter, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Folkers, W.

Fisher, Jas. L., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, Nathan, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

FISHER, ISAAC, farmer; Sec. 18;

P. O. Washburn; was born in Clinton

Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1825. He married

Miss Serena Moulton Nov. 1, 1845; she

was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Aug. 26,

1827. They had eight children (six

living), viz.: Esther, William, Isaac N.,

James, Emily, Amy. He lived three

years in Ohio, then came to Tazewell

Co., Ill., with his parents, and remained

until 1845, then came to Woodford Co.,

Ill., and settled on his present place in

1848. He has been Justice of the

Peace four years, Supervisor one year,

and School Director and Trustee. He

started without any means, working out

at first; he now owns 320 acres here

and 18 in Cazenovia, all of which he has

earned by his own labor.

Farrow, Jacob J., far.; P. O. Washburn.
 Flynn, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Washburn.
GRIES, Adam, far.; P. O. Benson.

Gunzonhouser, Josias.

Grabb, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Gunzonhouser, Jos., far.; P. O. Roanoke.
 Goodfellow, Mary A., P. O. Belle Plain.
 Gaut, W. M., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Guibert, N. R.

HARBUS, F. J., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Haig, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Huckins, Rudolph, far.; P. O. Washburn.
 Harnus, Eilert, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.
 Hollenback, Nathan, far.; P. O. Belle Plain.

Hawk Phillip, far.; P. O. Washburn.
 Hawk, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Hollenback, J. H., far.; P. O. Belle Plain.
 Hollenback, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Belle Plain.

Hubert, H., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Husseman, Jacques, far.; P. O. Washburn.
 Haig, Adam, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Houck, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Hawk, Alex., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Harnus, H. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

HELD, Z. H., farming; Sec. 11; P. O. Belle Plain, Marshall Co.; was born in Marshall Co., Ill., April 25, 1851; he married Miss Isadore Rose, Feb. 4, 1874; she was born in New York June 24, 1851; they have two children, viz.: —Frank T., born Jan. 3, 1875; Luola A., born Aug. 1, 1876; he lived in Marshall Co., Ill., until he was 10 years old, then moved to Woodford Co., Ill., with his parents, and settled on Sec. 17, Linn Township. He lived there thirteen years, when he married and settled on his present place; he is renting at present, from his father; he has been Constable and School Director.

Hicken, Anna, P. O. Cazenovia.
 Hamilton, J. I., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
 Haig, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Hester, Jno. G., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Hoswell, Jas. F.
 Hoswell, Jas. E.
 Hollenback, Geo., far.; P. O. Belle Plain.
 Held, Chas., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Hollenback, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.
 Hollenback, Henry, farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

Held, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Harm, H. C., farmer; P. O. Benson.

HELD, JOHN W., farming; Sec. 18; P. O. Washburn; was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Dec. 1, 1852. He married Miss Elizabeth McClure April 22, 1873. She was born in Ohio Nov. 1, 1849. They have four children, viz.: Edward C., William M., Margaret N., Mertie. He lived in Marshall Co. three years, then came to Woodford Co. with his parents. He settled on his present place in the Spring of 1874, which he is renting of his father.

IRWIN, MARY A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

JANSSEN, HINE, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Jelden, F., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Jamison, S. J., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
 Jacquot, M., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
 Johnson, John, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Johnson, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Johnson, Meenke, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Johnson, Michael, farmer; P. O. Benson.

JURY, THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Washburn; was born in England March 25, 1834. He married Miss Sarah Draper in 1861; she was born in Ohio. They had seven children, four living—Maggie, John, Frank and Lewis. He lived in England sixteen years, then came to the United States, and settled in Woodford Co., Ill., in Cazenovia Tp., then came to this neighborhood, and in 1858 he came to his present place. He has been a School Director for a number of years. He came to this county with his parents, who were in moderate circumstances; on becoming of age, Mr. Jury and his parents moved to his present place, he working the farm on his own account; he owns 320 acres here and 560 elsewhere in the county.

JURY, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Low Point; was born in Devonshire, England, Dec. 26, 1828. He married Miss Moriah Radley, Oct. 28, 1858; she was born in England. They have six children—Mary E., Clara M., William T., Belle, Cora, Clarence L. He lived in England until he was 14 years old, and then came to the United States, settled in Woodford Co., Ill., at Moorestown, remained six years, then returned to England, remained sixteen months,

then came to Woodford Co., settled near Washburn, remained two years, then came to his present place; has been School Trustee and Director, also Road Commissioner. He now owns 240 acres here and 502 acres elsewhere in the county, also 460 in Marshall and Ford Cos. He had only moderate means to begin with.

KOLB, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Kruse, Albert, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Koehler, Christian, far.; P. O. Roanoke.

Kennel, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Krater, Wm. E., far.; P. O. Low Point.

Keizer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

MERS, AUGUST, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

McWhinney, John, far.; P. O. Washburn.

Meyer, Adami, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Meyer, Albert, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Meints, Henry C., far.; P. O. Low Point.

Monk, Folkert, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Mers, Fred., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Mick, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.

McFarlin, Leo, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

McClure, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Miller, Frank, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Menson, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Menson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Meinholt, Herman, far.; P. O. Washburn.

McClure, D. M., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Meinholt, Sophia, far.; P. O. Washburn.

Miller, Jno. C., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Mennen, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

NEWTON, GEO. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

North, G. B., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Noble, Elisha, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

PEABODY, N. W., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Peachey, R., carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

Porter, E. C., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Parkin, R., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Porter, F. R., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Porth, A., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Porth, Charles, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Parr, F. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

QUITHAMMER, GEO., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

ROBBSINS, B., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Rewerts, F. R., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Rewerts, J., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Robbins, Thos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Reents, E. U., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Rea, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Rediger, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Reinholtz, S., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Ruhaak, Geo., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Reese, Geo., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Reiter, Jos., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Rediger, C., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Rohman, Larras, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Reuben, Claas, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Rohman, P., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

RICHARDS, THOMAS, farming and stock; Sec. 18; P. O. Washburn: was born in Devonshire, Eng., Feb. 24, 1814. He married Miss Elizabeth Peard in 1841. She was born in England. She died in 1852. They had three children, two living—Malora and Elizabeth. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Bael. She was born in England, and married in 1853, in April. They have no children. He lived 28 years in England, then came to Canada; remained one year, then came to the United States and settled in Woodford Co., near Metamora; came to his present place in 1852. He has been Collector, Commissioner, and School Director. He came to the United States with less than \$10. He now owns 160 acres here and 190 elsewhere in the county, which he has principally earned by his own labor. His son William enlisted in the 77th Ill. Inf., was taken sick, and died in the hospital at St. Louis.

SCHRODER, JOST, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Sloan, B. G., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

Schertz, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Schertz, John, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Stenger, A. P., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Shallenberger, B., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Schrack, A., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Sifert, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Sunker, B. D., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Stephens, M., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Stephens, E., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Schertz, J. E., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Schroeder, Chas., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Schertz, Peter, farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Seese, Adam, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Sloan, E. D. C., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

Speer, Alex., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Sifert, Anton, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Salathy, John, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Schlachter, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schlachter, Robt., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schmitt, Pierre, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.
 Stenger, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.
 Schneider, J. G., farmer ; P. O. Benson.
 Stenger, F. L., farmer ; P. O. Benson.
 Schmidt, R., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.
 Schmidt, D. J., farmer ; P. O. Roanoke.
 Stonier, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Belle Plain.
 Schneider, C., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.
 Scheerer, John, farmer ; P. O. Roanoke.

THOLEN, HIRAM, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Tjaden, Hildebrand, farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

Tjaden, Gergat, farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

Tjaden, John, farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

Tjarks, G. L., farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

TJADEN, JACOB H., farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia ; was born in Old Friesland, Hanover, June 18, 1817 ; he married Miss Maria E. Hine in 1844. She was born in Germany. They had 10 children, 7 living—Heyke, John, Menke, Henry, Jacob, Lewis and Har-men. He lived in Germany 41 years, then came to the United States and settled on his present place ; he is Road Commissioner, and has been School Director ; he came to this county in moderate circumstances ; he now owns 700 acres of land which he has earned principally by his own labor. Six of his boys live in this county and one lives in Kansas.

UPHOFF, JARYEN, farmer ; P. O. Benson.

Ulrich, John, farmer ; P. O. Benson.

VETTER, ANDREW, farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

Vollers, Diedrick, far. ; P. O. Washburn.

WINETEER, ROBERT, farmer ; P. O. Washburn,

Wineteer, Thos., far. ; P. O. Washburn.

Wineteer, Curtis, far. ; P. O. Washburn.

Wilson, Benj., Jr., carpenter ; P. O. Belle Plain.

Wineteer, Lewis, far. ; P. O. Belle Plain.

West, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

West, A. C., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Williams, Abel, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Waggoner, J. H., far. ; P. O. Washburn.

Woodburn, Geo. M., far. ; P. O. Benson.

Wineteer, Mary, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Wehling, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Benson.

WHITE, JAMES, farming ; P. O. Washburn ; was born in North Carolina, in 1823. He married Miss Rebecca Kirby. She was born in Pennsylvania. They had nine children, eight living, viz. : John, William, James, Ellen, Mary, Charles, Samuel, Minnie. He lived in N. C. nine years ; then, in 1832, he came to Illinois with his parents, and settled in Marshall Co. ; in 1838, he came to Woodford Co., and worked out. In 1853 or '54, he bought a place in Cazenovia Township, remaining one year ; then came to his present place. Though quite young, he walked most of the way from North Carolina ; he had no capital to begin with ; he now owns 235 acres here, and 35 in Part-ridge Township. In 1873, his buildings, farm machinery, etc., were destroyed by fire, causing heavy loss.

Weber, Carl, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Witte, Wilhelm, far. ; P. O. Washburn.

White, James, Jr., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

White, W. F., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

West, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Woodburn, Jas. S., farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

Wessell, Chris, farmer ; P. O. Washburn.

WALLACE, JOHN, stock dealer ; Sec. 5 ; P. O. Washburn ; was born in Arbroath, Scotland, April 15, 1832 ; he married Miss Mary Peabody Nov. 17, 1853 ; she was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 20, 1833. They have eleven children, viz. : Laura M., Leverett K., Clara F., Phidelia, William T., Jeanette, Mary E., John F., Myra A., May L. and Charles L. He lived in Scotland 11 years, then came to the United States, and settled in Tazewell Co., Ill. ; at Washington, engaged in farming, remaining until 1856, then came to his present place. He has been Supervisor, Assessor, Collector and School Director. In 1861, he commenced dealing in stock on commission ; his business has since increased, until now he is conceded the largest dealer in these parts.

ZIMMERMAN, JNO., farmer ; P. O. Cazenovia.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

A SAY, R. S., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Aden, H. E., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Aden, E. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Anderson, J., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Ahrends, A., saloon; P. O. Benson.

Abrahams, A., hardware; P. O. Benson.

Abrahams & Zinser, hardware; P. O. Benson.

AVAS, JOHN, farmer and breeder of fine horses; Sec. 36; P. O. Benson; born in Hanover, Germany, April 27, 1843; came to this country in early childhood with his parents, who settled in St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1846. The subject of this sketch came to this country in the Spring of 1864, locating in Green Tp., and in 1867 removed to his present home; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$11,200. Enlisted in the 47th Ill. Inf. in Aug., 1862; discharged in Feb., 1863. Married in 1864 to Miss Ruth Brown; she was born in Woodford Co. Mr. A. is giving his attention to the raising and breeding of fine horses.

AUSTMAN, LOUIS A., physician and surgeon; P. O. Benson; born in Limgo, Germany, July 26, 1842; came to this country in early childhood with his parents, who located in Evansville, Ind., in 1848, but soon removed to a farm in that part of the State, where the subject of this sketch resided till 12 years of age. Received his collegiate education at Femeosage College, Missouri; entered Missouri Medical College in 1860; graduated at St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1864. Married in 1865 to Miss Sarah Trapp; she was born in White Co., Ill. Five children, three living—Edwin L., Harry V., Louis P.; Paul W. died in 1875, Paul A. in 1877. The Doctor lost his stock of drugs and medicines at Peru, Ill., in 1869, and in 1874 removed to Benson, his present home.

BURGDÖOFER, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Boomhower, W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Barth, Michael, far.; P. O. Minonk.

Bailey, Hiram, far.; P. O. Minonk.

Boomhower, H. G., far.; P. O. Minonk.
Baker, T., farmer; P. O. Benson.

BAILEY, HERMAN S., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Minonk; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1842; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, locating in Boone Co.; came to his present home in 1865; owns 205 acres of land, valued at \$10,250; has served as School Director nine years; married in 1863 to Miss Fidelia S. Labar. She was born in New York; seven children, five living—Elwin L., Delta, Cornelia, Orson and Herbert; lost two—Clarence E., died Nov. 25, 1863; Clarence M., died Jan. 9, 1871.

Bens, Peter, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Behrens, F. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Barth, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Backer, Thos., wagon maker; P. O. Benson.

Breen, Jno., P. O. Minonk.

Bankler, Jos., harness maker; P. O. Benson.

Bohlander, Philip, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

CORDSEN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Clodius, C. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

COLEMAN, THOS. E., (Geo. Fritze & Co.) grain, lumber and agricultural implements; P. O. Benson; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1837; removed to Illinois in 1862, locating at Pekin, Tazewell Co., thence to Bushnell, Ill., in 1872, and two years later to Hancock County, this State. Married, in 1865, to Miss Cornelia A. Pickernell; she was born in Massachusetts; four children—Wilbra S., Mina E., Edward L. and Cornelia M. Mr. C. located at Benson, his present home, in 1874.

Coleman, J. W., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Cavan, Bros., lumb. dlrs.; P. O. Benson.

COLE, WARREN, proprietor of Clayton butter and cheese factory; Sec. 36; P. O. Woodford; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 31, 1835; removed to Illinois in the Spring of 1856, locating on the farm where he now resides; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; has 40 cows, and the dairy product from his factory is about 20,000

lbs. of cheese and 2,000 lbs. of butter per annum. Has served as Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and also held other minor offices. Married, in 1856, to Miss Laura M. Dusten; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; three children by this union, two living—Emma E. and Albert T.; Lydia E. died in 1866.

Cook, Henry, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Clemmen, E. J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Cook, Michael, farmer; P. O. Benson.

CLARK, EDGAR P., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Minonk; born in Ohio Township, this county, Jan. 14, 1846; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; married Nov. 15, 1871, to Miss Margaret F. Wineteere. She was born in Belle Plain Township, Marshall Co., July 6, 1847. Two children—Myra E. and Vernon.

CAVAN, OLIVER A. (Cavan Brothers), grain and lumber, Benson; P. O. Benson; born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 12, 1843; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Sangamon Co., in 1853. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1861, locating in the northern part of Greene Township, where he resided until 1873. The C., P. & S. W. R. R., having been completed in the Fall of 1872, Mr. C., on the 2d of Jan., 1873, moved that portion of his hotel now used as a dining room from Greene Township to its present location, occupying the same, as dwelling and hotel, on the 16th of the same month; and on the 20th commenced shipping grain, which was put in cars on side track, thus becoming pioneer of the town of Benson, both as a resident and business man. Married Oct. 18, 1866, to Miss Sallie E. Plesants; she was born in Roanoke Co., Va., May 22, 1843. Four children—Eva J., born Sept. 5, 1867; William N., born April 18, 1870; Norman H., born Nov. 7, 1872; Mary May, born Nov. 20, 1874.

DODEN, W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

DeVries, Rainke, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Denekus, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

DAVISON, JOHN M. & P. H., farmers; Sec. 5; P. O. Minonk. John M. Davison was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1811; removed to

Illinois in the Spring of 1855, locating on the farm where he now resides. Mr. D. was elected School Trustee of Clayton Township in 1856, at the first election held; was married in 1832 to Miss Sallie Parks. She was born in same county and State; two children—Prosper H., Elsie L., wife of Jacob McChesney. Prosper Harvey Davison was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1833; removed to this State in April, 1855, locating on the farm which is his present home; has served as School Treasurer since November, 1863, and Supervisor for two years; married in 1854 to Miss Jane C. File. She was born in same county and State; seven children, six living—Frankie, William S., J. Morgan, Paul H., Elsie J. and Berthie. Mary A. was born Aug. 6, 1855, died May 6, 1861. Her birth and death were the first in Clayton Township. They own 640 acres of land valued at \$32,000.

Dues, F. L., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Denkas, Jno., saloon; P. O. Benson.

Decker, G., milliner; P. O. Benson.

Davison, R. M., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

DeVries, Mary, P. O. Benson.

DAVISON, DANIEL H., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Minonk; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 25, 1826; removed to Illinois in 1857, locating on the farm where he now resides; owns 360 acres of land valued at \$18,000; has held the office of County Surveyor for the past 16 years and is the present incumbent; married in 1851 to Miss Louisa M. Bly. She was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; eight children—Ida C., Joseph A., Daniel M., William A., Cyrus E., Minnie A., Dexter H. and Orris M.

ENGEL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Eilts, E. E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Eiben, Cornelius, drayman; P. O. Benson.

Eckhart, Adam, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Eiben, B., farmer; P. O. Benson.

FOLEY, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Woodford.

Frye, A. J., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Findies, Adam, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Fulfs, J. E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Fulfs, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Frye, S. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Foiney, A. W., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Fritz, Geo., & Co., lumber and grain; P. O. Benson.

Folkens, C., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Folkins, Jno. W., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Fry, John, farmer; P. O. Rutland.
Felt, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Flynn, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Benson.

GROVE, SAMUEL L., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Gindling, Henry, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Griswold, Jno., carpenter; P. O. Benson.
Gommels, Peter, farmer; P. O. Benson.

GARDNER, JOSIAH, Sr., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Minonk; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1819; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1848, locating in Cass County, and came to his present home in the Spring of 1857; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Married, in 1841, to Miss Margaret Sherr; she was born in Ohio; eleven children, four living—James K., Josiah, Jr., Mary A. (wife of William Seed), and Lillie M.; lost seven. Mr. G. made the overland trip to California, in 1850.

HOLLENBACK, JNO. C., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Hinricks, Folkert, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Hollenback, Daniel, far.; P. O. Minonk.
Hazlebaker, Thos., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Houck, Jno., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Haas, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Harms, Harm, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Highlands, J. F.

Harms, A., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Hartman, Jno. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Harms, Harm W., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Harms & Woltzen, dry goods; P. O. Benson.

Harms, Jourgen, dry goods; P. O. Benson.

HODGE, CHAS. W., farmer; P. O. Woodford; born in Marshall Co., Ill., Feb. 18, 1857; has resided in Clayton Township for several years, being engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese at Warren Cole's factory, Sec. 36.

Hoffman, Frank, saloon; P. O. Benson.
Harding, Wm., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Holder, F. M., farmer; P. O. Woodford.
Holder, Thomas, far.; P. O. Woodford.
Hill, L. B., teacher; P. O. Benson.
Hock, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Hock, Adam, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Hindert, August, farmer; P. O. Woodford.
Hindert, Jno., farmer; P. O. Woodford.
Hindert, J., Sr., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Hock, Christian, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Harms, Meenke, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Holland, L. M., dry goods; P. O. Benson.

HEINEKE, HENRY, Jr., P. O. Benson; proprietor of Farmer's Home, billiard hall and sample room, Benson, Ill.; born in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 19, 1854; removed to Secor, this county, in 1869, and to Benson, his present home, in Oct., 1874; is one of the Commissioners of Highways; married in 1876, to Miss Lena H. Kalkwarf; she was born in Germany. One child—Lena K. Mr. H. is agent for the Peoria *German Democrat*.

IRONS, WM., farmer; P. O. Roanoke.

Ingel, A. L., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

JUNGMAN, W. G., P. O. Benson.

James, C. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
James, G. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Janssen, H., blacksmith; P. O. Benson.
Johnson, H. F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Janssen, J., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Jacobs, A. G., P. O. Benson.
Jacobs & Jungman, P. O. Benson.
Jacobs, Lammert, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Janssen, H., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
James, Susan E., P. O. Minonk.

KNAPP, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Koehler, Paul, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Knapp, Michael, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
Korner, E. A., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kohl, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kohl, Fred., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kulb, Matthias, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Koch, Michael, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kirby, J. B., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kalkwarf, H. D., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kindig, J. J., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kindig, H. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Koeke, August, farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kalkwarf, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.
Kerrick, A., farmer; P. O. Belle Plain.

LORALLE, PETER, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Lee, C. T., nurseryman; P. O. Minonk.

LEARNED, FRANK D., druggist; P. O. Benson; born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Nov. 15, 1831; came to Illinois in 1855, locating at Amboy. Lee

Co.; removed to Clayton Tp., Woodford Co., in 1858; owns 160 acres of land in Kansas, valued at \$1,600; has served as Justice of the Peace since 1865, and Town Clerk one or two terms. Married in 1861 to Miss Rose E. Fisher; she was born in Vermont; three children, two living—Frank E. and Grant S.; lost one, Lydia E., died at Dover, Del., Oct. 1, 1876.

Livingston, M., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Lee, Richard D., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Leineweber, Jos., carpenter; P. O. Benson.
 Lauenstein, Chas., watchmkr.; P. O. Benson.
 Lee, Wm. C., nurseryman; P. O. Minonk.

LOHNES, HENRY, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Minonk; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1827; came to Illinois in 1857 and bought land, locating in Clayton Tp., this county, in the Spring of 1858; owns 400 acres, valued at \$20,000; has held the offices of Town Clerk, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, and other minor offices. Married in 1860 to Miss Ophelia V. Worthington. She was born in Virginia; six children—Lida, Minnie, Edna, Herbert H., Nettie and Ella.

LIVINGSTON, PHILIP F., Sr., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Minonk; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Feb. 12, 1840. Removed to Illinois in the Spring of 1854, locating in Clayton Tp., this county. His father, James Livingston, built the second dwelling in the township; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$2,000; served as Assessor one year, Town Clerk three years, and has held other minor offices. Enlisted in May, 1861, in the 17th Ill. Inf.; mustered out in June, 1864. Married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. McCune. She was born in Pennsylvania; five children—Elinor M., Robert McC., Philip F., Jr., Fannie, Naucy.

LIVINGSTON, NATHANIEL, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Minonk; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., June 18, 1842. Removed to Illinois in Spring of 1854, locating on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 121 acres, valued at \$6,000; owned by his father, James Livingston. Has served as Assessor and Collector. Married in Nov., 1865, to Miss Caroline McCune. She was born in Pennsylvania; six children,

three living—Irena M., Berth, James E.; lost three; James died in 1867; Martha E. in 1870, and Robert W. in 1877.

MANLEY, JNO., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Mehary, Jas., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 McChesney, E. L., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 McGrail, James, farmer; P. O. Woodford.
 Martens, Martin, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 May, Fredric, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Meharry, Rebecca, P. O. Minonk.
 McChesney, Jas., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 McChesney, Jacob, far.; P. O. Minonk.

MEHARRY, JOSIAH D., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Minonk; born in Brown Co., Ohio, April 16, 1841; came to Illinois in the Spring of 1854, locating in Marshall Co.; removed to Clayton Township, his present home, in 1859; owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$2,000; served as Town Collector two terms; enlisted in the 44th Ill. Inf. in 1864; mustered out in 1865; married in 1877 to Miss Rosanna A. Center; she was born in Menard Co., Ill. One child—Euclid M.

Morits, Geo., farmer, P. O. Benson.
 Maxwell, W., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Morits, H. S., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Menke, Wm., shoemaker; P. O. Benson.
 Minnehan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Woodford.
 Mammer, H. B., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Miller, J. B., & Co., grain; P. O. Benson.
 Minnehan, Catherine, P. O. Woodford.

OTTMANS, JUNO, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Otto, Henry S., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

PHILLIPS, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Petri, Peter, merchant; P. O. Benson.
 Peterson, D. C., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Parr, John, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Peterson, Philip, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Parker, Thomas, plasterer; P. O. Benson.
 Parks, Alva, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Parks, Homer, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

RHODES, CHRIST., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Rients, Tjark, farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Roth, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Rufing, A. A., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Redinius, J. O., farmer; P. O. Minonk.
 Reustmann, F., farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Roth, Christolph, farmer; P. O. Benson.
 Rudd, J. W., farmer; P. O. Benson.

RICKER, HIRAM B., farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Minonk; born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 16, 1842; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1857, locating in Clayton Tp., this county; served several years as Assessor and Collector, and has held other minor offices. Married in Oct., 1865, to Miss Lucinda S. Livingston. She was born in New Hampshire; five children, four living—Eliza M., Nealy M., Harriett and Charlotte. James N. died in 1870. Mr. R. enlisted in the 17th Illinois Inf. in May, 1861; mustered out in June, 1864.

ROGERS, ALMA, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Minonk; born in Holmes Co., O., Sept. 30, 1837; removed to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Marshall Co. in the Fall of 1840; came to Woodford Co. in 1861, locating in Clayton Tp.; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$24,000; has served as Supervisor, Assessor, Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk; enlisted in August, 1862, in the 77th Ill. Inf.; received gun-shot wound in the head (ball still remaining) at the assault on Vicksburg May 22, 1863, causing his discharge in the following July. Married Dec. 15, 1864, to Miss Joanna Kerriek. She was born in Decatur Co., Ind., May 22, 1841; five children—Alice C., Cassius C., Phebe and Josephine.

RENNE, JEROME B., P. O. Benson; Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, real estate, collecting and insurance agent and general auctioneer, Benson, Ill. Born in Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1841; came to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who settled in Grundy Co., near Morris; enlisted in the 53d Ill. Inf. in 1861; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865, and promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1864; was in battles at Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Natchez, siege of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and other battles participated in by Sherman's army on their march to the sea.

SLEMMONS, D. M., physician; P. O. Benson.

Snyder, Jos., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schlicker, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Swan, Simon, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Saathoff, E., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schmidt, Harm. farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Spitser, C. H., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schmidt, Siefke U., far.; P. O. Minonk.

STAPLES, ISAAC, far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Minonk; born in the State of New York, Oct. 12, 1842; removed to Illinois in 1857, locating in Henry, Marshall County; came to Clayton Township, this county, in 1858; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; married Feb. 21, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Smalldon; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y.

Shuck, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Stimbert, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Sauer & Holland, dry goods; P. O. Benson.

Shields, James, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Spanjor, W., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schroder, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schlicker, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Schlicker, Wm., farmer; P. O. Benson.

SLEMMONS, DANIEL McI., physician and surgeon; P. O. Benson; born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1842; removed to Illinois in 1852, locating in Metamora Township, this county; received his collegiate preparatory education at Hayesville Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, and his collegiate education at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.; attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and two courses at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1873. After graduating, spent four months in Cook County Hospital, taking a special course in physical diagnosis, and at its close receiving a certificate of satisfactory examination; removed to Benson, his present home, Aug. 9, 1873; is a member of the Woodford County Medical Association, also of the North Central Medical Association. Married, in 1874, to Miss Grace M. McFarlane; she was born in Scotland; one child—Maggie May.

Schlosser, F., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Schlosser, Charles, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Spanjer, F. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Sands, Charles, preacher; P. O. Belle Plain.

Siebens, S. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Schnell, Klaus, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Siebens, K. G., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Sloan, Armstead, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Stimbert, C., farmer; P. O. Benson.

STAPLES, LEWIS, farmer; Sec. 8, P. O. Minonk; born in Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16, 1845; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, locating in Marshall Co.; removed to the farm where he now resides in the Fall of 1857; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Married in 1865 to Miss Mary Mitchell; she was born in Indiana; died in May, 1867; one child—Eva C.; died in August of that year; was again married in 1873 to Eliza J. Frampton; she was born in Wayne Co., Pa.; two children—Walter L. and Minnie E.

Saathoff, H. A., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Sullivan, Lott, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Schmidt, J. M. & Bro., millwrights; P. O. Benson.

Schmidt, Geo. M., millwright; P. O. Benson.

Smilie, W. R., laborer; P. O. Benson.

Saggerman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

SHUCK, JACOB, Sr., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Minonk; born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 16, 1823; came to this country in 1837, locating in Worth Tp., this county; bought the farm on which he now resides from the Government in 1854, and moved on to it in 1864; owns 501 acres of land, valued at \$22,500; served as Supervisor one term. Married Oct. 12, 1856, to Miss Magdalena Imhof; she was born in Hamilton Co., O. Nine children, eight living—Jacob, Jr., born Nov. 22, 1858; George, Feb. 7, 1861; Mary, Sept. 26, 1862; John, Dec. 21, 1864; Catherine, Aug. 4, 1867; Susan, Feb. 25, 1871; William, July 1, 1873; Minnie, June 1, 1876; Louis was born May 14, 1869, died May 7, 1870.

TIMMERMAN, PETER, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tallyn, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Tallyn, Susan, farming; P. O. Benson.

Timmerman, Hermann, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tamman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Tamman, T. E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Tjaden, Hilbrand, saloon; P. O. Benson.

UDEN A., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Uphoff, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Uden, E., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Uphoff, F. M., Constable; P. O. Benson.

Uphoff, W. W., farmer; P. O. Benson.

UPHOFF, JOHN W., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Benson; born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 28, 1844; came to this country in 1854 or '55, locating in Peoria, Ill.; removed to Clayton Township, this county, in May, 1857; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; has held the offices of Collector and School Director; married in 1867, to Miss Fentje Saathoff; she was born in Hanover, Germany. Four children—Weet J., Otte J., Benhard J., Folke J.

VOSBERG, FREDERICK, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Van Behren, F. W., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

WATERMAN, C. P., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

Whipple, Francis, farmer; P. O. Minonk.

WYMAN, FREDERICK H., far;

Sec. 23; P. O. Minonk; born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 2, 1832; came to this country in 1852, locating in Peoria County, Ill.; resided in El Paso Township, this county, from 1859 to 1862; came to his present home in the Spring of 1866; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; married, in 1855, to Miss Clara M. Clauson; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 11, 1831; nine children—Gaska, Lewis, John, Nathan, Harm, Claus, Wallrich, Garret and Christian.

Warnkes, And'w, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Waltzen, Jno., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Warnkes, E., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Williams, A. J., farmer; P. O. Benson.

Westerman, Gook, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Wolfking, First, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Walsmith, Peter, farmer; P. O. Benson.

Weast, Barbara, milliner; P. O. Benson.

WINETEER, ROBERT F.,

farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Minonk; born in Orange Co., Ind., April 8, 1834; came to Illinois in early childhood, with his parents, who settled in Marshall County in the Spring of 1835. The subject of this sketch moved to his present home in the Spring of 1858; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$17,000; has served as Supervisor, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and held other minor offices. Married in Oct., 1857, to Miss Hester Ann Rogers; she was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1832; two children—Flora E. and Charles G.

WEAST, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Benson; born in Worth Township, this Co., April 20, 1846; removed to Clayton Township in the Spring of 1864. The town of Benson was laid out by Mr. Weast, who owned the land on which the town is located, on the 22d day of Feb., 1873. His addition to the town was platted and surveyed April 3, 1874; he has served as Com. of Highways and School Trustee; married in Feb., 1866, to Miss Mary Summer; she was born in Worth Township; four children—Sussanna F., Jacob P., Joseph W. and John F.

Waltzen, Henry, merchant; P. O. Benson. Willms, Theo., farmer; P. O. Minonk.

ZILM, LOUIS, farmer; P. O. Benson.

ZINSER, BENJ. F. (Abrahams & Zinser), hardware and agricultural implements; P. O. Benson; born in Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1851; removed to Benson, his present home, in May, 1874; is now serving as Clerk of Clayton Township. Mr. Zinser represents the Continental Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., which at the close of the year 1877 shows over \$3,000,000 assets, and nearly \$1,000,000 surplus.

OLIO TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, J. M., preacher; P. O. Eureka.

Allen, W. S., lumberman; P. O. Eureka.

Adams, S. B., P. O. Eureka.

Adams, Lucinda, P. O. Eureka.

Adams, Sheldon, farm hand; P. O. Eureka.

Anthony, G. W., blksmith; P. O. Eureka.

Arnold, J. W., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Anthony, J. M., blksmith; P. O. Eureka.

Alvord, Miss F., millinery; P. O. Eureka.

Armstrong, Mary J., P. O. Eureka.

Allison, Mrs. C. T., P. O. Eureka.

Ayers, J. C., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Arnett, A. J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Albright, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Secor.

ARNETT, SIMEON, farmer; P. O. Eureka; the above named gentleman was born in Washington Co., Va., Aug. 13, 1814; of Irish and Swiss parents. With his uncle they moved to Marshall Co., Va.; here he was bound out to learn the tailoring business in Wheeling, W. Va.; he remained here but two years; not liking the place, he left, and walked to Pennsylvania; he remained there about two years; returned to Randolph, Va., in 1831, thence to Lewisburg, Fincaisle, Scottsville, 75 miles above Richmond, Va., then to Charlottesville; in 1832, he walked over the Alleghany Mountains; at that time the country was very wild, plenty of wild bear, and very cross at

that season of the year, at Beverly, Clarksburgh, Marietta, and Pittsburgh, Pa.; he returned home to Marshall Co., Va., and settled down. Oct. 16, 1836, he married Miss Elizabeth Ward, daughter of William and Margaret Ward; here he remained until 1854, engaged at his trade, tailoring; he took a great interest in the State militia; was Colonel of the 134th Virginia Militia, also Justice of the Peace; in 1854 with his wife and six children he emigrated West and settled in Clayton Co., Iowa; at one time he owned 1,000 acres of fine land, but not liking the climate he sold out and moved to Illinois and settled on the place he now lives on; in May, 1856, he first purchased 190 acres of land; to-day he owns a fine improved farm of 501 acres. Socially he has a pleasing address and genial manner that wins the respect of all; in 1876, he made a trip to the Centennial at Philadelphia; is a member of the Methodist Church since 1833; Republican in politics; seven children; his son-in-law, Marion Moore, was in the late war and was killed in battle near Mobile.

Brockett, L. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Bullock, W. S., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Blanchard, Thos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Bentley, James, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Barny, Reuben, P. O. Eureka.

BECHTEL, FRED, farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, in 1834; came to America in 1851, and landed in New York, where he remained for one year; thence to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., where he was engaged at his trade, as baker; from here he came to Illinois, and settled in Tazewell Co., thence to Woodford Co., in 1857; married in 1860, to Miss Annie Lebengood, of Switzerland. Four children—Fred W., Lizzie M., Samuel, Emma. Mr. Bechtel owns a fine improved farm of 344 acres, one of the finest farms in Woodford Co.; his parents are both dead. Father died when Mr. Bechtel was quite young, leaving him to carve out a living; to-day, he is one of the successful farmers of Woodford Co.

BELSLEY, PETER M., farmer; P. O. Secor; was born near Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Ill., Sept. 15, 1844, and is the son of Michael and Phoebe R. Belsley, who were among the early settlers of Woodford Co.; they moved to Tazewell Co., and settled near Morton; he married Miss Margaret Kaufman; then moved to Livingston Co., Ill., engaged in farming, thence to Woodford Co., and settled on place that he now lives on, in 1875; his father, Michael Belsley, is still living in Tazewell Co.; mother died about 1853. Two children—Emma and Magdalene.

BLAIR, ALEXANDER, proprietor Eureka Hotel, Eureka; was born in Barren Co., Ky., May 5, 1821; son of Andrew R. and Sarah B. Blair; father from Kentucky, mother from Virginia; at the age of 10, with his father and family, they moved to Madison Co., Ill., and remained there until 1846, when he moved to Woodford Co.; here he has remained ever since. In 1861, he moved to Eureka, and in 1877 commenced the hotel business—Eureka Hotel. The first thing of importance to point out to the public is a good hotel at which to stop and refresh satisfactorily the wants of the inner man, and this can conscientiously be said in naming the Eureka Hotel. Mr. Blair married Miss Martha P. Watkins, of Ill. Four children—William H., attorney at law, Indianapolis; Emma,

married John Magarity; Edward A., clerk of hotel, and James A. Democrat in politics.

Baird, J. W., carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

Banta, Jacob, stock dealer; P. O. Eureka.

Buford, J. E., P. O. Eureka.

Burton, Sylvester, fruit grower; P. O. Eureka.

Barney, G. L., engineer; P. O. Eureka.

Benson, Mrs. P., P. O. Eureka.

Brooks, P. T., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Bentley, M. A., P. O. Eureka.

Brown, Horace, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Boggs, Laura M., P. O. Eureka.

Boggs, Fannie, P. O. Eureka.

BULLOCK, THOS., Sr., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The above named gentleman is one of the best known, and one of the oldest settlers of Woodford Co. On the 27th of Feb., 1841, a bill was approved by the Governor, entitled an act for the formation of the county of Woodford, and this name was selected by Uncle Tom to perpetuate the remembrance of his old native county in Kentucky. He was born in Woodford Co., Ky., July 27, 1803; is the son of Thomas and Luey (Redd) Bullock. He remained at his native State until Oct., 1835, and then started for Illinois with his wife and children in a two-ox wagon and a two-horse "carry-all," arrived Oct. 20th, 1835, taking them about eighteen days in making the trip. He first lived in a log cabin near the present home. He afterward built this building and moved in. When he first came here, he purchased 360 acres, and paid \$1.25 to \$12.50 per acre; to-day owns a fine farm of 420 acres, valued at \$65 per acre. He married Miss Agnes Ware, of Kentucky, born Nov. 16, 1806, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth R. Ware; married 1824; thirteen children, nine living—Lucy, born Sept. 28, 1825; Jas. P., born May 24, 1829; William S., born May 12, 1827; Thomas, born Aug. 15, 1831; Elizabeth, born Jan. 25, 1834; Henry S., born April 16, 1836; Mary, born April 14, 1840; Chas. B., born July 18, 1842; Horace B., born July 4, 1847.

Baldwin, John, P. O. Eureka.

Black, John, carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

Burton, Josephus, vineyard; P. O. Eureka.

Blair, D. M., clerk; P. O. Eureka.

Baird, H. C., real estate and insurance;
P. O. Eureka.

Blair, M. R., P. O. Eureka.

Baird, A. V. S., clerk; P. O. Eureka.

BRIGGS, JAS. ALBERT, attorney; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly regarded attorneys of Woodford Co.; was born in Willet, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1839; is the son of John and Margaret (Jones) Briggs; his father was a farmer and speculator; is the youngest of a family of eight children; at 17 years of age he started for Illinois with \$3 in his pocket; he first stopped at Naperville, Ill., and entered the law office of Vallett & Cody as an office clerk; here he devoted his attention to the study of law; in 1859 he was admitted to practice law at the Illinois bar; here he saved \$600, and with this amount he entered the Commercial College of Bell, Bryant & Stratton, of Chicago, also purchased a law library; he went to Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., and opened the first law office in Ford Co., in company with Daniel S. Morse; he remained there but a short time; from there he came to Eureka—in 1860—and commenced the practice of law; in 1867 entered partnership with Col. Bazel D. Meek, and to-day Messrs. Briggs & Meek rank high at the Illinois bar; Mr. Briggs' ambition is to distinguish himself in his chosen profession, and particularly as an advocate. To this object he bends all his energies. He understands well the importance of thoroughness of preparation, and he never enters a court room with a case without being thoroughly equipped for its presentation. He studies it from both standpoints, and is as ready to meet and repel the arguments of opposing counsel as to press his own. It is this thoroughness that makes him ready for the most unexpected emergency that may arise in the course of a trial. Mr. Briggs in his political opinions is Democratic; is a member of the Christian Church. Socially he has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all. Married March 6th, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Meek, daughter of Henry and Theny Meek; two children—James P. and Zina Irene.

Burton, Mrs. M. W., P. O. Eureka.

Benson, L. E., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Berg, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Bullington, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Bullock, W. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Boudman, Albert, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Berky, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

BLACK, ISAAC, retired farmer; P. O. Eureka. The above named gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of Woodford Co.; was born in Kentucky, Dec. 13, 1807. His parents are John and Nancy (Lewis) Black, who were born in Virginia. When quite young, he moved with his father to Wayne Co., Ill., where they remained about four years. In 1831, he arrived with his wife and settled in Woodford Co., near Mt. Zion, where he rented a farm and commenced farming. He afterward purchased a farm of 40 acres in Marshall, and farmed there for some time; was engaged in keeping a hotel in Washburn about four years, thence to Eureka, where he has been for the last ten years. Married Elizabeth Baugh, of Kentucky, daughter of P. Baugh. Eight children—John, Polly Ann, James, Daniel, George, Nancy, Palmer, Roscy. Member of the Christian Church. In his political opinions he is a Greenbacker.

BURNHAM, JERRY A., farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Athens Co., O., May 6, 1822; is the son of Ira and Annie (Newton) Burnham, who were among the early settlers of Ohio, having made their home there in 1817. He remained on his father's farm until he was 21 years old; he then went to Illinois, and settled in Washington, Tazewell Co., in 1843; here he remained until 1864, engaged in farming, thence to Woodford Co., and settled on the place he now lives on; here he has remained ever since. Married in 1852 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Handley, of Ohio, who was born Aug. 15, 1830, and is the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Handley. Seven children—Isaac Henry, Martha, married W. T. Ward; Sarah Alice, married Robert Gresham; Charles R., Annie T., Ira Ulysses, John A. Is a member of the Methodist Church. Republican in politics. Owns 130 acres of fine land.

Bullock, Thomas, Jr., Cashier Davison's Bank; P. O. Eureka.

CLARK, C. M. Mrs., P. O. Eureka.

Crawford, N. B., phys.; P. O. Eureka.

Cripps, James, teamster; P. O. Eureka.

Collins, Wm., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Christoff, John, gardener; P. O. Eureka.

Clark, Isabella, P. O. Eureka.

Carson, John, carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

Cooper, J. H., brickyard; P. O. Eureka.

Cragg, John, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Chittock, Rebecca, P. O. Eureka.

Copp, J. C., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Colsen, C. T., music store; P. O. Eureka.

Claywell, Geo., P. O. Eureka.

CALLENDER, GEO., far.; P. O.

Eureka; was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1807; son of Thomas and Marion B. Callender. From his native home he went to Glasgow, where he remained about one year, thence to Liverpool, where he remained eight years, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1852, he came to America and direct to Woodford Co., where he commenced farming. Mr. Callender was, at one time, President of the Eureka College; with this exception, he has been engaged in farming ever since he came to America. He is a member of the Christian Church. Socially, he has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all. He married Mrs. Dunlap; two children living.

CHRITTON, ROBT. B., proprietor Eureka flour-mill; P. O. Eureka. The Eureka flour-mill is a merchant and custom mill, and is one of the largest flour-mills in Woodford Co.; was built by a company in 1856, with saw-mill attached, at a cost of \$22,000; has three run of stones, steam power, two boilers, with a 55-horse power engine. The main building is 36 by 48 feet, three and a half stories high, with a capacity for manufacturing sixty barrels of flour per day. Mr. Chritton is a native of Indiana, and has had over 25 years' experience in the manufacturing of flour. The Eureka mill manufacture the following choice brands of flour: Eureka Mills XXX; Royal Mills Extra Family; United States XX; Eagle Mills XXX; Prairie Flower XX. All flour made from these mills meets with

ready sale in Eureka and vicinity, as preference should be given to home productions, if equal to outside offerings. At an early day Mr. Chritton intends to start the saw-mill department.

Claudins, H. F., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Commons, D., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Culp, Reuben, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Clymer, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Cramond, S., tailor; P. O. Eureka.

DANAHEY, DANIEL, coal dealer; P. O. Eureka.

Dieker, Geo., rag dealer; P. O. Eureka.

Darst, H. H. stock dealer; P. O. Eureka.

Dennis, J. F., P. O. Eureka.

Dunn, T. A., Tax Collector; P. O. Eureka.

DeMott, T. H., undertaker; P. O. Eureka.

Davis, W. H., wagon mkr.; P. O. Eureka.

Doty, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

DAVENPORT, WILLIAM H.,

P. O. Eureka; was born in Christian Co., Ky., June 7, 1823. His parents were William and Eliza Davenport; at the age of 13, he came with his father's family to Walnut Grove (now Eureka), Woodford Co.; here he remained until his decease, Jan. 17. 1863. His father belonged to that band of sturdy pioneers who went forth in an early day throughout Southern and Southwestern Illinois proclaiming the glad news of salvation. At the early age of 19, the cares of his father's entire estate rested upon his shoulders; though his father was a man possessed of abundant means at that time, yet at his majority William found their splendid beginning swept away and himself and his father's family on the verge of financial ruin; security for friends in Mississippi had brought them down. By his own personal exertions and well-directed management he saw, in a few years, the rich, broad acres of the old homestead passing back again into the hands of his family. He was a man quiet and inoffensive, loved by all who knew him. He was married June 15, 1851, to Mary J. Willis, a native of Kentucky. As a result of this union three children were born—Edgar A., Wm. and Frank W. Edgar A. now resides at Sheldon, Ill.; is agent for the T., P. & W. and C., C. & L. Railroads. William died in infancy. Frank W., a promising young man of 19 summers, is now a student at Ann

Arbor, Mich. To his faithful wife and helpmate he left the management of his entire estate, and so correct were his business habits that the entire cost of settling up his affairs was but seven dollars. Though but forty years of age at the time of his decease he left his wife in possession of 800 acres of choice land, and personal effects aggregating in value not far from \$50,000. His wife resides in one of the most eligible residences in Eureka, provided for her by his loving hands.

DARST, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1816; is the son of Jacob and Mary (Coy) Darst; he remained in his native State until 1851, when with his wife and six children he started for Illinois in two wagons and one carriage, drawn by horses; after being on the road about eleven days, they arrived at their destination, taking up their residence in a building part log and part frame; he purchased 391 acres of land, paying for it \$5,000, and commenced farming in Woodford County. Mr. Darst, in 1856 (Jan. 1), laid out Eureka, which to-day is one of the flourishing towns of Woodford County. He owns to-day 700 acres of land, is a member of the Christian Church, and his political opinions are Republican. Married Miss Ruhamah Moler, of Greene Co., Ohio, daughter of John and Susan Moler, both still living in Greene Co., Ohio; father's age 87, and mother's 77. Nine children—Oliver P., Harrison H., Leo C., James P., Henry R., Frank M., Susie, George W., Jacob C. Had five sons that were engaged in the late war.

Darst, H. R., meat market; P. O. Eureka.

Denhart, Wm., baker; P. O. Eureka.

Darst, L. C., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Davidson, W. A., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Dennis, J. C., P. O. Eureka.

Dickensen, Miss E. J., P. O. Eureka.

Davis, J. A., banker; P. O. Eureka.

Darst, R. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Duce, Minke, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Darst, F. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Davenport, Mrs. M., P. O. Eureka.

Doden, H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Dickinson, R. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Dooley, P. J., gardener; P. O. Eureka.

Dwiggins, Narcissa, P. O. Eureka.

Dunn, Jennie, P. O. Eureka.

DICKINSEN, E. W., PROF., teacher; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Christian Co., Ky., July 18th, 1835. His parents are Elijah and Mary Ann Dickinsen, who were among the early settlers of Woodford Co., Ill.; his father, Elijah Dickinsen, was born in Va. Jan. 26th, 1795; came from Kentucky to Woodford Co., Ill. in 1835, in company with his wife and five children, and settled on a farm two miles south of Eureka, where he commenced farming; this occupation he followed through life; he died July 29, 1862. Mary Ann Dickinsen was born in Va. May 30, 1800; died Oct. 28, 1868. Prof. Dickinsen spent his childhood and early youth working on the farm from the time he was able to handle the axe or hold the plow, and in the winter gathering what instruction the "district" school of the period could afford; was County Surveyor for two years; was in the State of Minnesota for four years, engaged in the flour-mill business; was in the late war, member 139th Ill. V. I., First Lieutenant in Co. ——. He is a member of the Christian Church; his political opinions are Republican. Socially he has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all; is one of the Professors of the Eureka College, which position he has filled for the last two years. Married Sept. 5, 1861, to Miss Annie M. Dennis, daughter of John C. Dennis.

DAMERELL, HENRY, boots and shoes; P. O. Eureka; was born in Plymouth, Denbighshire, England, Nov. 20, 1826; son of William and Susanna Damerell, of England; his father was a farmer; when Mr. Damerell was but 14 years of age, he commenced to learn his trade as a boot and shoemaker, and served seven years at the apprenticeship; in 1847, he sailed for America, and landed in N. Y. City after being 54 days out in a very rough sea; he came direct to Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., and commenced his trade—boot and shoe; here he remained for ten years, and in 1857 he came to Eureka and commenced business in a small building north of the depot; then to a room opposite his

present store; here he was in partnership with S. Wright; firm known as Damerell & Wright; partnership about four years; he then moved to his present store, which to-day is one of the largest, and in stock the best assortment of boots and shoes in Woodford County, known as the "Big Red Boot" boot and shoe store. Married Miss Elizabeth Adams, of England; is a member of the Methodist Church; three children, all dead.

DARST, J. P., groceries; P. O. Eureka; was born in Ohio in 1845, and is the son of John and Ruhamah M. Darst, who came to Woodford Co. in 1851, and settled near the town of Eureka. In 1865, Mr. Darst commenced business in Eureka in the butcher and grocery business, and to-day he owns one of the best and largest grocery stores in Eureka, stock valued at \$2,500. Mr. Darst was in the late war, member of the 139th I. V. I. Is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics.

EVANS, JAMES, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Ewing, Mrs. M. J., P. O. Eureka.

Eastman, W. N., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Eastman, G. N., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Earheart, G. W., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Eyman, Mrs. M. D., P. O. Eureka.

Eldridge, L. S., dentist; P. O. Eureka.

Edgington, W. K., harness maker; P. O. Eureka.

Edgington, Jno., P. O. Eureka.

Evans, H. D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Emmins, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Eckert, Peter, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

FLANNAGAN, A. F., mason; P. O. Eureka.

Foster, Jno., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Foster, Geneva, P. O. Eureka.

Frame, J. H., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Frame, Mrs. C. R., P. O. Eureka.

Flannagan, J. A., nurseryman; P. O. Eureka.

Fisher, W. H., boots and shoes; P. O. Eureka.

Fetters, Thomas, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

FISHER, ASA S. PROF., proprietor Eureka Nursery; P. O. Eureka; was born in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1824, and is the son of Jesse and Achsa (Starbuck) Fisher, of North Carolina, who were among the

earliest settlers of Ohio, having made their home there in 1810; when he was but 5 years of age, with his father and family he came to Illinois, and settled in Tazewell Co., in 1829; here Prof. Fisher spent his younger days, working on the farm, and in the Winter months gathering what instruction the "district" school of the period could afford. In 1844, he attended the Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., for six months. In 1847, he attended the Bethany College, of Virginia, for twelve months. Sept. 10, 1848, he commenced teaching a district school in Walnut Grove, near Eureka; in 1849, assisted by Miss Susan Jones; 1850, assisted by Elder John Lindsey, then known as Walnut Grove Academy; in 1855, the Eureka College was chartered, with Prof. Fisher Teacher of Mathematics; here he remained until 1876; since then, he has been engaged in the nursery business, and is editor of the *Eureka College Messenger*, a monthly periodical, intended as a medium through which any one of the numerous friends of the College may communicate with all others in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Eureka College. Prof. Fisher, socially, has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all; married Miss Sarah S. Palmer, daughter of Elder H. D. Palmer.

Fetters, Jno., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Finley, J. W., drugs; P. O. Eureka.

Flannagan, Chas., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Fredric, J. W., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Fredric, Jno., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Frye, Michael, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Foster, Lucinda, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Fetter, Edgar, farmer; P. O. Secor.

GILLUM, ELENORA, P. O. Eureka.

Grim, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gift, J. W., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Green, Jno., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Galbreth, Robt., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Graves, C. W., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Gibson, C. J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

GRESHAM, A., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Halifax Co., Va., in 1808; his parents are George and Jane (Boyd) Gresham, of Virginia, who emigrated to

Christian Co., Ky., in 18—; here Mr. Gresham spent his time in farming, and in the Winter months, attending the district schools; in 1832, he married Miss Susan Boyd, of Kentucky, born in Christian County in 1814; in 1850, he started for Illinois with his wife and eight children, in a wagon drawn by four horses, and a one-horse "carry all," taking them about — days in making the trip; they arrived and settled in Woodford County, on the farm that he now lives on; he first rented, afterward purchased, 160 acres of land at \$4 per acre. When Mr. Gresham first came to Woodford County, he was in moderate circumstances—to-day he is one of the successful and happy farmers of Woodford; his son, John W., was in the late war, enlisted in the 108th I. V. I. for three years, participated in some of the hard fought battles under Gens. Sherman and Smith, was honorably discharged, came home, and is now living in Kentucky; eleven children in the family; Mr. Gresham is a member of the Christian Church.

GRAFFT, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Preble County, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1829; son of David G. and Annie Grafft; he remained on his father's farm until he was 22 years old, then moved to Illinois, and settled on a farm about one mile from his present place; remained about two years, then to Livingston County, and entered 400 acres in Nebraska Township, where he remained until the breaking out of the war; he enlisted in Co. A, 129th I. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862, for three years or during the war; participated in some of the hard fought battles under Gen. Sherman and Fighting Joe Hooker, in the battles of Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard Roost, to Atlanta, where the engagements succeeded each other so rapidly that they seemed like a continuous battle of a hundred days; with Sherman's march to the sea, through the Carolinas on to Richmond, and at the grand review at Washington; entered as private, and mustered out as Sergeant, at Chicago, June, 1865; sold his farm while in the army, and purchased the place he now lives on; returned home and commenced farming. Mar-

ried Miss Diana Grove, of Virginia, daughter of Abraham and Sallie Grove, who came to Woodford County at an early day; Republican in politics; owns 220 acres of fine land; four children—William Henry, Mary E., John J. and David E.

Grafft, D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Grove, D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gnest, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Grove, Abram, Jr., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Grove, B. F., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gerdis, Gerd, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gresham, J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gesselman, Christ., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

GROVE, HENRY, farmer; P. O.

Eureka; was born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1804, and is the son of Benj. and Barbara Grove. In 1836, he came to Illinois, and settled in Woodford Co., on the farm that he now lives on. Came here with his wife and four children in two wagons. They moved in a log cabin when they first came here, which now stands on the place, and is used as a stable. He married Miss Elizabeth Hoover, of Virginia; she died in 1873. Nine children.

HOLLYWOOD, FRANK, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Hall, R. B., P. O. Eureka.

Hidges, S. A., P. O. Eureka.

Hadley, Henry, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hartman, Fred., janitor; P. O. Eureka.

Hancock, Fannie, dressmkr.; P. O. Eureka.

Hunter, W. H., dry goods; P. O. Eureka.

Hoyt, F. M., dry goods; P. O. Eureka.

Hamilton, J. J., blacksmith; P. O. Eureka.

Harlan, J. N., stock dlr.; P. O. Eureka.

Hedges, M. T., stock dlr.; P. O. Eureka.

Hensley, Thos., carp.; P. O. Eureka.

Harber, D. P., agl. impts.; P. O. Eureka.

Henry, Rachel S., P. O. Eureka.

Hodshire, J. T., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Henthorn, S. J., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Hester, R. S., retired; P. O. Eureka.

Hamilton, W. H., mason; P. O. Eureka.

House, Cornelius, carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

Harris, Scott, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Hallam, Chas., dry goods; P. O. Eureka.

Hopping, G. W., broom maker; P. O. Eureka.

Hesten, D. S., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hamilton, Robt., mason; P. O. Eureka.

Hedges, Elizabeth, P. O. Eureka.

Hyongs, G., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hofferty, A. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Hexamer, Fred., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Holloway, T. N., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Hartman, F. L., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Henricksman, S., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Holferty, A. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Hartley, M. E., P. O. Eureka.
 Hail, Mrs. A., P. O. Eureka.

HALLAM, S., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, January 16, 1833; son of Charles and Margaret (McKee) Hallam, of Washington Co., Pa., who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, thence to Bureau Co.; there but a short time, then to Marshall Co. about 1844; remained there until 1857, thence to Eureka; there until 1859; from here to Livingston Co. for six years, then returned to Woodford Co. and settled on the present farm in 1861. Farm consists of 190 acres of fine improved land. Married twice; first wife Miss Eliza J. Myers, of Illinois, daughter of Jacob and Jane Myers, who were among the first settlers of Marshall Co., Ill.; died in 1874; second wife, Mrs. Malinda T. Clark, born Dec. 27, 1841. Her parents are William and Rebecca Mahan, she having two children by her first husband—Lillie M. and Willie. By first wife eight children—Charles L., John F., Iola M., David D., Mary M., Samuel K., Alice E., James A. Second wife, two children—Napoleon B. C., George McC. Mr. Hallam had two brothers in the late war—William W. enlisted in Co. A, 86th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years or during the war; was wounded at Lookout Mountain; was honorably discharged at the close of the war; now farming in Kansas. David V. B. enlisted in the 108th Ill. Vol. Inf. for three years; participated in some of the hard-fought battles; honorably discharged at close of the war; living in San Francisco, Cal.; merchant.

IRVIN, MRS. E. M., farming; P. O. Eureka.

Irvin, J. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

JOHNSON, ALBERT, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Jones, J. T. C., carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

Johnson, G. H. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Jones, Mrs. K., P. O. Eureka.

Jones, J. J., P. O. Eureka.

Jeanpert, F. B., teacher; P. O. Eureka.

JONES, RICHARD, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Staffordshire, near Birmingham, England, Oct. 20, 1813; son of Richard and Sarah Jones. His father was a farmer. At the age of 19, young Richard left home and learned the trade of blacksmithing. He was married to Phebe Guest Nov. 16, 1837. In the Spring of 1843, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, he emigrated to America, living for short periods at various localities in Pennsylvania; and, in 1849, he removed to Georgetown, O. Soon after his arrival, the entire family, with a single exception, was attacked with typhoid fever; all recovered but his wife, who died, Nov. 16, 1849. Dec. 16, 1850, he was married to his second wife, Keziah McAtee, a native of Mason Co., Ky. By his first wife he had seven children—Mary S., Julia A., Phebe M., Anna E., John G., Sarah J. and Lillie. He commenced life in America with nothing; the little money that he brought to this country was lent to a friend soon after his arrival, and never repaid. In 1851, he came to Metamora, now the county seat. Residing here three years, he purchased a farm near Eureka and remained upon it until his decease, which occurred July 1st, 1873. Value of his estate was about \$40,000.00; Rep.; Bapt.; although he never filled a public office in his life, yet few men were better known throughout the surrounding country than Uncle Dicky Jones. He gave liberally of his means to public enterprises, and when he died the entire community felt the loss of a good man and true.

K REEDLER & EVANS, cigar mfrs.; P. O. Eureka.

Kent, W. A., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Kent, O. M., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Kindred, A. J., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Klopfenstine, C., meat market; P. O. Eureka.

Keeler, Henry, carriage maker; P. O. Eureka.

Kitchin, L. W., shoemkr.; P. O. Eureka.

Kirk, James, Prof. in college; P. O. Eureka.

KING, OMAR, livery stable ; P. O. Eureka ; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July, 1840, son of Morehouse and Mehetabel King ; at the age of 15, his father died ; with his mother, he moved to Washington Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in farming ; his mother died in Iowa ; he then moved to Woodford Co. ; thence to McLean Co. Here he remained about four years ; in 1870, he moved to Eureka ; in 1877, he commenced the livery business, and to-day owns one of the best equipped livery stables in Woodford Co. The enterprise that Mr. King has taken, together with the able and accommodating manner in which he is conducting his livery business, is gaining for him a host of friends. He keeps fifteen head of stock, and ten vehicles of various kinds on hand.

King, J. W., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Kanable, M. E., P. O. Eureka.

Kief, Adam, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

King, Phillip, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Kurth, Christ., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Kuntz, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Keller, Jacob, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Kuntz, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Kanable, Jno., farm hand ; P. O. Eureka.

LEWIS, G. W., carpenter ; P. O. Eureka.

Lakin, S. W., dentist ; P. O. Eureka.

Lichtenberger, C. T., physician ; P. O. Eureka.

Lyon, B. R., barber ; P. O. Eureka.

Lindsey, Jno., preacher ; P. O. Eureka.

Luferge, Jas. L., laborer ; P. O. Eureka.

Leighton, Sylvester, lab. ; P. O. Eureka.

Ludeman, Frank, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Ludeman, Alex, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Lander, Frank, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Longfellow, W. J., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Laws, Jeremiah, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

MYERS, C. H., laborer ; P. O. Eureka.

Magarity, J. F., P. O. Eureka.

Moore, L. F., laborer ; P. O. Eureka.

Myers, C. L., nursery ; P. O. Eureka.

Moore, B. L., photographer ; P. O. Eureka.

Moore, J. D., teamster ; P. O. Eureka.

Messler, W. A., watchmkr. ; P. O. Eureka.

McColgin, Jno., laborer ; P. O. Eureka.

Myers, Maria R., Postmistress ; P. O. Eureka.

MAGARITY, JOHN M., druggist ; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Woodford Co., Ill., four miles northwest of Eureka, May 1, 1849, and is the son of William S. and Sarah Travis Magarity, who were among the first settlers of Woodford Co., having made their home here in 1836 ; settled at Mt. Zion, Cruger Tp., April 11, 1861. His mother died at the age of 42. His father enlisted in the late war as Captain in Company A, 86th I. V. I., for three years or during the war ; he participated in some of the hard-fought battles under Gens. Sherman and Hooker. At the great battle of fighting above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, he strained himself in lifting heavy artillery up the mountain, which restrained him from duty ; he came home, remained on his farm but a short time, then moved to Eureka, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 6, 1870. Mr. Magarity commenced the drug business in 1873, and to-day he owns one of the best and largest drug stores in Woodford Co. ; he carries a stock valued at \$3,000.

MURRAY, JOHN M., grain dealer ; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch is probably one of the best known and highly respected business men in Woodford County ; is a native of Scotland ; came to New York in 1854 ; came West in 1857 ; settled in Eureka, Ill., engaged in the lumber and grain business ; is the proprietor of a first-class grain elevator, at Eureka, Ill. Mr. Murray has filled several offices of important public trust ; has filled the office of Supervisor for four years ; is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Woodford County. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MOSCHER, CHRISTIAN, farmer ; P. O. Eureka ; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 21, 1830, son of John and Susan (Ague) Moschel. He remained at his native home until 1852 ; he then emigrated to America, and landed in New York, where he remained about one year and a half, engaged in farming ; thence to Illinois, and settled in Peoria, and remained there about nine years ; engaged in farming and

the tinner trade; thence to Woodford Co., and settled near Washburn; thence to the place he now lives on, which consists of 125 acres of fine improved land, which Mr. Moschel made by hard labor and good management. Holds office of School Director of District No. 2; married twice, first wife in March 21, 1859, to Miss Susan Saudmyer, of Germany; died May 28, 1863; one child by first wife—Lizzie, born March 22, 1863; died May 28, 1863. Married second wife, Miss Lia Schmidt, of Canada, daughter of John and Barbara (Schwartzemruben) Schmidt; born March 18, 1842; came to Woodford Co. in 1863. Six children—Peter, born June 13, 1866; John, born Feb. 21, 1868; Susan, born May 4, 1870; Christian, born Oct. 29, 1871; Joseph, born June 21, 1874; William, born April 2, 1876.

Magarity, J. L., nursery; P. O. Eureka.

Major, A. E., merchant; P. O. Eureka.

Mitchell, J. B., stock dlr.; P. O. Eureka.

Maupin, B. F., Justice of the Peace; P. O. Eureka.

McCullough, W. S., carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

McClintock, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McClintock, J. R., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MONSELLE, JOHN, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Eureka; was born in France April 9, 1822; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Monselle, of France. He remained in the old country until 1855; here he learned his trade (blacksmithing), and in Feb. 22, 1848, he married Miss Celestine Veron, of France. In 1855 he emigrated to America in a sailing vessel; was fifty-two days making the trip. Landed in New Orleans, La., thence to St. Louis; here he had to remain for about five weeks on account of the Mississippi River being frozen over, and navigation stopped; as soon as opened, he went to Peoria, Ill., thence to Washington, Ill., where he remained for eighteen months, engaged in the blacksmith business; thence to Versailles, the once county seat of Woodford; here he has remained ever since, engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He is today one of the oldest and highly respected citizens of Versailles. Owns a fine improved farm. Is a member of the Catholic Church. Nine children.

MOORE, DAVID G., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent farmers of Woodford Co.; was born in Todd Co., Ky., May 29, 1817; son of David Moore, of Virginia, and Elizabeth Moore, of South Carolina. He remained at his native State until he was 29 years old, and then with his wife and five children emigrated to Woodford Co. in a two-horse wagon and settled near Versailles; since then he has moved three times in the neighborhood where he first settled; he bought 118 acres of fine improved land and moved on the present place. Here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. He was married in 1835 to Miss Mary Ann Ellison, of Kentucky, daughter of Reuben Ellison; have raised a family of fifteen children, losing but one, a son, who died at the age of 32 years; had one son in the late war. Willber F. enlisted in the 5th Ill. Cav.; was honorably discharged; now living in Atchison, Kan.; his son, William A., was elected to the Legislature from Tazewell Co. in 1876. Mr. Moore is member of the Methodist Church. His political opinions are Democratic.

MOOBURY, WM. H. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Dec. 1, 1840; son of Samuel Moobury, who was born in Ohio 1804, died in 1846, and Cynthia Moobury, of Ohio, born May, 1806. who were among the first settlers in Tazewell Co., having made their home here in 1835. Mr. M. was engaged in farming; at the breaking out of the late war, in Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 4th Ill. Cav., for three years or during the war. He participated in one hundred battles and skirmishes under Gens. Sherman and Grant; at the battles of Fort Donelson, where the first substantial success of the war was achieved; Fort Henry, Corinth, Shiloh, Jackson, Big Black, &c.; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1864. At the close of the war, returned home and commenced farming. Married, in 1868, to Miss Julia A. Ramsey, of Illinois, daughter of James Ramsey, of Franklin Co., O.; born Dec., 1817, and Julia Ann Ramsey, of

England, born Jan. 11, 1818; were among the early settlers of Tazewell Co.; now living in Montgomery Tp., Woodford Co., having made their home here in 1844. Mr. Moobury is a member of the Presbyterian Church; his political opinions are National Greenbacks. Three children—Leo F., Howard D., Lillie I.

Mitchell, H. C., stock dlr., P. O. Eureka.
McGrath, Wm. M., shoemkr.; P. O. Eureka.

McCarten, Elias, boots and shoes; P. O. Eureka.

Mishler, J. J., grocer; P. O. Eureka.

Myers, J. L., retired; P. O. Eureka.

McHugh, Chas., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Moore, B. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McCormick, P., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McClintock, E. L., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MCCORKLE, J. B., farmer and preacher; P. O. Eureka; born in Lawrence Co., Illinois, May 24, 1819; when quite young he came with his parents to Tazewell Co.; was married May 22, 1845, to Cynthia A. Kice, a native of Augusta Co., Va. He farmed for three years; after this he moved to Washington Co. in 1848; here he began the manufacture of wagons and was very successful in business. In 1857, he returned to his farm, originally 80 acres, now 320 acres, and farmed seven years extensively. Began preaching about 1860; has met with good success as an evangelist; Democrat; Church of Christ; in 1868 he moved to Woodford Co.; now owns the 80 acres in Tazewell Co. purchased at \$3.50 per acre in 1842 or '3, which is now worth \$50 per acre; also owns 100 acres in Woodford Co. worth \$100 per acre. His residence is one of the most desirable in the county and part of his 100 acre farm is within the incorporate limits of Eureka. Has nine children—Chas. L., J. Mara, Laura J., Richard H.; Mary E., Orpha J., Eunice A., Cyrus B., and Z. A.; seven are living, two are dead—Chas. L. and Laura J.; has held the office of Collector and Road Commissioner in Tazewell Co. and that of Trustee in Olio Tp., and is highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

McCormick, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MAJOR, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Christian Co., Ky., May 23, 1827; is the son of Ben and Lucy Davenport Major, who came to Illinois with a family of five children—Judith Alice, married to J. D. Gaunt, of Iowa; Lucy, married to J. J. Jones, of Eureka; and William; two dead—John and Benjamin. The father, Ben Major, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1796, and died in Illinois, May 29, 1852; his mother, Lucy (Davenport) Major, born in Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1802, and died Jan. 15, 1876. Mr. Major is one of the successful farmers of Woodford County, owns a fine, improved farm of 371 acres; he is a member of the Christian Church; his political opinions are Republican. Married Miss Mary E. Dickens, of Kentucky, born Jan. 1, 1829; married in 1847; seven children—Horace, born Aug. 16, 1848; Alva Allen, born July 28, 1850; Charles E., born Nov. 12, 1851; Ben, born June 4, 1853; Mary Catharine, born July 10, 1855; two dead—Ann Elizabeth, born Oct. 21, 1858, died in infancy; Annie Elmira, born Sept. 21, 1862, died Feb. 13, 1864.

Moncelle, Chas., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McClintock, W. S., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Meek, Mrs. E., P. O. Eureka.

Meek, D. R., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Mill, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

McCormick, M. A., P. O. Eureka.

Messinger, Louisa J., P. O. Eureka.

Meek, H. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

MAJOR, JO., farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1834; his father, Ben Major, was born in Kentucky Oct. 31, 1796; his mother, Lucy (Davenport) Major, was born in Kentucky Sept. 15, 1802. They came to Illinois, and settled in Woodford County, Spring of 1834, and commenced farming; May 29, 1852, his father died with the cholera; his mother died Jan. 15, 1876. Mr. Major remained on his farm until the breaking out of the late war; he enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, in Co. A, 86th Ill. V. I., for three years, or during the war; as private he participated in some of the hard fought battles under Generals Thomas and Sherman, Perryville, Stone River, fighting above the clouds at Look-

out Mountain, Chattanooga, Chickamauga; with Gen. Sherman's march to the sea; through the swamps and forests of the Carolinas; at Washington on the grand review; mustered out as Captain June 23, 1865. At the close of the war, he returned home and commenced farming, and to-day is one of the successful farmers of Woodford County; owns a fine improved farm of 455 acres; member of the Christian Church; Republican in politics; married Miss Mary S. Jones, of England, daughter of Richard Jones; she was born Aug. 23, 1838; married Feb. 12, 1861; six children—John, born, March 22, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863; Cora, born June 7, 1866; Lucy, born Jan. 27, 1868; Jo., born Sept. 8, 1872; William, born Dec. 17, 1873; Rodger, born Aug. 16, 1876. His father, Ben Major, in 1833 was owner of eight negro slaves valued at \$10,000; he set them free and colonized them in Liberia at his own expense, and gave them sufficient means until they could make a living for themselves.

MEEK, BAZEL D., COL., attorney; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch was born in Jennings Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1828. His parents are Henry B. and Theny (Perry) Meek, who are among the oldest settlers of Woodford Co., having made their home here in 1830. Those born amidst the circumstances of pioneer life must necessarily imbibe something of the nature of the surroundings. The freedom of the life from the cares and responsibilities that ever attend the older forms of society tends to produce a spirit of independence and vigor which are unknown in the latter. Amid these surroundings Col. Meek spent his childhood and early youth, working on the farm from the time he was able to handle the axe or hold the plow, and in the Winter gathering what instruction the "district" school of the period could afford. At 18, he entered college at Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., where he remained about two years. On March 17, 1850, he started from home for the gold fields of California with a mule team; traveled the overland route; arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., remained there two weeks. On the

25th of April, he crossed the Missouri River, and arrived at Sacramento City July 10, having made the quickest trip with mule team across the plains; was engaged in mining but a short time; engaged ten months in packing provisions from cities to the mountains. In 1851, he went to Oregon, where he was engaged in the lumber and milling business; remained there until 1853; returned home via Central America. Col. Meek has held several offices of trust, and has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. In 1853, he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected to same office in 1855, which office he held until 1857. In 1857, was elected County Judge, and held office until the breaking out of the late war. On Oct. 20, 1861, he was commissioned by Gov. Yates as Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Ill. Cav.; was engaged in the battle of Lexington, Tenn., and before Corinth, Iuka, Shiloh, etc.; resigned his commission Sept., 1863, and came home. In 1863, was admitted to the bar to practice law, and in 1867 the well known firm of Messrs. Briggs & Meek was formed. These gentlemen are among the best educated lawyers of Woodford Co., and rank high at the Illinois bar. In 1869 he was elected for the second time County Judge, which office he held for four years. Col. Meek is a member of the Christian Church. His political opinions are Democratic. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Ward, daughter of J. F. Ward. Four children—Thema, married W. C. Mitchell, living in Chicago; William D., Lewis F. and Henry B.

NIERGARTH, S. D., restaurant; P. O. Eureka.

Niergarth, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

O'NEAL, ANDREW, carpenter; P. O. Eureka.

O'Brien, Maggie, P. O. Eureka.

Osborn, G. W., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Ormsby, M. P., minister; P. O. Eureka.

O'Hara, John, blksmith; P. O. Eureka.

PAYNE, J. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Parker, Mrs. Mary L., P. O. Eureka.

Peleg, Ignatz, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Price, Ezra, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Pepper, Geo., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Patar, Wm., teamster; P. O. Eureka.
 Pangburn, Jno., P. O. Eureka.
 Proboscio, D. S., painter; P. O. Eureka.
 Pifer, W. H., tinner; P. O. Eureka.
 Pifer, M., hardware; P. O. Eureka.
 Pifer, F. C., grocer; P. O. Eureka.
 Powell, Hannah, P. O. Eureka.
 Patterson, J. H., P. O. Eureka.

PAGE, MOSES P., P. O. Eureka; was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 4, 1826, and is the son of John and Betsey (Wilson) Page, who were among the earliest settlers of Woodford County, having made their home here in May, 1835. John Page was born Oct. 28, 1787; with his wife, Betsey (Wilson) Page, who was born March 27, 1791, left Gilmanton with a family of nine children for Illinois; from Gilmanton they went to Troy, N. Y., in wagons and stage, thence to Buffalo via the Erie canal, then to Cleveland via lake, thence to Portsmouth canal, then by steamboats on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Pekin, where they arrived safely, purchased a farm in May, 1835, and commenced farming. Here Moses Page remained until he was 21 years of age; he then set out in cultivating a farm of his own, near his father's place; was engaged in studying dentistry and medicine, attended lectures at Hanover College, but on account of his eyesight failing, he gave up the profession; was at one time Postmaster of Metamora, during President Buchanan's administration. Married Miss Martha E. Banta, of Indiana, daughter of David Banta, who settled in Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1835; eight children—John F., Manly C., Sarah E., Mary A., Lew E.; David Andrew, Clemens Rostell, Flora E. Member of the Christian Church; Democrat in politics.

Potter, Mrs. E., dressmkr; P. O. Eureka.
 Payne, W. W., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Payne, R. T., policeman; P. O. Eureka.
 Peffers, David, bookkpr; P. O. Eureka.
 Pierce, Elijah, laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Plumb, F. K., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Proctor, E. A., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Proctor, J. C., P. O. Eureka.

POWELL, ETHAN O., deceased; was born in Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Oct. 5, 1822; he came to Woodford County, and settled on a farm near

Eureka, April 2, 1867; here he remained until Jan. 10, 1876; with his family he moved to Eureka, and commenced the livery business; died Feb. 4, 1876, leaving a wife and four children—Martha, now married to George Johnson; Etta, Jerry, Isaiah. Mr. Powell married twice; his first wife was Miss Arabella Sheppard; second wife, Miss Hannah Diamond, of New Jersey. Jerry is in the livery business, managing for his mother; this livery stable is one of the best equipped stables in the county; he keeps on hand from eight to ten fine horses, and vehicles for the same; to those who want to take a drive in the country, we advise them to call and see Jerry, on the south side of the Public Square.

REYNOLDS, M. A., MRS.; P. O. Eureka.

Reynolds, N. L., phys.; P. O. Eureka.
 Rosenberg, F. J., phys.; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, J. A., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, G. W., P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, W. C., wagon mkr; P. O. Eureka.
 Richards, O. P., drugs; P. O. Eureka.
 Ruger, D., drugs; P. O. Eureka.
 Reeves, J. T. C., mason; P. O. Eureka.
 Reeves, J. M., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rodecker, W. B., tinner; P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, W. W., clerk; P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, H. S., tailor; P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, C. W., clerk; P. O. Eureka.

RADFORD, R. N., proprietor and editor of the *Eureka Journal*; was born in Christian Co., Ky., Sept. 30, 1833, and is the son of Benjamin J. and Frances T. (Lawrence) Radford, of Virginia, who emigrated and settled in Kentucky in 1818 with a family of five children; they moved to Woodford Co. and settled in Walnut Grove, one and a half miles from Eureka; entered 800 acres of Government land. Benjamin J. Radford was born in Virginia April 5, 1797; died in Woodford County Sept. 12, 1857; Mrs. Frances T. Radford was born in Virginia May 1, 1804; died in Woodford Co. Oct. 19, 1864. Mr. Radford spent his younger days on his father's farm; when 20 years of age, he came to Eureka and was engaged in clerking for Clark & Jones for three years; on the account of his father's death, he returned to the farm and commenced farming; re-

mained here until 1874; he moved to Eureka and in April, 1874, he commenced the publication of the *Woodford Journal*; Sept. 3, 1875, the name of the *Woodford Journal* was changed to the *Eureka Journal*, which to-day ranks as one of the best papers in Woodford Co.; its circulation is as large as any paper published in the county, while it ranks high among the papers of the county, in energy, vigor of thought and is independent in its views. Its office is also one of the best in the country in the convenience of its equipment for newspaper and job work. Mr. Radford married in 1862 Miss Octavia Landes, of Kentucky, daughter of Dr. Samuel Landes.

RADFORD, BENJ. J., PROF.,

P. O. Eureka; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Dec. 23, 1838, and is the son of Benjamin J. and Frances T. (Lawrence) Radford, of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1818; in 1834, they started with a family of five children from Kentucky, and settled on a farm of 800 acres one and a half miles southwest of Eureka. Here Prof. Radford spent his younger days farming, and in the winter months attending the Eureka College. At the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted as private in Co. G, 17th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years; participated in some of the hard-fought battles under Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, where the first substantial success of war was achieved, Shiloh, and other engagements; was mustered out Corporal June, 1864. He then went to Springfield and accepted a clerkship in the mustering office U. S. A. one year; in 1865, went to preaching; returned to Eureka and entered the Eureka College and graduated in 1866; in 1868 and '69, was engaged in preaching at Niantic, Macon Co., Ill.; March, 1869, he purchased the *Woodford Journal* of Eureka; 1870, was appointed as one of the Professors of the Eureka College. Here he has been engaged ever since. Married in 1864 to Miss Rhoda J. Magarity, daughter of Wm. S. Magarity, who came to Illinois at an early day, was the first Sheriff of Woodford Co., and in 1865 was County Judge; seven children, six living; is a member of the Christian Church.

Rediger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Reel, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Ringer, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rowan, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Robeson, W. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, Jos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, Thos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Robeson, Phoebe, P. O. Eureka.
 Radford, Rhoda, P. O. Eureka.
SUMNER, J. C., sells pianos and organs; P. O. Eureka.
 Smalley, O. W., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 States, Susan E., P. O. Eureka.
 Sleighter, R. A., drayman; P. O. Eureka.
 Snyder, A., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Sheppard, Nancy, P. O. Eureka.
 Sadler, J. M., saddlery; P. O. Eureka.
 Smith, J. F., confectionery; P. O. Eureka.
 Smith, T. C., blacksmith; P. O. Eureka.
 Stitt, S. C., hedge trimmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Sumner, J. M., broommr.; P. O. Eureka.
 Shockly, S., mason; P. O. Eureka.
 Stacy, D. W., sew. m. agt.; P. O. Eureka.
 Stewart, W. H., carp.; P. O. Eureka.
 Schuessler, H., confectionery; P. O. Eureka.
 Stewart, J. C., P. O. Eureka.
 Smith, R. D., real estate; P. O. Eureka.
 Sleighter, D. C., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
 Slane, F. S.; Path Master; P. O. Eureka.
 Search, G. L., wagonmr.; P. O. Eureka.
 Stampf, Mrs. J., millinery; P. O. Eureka.
 Samuels, Catherine, P. O. Eureka.
 Stoller, G., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Stone, J. W., teamster; P. O. Eureka.
 Shaw, John, carpenter; P. O. Eureka.
 Skinner, W. H., P. O. Eureka.
 Skinner, W. F., P. O. Eureka.
 Spear, Saml., blacksmith; P. O. Eureka.
 Smith, A. H., teacher; P. O. Eureka.
 Schultz, Chas., Sr., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Schurtz, Christ., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Schuly, Chas., Jr., fur.; P. O. Eureka.
 Stewart, L., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Sadler, W. C., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

SUMMERS, JOHN, farmer; P. O.

Eureka; was born in Christian Co., Ky., April 2, 1817; is the son of Henry and Mary (Fleming) Summers. His father was born in Virginia in 1772, and died in Kentucky in 1822. With his mother and three children, they left Kentucky for Illinois Oct., 1835, in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and settled on the farm that he now lives on in April,

1836; they purchased 160 acres of land and commenced farming. On July 9, 1851, his mother died. Mr. Summers has held several offices of public trust—Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, School Trustee—of all of which he has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His political opinions are Republican. Married twice—first wife, Miss Lydia B. Moore, married Oct. 31, 1848, died Aug. 29, 1855; second wife, Mrs. Emile A. Finley, of Ohio, daughter of Isaac Handley; she was born Oct. 18, 1828. Four children—Carrie, Francis, Walter and Edward. Mr. Summers owns to-day 390 acres of fine land.

SAUDER, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Secor; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1821, son of Rudolph and Barbara W. Sauder; at 16 years of age, he learned his trade as carpenter; in 1851, he sailed for America, and was sixty-two days in making the trip; met with a sad misfortune, having lost two of his children on the voyage, who died at sea; from New York city, he went to Philadelphia, looking for work, thence to — Co., Pa. Here he succeeded in finding work; remained there five years, thence to Ill.; settled in Tazewell Co., then to Slabtown, Woodford Co., in 1858, settled on a place two miles north of his farm, thence to the place he now lives on; owns 160 acres land; married Miss Elizabeth Fry. Nine children, three living—Abraham, Henry, John; six dead.

SHUMAN, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Secor; was born in Juniata Co., Pa., Oct. 17, 1834, and is the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Parkner) Shuman; his father was a weaver and farmer. Mr. Shuman remained with his parents until he was 16 years of age; he then started out to make a living for himself; he went to Indiana; remained here but a short time; returned to Pennsylvania, thence to Minnesota, where he remained about five and a half years; engaged in farming, thence to Illinois, and settled in Fulton Co.; thence to Minn., thence to Woodford Co., and settled on the farm that he now lives on; Jan., 1865, married

Miss Henrietta Schuebly, of Ill.; owns 400 acres of fine improved land. Five children—Henry S., John, Elizabeth, Frank and George.

Sauder, Fred, farmer; P. O. Secor.
Schuler, Geo., farmer; P. O. Secor.
Spencer, T. G., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Schertz, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Sadler, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Stivers, T. J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Stewart, R. C., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Shulthers, Henry, farmer; P. O. Secor.
Smalley, G. O., laborer; P. O. Eureka.
Sumner, Clark, commission salesman; P. O. Eureka.

THORNTON, JAS. S., manufacturer of axe handles; P. O. Eureka.
Tomb, Wm., P. O. Eureka.
Terry, N. B., P. O. Eureka.
Tucker, H. R., drayman; P. O. Eureka.
This, J. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
This, Felix, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Teusher, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Titsworth, Jno., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

ULRICH, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Ulrich, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Ulrich, Dan'l, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
Ulrich, P. P., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

ULRICH, PETER, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born July 12, 1811, in France; son of Peter and Catharine Ulrich, of France; father weaver by trade; he emigrated to America in 1831, with his sister Barbara; was 44 days in making the trip; landed in New York; here they remained but a short time, as Mr. Ulrich had the experience of some one stealing his hat; they then went to Cincinnati, O., via canal, flat and steamboat; eight days from N. Y. to Cincinnati, O.; here he remained one year as teamster; thence in the country at farming for seven years; in 1838, he moved to Tazewell Co., Ill.; he purchased 80 acres of land and commenced farming; here five years; he then sold and rented farms near Peoria; he leased a farm for five years; his wife died Aug. 5, 1855; from Tazewell Co. he came to Woodford and settled three and a half miles north-east of Eureka; he purchased railroad land; 200 acres he sold and purchased place he lives on, in 1867, 178 acres of fine improved land, and in 1868 he moved on the place. His first wife was

Annie Oyer, of France; married 1837; second wife Barbara Zimmerman; married 1859; died 1864; eight children—Joseph, born May 26, 1843, married Fannie King, five children; Peter, born March 24, 1840, married Magdalene King, eight children; John, born Aug. 18, 1845, married Catherine Redeker; Andreas, born June 5, 1848, married Elizabeth Zear; David, born July 29, 1850, married Maria A. Risser; Christian, born May 26, 1843; Samuel, born Jan. 12, 1855, married Fannie Risser; Catherine, born Oct. 1, 1842.

ULLRICH, LUDWIG, farmer; P. O. Eureka; was born in Waldrake, Russia, May 15, 1813; son of Adam and Catharine Ullrich; he remained in the old country until 1846, where he was engaged in farming; he then emigrated to America in a sailing vessel; 75 days in making the trip; landed in N. Y.; here he remained but a short time, thence West to Butler Co., O., where he was engaged as a farm hand for four years; thence to Illinois, and settled in Tazewell Co., near Groveland; here one year; he married, July 1, 1851, Miss Phoebe Gingerich, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Gingerich; she was born Jan. 30, 1829; he then in 1858 came to Woodford Co. and settled on the place he is now on, a fine improved farm of 110 acres, all made by good management and hard labor; is a member of the Lutheran Church; four children—Peter, Lizzie (married to the Rev. Christian Plambach, who died Nov. 13, 1873), Louisa, Lewis.

VANDYKE, W. G., miller; P. O. Eureka.

Voltz & Son, P. O. Eureka.

Voltz, Jacob, P. O. Eureka.

Vanfossen, W. H., meat market; P. O. Eureka.

Vanfossen, Jno., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Van Hove, Harm, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

VANDYKE & GIFT, proprietors Orient Mills; P. O. Eureka. The Orient Mill is one of the best equipped flour-mills in this vicinity, and flour manufactured here is second to none manufactured in the State of Illinois. The building is three and a half stories high, contains three sets of stones, which are turned by steam, 48-horse

power engines, with a capacity for manufacturing forty barrels of flour per day, the finest brands of flour turned out from this mill are the Orient A., Premium, and New Process, all of which find ready sales in Illinois and Indiana. William G. Vandyke was born in Mercer Co. Nov. 18, 1828; son of John and Dicie Vandyke; he was raised on his father's farm; in 1855, he came to Eureka, and commenced the flour-mill business, which he has been engaged in ever since, except four years engaged in the grain and stock business; in 1868, he and Mr. W. R. Adams built the Orient flour-mill. Mr. Adams remained as partner until 1874; in 1875, Mr. John W. Gift purchased one-half interest, and to-day forms the firm of Messrs. Vandyke & Gift. Mr. Gift is a native of Pennsylvania, and has had a number of years' experience in the manufacturing of flour.

WATKINS, MRS. SARAH, P. O. Eureka.

West, Chas., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Wood, J. G., Constable; P. O. Eureka.

Ward, Harriett, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Ward, J. S., teacher; P. O. Eureka.

Wiggins, Andrew, laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Wiggins, Geo., laborer; P. O. Eureka.

Willis, P., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

WARD, W. B., farmer; P. O. Eureka. The above-named gentleman is one of the successful farmers of Woodford Co.; was born in Marshall Co., West Va., May 17, 1829; his parents are William and Margaret Ward. He married Nov. 13, 1853, in Brook Co., West Va., to Miss Sarah E. Hedges, of Brook Co., West Va. She was born Nov. 7, 1854. They moved to Woodford Co., and settled near the place that they now live on. Here they remained one year. In 1856, they moved on the present farm; owns 280 acres of fine improved land; four children—Moses Wyley, William E., Ulysses Ellsworth, Mary Adella. Mr. Ward, in his political opinions, is Republican; a member of the Methodist Church since 1854. Socially, he has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all.

Wright, A. E., student; P. O. Eureka.

Wright, B. T., clothier; P. O. Eureka.

Wright, S., dry goods ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wright, J. C., carpenter ; P. O. Eureka.
 West, J. L., wagon mkr. ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wright, Elisha, sewing machine agent ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wagner, John, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wenger, Fred, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wertz, F., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wenger, John, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wood, Leroy, farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Wilkinson, J. H., farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Wyatt, Geo., farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Watkins, Amos, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Ward, W. T., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Wiltz, John, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wright, A. M., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wright, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Wright, James, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
YERKAS, REBECCA, MRS. P. O. Eureka.
 Yøerger, Mary J., dress mkr. ; P. O. Eureka.
 Yotty, J. C., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Yotty, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Yotty, John, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Yotty, Christian, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
ZIMMER, Conrad, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

MONTCOMERY TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, JAMES A., farmer ; P. O. Eureka ; born in Gallia Co., O., Oct. 21, 1828 ; is the son of Daniel and Margaret Allison. In 1831, he came with his parents to Illinois. His father settled in McLean (now Woodford) Co., purchasing at first only 80 acres of land ; to this he added by purchases from the Government until he was the possessor of 610 acres ; this he accumulated by honest toil and good management. He died in April, 1864, at the advanced age of 86 years, having been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for over 50 years. His wife preceded him some seven years, at the age of 72. James remained with his father until his majority, farming during the Summer months, and attending district school during the Winter. Was married Dec. 15, 1853, to Mary P. Ewins, a native of New Hampshire. Has eight children living—Susan E., Ida M., James D., Leroy W., Minnie B., Mary E., Joe F. and John E. ; one dead, Martha M. He was a member of the 86th Ill. Vol., and was in the service three years. After the first year he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Owns 400 acres of land, worth \$16,000. Republican. Was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1877, which office he now holds.

BECK, PETER, farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Brachen, H. D., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Beek, Christian, farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Brown, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Brown, John F., farmer ; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Brown, Isaac O., far. ; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Builta, John, farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Bell, Thos., farmer ; P. O. Deer Creek.
 Bilder, Charles, farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Bachmann, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Bindschoedler, H. J., farmer ; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Brown, Alex., farmer ; P. O. Danvers.
 Bindschoedler, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Bell, Benj., farmer ; P. O. Deer Creek.
 Baker, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Barritt, J. H., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.
 Brust, Peter, farmer ; P. O. Oak Grove.
BOGGS, FRANCIS H., farmer ; P. O. Danvers ; was born in Juniata Co., Pa., July 15, 1814, and is the son of Alexander and Amelia Boggs ; father of Pennsylvania, mother of Scotland. When he was but 21 years old, he went to Ohio, and was engaged in milling and farming in the counties of Butler, Hamilton and Preble ; thence to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was engaged in the carpenter business for seven months ; thence to St. Louis, Co. Mo., here one year ; from here he came to Woodford Co., Ill., and settled near Versailles in

1837. He remained here until 1849, and then moved on the place he now lives on. Married in 1840 to Elizabeth Vance. Four children living—Jane A., married C. J. Wheeler; Martha L., married Geo. L. Huxtable; Mary E., married Mr. Fry; Maria, married W. H. Brown. His son, Francis H., enlisted in Co. E, 94th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years or during the war; taken sick and died at Forsyth, Mo., in Jan., 1863; remains brought home and buried at Stout's Grove Cemetery. Mr. Boggs has held office as Constable for six years. Member of the Baptist Church.

CROSSMAN, A. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Caffenberger, Adam, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Cooper, Sylvester, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Clymer, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Cherington, Leander, far.; P. O. Deer Creek.

Clement, Charles, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Claywell George, retired; P. O. Eureka.

Caldwell, Wm., farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Chaffer, Jno. H., far.; P. O. Washington.

DOETWEILER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Daniel, C. B., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Daniel, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Daniel, F. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Diedrich, Riekman, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Dann Joseph, P. O. Washington.

Dirks, Edward, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Doebler, F., P. O. Washington.

EHRESMAN, CHRIST, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Ewing, John, P. O. Deer Creek.

Ehresman, Fannie, far.; P. O. Deer Creek.

Ehin, John, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Engel, Rudolph, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

FENLEY, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Fledger, Frank, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Finley, John J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Finley, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Finley, Robert, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Finley, George, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Field, Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Field, George, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Field, Henry, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Field, Mary, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

GARBER, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Garber, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gurtner, Christian, P. O. Deer Creek.

Gerber, Barbara, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gotzman, Carl, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gailey, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Graham, James, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gerth, Christ, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gerth, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Gerth, C. V., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Garber, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Grath, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

HARBAUGH, H. N., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Huppert, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hoffman, George, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Herrold, Joseph, P. O. Eureka.

Habeck, Adolph, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Holbrook, J. N., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Høelderle, Magnus, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Heineiger, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Heineiger, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Eureka.

Hartley, M. E. farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hohulin, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hepperly, Wm. P., far; P. O. Washington.

Hodel, Michael, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Hoffman, August, farmer, P. O. Eureka.

IRON, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

KETTELE, E. L., P. O. Deer Creek.

Kettelle, C. A., P. O. Deer Creek.

Kinzinger, Michael, far.; P. O. Danvers.

Kinzinger, Jacob, far.; P. O. Danvers.

Kauffman, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Danvers.

Kingsolver, Charles, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Kingsolver, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Kaiser, Emerich, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Kath, Carl, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Koeller, Abraham, far.; P. O. Eureka.

Kradolfer, Geo., P. O. Washington.

Koehler, Christian, far.; P. O. Eureka.

Klee, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

LAUTZ, SOLOMON, farmer; P. O. Danvers.

Lollis, Michael, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Leitwein, Jos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

M'CLOUD, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Moore, James, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Miller, Michael, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Mourer, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Miller, Jacob, Jr., far; P. O. Oak Grove.

Milar, Wm., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Mericle, John, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

McCloud, James, far.; P. O. Washington.

McCloud, Geo. W. far.; P. O. Washington.

McNutt, J. D., far.; P. O. Washington.

McClintock, J. J., far.; P. O. Washington.

Miller, Jacob, Sr., far.; P. O. Cruger.
 Meek, Henry B., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Milar, Jno., P. O. Cruger.

MOORE, JOSIAH, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove; was born in Elkhart Grove, Ill. in 1822, and is the son of Wm. C. and Sina Moore; his father settled in Illinois at an early day; Mr. Moore has been engaged in farming all his life, except in 1849 he went to California engaged in mining, which business he was successful in, but on returning home he was robbed on board a Mississippi steamboat at New Orleans, of all his money, \$2,240 in gold, leaving him only twenty dollars of his hard earnings; he came home and in 1851 he married Miss Minerva Brown; Mr. Moore is a member of the Christian Church; his political opinions are Republican; owns a fine improved farm of 221 acres; his father, Wm. C. Moore, was born Feb. 3, 1794; died Dec. 26, 1848.

MAURER, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Danvers; was born in France 1822; his father, Nicholas Maurer, was a farmer; here Mr. Maurer spent his younger days working on the farm; his father died when he was about 13 years old; this put him out in the world to work for himself; his first work one year was for \$14.40 and clothing; next two years for \$20.00 per year; here he saved money enough to pay his passage to America in 1839; when he landed here was without money and friends; he set out from New Orleans, this being the port he landed at, having been 56 days in making the trip; by steamer he went to Cincinnati, O., then to Butler Co., and commenced to farm at \$10 per month; he came to Woodford Co.; his first work here was with his uncle at \$5 per month; in 1845 he purchased 80 acres of land, and to-day, with hard labor and good management, is one of the successful farmers of Woodford Co.; owns a fine improved farm, 990 acres; he married twice; 1849, to Miss Mary Bechler; one child; second wife Mary Choler; three children.

NAFFZINGER, P. R., farmer; P. O. Cruger.
 Naffzinger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cruger.
 Niergarth, Rosina, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Newall, Frank, farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Niergarth, Wm., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
OYER, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Oyer, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.
 Ory, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.
PARKER, JNO. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Pepper, J. S., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Platner, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Phillips, Jno. M., far.; P. O. Deer Creek.
PHILLIPS, JAMES V., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest settlers of Montgomery Township, having made his home here in July, 1832. He first purchased 40 acres of land, and commenced farming; by hard labor and good management, he is to-day one of the successful farmers of Montgomery Township. He was born in Overton Co., Tenn., June 13, 1808; son of Glen and L. (McCord) Phillips, of North Carolina, having settled in Tennessee at an early day. Mr. Phillips left Tennessee with his uncle and mother (his father died while in the war of 1812); they came to Illinois, and settled in McLean County, in 1828; here Mr. Phillips commenced farming; was in the Black Hawk war of 1832; returned home at the close of the war, and married Miss Jane Jones, daughter of Ellis Jones, and settled on the farm that he now lives on. Nine children. Democrat in politics.

REEL, GEO., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Robinson, J. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Reynolds, F. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rinkenberger, G., farmer; P. O. Danvers.
 Rinkenberger, P., farmer; P. O. Danvers.
 Ramseyer, Jos., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Robinson, H. M., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Rush, Geo., farmer; P. O. Eureka.
 Reed, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washington.
 Reed, L. J., farmer; P. O. Washington.

ROBINSON, HENRY M., stock dealer and farmer; P. O. Eureka. The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly regarded farmers of Woodford County, having resided in Woodford County since 1842; he was born in Coshocton, Ohio, June 13, 1814, and is the son of Col. James Robinson, of Clarksburg, Va., who was engaged in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Wm.

Robinson, was the first merchant of Clarksburg, Va., and introduced the first coffee for sale in West Virginia; in 1801, Wm. Robinson, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Coshocton, purchasing 4,000 acres of land; this family was known to be among the largest land owners in Ohio; here Mr. H. M. Robinson remained on his father's farm, engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow, and in the Winter months, gathering what instruction the schools of the period could afford; at 24 years of age, he started on horseback for Illinois, and stopped at Tazewell County; here he remained but a short time; in 1839, he went to Iowa, and attended the first land sale at Burlington, and purchased 200 acres of land; in 1842, he returned to Illinois and settled on the place that he now lives on; after remaining here about two years, he owned 500 acres of land, and to-day is the largest land owner in Woodford County; he owns 2,500 acres of land; also one of the largest stock dealers in Woodford County; his success in life has been attributed to hard labor, good management and industry. He married, in 1842, Miss Nancy Allison, of Ohio; she lived six years; four children—James E., married Miss Elizabeth Belle Vance; Rebecca H., married Daniel Chaffer; Martha S. and Henry M. Jr., married the second time to Mary Little, of Ohio, in 1849. Mr. Robinson's political opinions are Republican. Socially, he has a pleasing address and genial manners that win the respect of all.

RAMSEY, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek; was born in Franklin Co., O., Dec. 14, 1817; son of William and Hannah (Cox) Ramsey, of Virginia. Having come to Ohio at an early day, in 1827 moved to Illinois and settled near what is now Bloomington, Ill., thence to Tremont, Ill. Here 'Squire Ramsey lived until he was 23 years of age; in 1843, he settled near the place he now lives on; in 1844, he married Miss Ann M. Harding, of England, daughter of William Harding, contractor. She came to America in 1832. Three children living. 'Squire Ramsey has held several offices of public trust

in his township—Supervisor, Justice of the Peace; is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican in politics. When he first came to Woodford Co. he was worth about \$300; with hard labor and good management is, to-day one of the successful farmers of Woodford Co.; owns a fine farm of 500 acres.

Ramsey, W. C., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Rinkenberger, Jno., P. O. Eureka.

Risser, John, P. O. Washington.

Risser, Christian, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Rinkel, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Ropp, Christian, farmer; P. O. Danvers.

STRUBHAR, F., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Strubhar, V., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Spalts, David, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Sharp, Jonathan, farmer; P. O. Danvers.

Sharp, John, P. O. Danvers.

Sharp, Lea, P. O. Danvers.

Skaggs, Geo. L., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Sharp, Peter, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Stevens, Cary, P. O. Oak Grove.

Stalter, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Seougle, Geo. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schrock, Jos., farmer; P. O. Danvers.

Stumbaugh, E., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Stumbaugh, G. W., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Small, Mrs. Alex.

Sommer, Magdalena, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Staub, Kasper, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Simpson, Henry, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Sommer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schuler, Matthias, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Simmons, E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Sied, Henry, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Small, C. S., farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Skinner, R., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Stumbaugh, S., farmer; P. O. Cruger.

Stumbaugh, J. P., farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Saltzman, Jos., farmer; P. O. Danvers.

Strausbaugh, A., farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Simpson, S., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Simpson, W. A., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schwabe, A., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Strausbaugh, J., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Strausbaugh, D., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Schnurr, L., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Siebert, Henry, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Staub, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Samuel, John, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Stevens, John W., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Stevens, Wm., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.
Stevens, Adam, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

STUMBAUGH, NANCY, MRS.

P. O. Deer Creek; was born near Columbus, O., Feb. 21, 1812, and is the daughter of Percival Adams, of Pennsylvania, who was among the first settlers in Ohio, having made his home here in 1805. Mrs. Stumbaugh was raised on her father's farm, in the Winter months attending the district schools. In 1832, she married John Stumbaugh, who was born near Columbus, O., April 17, 1809. After they married they lived on his father's farm for six years. In 1839, he moved to Illinois with his wife and three children and settled in Montgomery Tp., on a section of land which was entered by his father, and afterward given to him. Here he set out in farming. He was very successful in life, and was highly respected by his fellowmen. He died Feb., 1871, leaving a wife and five children—Elizabeth, married Geo. Stumbaugh; Susan, married L. C. Fisher; George W., married Miss Ann Mericle; John P., married Martha Milligan; Theodore E., married Miss Kate Kertell.

STEPHENS, ADAM, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1839, and is the son of Lewis and Melinda (Hougham) Stephens of Highland Co., O.; having emigrated to Illinois and settled on Kickapoo River in 1830, then to Woodford County in 1834, and settled on forty acres of land; here he remained until he died. He was born October 28, 1808, and died August 13, 1872; his mother was born April 8, 1808, and died October 15, 1853. Mr. Stephens remained on the old homestead engaged in farming, and the Winter months attending school. In 1871, he married Miss Helen Beck, born in Woodford County, Ill., Feb. 19, 1841, and is the daughter of Peter Beck, who made his home in Woodford County at an early day. They have three children—Willie A., born March 24, 1872; Lewis D., Dec. 4, 1873; and Charles A., Sept. 14, 1875; all of Woodford County. Mr. Stephens has held several offices of public trust in his township; is to-day Supervisor of Montgomery Township,

which office he has filled for the last three terms. He owns 290½ acres of land. Democrat in politics.

TAYLOR, AMBROSE, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

UMMEL, CHRISTIAN, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Ummel Eli, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

VANCE, PETER H., farmer; P. O. Danvers; was born in Christian County, Ky., April 20, 1816, and is the son of James and Jane B. (Hay) Vance of Ky.; his mother died in Kentucky, 1824; father married second time to Miss Mary F. Hay. In 1835, with his father and family, came to Illinois and settled on the south side of Stout's Grove, on 120 acres of land; here they remained but a short time. In 1835, he moved to Woodford County and settled in what is now Montgomery Township. In 1842, Mr. Vance was engaged in mining in Illinois and Wisconsin for three years; in 1845, returned home and married Miss Louisa A. Mitchell, of Sangamon Co., Ill., born in 1824; daughter of Rev. Payton Mitchell, who settled in Illinois in 1820. They have seven children. Mr. Vance has held several offices of public trust in Montgomery Township; has held office of Justice of the Peace twenty-four years; has been very successful in life; owns 1,600 acres of fine land, and ranks as one of the most prominent men of Woodford.

WARREN, B. T., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Walter, Gottfried, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Woodgate, Henry, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Wagler, John, far.; P. O. Deer Creek.

YODER, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

Yoder, Yost, farmer; P. O. Deer Creek.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Danvers.

Zimmerman, Gustav, far.; P. O. Danvers.

Zehr, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Zehr, Magdalena, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Zehr, Jacob, Sr., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Zehr, Jacob, Jr., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Zehr, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

ZIMMERMAN, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Danvers; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 19, 1820; son of Andrew and Annie (Miller) Zimmer.

man, of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1839, with father and family, five children; was thirty-one days on the sea. Settled in Butler County, Ohio; here his father died. In 1848, he left Ohio and came to Illinois and settled in Tazewell County; thence to Woodford County; he first purchased 100 acres

of land, and to-day he owns 330 acres of fine farming land, which he has made by good management and industry. He married Miss Catharine Naffzinger, born on the Atlantic Ocean; married in 1845, and have nine children. Is a member of the Christian Church for nineteen years; is Elder of that church.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

ALIG, CONRAD, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Alig, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Alig, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Alig, Wiegant, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

ALIG, PETER, hotel and farming; Secs. 4 and 27; P. O. Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany, June 15, 1837; parents emigrated to America in 1846, coming direct to Woodford Co., Ill., where the subject of this sketch has resided ever since; in 1862, he purchased 77½ acres of land on Sec. 4, and followed farming until March, 1876, when he took possession of the "Union House," which property he had bought in December, 1873. He married Miss Mary Kleis in January, 1865, who was born in France Nov. 8, 1849; have six children living—Margaret, Mary, Eva, Rosa, Anna, John; owns 134 acres of land in this township; has held various town offices, and is at present a School Director.

Becker, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Belsley, Barbara, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Buchler, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Bowen, Jas. W., far.; P. O. Metamora.

Bueltnier, Fred'k, far.; P. O. Washington.

BELSLEY, CHRISTIAN, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Metamora; was born near Alsace, France, June, 1828; parents emigrated to America in 1837, settling first in what is now Spring Bay Township, Woodford County; in 1857, Mr. B. moved to Roanoke Township, purchasing 240 acres of land, and remained there about four years; then returned to Spring Bay Township, staying seven years; finally, in 1868, came to Sec. 24, Worth Township, his present home. Married Miss Mary Switzer in 1855; she was born in France, November, 1835; have eight children—Mag-

dalena, Catharine, Samuel, Mary, Fannie, Christian, Moses, Anna. Mr. B. owns 144 acres in Worth Township, 240 in Metamora and 280 in Roanoke Township.

BAUER, ADAM, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 15, 1838, his parents emigrating to America in 1841; married Miss Susan Wieland June 15, 1871; she was born in Worth Township, Jan. 1, 1855; three children living—Mary V., born March 10, 1872; Margaret, Feb. 6, 1876; Peter A., March 5, 1878; two deceased—Lizzie 1st died Oct. 12, 1873; Lizzie 2d died Dec. 25, 1875. Mr. B. owns 80 acres of land.

BAUER, PETER, Sr., deceased; born in Germany, in 1800; came to the United States in 1841, direct to Woodford County, and died in June, 1849. He married Anna Mary Ameyer in 1829; she was born in 1803, and now makes her home with her son, Adam Bauer; they had seven children, four living—Leonard, Peter, Jr., Adam and Sebastian; three deceased—Martin 1st, Martin 2d, Maggie.

BAUER, PETER, Jr., farmer and merchant; Sec. 21; P. O. Metamora; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 3, 1835; parents emigrated to America in 1841, coming direct to Ill., and settling in what is now Worth Township; He was married to Miss Elizabeth Miller June 27, 1862; she was born in Tazewell Co. in 1847; four children living—Anna Mary M., Adam P., John B., Elizabeth J.; lost one—Rosa, died Feb. 18, 1876; Mr. B. was proprietor of the Union House, in this township, from April, 1872, to April 1876; now keeps a stock of groceries,

notions and small wares; owns 69 acres of land in Tazewell Co.

BLUM, LEO, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Therold, Austria, June 28, 1832; emigrated to America in 1857, direct from New York to Peoria, Ill., thence to Worth Township, working eleven years at the carpenter's trade; in 1874, bought 120 acres of land and commenced farming, and now owns 140; married Miss Mary V. Nagle at Catholic Church, in Worth Township, April 2, 1866; she was born in Austria, April 20, 1837; have five children—Andrew, born May 26, 1867; Alexander, March 5, 1870; Mary Paulina, Oct. 20, 1872; Mary Fannie, Oct. 20, 1873; Leo August, Dec. 16, 1877.

Brunner, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

BEHL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay; Sec. 21; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 18, 1818; came to this county in 1850, coming direct to his present home; was married to Miss Margaret Haas, of Germany, in 1840; she died in Worth Township, in June, 1856, leaving two children—Mary Ann, born in 1842; Margaret, born in 1849. Married again to Miss Rosa Hain, in Oct., 1856. She was born in Hessen, Germany, Aug. 30, 1830. Nine children—Ferdinand, born Aug. 21, 1857; John, Nov. 24, 1858; Elizabeth, Aug. 25, 1860; Lucretia, Sept. 12, 1862; Conrad Wm., Jan. 21, 1865; Amy Julia, June 14, 1867; Charles P., July 4, 1870; Mary, Nov. 24, 1873; Rosa, March 2, 1875; owns 130 acres land in Worth Township.

BOWEN, WINFIELD SCOTT, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Washington; born in Woodford Co., Nov. 20, 1847; in Spring of 1869, commenced working with his brother, James; 160 acres land left by his father, Rev. John Bowen, who died in 1876; in 1873, they divided, each taking 80 acres, and has continued so to present time; married Senith A. Baird, of Tazewell Co., Oct. 30, 1873, who was born June 29, 1846; two children—Mattie M. E., born Jan. 19, 1876; Wm. W. T., born Oct. 12, 1877. Mrs. Bowen's parents came from Owego, N. Y., in 1844, locating near Washington, Tazewell Co. Her father, Thomas

Baird, was killed in a railroad accident, which occurred in the Summer of 1859, near South Bend, Ind. Mrs. B. has received several premiums for the best equestrianship at several State and county fairs, from 1867 to 1873; in 1867, at Peoria, receiving a prize of \$41.50; in 1868, State Fair, at Decatur, where there were twelve competitors, she took the prize of \$50; in 1869, at Peoria, prize of \$100 (twelve competitors); has taken prizes for both riding and driving. She has two diplomas presented to her, one from Fulton Co. and one from Tazewell Co.; took first prize at State Fair, in Sept., 1873.

CRESS, CALVIN P., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Cress, P. M., farmer; P. O. Washington.

Cress, B. K., farmer; P. O. Washington.

CRESS, ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Washington; was born in Virginia Aug. 7, 1809; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1833, locating on the site of his present home; in 1835, his mother and five children left Virginia and located in Illinois and Iowa; Mr. C. located on Congress land; at first entered 280 acres; did not come into market until 1838. He married Miss Mary Kindig, in Tazewell County, Aug. 21, 1834; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 11, 1811; have five children living—Benjamin K. (married Mary Beard), Payton M. (married Lizzie Crance, who died in Tazewell Co., and his second wife was Lizzie Thompson), George W. (married Celia A. Thompson), Andrew J. (married Lura Cobb), Calvin P. (married Lizzie Baker, two daughters deceased), Susannah (Mrs. A. Wallace, died at home, July 19, 1858), Mary E. (Mrs. John Wanger, died at home, Oct. 31, 1868). When Mr. Cress came here, in 1833, he found Peter Klein, John Bromfield, Z. Hall and Squire Mitchell; Indian trails were all over the land; he came here in limited circumstances, and by his own exertions, aided by his far-sighted business views, has earned a handsome competence; after supplying each of his five boys with a farm, he now has 240 acres of splendid land, placed in a sparsely settled county with limited resources, and now ranking among the first and

most prosperous farmers, he goes to prove the advantages held out by the farm to energy.

DUBOIS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Dubois, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Dubois, Regina, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Danner, Michael, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

DALLOWITZ, FRANK C., carpenter; P. O. Fondulac, Tazewell Co.; was born Aug. 30, 1852, on the steamer Montezuma, during the voyage from Austria to New York City. Parents located first in Waukesha Co., Wis., for about two years; removed then to Michigan (near Grand Rapids) for one year; then back to Wisconsin; then Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, again to Chicago, and to Peoria, finally locating in Worth Tp. in 1859. Mr. D.'s mother makes it her home at J. P. Wombacher's, Sec. 32, Worth Tp. His father died in Wisconsin in 1856. One sister, Anna, was married in Peoria in 1872 to Frank Schmidt, who died in 1875.

ENGLER, ADAM, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Esch, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Esch, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Eskstein, Ferd., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

ESCH, CHRISTIAN, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Metamora. Born in France Aug. 26, 1818; emigrated to America in 1837, locating near Pekin, Ill., remaining three or four years, then came to his present location. Married Miss Anna Gerber in August, 1846, who was born in France August, 1827. Three children — Peter, Joseph and Lena. Owns 554 acres of land.

ESCH, JOSEPH, son of the above, was born in Worth Tp., on the old homestead, where he now resides, July 16, 1851; was married in Metamora March 3, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Bachman, who was born in Woodford Co. July, 1852. They have two children—Henry, born March 7, 1875; Samuel, born August 7, 1876.

FELDKAMP, PETER, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

FISHER, ANTHONY, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Metamora; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1832. When 22 years of age, came to the

United States, settling in Allegheny Co., Pa., working in a soda factory one year; came to Illinois and Worth Township in June, 1855, locating on Sec. 16, working as day laborer among the farmers; then to Bureau Co. for three years, finally to his present home, Sec. 13, purchasing 40 acres of X. Lang, and now owns 100. Married Miss Ursula Lang, at Peoria, Sept. 27, 1859. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 17, 1838; have six children living—Joseph A., born Feb. 19, 1860; Michael, July 16, 1864; Anton C., July 9, 1868; Terrise K., Jan. 28, 1871; Mary U., Oct. 21, 1873; Mary A., April 5, 1876; two deceased—John C., born Jan. 27, 1862, died April 9, 1871; Elizabeth, born April 23, 1867, died April 29, 1867. Mrs. Fisher's father (Michael Lang) lives with them; born in Germany, November, 1804. Mr. F. was elected Commissioner of Highways in 1874-5-6, and again in April, 1878, and is also School Director of District No. 1.

Fagot, Peter, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Fandel, Michael, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

FANDEL, NICHOLAS, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Prussia May 26, 1832; emigrated to America in 1858, coming direct to Worth Township, and for five or six years engaged among the farmers, doing farm work. He first rented 95 acres of land from Mrs. Bromfield for six years, then purchased 80 acres, where he now resides; he now owns 153; married Miss Eva Alig, at Peoria, Feb. 10, 1863; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 27, 1843; six children living—Michael W., born Feb. 8, 1865; Peter, Feb. 17, 1867; Gertrude, Dec. 10, 1868; John, March 10, 1871; Conrad, April 30, 1873; Mary, Nov. 16, 1876; lost two—John, born Nov. 3, 1863, died Nov. 4, 1863; Jacob, born May 28, 1875, died Jan. 26, 1876. Mr. Fandel's father, Nicholas Fandel, Sr., was born in 1786, and died in 1864; his mother, Anna Haus, born in 1796, and died in Worth Township June 24, 1877.

GREINER, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Gudeman, Fred, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Geissel, L., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Gongloff, Jno. B., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Gerber, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

GROVE, BENJAMIN, farmer; Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Metamora; was born in Virginia March 28, 1816; parents removed to Harrison Co., Ind., Fall of same year, residing there nineteen years; in the Fall of 1835, came to Illinois, locating in what is now Worth Tp., Woodford Co.; his father, Simon Grove, was born in Virginia June 4, 1783, and buried in Tazewell Co. Sept. 13, 1844; his mother, Elizabeth Grove, was born in Virginia Jan. 12, 1791, and is also buried in Tazewell Co.; her death occurred Sept. 8, 1858. Mr. G. married Miss Hanna Rinehart in Tazewell Co. Oct. 5, 1843; she was born in Virginia March 23, 1815; they have five children living—Washington, Wm. Henry, Sarah E., Nancy Jane, Elias; owns 240 acres of land in Worth Tp. Mr. Grove is one of the early pioneers locating in this section, when the prospect was anything but inviting: inconveniences and disappointments were not uncommon in those early days; but through industry and hard labor, coupled with unswerving integrity, Mr. G. has placed himself in his present position.

GROVE, WASHINGTON, son of the above, was born in Woodford Co. April 10, 1849; married Miss Mary Dellenbach in Tazewell Co. Jan. 4, 1873, who was born in Worth Tp. Aug. 15, 1852; they have two children—Ella Jane, born July 8, 1875; Sarah E., born Dec. 28, 1877.

Gudeman, Fritz, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Greiner, Michael, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Gerber, Christian, far.; P. O. Metamora.
 Gingerich, Christian, far.; P. O. Metamora.
 Grelmer, Fred., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
 Grebner, Killian, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
 Grebner, Jacob, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
 Greobiell, Daniel, far.; P. O. Metamora.

HEE, VALENTINE, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Herman, Geo., farmer; P. O. Washington.
 Hall, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Metamora.
 Hoffmiester, Jacob, far.; P. O. Metamora.
 Householder, Jos., far.; P. O. Metamora.

HOSHOR, WM., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Ohio, April, 1804; came to Illinois, and what

is now called Woodford Co., in June, 1828; returned to Ohio in 1831, and in the Spring of 1832 came back to Ill.; married Miss Emily Jones in 1841; she was born in Ohio, and died in Woodford Co. about 1846. His second wife was Elonora Williams; married in 1858; she was born in Ohio; two children by first marriage—Perry (now living in Spring Bay Tp.), Jane (now Mrs. Daniel Jones of Partridge Tp.). Mr. Hoshor ranks among the very earliest settlers, and being one of the first pioneers of the county, a further history of him will be found in the general history of the work.

HESSELEIN, LEONHARD, far; Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 5, 1822, coming to America in 1853, and direct to Worth Tp., Woodford Co., Ill., renting 124 acres of land of John Haas, and staying about seven years; then to Partridge Tp. for two years; then to his present home on Sec. 5, where he now owns 80 acres; married Miss Mary Dollinger at Peoria, Aug. 16, 1853; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 13, 1830; have had eight children, five living—George, Freddie, John, Abbie, William; three deceased—Leonard, Jr., died Nov. 1, 1854; John, April 26, 1855; Annie, April 18, 1863.

HANNER, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in May, 1818; emigrated to America in 1849, coming direct to Oneida Co., N. Y., remaining about three and a half years, then returned to Germany for three months; came back to Oneida Co., working about three years at day labor; in 1856, came to Worth Township, and has resided here ever since; his first purchase of land was 80 acres, which he retained for three years and sold, buying, then, 166 acres of John Reising, in 1864; in addition, he now owns 320 acres in Livingston Co., Ill.; married in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1854, to Margaret Shreive; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 24, 1827; they have two children—Margaret Abbie, born Nov. 28, 1855 (married Israel Schickadane, of Pontiac, Ill.), John, born Jan. 2, 1859.

Hoerner, John, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.
Haas, Ferdinand, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
Hertz, Ignatz, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

HAEDICKE, ADOLPHUS, farmer; P. O. Peoria; was born in Prussia, Germany, July 1, 1810; emigrated to America, in 1836, landing first in New York, remaining about six months; then to Baton Rouge, La., staying there three years, finally locating permanently in Worth Township, in 1840; married Miss Hanna S. Brautigam, at Peoria, Ill., Dec. 12, 1840; she was born in Prussia Feb. 26, 1824; have nine children—Maria E., Henrietta (now Mrs. R. Schimpff, of Peoria), Augusta (now Mrs. William Speers, of Kansas), Christine (now Mrs. M. Wagner, of Cazenovia), William, Fredericka (now Mrs. R. Hess, of Kansas), Hanna (now Mrs. Henry Ames, of Kansas), Adolphus, Jr., Louisa; owns 165 acres of land in Worth Township, 15 acres in Tazewell Co., Ill., 160 in Kansas and a town lot in Peoria.

IOERGER, JACOB, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Metamora; was born in Selz, France, Jan. 11, 1823; parents emigrated to United States in 1839; left April 7, and arrived in New York on the 4th of July; when about twenty-five days out, encountered a terrible storm, which lasted three days and nights, threatening destruction to the ship and cargo. Went from New York to Ohio; then to Evansville, Ind., and Peoria, Ill. Upon arrival in this section, his father purchased 200 acres of land of Sunderland, which he afterward sold, and removed to Metamora, and died there on July 4, 1873. He was born in France, 1799. His wife died in France in 1833. Mr. Ioerger was married Jan. 14, 1847, to Miss Mary Hertz, who was born in France Aug. 20, 1824. Nine children living—Catherine, born Dec. 6, 1848 (now Mrs. David Grenagle, of Metamora Tp.); Henry, born March 24, 1851 (married Senora Brautigam); Frederick, April 2, 1853; George, March 18, 1855; Peter, June 22, 1857; Mary, March 23, 1861; Elizabeth, Aug. 9, 1863; Jacob, Jan. 9, 1867; Joseph, June 22, 1869; two deceased—Louisa, born Nov. 14, 1847, died Aug. 2, 1848; Julia, born Aug. 9,

1863, died Aug. 15, 1863. Mr. I. was an early settler in this region, and has lived to see Woodford Co. grow from a wilderness to what it now is. In 1844, went with his father to Chicago, hauling wheat, which was worth three bits, driving back in the remarkable time of two days (150 miles.) His first land purchase was 120 acres, all woods, and an old log house on the land. His present fine residence was built in 1857. He now owns 250 acres in Worth Tp, 320 in Panola, and 97 in Metamora.

JUNG, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

KLASSERT, J. G., farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Kuhn, F., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Kamm, Casper, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Klassert, Wm., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kuhl, Fred'k, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

KINDIG, BENJAMIN, deceased; born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 31, 1783; moved to Virginia in 1812, settling in Augusta County; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1833, and died in January, 1856; married Esther Witmer in Pennsylvania Oct. 20, 1807, who was born March 3, 1785, and died in Virginia, Oct. 10, 1824, leaving seven children—Benjamin W., born Aug. 29, 1808; Esther, born Feb. 12, 1810, died in 1843, married Jeremiah Smith; Mary, born Sept. 24, 1811; Magdalena, born Oct. 3, 1813, now Mrs. Jacob J. Bonta, of Bates Co., Mo.; David, born Sept. 12, 1816; Leah, born Nov. 25, 1820, now Mrs. Jacob Grove, of Missouri; Henry W., born Aug. 28, 1823, died March 13, 1864, married for second wife Abigail Patterson, in Virginia, in 1825; she was born in 1807, and died in Illinois, July 1, 1835; five children—Elizabeth, born July 4, 1826, died in 1847; Anna, born Jan. 1, 1828, died April 26, 1835; Susannah, born Feb. 18, 1830, now Mrs. B. G. Kindig, of Greene Township; Samuel, born March 4, 1832, married Catharine Brubaker, of Missouri; Emanuel, born Feb. 7, 1835, married Margaret Wallace, of Iowa; third wife was Betsey Page, married Oct. 20, 1840, born in New Hampshire, Sept. 21, 1796, and died in Illinois, July 5, 1871.

KINDIG, DAVID, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Washington; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1816; came to Illinois in the Fall of 1833, locating in Tazewell County; in 1840, came to his present home, and entered 203 acres of land; he married Miss Elizabeth J. McCord, in Woodford County, Jan. 13, 1844; she was born in Tennessee, March 23, 1821, and died in Illinois, April 9, 1856, leaving five children—Virginia A., born April 23, 1846, now Mrs. John W. Wilson, of Minonk Township; Eliza Jane, born Sept. 10, 1847, now Mrs. J. N. McMurtrey, of Salem, Mo.; Zurie E., born April 19, 1850; Laura E., born June 30, 1852; Marion A., born April 26, 1855; married for his second wife Miss Ellen Conn, Feb. 26, 1857, who was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 9, 1824. Mr. K. is one of the early settlers, coming here with limited means, and by his industry and economy has placed himself in his present position; he paid 60 per cent. for use of money to purchase his first land; he now owns 324 acres in Woodford Co., 200 in Tazewell Co., and 1,000 acres near Fort Scott, Kansas.

Kiesewetter, Peter, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Kienhoefer, Michael, far.; P. O. Metamora.

KINDIG, BENJAMIN W., far.; Sec. 6, Washington Township, Tazewell County; P. O. Washington; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1808; parents moved to Virginia in 1812, and in 1833 came to Illinois, but Mr. K. remained in Virginia until 1842, then came to Tazewell Co., Ill.; he married Eliza Kindig in Virginia Dec. 12, 1833, who was born July 8, 1816, and died in Illinois May 2, 1844; four children—Hadessah E., born Dec. 29, 1834 (now Mrs. G. W. Leonard, of Roanoke Tp.); David H., born April 9, 1837, and died February, 1839; John J., born June 25, 1839, and died in the army Jan. 25, 1863; William E., born Feb. 12, 1842, and at last accounts living in Nebraska. Second wife was Elizabeth T. Page; married Sept. 26, 1844; born Jan. 11, 1812, and died Aug. 15, 1868; five children—Eliza A., born Oct. 12, 1845 (now Mrs. Robert S. Stewart, of Red Oak, Ia.); Mary M., born Dec. 15, 1847, died June 5, 1860; Clara E.,

born April 9, 1850, died Jan. 22, 1872 (unmarried J. W. Stewart, of Missouri); Adino B., born Jan. 4, 1853, living in Iowa; Delila E., born Oct. 9, 1855, living in Iowa. Third wife was Elizabeth Arnold; married at Washington, Ill., Oct. 14, 1869; she was born in Indiana Sept. 27, 1829. In the Spring of 1843, Mr. K. located where his brother David now resides, remaining one year; going to Metamora Tp. in the Fall of 1844, and stayed until the Fall of 1869; then came to his present home; from August, 1872, to Feb., 1876, was engaged in mercantile trade in Washington; owns 67 acres of land—20 acres in Iowa and house and lot in Washington. In 1845, in what is now Metamora Tp. (then called Hanover), the first church was organized by Elder Palmer, of the Christian Church. Mr. Kindig was an active member upon its organization, and has been for forty-two years connected with this denomination. S. S. Park was the first and Mr. K. the second County Surveyor of Woodford Co., being elected in 1843.

KLUG, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 27, 1834; came to this country in the Spring of 1847, stopping at Pittsburgh, Pa., thence to Peoria, arriving there about Aug. 16, remaining there about 17 years, working at carpenter trade. He married Miss Christine Felekel at Peoria, June 10, 1860. She was born in Peoria, June 7, 1842. In 1863, Mr. K. left Peoria for Tazewell Co., renting 150 acres; stayed two years, then to Stark Co., Ill.; bought 40 acres there and followed farming eight or nine months; sold out and returned to Tazewell Co. for one year, then to Sec. 32, Worth Tp., purchasing 80 acres of Henry Rocke, remaining one year; finally came to Sec. 26, his present home, purchasing 80 acres of Jacob Gingerich; they have ten children—Margaret, born Jan. 4, 1861; Willis H., May 31, 1862; John H., April 20, 1864; Elizabeth L., Jan. 27, 1866; Geo. Edward, Dec. 16, 1867; Charles J., Nov. 24, 1869; Frank E., March 31, 1872; Mary Ann, April 4, 1874; Christine M., May 10, 1876; Peter A., Oct. 29, 1877; owns 160

acres, and 40 acres in Tazewell Co.; was elected Supervisor of Worth Tp. in 1869 and has continued in office to the present time with the exception of one year; re-elected in 1878.

Kroneberger, Elizabeth, P. O. Peoria.

Klein, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Klein, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Klein, John N., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kunkel, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Koche, Geo., farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Koch, Philippine, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

KERKER, CONRAD, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Spring Bay; born in Bavaria, Germany, May 18, 1829; was 9 years of age when his parents came to America, stopping first in Cincinnati, Ohio, about six months, then to what is now Woodford Co., Ill. Married Miss Elizabeth Simeon in Worth Tp., in November, 1852. She was born in Germany in 1811; have eight children living—Mary (now Mrs. Peter B. Noe), Margaret, Conrad, Catherine, Rosa, Lizzie, Frank and George; lost four—John C., Lizzie and two infants; owns 110 acres of land.

KIESEWETTER, MICHAEL, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 17, 1826; came to America in 1859, and directly to Worth Township, his present home; bought ten acres of land, which he afterward sold and purchased eighty; now owns 120 acres. He married Miss Mary B. Shuman in August, 1860, who was born in Saxony, Germany, June 8, 1833; have seven children living—Catharine B. (now Mrs. John Snyder, of Partridge Township), Rosa, Peter, Helen B., Margaret, Fred. and Mary Elizabeth; lost one, Mary, born Aug. 31, 1876, and died Nov. 25, 1876. In 1864, Mr. K. was drafted and went in the 44th I. V. I., Co. K, Capt. New, of Peru; served until close of the war; mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.

Koeh, Jno. G., farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Kennel, Chris., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Kreyenbiel, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

KOEMPEL, JOHN, farmer; Secs. 9 and 10; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Germany, Dec. 18, 1828; emigrated to America in 1850, stopping for two years in St. Louis, then to Worth

Township, his present home. Married Miss Felicity Rufing, in Worth Township, April 12, 1855; she was born in St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1836; they have eight children living—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Richard Heller, of Henry County, Ill.), Bartlett M., Margaret, Andrew, Abbie, Josephine, John and Michael; lost three—John, Jr., died in 1865; Jacob, died in 1868; and Joseph, died in 1871. Owns 150 acres of land.

KERN, JOHN M., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Metamora; was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 10, 1829; his parents coming to Illinois in the Fall of 1836, and locating in what is now called Worth Tp.; in 1851, Mr. Kern went to California, returning in 1852; was married to Miss B. E. McGill at Adams Co., Ill., on June 1, 1857; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1836; four children living—Estella J. (now Mrs. John H. Parminter of Roanoke), Oren L., Idella E., Wm. A.; John C., born Sept. 3, 1860 and died Sept. 12, 1876; Mr. K. owns 120 acres land in Worth Tp., and 84 in Metamora Tp. Mr. Kern's father (G. Kern) is still living; resides on Sec. 31, Metamora Tp.; and coming at a very early day, has seen vast changes in this section; he hauled wheat to Chicago when it brought but 37½c, and required from ten to twelve days for the round trip; he is one of the early settlers, and a much esteemed citizen.

LYNCH, HENRY W., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Loeschen, Roepke, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Loewenstein, Jacob, far.; P. O. Washington.

Loser, Mary, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Lang, Michael, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

MOYEMENT, MATHIAS, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Molitor, Charles, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Meyer, Max., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Meyer, Jos., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Meyer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

MAGER, GEORGE, REV., minister; P. O. Metamora; Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Worth Tp.; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 23, 1847; came to U. S. in Jan. 1867, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., and completing his ecclesiastical studies there;

was ordained Priest at Metamora in 1870 by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley of Chicago, and was appointed assistant priest at St. Peter's Church in Chicago, remaining there about eighteen months; then in July, 1871, was assigned to the pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, Sec. 16; Worth Tp. A complete account of this church, its organization, cost, etc., appears under the head General History of Worth Tp.

Meister, J. G., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Meister, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Meister, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Meinhold, Sophia, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Miller, Martin, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Miller, Peter, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Miller, Michael, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

MEISTER, ADAM, farmer; Sec.

5; P. O. Spring Bay; born in this township Dec. 30, 1851. Married Miss Lizzie Coon Feb. 10, 1874, who was born in Worth Tp. May 13, 1855. They have two children—Victoria, born July 19, 1876; Frank C., born March 12, 1878. Lost one—Mary V., died Aug. 8, 1875. Owns 153 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land.

MEISTER, GEO. J., farmer; Sec.

6; P. O. Spring Bay; born in this township Feb. 8, 1850. Married Miss Josephine Baker Feb. 8, 1875, who was born in Worth Tp. April 11, 1857. They have two children—Joseph C., born Dec. 27, 1875; Anna M., born Sept. 24, 1877. Owns 157 3-100 acres of land.

NAUMANN, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Nafziger, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

NOE, PETER B., farmer; Sec. 18;

P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Woodford Co., Jan. 5, 1850; married Mary A. Kerker, in Worth Township, Feb. 24, 1873; she was born March 4, 1854. Have two children—Frank J., born Jan. 28, 1874; Emma M., born Oct. 28, 1876. Owns 75 acres of land in Worth and Spring Bay Townships.

NOE, GEO. M., farmer; Sec. 32;

P. O. Metamora; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 21, 1817; emigrated to America in 1847, coming direct to Illinois (now Worth Township); pur-

chased 80 acres of land, and commenced farming; has resided in this township ever since; he married Miss Terriese Wombacher, at Peoria, in 1849. She was born in Germany Sept. 7, 1822. Have two children—Peter, born Jan. 5, 1850; John, born Nov. 4, 1856; owns 135 acres of land in Worth Township; was Road Commissioner from 1874 to 1878, and has been a School Director seven years.

PARR, FRANZ, farmer; P. O.

Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany,

Oct. 11, 1829. In the Fall of 1840,

came to the United States and remained

the first year in Metamora Township;

the next two years on Capt. Foster's

farm in Partridge Township; finally, in

the Spring of 1844, he located on Sec.

15, his present home. Was married to

Miss Eva Stenger in Worth Township,

April, 1851; she was born in Bavaria,

Germany, in 1831, and died November,

1856, in this township. His second

wife was Miss Gertrude Alig; they

were married in Peoria, Feb. 18, 1858;

two children by first marriage, John H.

and Frank A.; nine by second wife—

Peter, Martin, Nicholas, Michael, Jo-

seph, Margaret, Susannah, Wygant

and Gertrude. Mr. P. owns 120 acres

of land in Worth Township, and 160 in

Linn Township; is at present one of

the Commissioners of Highways.

ROHMAN, VALENTINE, farmer;

P. O. Spring Bay.

Reising, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Rossman, Lorenz, Jr., farmer; P. O. Met-

amora.

Rossman, Lorenz, Sr., farmer; P. O. Met-

amora.

Reinhart, Wm., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Reising, A. T., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Rastaetter, Philip, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Roth, Philip, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Roth, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Roth, Michael, farmer; P. O. Washington.

Reising, J. A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

SCHERTZ, JOS., Jr., farmer; P. O.

Metamora.

Schertz, Jos., Sr., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sluga, John, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Studor, Frank, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Saufaus, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Staufer, Albert, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SCHWARTZ, DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Cazenovia; born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 31, 1827; came to America in 1849, coming to St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; remaining there about five years, working at the blacksmith trade; from there to Germantown, Washington Co., Wis., in the Fall of 1854; working at his trade for twelve years; in February, 1867, came to Worth Tp., Woodford Co., his present home; purchased 120 acres land from Mr. C. Lamb, and now owns 171 acres. Mr. S. married for his first wife Miss Sophia Grose, at St. Johnsville, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1852; she was born in Germany in October, 1832, and died in Washington Co., Wis., Dec. 5, 1859; four children, two living—Nancy (now Mrs. Barney Bolander, of Metamora Tp.), Louise; two deceased, Susan, died Jan. 17, 1854; Catherine, died Aug. 23, 1859. His second wife was Miss Barbara Kahler; married in Wisconsin May 3, 1860; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 30, 1836; thirteen children, seven of whom are living—Frederick, born Feb. 28, 1861; Barbara, born April 15, 1863; George, born July 19, 1864; Mary, born Aug. 6, 1866; Catherine, born Feb. 19, 1869; Rosa, born March 6, 1870; Lena, born June 26, 1871; six deceased—Catherine, born April 13, 1862, died April 15, 1862; Jacob, born Aug. 24, 1867, died Oct. 26, 1867; Daniel (1st), born June 13, 1872, died Oct. 15, 1872; Daniel (2d), born July 3, 1873, died Sept. 15, 1873; William, born Aug. 6, 1876, died July 15, 1877; Hannah, born Sept. 13, 1877, died Sept. 21, 1877. Mr. Schwartz was drafted in November, 1862, and went in 31st Wis. Inf.; served ten and a half months as Second Sergeant, and was discharged at Milwaukee Aug. 15, 1863; enlisted again March 10, 1865, in the 51st Wis. Inf., and was discharged Aug. 22, 1865, at Madison Wis.

SCHWENK, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Metamora; was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1829; emigrated to America in 1848, coming to St. Louis and remaining there until July, 1853, working at the carpenter trade; then to Worth Tp., working

about ten years at his trade, finally purchasing 68 acres of land, and began farming; afterward bought 18 acres more. He married Miss Fannie Kerker Feb. 16, 1857, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1836; have six children living—Mary, born Jan. 16, 1858 (now Mrs. John Alig, of Worth Tp.); John, born Feb. 14, 1860; Paulina, born Feb. 22, 1862; Otto, born June 24, 1864; Harmon, born Dec. 8, 1866; Joseph, born Jan. 27, 1870; lost one—Fannie, died Feb. 4, 1869.

Sharp, Geo. W., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Stang, Henry, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Sommer, Geo., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Somnberger, Peter, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

SCHNEIDER, LORENZ, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany, April 10, 1823; emigrated to America in 1846; coming to Cincinnati, Ohio, working at farming and gardening about five years; returned to Germany, and in 1852 came to Worth Tp., locating on Ten Mile Creek; purchased 42 acres land, and resided there twelve years. In 1864, came to his present home, Sec. 16, purchasing 90 acres; sold the 42 and bought 80 on Ten Mile Creek. Married Miss Catherine Simeon, Aug., 1852, who was born in Germany, Dec. 11, 1834; ten children living—John, born April 11, 1854 (married Mary Koch); Anna Mary, March 16, 1856 (now Mrs. John Daub of Partridge Tp.); Catherine, March 10, 1853 (now Mrs. Alex. Daub, of Linn Tp.); Lena, Feb. 14, 1860; Adam, Aug. 2, 1863; Joseph, Oct. 15, 1865; Lousia C., Oct. 28, 1868; Frank L., Nov. 20, 1870; Peter A., Feb. 7, 1873; Angeline C., Feb. 14, 1876; lost one—Margaret, born Jan. 22, 1862, died in Sept., 1862.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Washington; born in Woodford Co., April 11, 1854; married Miss Mary Koch at Peoria, Jan. 24, 1876; she was born in Peoria, Ill., March 3, 1858; have one child—Magdalene, born Feb. 4, 1877; works 80 acres land belonging to his father, L. Schneider.

Schweim, Henry, blacksmith, P. O. Peoria.

Stenger, Geo. A., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Staat, Adam, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SMITH, JOHN B., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Metamora; was born in Laurel Hill, Pa., Aug. 3, 1833; came with parents to Illinois, settling in what is now Worth Township, in 1835; when 15 years of age, worked six months for John Tanton, and the following year for Abner Mundell. He married Louisa Dibel, at Metamora, July 3, 1856; she was born in Woodford Co. March 17, 1840; his first purchase was ten acres of land on Sec. 2, and lived there nine years; then two years where his brother, Peter, now resides (Sec. 2); then seven years in Metamora Township, finally to his present home, in Feb., 1874. Five children living—Mary M., born July 22, 1858; Seraphine, March 25, 1864; Emma M., Oct. 27, 1866; G. Andrew, Feb. 4, 1869; Julia Ann, April 25, 1875. Lost four—Jacob died July 17, 1863; Adam died Dec. 29, 1861; Martha died Jan. 27, 1873; one infant not named; owns 240 acres land in Worth Township.

Simon, Jno. B., farmer; P. O. Metamora. Stangl, Wolfgang, farmer; P. O. Washington.

Sunderland, Sarah E., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Schepfer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora. Schiffler, Albrecht, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SMITH, PETER, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Metamora; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., April 12, 1842; at the age of 20, he enlisted in the 108th Ill. Inf., Company B. Capt. Howell, serving three years; was mustered out at Chicago; in Spring of 1866, he purchased 36 acres land of C. McTaggart. In 1868, rented about 60 acres of his father, J. T. Smith, and five years afterward bought it, turning in the above-named 36 acres toward the purchase. Mr. Smith now owns 189 acres in Worth Township. Married Miss Hannah Kraft, in June, 1866. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 16, 1843. They have five children—Bertha, Isaac H., George T., Annie M., Louis A.

SCHERTZ, JOSEPH, farming and stock raising; Sec. 5; P. O. Spring Bay; born in Meurthe, France, Feb. 25, 1847. When about 8 years of age, came to America with his parents, and

direct to Worth Tp., where, soon after their arrival, both parents, with a brother Andrew, died of cholera. His father was only 33 years of age. The three deaths occurred within two weeks after their arrival in Illinois. Mr. Schertz was married to Miss Rosa Miller (daughter of L. Miller, of Partridge Tp.), at Metamora, Jan. 5, 1874. She was born in Woodford Co. Sept. 29, 1851. They have three children—Mary B., born Oct. 28, 1874; Anna L., born Oct. 25, 1876; Ellen, born March 24, 1878. Mr. S. rents 233 acres of land of Christ. Belsley & G. W. Smith, of Tazewell Co.

Schepper, Casper, far.; P. O. Metamora. Stein, Peter, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Schertz, Christ., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

SHARP, LOUIS K., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1853. He married Miss Hannah Shreve, in Partridge Township, Jan. 1, 1877; she was born in Tazewell Co., April 26, 1858; they have one child, Adeline, born Sept. 28, 1877. Mr. Sharp came to Worth Township in January, 1871, and worked on the farm for John Imhoff, Sec. 3, for two years, and in the Fall of 1877, rented forty-five acres of John Somers, where he now resides.

SOMERS, MARTIN, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Peoria; born in Bavaria, Germany, February, 1802. Emigrated to America about 1833, landing in Baltimore, and the following Spring moved to Ohio, remaining six months; then returned to Baltimore; thence to Cincinnati; then direct to this township, getting his land from the Government. Married in 1842, at St. Louis, to Miss Mary Felkam, who was born in Germany, in 1822; they have seven children—Conrad, Mary (now Mrs. John Weist, of Benson), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Simon Walson, of Minonk), Susan (now Mrs. Mrs. August Siebold, of Peoria), Eva (now Mrs. Frank Miller, of Roanoke), John F. and Fannie. He owns eighty acres of land.

SCHERTZ, JOSEPH, was born in France about the year 1812, and came to the United States in 1835, and spent seven weeks in Chicago, and saw the Indians paid for their lands and sent to

their reservation beyond the Mississippi River. He then went to Peoria Co., where he labored by the month for several years, when he came to Woodford Co. and settled in Worth Tp., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from where he now lives. In 1864, he moved on to his present farm, and owns altogether about 1,400 acres of excellent land and well improved. Mr. Schertz is a Republican in politics, and a Muscovite in religion. He married Anna Zehr, also born in France, April 1, 1826. They have eight children, as follows: Christian, a son of Mrs. Schertz by a former husband, and by the present marriage, Peter, Magdaline, Mary, Anna, Catharine, Joseph and David. Christian was born Oct. 27, 1845, died Dec. 3, 1871; Magdaline, born Nov. 15, 1848, and died Aug. 15, 1849; Mary, born Feb. 24, 1851, and married B. F. Stride Jan. 29, 1876; Anna, born Aug. 26, 1853, and married Peter D. Schertz, March 17, 1874; Catharine, born April 19, 1856; Joseph, born Nov. 12, 1859, and died Sept. 19, 1866; David J., born June 28, 1863.

TUERLIMAN, ANNA M., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

THEOBALD, CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Metamora; born in Prussia, May 26, 1828; emigrated to America in 1852, coming first to Chicago, remaining one year. and then to Worth Tp.; his first land purchase was 20 acres of John Wagner; about six years afterward, he came to his present location; married at Peoria, June 10, 1856, to Mary Anna Simeon, who was born in Germany, July 22, 1840; have had 11 children, seven living—Frank L., born July 4, 1857; Henry, Dec. 20, 1858; Anna M., July 6, 1866; Rosa, Aug. 26, 1868; John J., March 15, 1873; Peter A., April 3, 1875; Christine, Nov. 23, 1877; four deceased—John, died April 24, 1861; Anna E., Oct. 6, 1863; Rosa, March 28, 1865; Joseph B., April, 1872. Mr. T. owns $171\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Worth Tp.

TRAPP, FRANK P., hotel and farming; Secs. 17 and 29; P. O. Metamora; born in Bavaria, Germany, May 13, 1841, his parents coming to this country in 1845, and direct to Woodford

Co.; in 1873, Mr. T. purchased the Germantown House of Mr. Miller and has since kept hotel in connection with groceries and small wares; married Miss Gertrude Berkmann in Worth Tp., June, 1863. She was born March 25, 1844; seven children—John B., Louisa, Peter, Frank, Adam, Rosa, and Henry J.; owns 83 acres of land. Mr. T.'s father lived to the ripe old age of 78, and died in Worth Tp., in 1862. His mother is still living, aged 73.

VOLZ, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Volk, Jos., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Volz, Martin, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Volk, Jno., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Vetter, Frank X., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

VETTER, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 30, 1823; came to America on May 1, 1849, locating in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., remaining there about eighteen months; then to Peoria, Ill., stopping a short time; then to Germantown, Worth Tp., and in January, 1852, came to Sec. 16, his present home. Married Miss Elizabeth Groener, on the 1st day of Nov., 1851, at Peoria; she was born in Germany March, 1824, and died in Worth Township Aug. 23, 1871, leaving five children—Frank X., Terrise (now Mrs. John Knoblauch, of Metamora), Joseph, Mary U., Antony. Mr. V. owns 90 acres of land, and is the present Town Clerk and School Treasurer. These offices he has held with honor and credit to himself and to the people he has represented.

WILLIAMS, SARAH, farmer; P. O. Washington.

Williams, Chas., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Wagner, Henry, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Williams, Mathias, far.; P. O. Metamora.

WAGNER, MICHAEL, retired farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Metamora; born in Germany Sept. 29, 1802; emigrated to this country in 1829; came to his present home (Worth Township) in 1836; married to Miss Anna M. Matthew, Aug. 27, 1837; she was born in Aug., 1814; have seven children living—Michael (married Catherine Shuman, who died in Dec., 1869, his second wife was Christine Haedicke).

John (married Henrietta Meinholt), Jacob C. (married Mary Dingledine), Catherine (now Mrs. Michael Bart, of Minonk), Daniel D. (married Catherine C. Gehring), Charles Henry, Anna Mary (now Mrs. Louis Schunk, of Ford Co., Ill.) Mr. Wagner owns 420 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. W. being among the earliest settlers in the township, have passed through the hardships and privations incident to a new country, and now live in their ripe old age to enjoy their children's prosperity and usefulness.

WAGNER, DANIEL D., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Metamora; was born in Woodford Co., Nov. 26, 1848; married Miss Catherine C. Gehring at the old homestead, March 13, 1873; she was born in Partridge Tp., May 8, 1854; have three children—Anna E., born Nov. 17, 1873; Susan C., Feb. 20, 1875; Lousia B., May 11, 1877; in connection with his brother Henry, owns 100 acres land; Mary E. Townsend, an orphan girl, born April 3, 1863, came to live with the family in Sept., 1869.

WAGNER, DANIEL C., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Germany, Nov. 12, 1841; came to the U. S. with his parents in 1848, and direct to Ill., locating and renting 160 acres land of Jacob Worley, in what is now Partridge Tp.; afterward purchased the land. Jacob Wagner Sr., (his father) was born April 8, 1809, and died May 22, 1875. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary Sharp in Peoria, June 5, 1866; she was born in Woodford Co., April 4, 1848; they have five children living—Mary E., born June 8, 1867; William, Sept. 15, 1868; Alex., Sept. 11, 1870; Maggie, Dec. 11, 1872; Sarah, Sept. 15, 1876; lost one—Anna, born Dec. 9, 1874; died July 28, 1876; about Nov. 1, 1870, Alex. was taken sick; disease was spotted fever; in about two weeks he became totally blind; all medical aid to restore his sight has proved unavailing; this is a great affliction to the family. Mr. W. owns 215 acres land in Worth Tp; Mrs. Wagner's father (John Sharp) was one of the very early settlers in this section; was born in Maryland, Aug. 9, 1800, and died in this township, May 29, 1875.

Winkler, Margaret, P. O. Spring Bay.
Winkler, Elizabeth, P. O. Spring Bay.
Wombacher, Jno., farmer; P. O. Peoria.
Wombacher, Clara, P. O. Peoria.
Winkler, Christian, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
Wennsman, Henry, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.
Wilhelm, Antony, far.; P. O. Metamora.
Williams, Elisha, far.; P. O. Metamora.
Wirth, Solomon, far.; P. O. Metamora.
Wissel, Jno., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Wissel, Geo., farmer; P. O. Metamora.
Wissel, David, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

WILZ, PETER, brick maker and farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Metamora; was born in Germany, Aug. 1, 1829; he came to the United States in 1837, with his parents, spending about six months in Cincinnati, and then settled in Woodford County; he was raised on the farm until the age of 15 years, and then learned the brick maker's trade, which he has followed principally to the present time; he made the brick for the County Jail at Metamora: he is probably the oldest brick maker in Woodford County; he turns out about 600,000 bricks a year; he owns some 350 acres of land in different parts of Metamora and Worth Townships, valued at about \$17,000. Mr. Wilz was married Nov. 17, 1855, to Miss Mary J. Full, who was born in Germany, March 18, 1834; they have seven children—Andrew, Peter J., Annie J., George A., Maggie E., Emma C. and Otto.

WINCKLER, J. GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 18, 1815; emigrated to America in 1831, locating in Bradford Co., Pa., remaining there five or six years, then came to Peoria, Ill., stopping only a month, thence to Worth Township, where he now resides. Married Miss Margaret Henfling in Worth Township, Sept. 12, 1850; she was born in Germany Sept. 14, 1831; have had eleven children, eight living—Yetha (now Mrs. Charles Griner, of Tazewell County), Amanda (now Mrs. George Griner, of Tazewell County), George, Jr., Margaret, Anna C., Henry F., Peter Ernst, Charles L.; lost three—Adam, Lenhart, Sophia; owns 186 acres of land located in Worth and Spring Bay Townships; has been School Director four years.

ZILCH, JNO., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Washington; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in March, 1828; emigrated to America in 1852, remaining two years in New York, and in 1854 came to Peoria, Ill., and in 1864 came to his present home, Sec. 34, Worth Tp.; he married Miss Frederika Seibold at Peoria, March 24, 1861; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 28, 1840; they have eight children—John A., born June 3, 1862; Amelia, born Nov. 13, 1863; Bertha, born Nov. 3, 1865; Frederika, born

Sept. 4, 1867; Wilhelmina, born Jan. 22, 1870; Charlie, born Sept. 14, 1872; Rudolph, born Feb. 5, 1875; Anson F., born April 11, 1877. Mr. Z. owns 82 acres of land in Worth Tp.; was elected School Director in 1876, and still retains the office.

ZILCH, JOHN C., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Bay; born in Woodford Co., March 13, 1851; married Miss Mary E. Sowards, formerly Mary E. Fagot, Aug. 19, 1876; she was born in Woodford Co., Nov. 15, 1848; have one child—Rosa, born Nov. 12, 1877; works 66 acres of land in Worth Tp., and 75 in Spring Bay Tp.

CAZENOVIA TOWNSHIP.

ARMSTRONG, JONATHAN, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Armstrong, Jennie, P. O. Low Point.

ANICKER, AUGUST, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

AICHER, BENEDICT, P. O.

Washburn; Cath.; Dem.; owns 248 acres, value \$4,000, also town property, consisting of one hotel, dwelling house, saloon building and barn, also seven lots; value \$5,000; born in Bavaria, Jan. 6, 1836; came to this country in 1866, stopped in N. Y. City several months, then came to Ill.; lived in La Salle two years, then to Lacon, remained one year, then to this place, where he has resided ever since; was married to Kresenz Eberle Sept. 13, 1866; have had four children, three of whom are still living—Lena, born Sept. 17, 1867; Max, March 28, 1868, died May 9, 1873; Henry, May 13, 1871; Josephine, Feb. 9, 1877. Mr. A. is by profession a beer brewer, which business he has followed for twenty-two years, both in this country and Bavaria; for the past eight years he has been engaged in the saloon and hotel business; this Spring he has commenced the business of farming, and has got all his land under fence. Mr. A. was a soldier in the regular army of Bavaria, and served twenty-three months.

AMSLER, SAMUEL, merchant; P.

O. Cazenovia; Liberal Republican; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Jan. 21, 1848; married Ella Cairns, Dec. 24, 1875; she was born in Harrison Co., O., Jan. 12, 1855; have one child—Charles S., born Sept 3, 1876. Mr. A. lived with his parents on a farm in Worth Tp., until he was 20 years of age; he then went into the mercantile business at Washington, and continued to do business there until June, 1877; he then removed to Cazenovia Station, where he is engaged in the same business. Mr. A. is a thorough business man, and has had that experience which enables him to make a success of the calling he is engaged in. A glance in his well-stocked store shows that he understands the wants of the community. Not only does Mr. A. keep a general stock, but in large quantities; and his prices are so reasonable that it is unnecessary for his patrons to ask for any fairer dealing than they will receive at his hands. Mr. A. is doing a large business, and he deserves it.

ARROWSMITH, GEORGE, retired farmer; P. O. Cazenovia; Methodist; Republican; born April 17, 1807, in Highworth, Wiltshire Co., Eng.; married Lucy Hall June 7, 1830, of the

same place; she was born June 12, 1810; had thirteen children born to them, only eight of whom are living, Sarah, born March 10, 1831, died in this county in her 20th year; Esther, born Jan. 16, 1833; Jane, born Sept. 16, 1834; John, born Aug. 28, 1838; Ann, born June 24, 1839; Mary, born Jan. 28, 1841; Ellen, born Jan. 17, 1843; James, born Jan. 16, 1845; Edward, born May 4, 1851, William Thomas, born Dec. 18, 1854; died in his 3d year; Richard, born Oct. 19, 1846; Maria, born May 8, 1848. The two latter died in infancy. Mr. A. arrived in this country from England Sept. 28, 1852; John served his country three years in the 77th I. V. I., and participated in the numerous battles that that regiment was engaged in; was taken prisoner at the battle of Red River, and sent to Tyler, Tex., where he was held thirteen months. He now resides in Linn Tp., and is engaged in farming. Sarah, the eldest, was deaf and dumb; was educated in the asylum at Bath, Eng.; she was a fine scholar and a good Christian, and very fond of her books; she was a great favorite in the family, and her loss was severely felt by all who knew her.

BUCKINGHAM, A. M., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

BLACK, JOHN M., lumber merchant and stock buyer; P. O. Washburn; United Presb.; Rep.; owns 160 acres in Cazenovia Tp., and town property in Washburn to the value of \$7,000; was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30, 1851; came to this county with his parents in 1865; married Laura M., daughter of John Wallace, Esq., of Linn Tp., May 30, 1857; she was born Sept. 3, 1854; they have one child—Lillian Eveline; she was born Feb. 4, 1875; Mr. Black is engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping live stock; he also keeps a large and well assorted stock of lumber; his average sales of lumber each year are about 500,000 feet; he also in connection with Mr. Wallace of Linn Tp., buys and ships about 150 car loads of live stock every year.

Ball, W. T., carpenter; P. O. Washburn.
Baumgart, E., clerk; P. O. Washburn.
Blackmon, L. V., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Boys, C., lumber dlr.; P. O. Washburn.

Beaver, Wesley, retired; P. O. Washburn.
Barr, Nancy, P. O. Washburn.
Barr, Wm., P. O. Washburn.
Bruder, Wm., P. O. Washburn.
Bachman, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Bohlander, M. E., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.
Bohlander, Jno., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Baer, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Brown, Thos., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Beacher, Jno., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Brown, Walter, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

BROWN, WALTER E., farmer (tenant); P. O. Low Point; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1851; came to this county in November, 1874, and worked for Mrs. Tool one year, and for Osborn Kirby two years; Mr. B.'s parents died in Ohio—his father, George Brown, died Oct. 26, 1863, aged 42 years; his mother, Susan Brown, died Jan. 27, 1873, aged 48 years. Mr. B. married Laura B. Hughes, Jan. 4, 1875; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1857; they have two children—Stella May, born Sept. 25, 1875; the second, a girl (not named), was born March 25, 1878. Mr. B. has two brothers and one sister, all living in this county—Rosa Alba, born April 8, 1849; Ayalett A., born Jan. 9, 1855; George E., born Aug. 28, 1861. Rosa and Ayalett reside with Walter, Ayalett being a partner of his brother Walter in the business of farming; the oldest brother, William L., died Dec. 11, 1877, leaving a wife and two children, who are now in Ohio; William was born March 10, 1846.

Bealchner, John, lab.; P. O. Cazenovia.
Benecke, Fred., shoe dlr.; P. O. Washburn.
Burson, G. W., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Barnes, J. R., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Bayne, J. W., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Bearer, Spencer, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Butler, Benjamin, mason; P. O. Washburn.

BAILEY, ABNER, farmer; P. O. Low Point; Lib.; Nat'l.; Sec. 21; owns 20 acres, valued at \$1,200; born in Windsor Co., Vt., June 5, 1825; married Lestma Marshall, Sept. 22, 1847; she was born in Windsor Co., Vt., May 31, 1822; have no children of their own; Lizzie Butterfield was adopted by them when she was 18 months old; she was born July 27, 1850; she married Sylvester

Kenyon, son of David Kenyon, Esq. Have one child—Arthur Sylvester, born Sept. 5, 1877; they reside with Mr. B., and manage the farm.

Beacher, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Bocock, W. H., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Bocock, C. A., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Brand, Marshall, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Brown, J. B., minister; P. O. Washburn.
Bliss, Sarah, millinery; P. O. Washburn.
Burdett, W. H. H., harness maker; P. O. Washburn.

Byerly, A., carpenter; P. O. Washburn.
Buckingham, E., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Butler, G. C., hardware; P. O. Washburn.
Brandt, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Buckingham, Lousia, P. O. Washburn.

BUCKINGHAM, MARCUS L., farmer; P. O. Washburn; Lib.; Ind.; born August 12, 1847; married Helen Eliza Bell, Oct. 2, 1864; have five children—Edwin, born Dec. 17, 1865; Ida, born Aug. 18, 1870; George, born July 10, 1872; Belle, born February 15, 1874; Stella, born April 16, 1878. Mr. B. is a son of Judge Buckingham of this Township. Has held office of School Director.

BUCKINGHAM, WM. E., farmer Sec. 2; P. O. Washburn; Lib.; Ind.; owns 915 acres of land, valued at \$45,000; born in Ohio, Sept. 11, 1809. Married Amy White, of Marshall Co.; she was born in North Carolina in Nov., 1818. Have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Enoch, born Dec. 22, 1839; John, born Dec. 31, 1840; Alfred D., born June 26, 1842; A. M., born Feb. 26, 1844; Abby, born Sept. 15, 1845; Marcus L., born August 12, 1847; Sarah H., born June 11, 1852; William T., born May 15, 1856, died June 11, 1862; Zilpha, born Aug. 1, 1858, died August 14, 1858; Amy Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1860, died March 15, 1863. Enoch and John enlisted in the 77th I. V. L., and served the term of three years. They participated in numerous battles and acquitted themselves with honor. Mr. B. came from Ohio to this State January 9, 1836. He came all the way by river. His first employment was at Adams' Mill (he being a miller by trade); he worked there four months. He was then employed in Smith's Mill, at Lacon, where

he remained two years; at the end of that time he married. He then commenced farming on the southwest quarter of Sec. 5, in this township, where he remained fifteen years; he then removed to his present home and has resided there ever since. Mr. B. was elected Justice of the Peace in 1845, and has held that office ever since; was elected Judge of the County Court in 1853, and held that office for the term of four years. Judge B. says that in the year 1841, farmers hauled their wheat to Lacon and received only 15 cents per bushel for it, and were obliged to take their pay in store goods even at that price; he sold pork to Jabez Fisher for \$1.50 for hogs weighing over 300 pounds, under that weight the price was lower. The above prices continued from 1841 to 1843. In 1845, he bought corn for \$3 per acre, on one year's time; the yield being 56 bushels to the acre. Butter at that time sold at from 4 to 6 cents per pound; eggs 3 cents per dozen. Judge B. says he remembers the Butler snap well—water and slush froze so hard in 15 minutes that it would bear his weight.

BAYNE, JAMES G., farmer; P. O. Low Point; U. P.; Nat.; owns 260 acres all under a fine state of cultivation; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1821; married Catharine McCoy, Dec. 28, 1841; she was born in the same county Jan. 14, 1822; have had eight children born to them, seven of whom are now living—Eleanor L., born Oct. 24, 1842; Julia A., June 28, 1846; Sarah L., April 16, 1848; John W., April 8, 1851; Lenora, April 29, 1855; James A., May 23, 1858; Mary E., Oct. 25, 1860; Catharine L., April 10, 1867; Eleanor married Samuel Wright of White Oak Grove, McLean Co., this State; he was formerly a member of Co. C, 77th I. V. L.; served full term; went out as Sergeant, and was holding the rank of First Lieut. when mustered out; he died May 7, 1867, from disease contracted in the army; at one time during the term of his service, he lay for some time in the hospital at New Orleans almost hopelessly ill; his wife determined to see and be near her husband, started on the long and perilous trip from Low Point to New

Orleans; she accomplished the trip without accident; her only traveling companion being her only child, then a tender infant; Julia married W. O. Hammers Sept. 6, 1866; Sarah L. married James A. Hammers; Eleanor's second marriage was with Peter Riley; it occurred Dec. 28, 1872; Mr. Riley resides in Chenoa; he was a member of the 47th I. V. I.; served full term of three years, also one year in U. S. regular army; he was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh by a rifle ball passing entirely through his side near the waist from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered; Lenora married Benton Smith Dec. 28, 1875; John W. married Harriet McCulloch, Dec. 26, 1876 (she was the daughter of the present Judge McCulloch of this county); James A. died Nov. 28, 1859; Mr. Bayne came to this State in 1846, and settled at that time on the place where he now resides; during which time he has been engaged steadily in the business of farming; Mr. B. is a self-made man, and is considered one of the ablest men in the county; he is an eloquent speaker, studious observer, hospitable; a man of great individuality, and one who enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors; for an account of his public services, see account in another department of this work under the head of distinguished men of Woodford County.

BUCKINGHAM, MORGAN, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Washburn and Cazenovia; Lib. Rep.; owns 720 acres, valued at \$30,000; born in this town, Oct. 22, 1845; married Melissa A. Safford Dec. 21, 1865; she was born June 14, 1848, and died Aug. 24, 1875; left three children, all now living—Clarence Morgan, born Jan. 7, 1867; Lonnie Albert, born Feb. 12, 1870; Maggie, born March 17, 1875; was married to Lucinda Finch Feb. 4, 1878; she was born Sept. 2, 1857, in Pennsylvania; he enlisted in the 134th I. V. I., and served a term in the 100-day service; did service in Kentucky, and was in the expedition that pursued the rebel Gen. Price during his raid through Missouri, in 1864.

CLINGMAN, G. W., wagon maker; P. O. Cazenovia.

Crist, H. D., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Carrithers, C. M., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Carver, Wm., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Clark, Geo. farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Carson, Isabelle, P. O. Low Point.
Carson, A. B., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Calvert, G., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Clingman, J. N., retired; P. O. Cazenovia.
Cutler, C. A., J. P.; P. O. Washburn.
Cairns, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Coen, P. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Carrithers, J. A., farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Carrithers, A. T., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

CRAWFORD, MATTHEW, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Independent; Democrat; owns 80 acres, valued at \$5,000; born in Louehray, County Galway, Ireland, about the year 1828; the date of his birth is clothed in obscurity; his mother died when he was 4 years old; he came to this country with his father and his stepmother, in 1836; his father died in Lockport, March 3, 1839. Mr. C. married Margaret Jane Garrison, Oct. 21, 1851; she was born March 1, 1829; have two children—Mary Ellen, born Dec. 9, 1852, who married Oscar Shugart; Geo. Albert, born Oct. 26, 1861. Mr. C. has served one year as Road Commissioner; he formerly worked for Morgan Buckingham, and was with him when he died; he lived also with Geo. Garrison.

Carrithers, J. G., far.; P. O. Low Point.
Corbin, Madison, far.; P. O. Washburn.
Calvert, Alfred, far.; P. O. Washburn.
Carson, A. N., far.; P. O. Low Point.
Carrithers, J. A., Jr., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Carson, Geo., laborer; P. O. Washburn.
Cordes, John, laborer; P. O. Washburn.
Cordes, Anna, P. O. Washburn.

CLARK, THOMAS, far.; Sec. 22; P. O. Low Point; Liberal Republican; owns 184 acres, valued at \$10,000; born Jan. 7, 1805, in Massachusetts; removed, with his parents, to Madison Co., N. Y., when quite young; married Miss Delaney Marshall, of that county, Feb. 15, 1838; she was born July 9, 1807; have had two children born of them; the oldest died at the age to 4 weeks, no name; the only surviving one, George M., was born March 13, 1842, and owns 70 acres on Sec.

23, valued at \$3,500; Liberal Republican; is unmarried, resides with his parents, and manages the farm, also his own; holds the office of Road Commissioner at the present time; has been Constable two terms. Mr. C., Sr., emigrated to this county from Madison Co., N. Y., in the Fall of 1844; he came with a team and wagon the whole distance, and was six weeks and two days accomplishing the trip; the place where he now resides was, at that time, a piece of wild prairie; it is now one of the best improved farms in the county. The aged couple are now reaping the reward of their early hardships, surrounded by every desirable comfort.

DODDS & ARROWSHITH, farmers; P. O. Low Point.

Dodds, Mrs. J. E., P. O. Low Point.

Daly, Wm., retired; P. O. Washburn.

Dyer, Eben, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

DEBOLT, LYDIA, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Methodist; owns 80 acres, valued at \$5,000; born in Pennsylvania Nov. 12, 1810 (maiden name Garrison); married Geo. Debolt; removed from Pennsylvania to this State; Mr. D. died Dec. 11, 1863; had seven children—Margaret, born March 27, 1831; Garrison, born Dec. 2, 1832; Sarah, born Aug. 1, 1833; Amos, born Oct. 5, 1838; Jacob, born May 22, 1843; died June 26, 1869; Jackson, born Feb. 11, 1851; Elmira, born Jan. 5, 1854. Jacob served his country in the 44th I. V. I. with credit. During the month of June, 1869, he attempted to swim across Crow Creek on the Lacon road and was drowned; he had gone from Washburn to Lacon after a load of iron; Amos was in the same company and regiment with Jabez Fisher, and his record the same, except that he received a severe wound at Harper's Ferry; he resides on Round Prairie, Marshall Co., Ill. Jackson married Eva Parker Dec. 27, 1877; she was born July 25, 1857. Mr. Debolt, at the time of his death, was about 50 years of age.

Davison, I. H., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Daub, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Dibel, Geo. F., flour dlr.; P. O. Washburn.

Donlevy, Jno., sal. kpr.; P. O. Washburn.

Debolt, Barbara, P. O. Washburn.

Dekelman, H., shoe mkr.; P. O. Washburn.

DRENNEN, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Low Point; United Presbyterian; National; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1819; married Margaret Speer Oct. 5, 1845; she was born April 24, 1827, in the same county and State; have eight children living, one dead—Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1846; David, born Nov. 27, 1848; William, born April 8, 1851; Sarah J., born June 24, 1853; James K., born March 24, 1856; died May 11, 1857; Violet, born June 27, 1858; Matthew S., born May 1, 1861; Oscar G., born Oct. 17, 1864; Mary M., born Feb. 27, 1868, Mr. D. came to this State Nov. 1, 1855; settled five miles north of here, and resided 16 years; resided at the present home about 10 years; held office of Supervisor one term, commencing 1863.

DRENNEN, DAVID, dealer in agricultural implements; P. O. Low Point; Presb.; Nat.; born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1849; came to this county with his parents about 21 years ago; married Louisa Patton, Feb. 6, 1873; she was born Feb. 6, 1850, in Greene Co., Pa.; have two children—Oscar Boyd, born in this State, Dec. 28, 1874; Jennie Mabel, in Nebraska, Sept. 2, 1876. Mr. D. deals in all kinds of agricultural implements; he keeps a variety of first-class goods and can furnish anything from a steam thresher down to a garden hoe, on very short notice.

DRENNEN, THOMAS, station agent; P. O. Low Point; is a son of William Drennen, Esq., in whose biography birth is given; married Miss S. E. Genoways Sept. 19, 1873; she was born in Missouri March 3, 1853; have two children, both of whom are living—Florella, born July 14, 1873; youngest, a boy, not yet named. Mr. D. is also Deputy Postmaster of Low Point, Notary Public, and business manager for J. E. Dodd, mercantile house in the above place. In addition to the above, Mr. D. has the agency for several first-class insurance companies.

DODDS, JOHN E., farmer and merchant; P. O. Low Point; born in Ohio, Dec. 23, 1831; married Mary J. Patton Feb. 13, 1856; she was born April 22, 1839; have had thirteen children

born to them, ten of whom are now living—Clara Alice, born Feb. 12, 1857, died Aug. 26, 1863; Katie Ella, born April 11, 1860, died Aug. 28, 1863; William Albert, born Feb. 6, 1862, died Sept. 11, 1863; Minnie Emma, born Oct. 25, 1863; Mary E., Nov. 8, 1865; Berdella, Aug. 18, 1867; Tillie Anna, Nov. 25, 1869; Arvilla May, Aug. 30, 1871; John E., Aug. 8, 1873; Fanny, Feb. 6, 1875; Arthur, Aug. 27, 1876; have also an infant son born March 29, 1878; owns 450 acres of land valued at \$24,000; also owns one-half interest in 300 acres in Arkansas; Presb.; National; Mr. Dodd has had an interest in a mercantile house in Arkansas for the past year; he is fitting up a building at Low Point Station for the same business and intends to keep a large and well assorted stock of goods at that place; Mr. D. is also engaged in the lumber business in Arkansas, which he intends to continue; has held office of Justice of the Peace.

EHRINGER, FRED., Jr., furniture mnfr.; P. O. Washburn.

Eberhart, M. U., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Ehringer, Anton, furniture mnfr.; P. O. Washburn.

Ehringer, Albert, furniture mnfr.; P. O. Washburn.

Ehringer, Fred., Sr., ret.; P. O. Washburn.

Evans, R., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Everman, John, far.; P. O. Washburn.

EHRINGER & EICHHORN, furniture dealers; P. O. Washburn; this is a new firm just established in the city of Washburn; their establishment is located a few doors north of the post office; they manufacture and keep a large and well assorted stock of furniture of all kinds; they have very commodious ware-rooms in a building 22 by 40, and two stories high. The workshop is situated directly in the rear; their stock consists of everything in the line of furniture, mattresses, picture frames, coffins, caskets, and in fact, everything in the undertakers line, including a very fine hearse for funeral purposes. Mr. A. Ehringer, the senior member of the firm, has had seventeen years' experience as a cabinet maker; he served nine years in Germany at that business, and eight years in this country. He married a

daughter of Peter Eichhorn, Esq., beer brewer, of Spring Bay. His partner, Frederick Eichhorn, is a son of the same gentleman. He has had four years' experience as a cabinet maker; Mr. Ehringer has been carrying on the business of contracting and building in this vicinity for quite a number of years, and which he will still continue to do; Mr. Eichhorn will take charge of the store.

EBERHART, MARTIN W., farmer; Sec. 28: P. O. Cazenovia; born Sept. 25, 1820, in Fayette Co., Pa.; Meth.; Rep.; owns 61½ acres; value \$2,500; married to Susan Casey Feb. 27, 1845; she was born Dec. 3, 1820; removed from West Virginia here in Oct., 1868; have four children living, one dead—James T., born Dec. 19, 1845; William A., Sept. 10, 1847; Nancy, March 20, 1851; Lizzie, Sept. 23, 1852; Alfred Dorsey, born July 20, 1855, died Aug 10, 1863; William and James were in the 17th Regt. W. Va. Inf.; served from Sept., 1864, to the close of the war; were taken prisoners once; were in several skirmishes; Nancy, the oldest daughter, is blind; she lost her sight when 1 year old; she has always remained at home and has acquired a good education, does all kinds of housework, sewing, makes garments of almost any kind without difficulty; several quilts that she has made are very beautiful; she has taken the first and second prizes at the county fair for quilting; she is also a good mathematician; Lizzie is a well educated young lady; is engaged at the present time in teaching a district school in the locality known as Brick Town, this being her third successive term.

ELLSWORTH, LUCIUS H., wagon maker and blacksmith; P. O. Low Point; United Presbyterian; National; owns two and a half lots with dwelling and shops; value, \$1,500; born in East Windsor, Conn., Nov. 1, 1822; married Susan Cheney, of Windham, Conn., about the year 1843; she died in Middletown, Conn., in February, 1848; had one child by that union—Henry; he resides in Hartford, Conn.; is a painter. Mr. E.'s second marriage was to Susan Bailey, of Vermont; she was born May 1, 1830; have two children living by that union, and one deceased;

Imogene, born in New London, Conn., April 25, 1854; she married Wm. B. Doty, of Peoria, where they now reside; Louis Frederick, born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1863. The early years of Mr. E. were spent on a farm; he then learned the machinist's trade; had charge of a cotton mill three years in Woonsocket, R. I.; worked at paper and cotton machinery, also tools, three years; then on steam work fifteen years; was a steamboat engineer four years; he was rated as a first-class engineer and has a certificate in his possession to that effect; he worked four years in different machine shops in Peoria, Ill.; was Chief Engineer of the Steam Fire Engine Department of that place one year; worked six months for Wm. Stormont in Ottawa, Ill., and in charge of Cushman's machine shops at that place two years; from there to this place, where he has resided ever since; is now carrying on the business of wagon making and blacksmithing; Mr. E. is noted as being a very skillful workman either in wood or iron.

FARNSWORTH, MARY A., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Fisher, Nathan, ret'd. far.; P. O. Washburn.

Fowler, Jane, P. O. Cazenovia.

Fulton, James, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Fitzgerald, Jno., sec. boss; P. O. Cazenovia.

Fleming, Jno., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

FARNSWORTH, SAMPSON

G., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Washburn; Liberal; Democrat; owns 280 acres; value, \$14,000; born in Windsor, Vt., April 5, 1810; married Emeline Quackenbush, about 1834; she died Nov. 22, 1876; have seven children living—Esther, born July 10, 1839; George A., born Nov. 3, 1840; Ann E., born March 16, 1842; Elijah M., born May 10, 1844; Charlotte E., born Nov. 25, 1846; Chauncey Lafayette, born April 11, 1849; Oliver C., born Feb. 11, 1866. George served three years in the 77th I. V. I.; was in quite a number of battles, and was also a prisoner at Andersonville about six months.

FISHER, SARAH, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Christian; owns 320 acres valued at \$17,000; born in Va., Sept. 13, 1821; maiden name was Stanley; was married to Elias Fisher, Nov. 5, 1840. He was born in Ohio, March 11,

1822; died August 4, 1866, leaving a family of eight children, five of whom are now living—Isaiah, born Aug. 15, 1841, died July 10, 1867; Jabez, Aug. 30, 1845; Oliver Miles, June 19, 1849; Mary, Feb. 15, 1852; she married Samuel Wagner of this township; Ira Alvin, Dec. 10, 1854; Martha Luella, Sept. 18, 1857; died Aug. 6, 1866; Lousia June 19, 1861; Sarah, Aug. 26, 1864; died July 20, 1866. Mr. F. came to this State with his parents from Ohio to Tazewell Co. in 1829; resided there 30 years; removed to this county in 1859; at the time of his death, he owned 320 acres of land, which Mrs. F. with the assistance of her sons, has managed ever since with success. Mrs. F. owns some town property in Washburn; Isaiah and Jabez were both soldiers during the late rebellion; the former was in the 77th I. V. I., and served his full term of three years, and participated in quite a number of battles in which that regiment was engaged, among which were Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg; he lost his health while in the service, which finally resulted in his death; Jabez was in the 65th I. V. I.; was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by Stonewall Jackson, paroled and sent to Chicago in Oct., 1862; remained there until May, 1863; went with regiment to Lexington, Ky.; remained there one month for drill, then to West Ky.; engaged in warfare with guerillas until the siege of Knoxville; participated in that engagement; was at the battle of Franklin; from there to Fort Fisher; joined Sherman at Goldsboro, then to Raleigh, where he was discharged; he married Marie Harper, Dec. 27, 1867; she was born Oct. 6, 1850; has four children—Lola Sarah, born March 4, 1869; Ada Mary, Jan. 11, 1871; Ethel, Feb. 23, 1873; May, May 1, 1875.

Farber, Mary, P. O. Cazenovia.

Flatwood, C. M., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Fishburn, A. S., hotel; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, Jabez, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fraser, D. V., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, I. A., P. O. Washburn.

Fally, R. T., carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, O. M., grocer; P. O. Washburn.

Fulton, M. S., & Co., drugs; P. O. Washburn.

Fulton, M. S., drugs; P. O. Washburn.
Finks, Jacob, clothier; P. O. Washburn.

Fisher, W., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

FOSTER, HENRY, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Low Point; Lib.; Dem.; owns 800 acres; value, \$40,000; born in New York, Sept. 16, 1833; came with his parents to this State the December following; married Margaret Calvert April 4, 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania May 10, 1843; have had eight children, seven of whom are living. May Lureney, born Jan. 12, 1868, died Jan. 18, 1877; Louisa Ellen, born Feb. 19, 1869; William Jeter, March 26, 1870; Charles Minor, Jan. 30, 1872; Delancey Ann, Dec. 7, 1873; Melissa M., May 8, 1875; Maggie Ida; Jan. 11, 1877; Dora Olive, March 21, 1878. Mr. F.'s father was born in New York Oct. 9, 1796; died, Aug. 11, 1865. His mother, Lureney, was born Nov. 4, 1795; died, May 14, 1862.

FULLER, MARTIN LUTHER, Jr., far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Cazenovia; Bap.; Rep.; owns 80 acres of land; value \$5,000; born in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1828; married Anna Maria Fish, Oct. 2, 1855; she was born in Rutland, Vt., April 28, 1837; had three children, two of whom are living; Anna Maria, born July 31, 1858, died April 8, 1866; Lydia Edna, born Sept. 16, 1860; Francis Eugene, Nov. 5, 1868. Mr. Fuller's father, Martin Luther Fuller, Sr., was born in Grafton, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 7, 1803; married Edna Converse, of the same place, Oct. 19, 1823; she was born in the above named place, Aug. 7, 1796; she died Feb. 4, 1865; had six children—Edna Salina, born in Grafton, Vt., April 17, 1825; Martin L. (given above); Thomas Eugene and James Lysander (twins), born Aug. 10, 1830, at Crown Point, N. Y.; Lysander died when four months old; Thomas E. died Aug. 20, 1832; A. Lucina E., born April 26, 1832, at Crown Point, N. Y., died May 22, 1873; married for his second wife Mary Jane Bacon, of Normal, McLean Co., Ill., March 1, 1866; came to this State in 1855; has labored in the ministry 52 years; was ordained at Crown Point, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1831; has ap-

pointments at Roanoke Church every Sunday the present year.

GREGORY, PERRY, P. O. Metamora.

Gilpen, L. A., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Grey, Mary, teacher; P. O. Washburn.

Gardner, Benton, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Gill, Henry, butcher; P. O. Washburn.

GARDNER, JAIRUS, brickmaker; P. O. Low Point; Lib.; Nat.; owns 30 acres; born in N. Y. August 26, 1830; married Permelia Hulsebeck, Nov. 6, 1847; she was born in N. C. Oct. 6, 1830; have ten children—Elizabeth M., born March 25, 1849; Laney Catherine, May 13, 1851; Joseph Marion, Dec. 1, 1852; Jairus Benton and John Benjamin (twins), Jan. 18, 1855; John Benj. died March 19, 1855; David Harland, born Dec. 20, 1856; William Albert, Jan. 7, 1859; Permelia Jane, July 22, 1860; George W., Nov. 30, 1865; Foster Edson, April 1, 1868; Frances Butler, May 30, 1875; Mr. G. came to this county in 1867; is engaged in the manufacture of brick; his yard is four miles west of Low Point, near what was formerly known as Bricktown; he makes a good quality of brick, and intends to make about 500,000 this coming Summer.

HUBERT, ADAM, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Hahn, Christian, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Hink, Henry, carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

Hiltabrand, Geo., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Hossteller, Jacob, far.; P. O. Washburn.

Hirt, Jacob, tailor; P. O. Washburn.

Howell, James, far.; P. O. Low Point.

Hammers, W. O., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Held, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Hood, I. C., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

HILTABRAND, GEORGE W.,

farmer; P. O. Washburn; Lib.; Dem.; owns 362 acres, value \$7,500; born in Putnam Co., this State, Oct. 16, 1837; married to Kate Shields, Dec. 22, 1869; she was born in the same county, Aug. 29, 1851; have only one child—Minnie Elizabeth; she was born in Putnam Co., Dec. 28, 1870; Mr. H.'s father and mother came to this State in 1828 from Tenn.; settled on the homestead still occupied by Mrs. H., Sr.; Mr. H.'s father was born June 18, 1799, in N. C.; his mother was born Oct. 17, 1804.

she is still living in Putnam Co. near Magnolia; his father died Oct. 20, 1870; twelve children were born to them, ten of whom are living; Mrs. H.'s father was born Feb. 8, 1824; her mother was born Dec. 25, 1828; both are now living in Putnam Co., this State.

Heck, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Hammers, W. O., & Co., elevator, etc.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Hammers, J. A., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Hammers, Luella, millinery; P. O. Cazenovia.

HAINES, JONATHAN G., grocer; P. O. Washburn; Lib. Rep.; owns house and five lots in Washburn; value, \$1,500; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1824; came to this State in Nov. 1847; first settled in Tazewell Co.; remained there until the year 1856, during which time he was engaged in milling on the Mackinaw River; he then came to this town and engaged in merchandising; married Abi Fisher; have had six children, only two of whom are living. Mr. H. has held the office of Collector three terms; School Director, several terms, and also the office of Postmaster.

HUTCHISON, JOSEPH A., blacksmith; P. O. Washburn; Bapt.; Rep.; owns house and lot in Washburn; value, \$1,000; born in Morgan Co., this State, Jan. 2, 1835; married Jane Butler Oct. 1, 1856; she was born Jan. 2, 1837, in this county; have had six children, all of whom are now living—Mary, born Aug. 8, 1857; James, born Sept. 28, 1860; Grant, April 24, 1863; Eva, July 28, 1866; Lizzie, June 23, 1869; William, March 4, 1872. Mary is teaching school in the primary department of the Washburn school. James is a telegraph operator and is in the employ of the C. & A. R. R. at Stamford. Mr. H. was a soldier during the late war; he served three years in Co. C., 77th I. V. I., participating in all the battles that that regiment was engaged in, with the exception of Sabine Cross Roads; he has resided in Washburn about twenty-four years; Mrs. Hutchison was a half sister to Margaret Butler, who, in company with her father, was frozen to death in the Winter of 1836-37, an account of which will be found in another part of this work; Mrs. H. has a sister

living in California and a half brother living in Oregon. Mr. H. has been engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making for the past twenty-four years, and is considered one of the most skillful mechanics in Washburn. Three years ago, he joined the Baptist Church, and is considered as one of the most zealous supporters. Mrs. H. has been a member of the same church for the past thirty years.

HOUCK, JACOB C., retired farmer; P. O. Washburn; Meth.; Rep.; owns 280 acres of land in Woodford Co., value, \$15,000; also town property in Washburn to the value of \$3,000; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1810; had eight children—Issac, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth Mary, Emily, John, Dennis and William. Mr. Houck came to this State in 1837; he followed the occupation of farming until about the year 1863, since which time he has been living a retired life. Lizzie Grove, a granddaughter, was born Sept. 22, 1861. Her father was a soldier during the war and served nearly three years in the 77th I. V. I.; he was killed in the battle of Red River.

Hess, Mary J., millinery; P. O. Washburn.

Hollman, S. S., far.; P. O. Washburn.

Haase, Christian, dry goods; P. O. Washburn.

Hutchinson, Eliza J., P. O. Washburn.

HALL, EDNA SELINA, MRS., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia; Bapt.; owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000; born in Grafton, Windham Co., Vt., April 17, 1825; her maiden name was Fuller; she is a daughter of Rev. M. L. Fuller; she married Erastus Hall, Nov. 2, 1853; he was born March 29, 1815, in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt.; he died Feb. 26, 1874. Mr. Hall was twice married, first to Mary M. Smith, of Moores, Clinton Co., N. Y.; she died Nov. 28, 1852, in the 34th year of her age; by that union she had five children, two of whom died in infancy—Angeline C., born July 5, 1840; Alzina R., born July 13, 1843; Alesta, born Sept. 14, 1846; by his second marriage five children were born to them—Mary Edna, born Jan. 27, 1856; Florence Lurena, born Aug. 23, 1858; William Erastus, born June 7, 1860; Sarah

Lucina, born May 16, 1863; Miranda Maria, born May 28, 1867. Mr. Hall emigrated to this State from New York State 1855, and settled on the place where his family now reside—which was at that time a piece of wild prairie. He had at the time of his coming here about \$600; at the time of his death he left property for the family to the amount of \$10,000. He was noted as being a kind hearted man and one that was always ready to assist those in need; he was ready to assist in all benevolent purposes, a good Christian, and was much respected by all who knew him. His death was caused by a kick from a horse. Mrs. Hall, with the assistance of her children, has managed the farm since Mr. H.'s death, and is in very comfortable circumstances. William has resided at home ever since his father's death, and is an industrious, reliable young man.

HAMMERS, JESSE, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Cazenovia; Baptist; Republican; owns 1230 acres of land, valued at \$60,000; also town property in Cazenovia village, to the value of \$3,000; was born in Fayette Co., Pa., May 7, 1804; married Eleanor Buckingham May 8, 1831, in Greene Co., Pa.; she was born in the same county Aug. 21, 1808, died Feb. 14, 1850. Six children were born to them—Isaac B., born May 17, 1832—died Nov. 5, 1854; Joseph, born Sept. 3, 1833; Elizabeth, born May 7, 1836—died Nov. 2, 1855; Morgan B., born July 11, 1838; Jas. A., born May 9, 1840; William O., born Sept. 22, 1842. Mr. Jesse H. married Ruah Garrison (widow of Morgan Buckingham), May 4, 1851. She had two children by former husband—Morgan and Margaret (now Mrs. P. A. Coen). Three children were born to them since the latter marriage—George, born April 30, 1852, died Dec. 9, 1854; Ruah E., born Nov. 24, 1853, died May 28, 1854; Mary, born July 1, 1859, died Jan. 29, 1862. Isaac Buckingham, wife and seven children, came to this State in 1832. They made the journey by flatboat down the Ohio River; were towed up the Mississippi to St. Louis; from there they pushed the boat up the Illinois River, and set-

tled on Sec. 8, in Cazenovia Township. They are now all dead. Isaac died Feb. 19, 1849, aged 72 years; Sarah, wife of Isaac, died May 27, 1855, aged 75 years; Morgan B. died Aug. 26, 1845, aged 45 years; William died Oct. 12, 1858, aged 42 years; Geo. Garrison, died Aug. 10, 1851; Mary Garrison, his wife, died Sept. 3, 1851. Mr. Jesse Hammers has been Justice of the Peace sixteen years. James and William were in the 77th Ill. Vols.; James served full term; participated in all the battles that the regiment was in, and acquitted himself with honor; he was Orderly Sergeant the latter half of the term; just previous to his discharge, the Governor commissioned him as First Lieutenant, for meritorious conduct. William held the position of First Lieutenant, served nearly one year, and then resigned on account of ill health. Mr. H. has a nursery of ten acres, keeps a general assortment of trees and shrubbery. The latter he intends making a specialty in the future. His present wife, Ruah, was born in Greene Co., Pa., July 20, 1814.

IMHOFF, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Imhoff, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Immel, John, blacksmith; P. O. Washburn.

IUNKER, AUGUST, miller; P. O.

Washburn; Lutheran; Democrat; owns 250 acres, valued at \$12,500; also two dwellings, two wagon shops and two blacksmith shops in Washburn, valued at about \$4,000; was born in Prussia Aug. 4, 1827; emigrated to New Orleans June 20, 1854; he was at that time 26 years old; at that time, he was not in possession of a dollar, having expended all of his money to get to this country; he remained in New Orleans about nine months, working at blacksmithing; he then came to this county, and engaged in the same business in connection with wagon making. In 1868, he built the mill which he now owns, at Washburn, since which time he has given that his whole attention. Mr. I. married Kathrina Sunken July 22, 1858; she was born in Prussia July 1, 1837; have had six children, five of whom are now living—Mary, born Dec. 13, 1859; John, born July 11, 1861;

Dena, born March 9, 1864; Martha, born June 23, 1868; Augusta, born March 6, 1867, died March 10, 1868; Kathrina, born Dec. 27, 1871. Mr. I. served as a soldier in the Prussian army two years; has held office of Township Trustee two years; one of his blacksmith and wagon shops is occupied by Mr. Tog and the others by Mr. Jno. Immel.

IRELAND, FRANK N., banker; P. O. Washburn. Christian; Republican; owns 332 acres of land, valued at \$19,000; also real estate and village property to the value of \$7,000. Born in Indiana Oct. 17, 1836; came with his parents to this State in 1856; settled in Marshall Co.; resided in Lacon three years, during which time he attended school. Married Miss Fidelia Bangs, daughter of Lyman Bangs, Esq., Oct. 20, 1858. She was born May 22, 1837, in Rochester, N. Y.; have had two children, both of whom are now living—Charles Harrison, born Sept. 11, 1864; Cady Clifford, born Feb. 14, 1878. Mr. Ireland was a soldier during the late war, and served as a private in Co. C, 77th I. V. I. He is the present Postmaster of Washburn, having served in that capacity for the past fifteen years; is also engaged in a general banking and insurance business.

IMHOFF, MARY, farmer; P. O. Washburn. Ormish; owns 160 acres, valued at \$8,000. Born in Germany Nov. 11, 1811. Married John Imhoff April 1, 1834. (Her maiden name was Wagner.) Mrs. I. is a sister of Daniel Wagner, of — Tp. She came with her husband from Germany in 1832, to Ohio, and remained there until the year 1851. They then removed to the place where she now resides. Her husband was born in Germany in 1806. His death occurred Oct. 6, 1852. Eleven children were born to them; the two oldest died in infancy. John was born Aug. 10, 1837; Christian, born Jan. 29, 1839, died March 8, 1869; Lena, born April 22, 1840; Susan, born March 5, 1842; Kathrina, born March 1, 1844; died about the 30th of December, 1871; Joseph, born Dec. 10, 1845; Jacob, born Oct. 3, 1847; Mary, born Feb. 9, 1850, died Dec. 1, 1874; Daniel, born

Nov. 11, 1851, died Jan. 27, 1878. Joseph and John are married. Joseph lives on the homestead with his mother. John lives near Metamora. Joseph married Emma J. Webber, of Cazenovia, Dec. 25, 1873. She was born Aug. 1, 1851. They have two children—Mary Almeda, born Oct. 17, 1874; Isaac Leroy, born July 16, 1877. Jacob is unmarried, and resides with his mother, and is cultivating a part of the farm.

JOSEPH, O. P., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

JONES, S. V., lawyer; P. O. Washburn. Liberal; Republican. Married Jennie R., daughter of Samuel Boys, Esq., of Lacon, Jan. 22, 1873. Mr. J. was one of the members of Major Powell's exploring expedition.

Jamison, A. R., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

JAMISON, ARCHIBALD, far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Low Point; United Presb.; Rep.; owns 180 acres; value, \$9,000; born Dec. 31, 1821, in Harrison Co., O.; married Mary E. Mastin Jan. 16, 1845; she was born in the above named place Dec. 31, 1826; had five children, four of whom are living—William A., born June 11, 1847; Ulysses L., April 25, 1849; Archibald Rutherford, June 12, 1851; Samuel J., Sept. 29, 1853; died, near Stevenson Station, on the U. P. R. R., Neb., Aug. 6, 1875; Leroy Dalzell, May 11, 1857. Samuel J., whose death is mentioned above, was the victim of consumption. Accompanied by his father, he went to Nebraska, with a hope of regaining his health; but he gradually failed, and after an absence of six weeks, he breathed his last. Mr. J. states that his death was rather sudden, although not unexpected. The evening of his death, he seemed to feel comfortable, and conversed as usual. Soon after retiring, he called for a drink of water, stating that he was going to have a coughing spell. He drank a little water and began to cough, and in a few moments expired in his father's arms. His remains were placed in a casket and brought home and interred at the cemetery near Washburn. William was married to Miss Cassie Cheney at Corsicana, Texas, in May, 1864, where he now resides. He is Deputy Postmaster

at that place. Leroy and Ulysses are now living in Union Co., Iowa, where they are engaged in farming.

KRATER, JACOB, retired; P. O. Washburn.

Kafurke, Anton, farmer; P. O. Washburn.
Korbel & Brandt, restaurant; P. O. Washburn.

Kellogg, Warner, far.; P. O. Cazenovia.
Kenyon, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Low Point.
Kerby, J. H., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Kerney, David, lab.; P. O. Washburn.
Knoblauch, Jno., far.; P. O. Washburn.
Kenyon, Orson, farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Keedy, A. D., livery; P. O. Washburn.
Kenyon, D. D., livery; P. O. Low Point.

KIRBY, OSBORNE W., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Washburn; Meth.; Rep.; owns 130 acres, valued at \$6,500; born in Greene Co., Penn., June 6, 1845; married Millie D. Lyon Feb. 25, 1871; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1850; have had four children, only two of whom are living—Anna, born March 13, 1872; Stella, born April 6, 1874, died March 15, 1875; Howard, born March 13, 1876, died Sept. 3, 1876; Clara, born Sept. 6, 1877. Mr. K. came to this State with his parents in 1847. Mrs. K. came with her parents to this State when 4 years of age. Her parents are now living in Dakota; Mrs. K. is an accomplished musician and performs on the piano in a very skillful manner.

KIRBY, JAMES R., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Washburn; Meth.; Rep.; owns 80 acres, valued at \$4,000; is a brother of Osborne W. Kirby; was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 11, 1842; married Hettie M. Martin, in Ohio, Nov. 23, 1870. She was born July 4, 1847, in Ohio; had three children born to them, only one of whom is living—the eldest, an infant without name, was born Sept. 8, 1871, lived only eight days; Morris Osborne, born Dec. 4, 1874; an infant son (no name), born July 11, 1876, lived only 10 days. Mr. K. came to this State with his parents, May 6, 1847; holds office of School Director; his father, Samuel L. Kirby, was born in Greene Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1794, died in this township Sept. 8, 1872; he was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812; was a Jackson Dem-

ocrat and once had the honor of dining with that distinguished warrior and statesman, an event that he often related with much pleasure; his occupation until the age of 21 was farming; an accident at that time caused him to lose one of his legs; he then learned the tailor's trade, which he worked at until his death; he also, with the assistance of his sons, carried on the business of farming at the same time. His wife, Eleanor Haines, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1800; she resides with her children, of whom there are nine still living. Henry R., the fourth son, enlisted in the 77th I. V. I., Aug., 1862; was in the battles of Chickasaw, Bayou and Arkansas Post; exposure in the last named battle caused sickness which resulted in death, July 25, 1863.

KENYON, DAVID A., farmer; P. O. Low Point; Baptist; Independent; was a Republican during the war. Owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Born in Vermont March 20, 1805. Married Huldý Wilson Jan. 1, 1835. She was born in Vermont March 18, 1812; died Aug. 1, 1875. Have seven children, all living—Orson, born Jan. 31, 1836; Orrilla, born Oct. 8, 1838; Sarah E., born Feb. 4, 1841; Sylvester, born Sept. 14, 1843; David Darius, born April 26, 1846; Huldý Ann, born June 13, 1849; Alfred, Jan. 19, 1855. His son Orson lives on the homestead. Sylvester served his country in the 77th Ill. the full term. Mary V. Weaver married Orson March 15, 1876. She was born May 12, 1845.

LUTZ, JOHN P., blacksmith; P. O. Washburn.

Lilly, Frank, laborer; P. O. Washburn.
Long, Anton, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
Lewis, M., laborer; P. O. Washburn.
Lawrence, T. J., laborer; P. O. Washburn.
Lilly, Mrs. Frank, P. O. Washburn.

LYBARGER, SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Low Point. Congregationalist; Democrat; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$4,500. Born in Bedford Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1827. Married Rebecca Hess. She was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 13, 1829; died May 16, 1857, leaving one child—Orlando Winfield Scott, born July 13,

1855. Married Mary J. Trickel, widow of Wm. Trickel, who was murdered at Toledo, O., in 1852, while emigrating with his wife to the West. Mrs. T. had one child at that time; a short time after, another was born and lived but a short time (no name). The survivor, Mary Jane, lives in Ohio with her second husband. She was born May 21, 1853. His name is Charles Toms; first husband's name was Zachariah Rhodes. He died with consumption May 8, 1873; were married Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. L.'s family now consists of Anna, born Aug. 25, 1863; Fanny, born March 17, 1867; Jennie, born April 30, 1869; died with spotted fever April 13, 1872; Jay, born April 21, 1871; May, born April 24, 1873; died May 21, 1873; Ray, born Jan. 15, 1875; Clay, born Nov. 27, 1877; emigrated from Ohio to Shelby Co., Ill., 1863; returned in eighteen months; was there three years, then came to Woodford Co.; remained eight years; sold out; went to Ohio; stopped during the Winter; returned and resided in Metamora one year; invested in Wayne Co. March 1, 1877; in August, went to Woodford; traded Iowa property for this farm this Spring. Mrs. L. was born Dec. 27, 1836, in Wayne Co., O.

LAIBLE, SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Washburn; Protestant; Independent; owns 196 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born in Germany Jan. 8, 1832; came to this country in June, 1854; married Kate Hartlieb in Dec., 1856; have 7 children, all living—Mary, born Feb. 6, 1858; George, born March 1859; Kate, born in 1862; John, born in 1863; Lizzie, born in 1866; Lena, born in Aug., 1868; Emma, born in June, 1870. His first wife died Nov. 24, 1870. He married his present wife, Mary Fry, July 31, 1871; he settled on the farm he now resides on, in 1865, and has resided there ever since.

MAU, WM., Jr., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Mau, Wm. Sr., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Meinholt, Henry, mason; P. O. Washburn.

Malony, N. V., physician; P. O. Washburn.

McGOOGAN, WILLIAM, clerk; P. O. Washburn; Lib.; Dem.; owns 100 acres of land in Elk Co., Kansas; was born in the State of Indiana, Dec. 29, 1850; married Crissie Dalby, Dec. 7, 1876; she was born in Indiana Aug. 16, 1853; have one child—Charles Dennis, born April 2, 1878. Mr. McG. has served one term as Collector in Linn Township; he is now in the employ of John M. Black as clerk and salesman.

McCULLOCH, S. W., grain buyer; P. O. Washburn; Meth.; Rep.; owns house and lot; value, \$700; also warehouse and buildings connected; value, \$5,000; born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 29, 1846; came to this county with his parents in 1856; married Alice J. Clark, Dec. 24, 1867; she was born July 15, 1847; have had four children, three of whom are living—William C., born Oct. 22, 1868; Robert W., born April 22, 1870; Harold H., born March 23, 1873, died Feb. 28, 1876; Frank C., born Jan. 22, 1875. Mr. McC. followed the business of farming until 1871; he then commenced buying grain at Washburn and has continued at that business ever since; he has shipped about 175 car loads of grain a year for the past seven years. Mr. McC. served his country as a soldier during the late war; he enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, in the 77th I. V. I., from Peoria, Ill., and served until the end of the war; was with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, also at the siege and capture of Fort Gaines and Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay; held the office of Town Trustee one term. His father, R. C. McCulloch, is living in Washburn and is engaged in the hardware business; he was born in 1820; his mother is also living; her birth occurred in 1824.

Mundell, Samuel, far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Martin, R. O., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Mayes, Frank, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Martin, L. B., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

MUNDELL, SIMEON C., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Cazenovia; Baptist; Democrat; owns 670 acres in Woodford Co., valued at \$35 per acre; also 160 acres in Kansas; born in Ohio Co., West Va., Oct. 17, 1822; came to Vermilion Co. in 1831; to this county in 1835; married Clarinda Patton Nov.

7, 1852; she died Feb. 10, 1869; had four children; only one is now living—Rachel C. born July 3, 1858. She married Edward C. Smith, and they are now living in Kansas. Jane, the eldest, was born Sept. 20, 1852, died in Fort Worth, Texas, in Feb., 1876; Ella, born Sept. 20, 1860, died in the Fall (Oct.), 1873; Mary, born Sept. 3, 1862. He married Lizzie Call, of Greene Co., Pa., April 3, 1878; she was born in Ohio July 11, 1851. Mr. M. is one of the first settlers of this township, and is known as one of the kindest and most benevolent men living; he is universally esteemed by all. Mary died Sept. 20, 1876.

McCULLOCH, CHARLES F., farmer; P. O. Low Point; United Presbyterian; National; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$4,800; born Jan. 24, 1833, in Cumberland Co., Pa.; married Martha J. Stevenson, Oct. 27, 1859; have three children, all living—Carrie E., born Aug. 17, 1860; George S., born May 18, 1866; William Oscar, born Aug. 8, 1869. Mr. McCulloch came to this State in 1851, resided in Peoria City three years, and served an apprenticeship there as a woolen manufacturer; then settled in this town, where he has resided ever since; held the office of Town Clerk thirteen years, and is still holding the same office: was in the 77th I. V. I., participating in its numerous battles, skirmishes, etc.; is a cousin of Judge McCulloch, of this town.

Martin, W. V., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
Monk & Van Westen, saloon; P. O. Washburn.

Miller, J. D., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Miller, J. B., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Moschel, Jno., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

McCulloch, R. C., hardware; P. O. Washburn.

Mau, Frederick, laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Mayes, W., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

McCULLOCH, JOSEPH M., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Low Point; United Presbyterian; National; owns 160 acres of land; born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 23, 1831; married to Mary J. Phillips Feb. 24, 1853; she was born Dec. 13, 1829; have had six children, five of whom are living—Eva J., born

Nov. 22, 1853; Hattie P., born May 28, 1857; Minnie S., born July 20, 1859; Zillah B., born April 18, 1861; Laura T., born June 3, 1866, and died Nov. 5, 1867; William E., born June 5, 1869. Mr. McCulloch came from Cumberland Co., Pa., to this township April 1, 1853, and settled on the farm where he now resides, the following Spring, and which, at that time, was a piece of wild prairie. During the late rebellion, he responded to his country's call, promptly, and enlisted in the 77th I. V., Aug. 13, 1862; was elected Captain at that time; was in the battles of Chickasaw, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River; he was in the memorable charge at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863; went in with 44 men, 22 of whom were killed, wounded or missing; went from Vicksburg to Department of Gulf; was in the fight at Mansfield, taken prisoner and sent to Tyler; held 13 months; was in charge of the prison seven months by authority of rebel commander, after which was paroled and mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 8, 1865; served from December, 1865, to December, 1867, as Treasurer of Woodford Co.; in 1873, was elected County Judge; in the Fall of 1877 was re-elected, which office he now holds.

MOULTON, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Liberal; Democrat; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,000; born June 26, 1825, in Indiana, near Rising Sun; married Mary J. Hattan Aug. 20, 1849; she was born April 11, 1829; had eleven children, two of whom have died—Elizabeth, born June 29, 1850, died in six weeks after birth by a stroke of lightning; Sophia, born Aug. 6, 1851; Mary Ellen, born Nov. 27, 1853; William, born March 30, 1856; Vienna, born Jan. 27, 1858, died when 9 months old; Jeremiah, born Sept. 13, 1859; John, born April 1, 1862; Annas, born May 5, 1864. Mr. M. came here before the Black Hawk war; he was 7 years old at the time of that event; he has heard his mother tell of an Indian battle that happened near where the Richland school house now stands; he remembers seeing the troops as they passed through Pleasant Grove. Mr. M.

has been a great hunter, and generally killed from twenty-five to forty deer every Winter until about fifteen years ago; he says that the last deer that he killed was eight years ago, in Isaiah Jones' field.

NARR, JNO., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

NEWELL, GEORGE W., farmer (tenant); P. O. Low Point; Methodist; Independent; born in Brown Co., O., Oct. 28, 1842; came to this State when a small boy, with his parents; married Abigail West Oct. 17, 1866; she was born in Brown Co., O., July 21, 1847; had six children, all living but one, which died at birth—William, born Dec. 15, 1868; Corall May, born Dec. 1, 1870; Adda Lurena, born Sept. 29, 1872; James West, born Nov. 17, 1874; Cyrus Edwin, born Dec. 27, 1876. Mr. N. is living in the homestead formerly occupied by Morgan Buckingham (deceased), and where he died; he has been there seven years; was in the 138th Ill. Vol. I. (100 days call); did duty in Missouri and Kansas; served about five months; his father and mother reside in Pettis Co., Mo. Mrs. N. is a daughter of James West, of this township.

NORRIS, DANIEL H., farmer; residence and P. O. La Mont, Blackwater Tp., Pettis Co., Mo.; Presbyterian; Republican; owns 230 acres of land in Pettis Co., Mo., valued at \$6,000; was born in Maryland, Nov. 8, 1843. Married Carrie Stevenson, of Woodford Co., Sept. 10, 1868; she was born in Ohio, June 21, 1843; they have two children, both living—Thomas Stanton, born Aug. 28, 1869, and Albert Gordon, born Jan. 29, 1877. Mr. N. served his country three years, during the late war, in Co. C, 77 I. V. I.; was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Mansfield, Cane River, Fort Gaines and Morgan, and the siege of Spanish Fort. Was slightly wounded twice, but not disabled from duty during his term of service. Was taken prisoner in the famous charge of the 22d of May, 1863, at Vicksburg; was released on parole the following day and exchanged three months afterwards.

Mr. W. now resides in Pettis Co., Mo., having emigrated to that State in February, 1866. He remained there until 1876, and returned to Woodford Co., his former place of residence. In June of the present year, he returned to Pettis Co., Mo., where now resides. It is the intention to make that State his future home. Richard Norris, a brother of the subject of this sketch, resides in Cazenovia Township, of this county, is engaged in farming. He also was a soldier during the war, and served his country in the 11th I. V. I.; he participated in the battle of Ft. Donelson, and received a very serious wound in that engagement; a Minie ball and several buckshot entered his body near the groin, producing a very serious wound, thereby causing his discharge.

Norris, R. M., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Newkirk, G., physician; P. O. Washburn.

NESBIT, ROBERT B., D. D., minister; P. O. Low Point; United Presb.; Nat.; born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 21, 1850; graduated in Literary at Monmouth, Ill., in 1871, and in Theology at Newburg, N. Y., in 1874, since which time, Mr. N. has devoted his time in preaching the Gospel. He received a license to preach in 1874, and was ordained in 1875 at Low Point, since which time he has been the Pastor of the U. P. Church in that place. Mr. N. is an eloquent speaker and is universally esteemed by all who know him. In the temperance cause he is a very earnest worker, and his lectures on that subject are said to be very interesting and instructive. Mr. Nesbit has a library containing about 500 volumes.

NORRIS, A. T., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Cazenovia; Presb.; Rep.; owns 160 acres of land; born in Baltimore Co., Md., May 21, 1828; married Ann C. Krater in Lacon, April 26, 1855; she died May 8, 1857 (no children); married the second time to Sarah A. Greening, widow of Wm. Greening, who died in Sept., 1860; she was born June 16, 1843; she had one child by that union—Charles W., born Aug. 9, 1859; by second marriage has two children—Phebe Alice, born March 19, 1870; Annie Irene, born March 11, 1877. Mr. Norris came to this State in 1854; lived

in Lacon two years, was near Low Point nine years and then to the present place of residence, where he still resides. His occupation was blacksmithing formerly.

OWEN, R. W., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Owen, Peter, retired; P. O. Washburn.

Owen, Nathan, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Owen, Marshall, farmer; P. O. Low Point.

OWEN, THOS. E., farmer; P. O. Washburn. Liberal Democrat. Owns 28 acres, valued at \$1,000; born in Wayne Co., Ill., Oct. 27, 1827. Married Deborah Pigsley Aug. 28, 1851. She was born in New York July 17, 1834; have had nine children born to them, six of whom are now living—Eudora Jane, born May 27, 1857; James, born Oct. 1, 1859; Laura E., born April 8, 1862; Cora, born Sept. 24, 1866; Edward, born May 15, 1871; William Alfred, born Feb. 27, 1875. The names of those that have died are as follows; Sarah, born April 7, 1853, died April 23, 1870; Charles Marshall, born Sept. 23, 1855, died in October, 1855; also an infant (not named), born May 28, 1852, died same day. Mr. Owen was formerly a school teacher, and taught in the first free school organized in the county. Mrs. Owen also was formerly a school teacher, and taught in the same school (now known as the Bricktown School House) at a later date. Mr. O. has held the office of Tax Collector in Cazenovia Tp. one term; also Constable one term.

OWEN, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Liberal; National; born Feb. 2, 1826, in Kentucky; married to Mary Clingman Dec. 9, 1845; she was born Sept. 1, 1828; have had seven children born to them—Nathan, born Sept. 3, 1847; Elizabeth M., born April 8, 1849, died Jan. 3, 1850; Eliza Jane, born July 26, 1853; Eva Ellen, born Aug. 21, 1856; Dora May, born July 14, 1858; John F., born July 24, 1862; Mary Maria, born July 17, 1870. Mr. Owen's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died Aug. 20, 1874, in the 83d year of his age. Mrs. Owen is a daughter of John Clingman, who was one of the pioneers of the county.

OWEN, JAMES, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Washburn; owns 120 acres, valued at \$8,000; born Jan. 1, 1801 (before breakfast), in Halifax Co., Va.; married Candace King Dec. 23, 1824; she was born May 14, 1809. Mr. O.'s family consisted of Nancy Jane (an adopted daughter), born Nov. 21, 1819; Samuel W., born Sept. 22, 1826—died Nov. 1, 1820; Thomas E., born Oct. 27, 1827; John W., born November 1, 1829; Nathan N., born July 1, 1832, died Nov. 9, 1834; Susan E., born June 29, 1835, died Oct. 12, 1859; Daniel L., born Sept. 16, 1837, died Jan. 7, 1838; Julia M., born Nov. 20, 1839, died Aug. 4, 1859; Henry N., born Feb. 12, 1842, died Feb. 24, 1842; David M., born March 10, 1843; Mary Jane, born Feb. 9, 1845; James M., born Dec. 5, 1846; Luella Ricketts (an adopted granddaughter), was born July 15, 1859; she married Robert Davis in Aug. 30, 1877.

OWEN, DAVID MARSHALL, resides with his father, and manages the farm, in connection with some land of his own. He married Susan King Jan. 26, 1871; she was born Jan. 26, 1848. They have one child, by the name of Grace Myrtle; she was born March 1, 1873. Mr. O., Sr., emigrated to this State from Virginia, in the Spring of 1819. He lived in Wayne Co. until the year 1835; then to the present place of residence, where he has resided ever since. A historical sketch is given in another part of this work. Mr. Owen has been married twice; his first wife died April 12, 1869; he was married to his present wife, Amanda (widow of the late John D. Burt), Feb. 17, 1870. She was born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 4, 1814.

PELZ, JOS., retired; P. O. Washburn.

Prinsinger, B., carp.; P. O. Washburn. Payne, Warren, far.; P. O. Low Point. Poundstone, J' J., far.; P. O. Cazenovia. Plaag, Jacob, P. O. Cazenovia.

Piper, A. S., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Phillip, J. G., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Piper, W. I., saw-mill; P. O. Low Point.

Parker, J., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Patrick, S., merchant; P. O. Washburn.

PELZ, REINHOLD, harness maker; P. O. Washburn. Liberal; owns house and lot valued at \$1,800; was born in Prussia Sept. 19, 1847. Married Johanna Beyer March 7, 1869. She was born in Peru, La Salle Co., Dec. 26, 1852. Have had four children, only two of whom are now living—Emma Jenette, Freddie. Those that died were named Eddivard and Ida. Mr. P. has been in the harness making business in Washburn ten years. He is a brother of Herman Pelz, of the same place. His store is well stocked with everything useful in the line of harness. saddles, whips, cushions, etc., etc. He is a first class workman himself, and employs first-class workmen for assistants. The value of stock on hand in his store at the present time will amount to about \$2,000. Mr. P.'s efforts to keep a No. 1 harness store are appreciated by the people in this neighborhood, as he does a large business.

PELZ, HERMAN J., druggist; P. O. Washburn; Catholic; Republican; born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, Oct. 8, 1843; came to this country June 24, 1861; married Emilie Baumgart Aug. 31, 1865; had four children, all living; William, born in Lacon, May 20, 1866; Herman R., born Aug. 18, 1867; Edmond, born Sept. 8, 1869; Emil, born March 31, 1873. Mr. P. was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted as a private in the 17th Mo. V. L., Aug. 21, 1861, from Peoria; was in active service eleven months. Mr. P. was in the drug business three years previous to his coming to this country, and has continued in the same business ever since, with the exception of two and a half years that he was in the dry goods and grocery business in Lacon. He now owns a fine drug store in Washburn and is doing a good business.

POUNDSTONE, W. J., tenant farmer; P. O. Cazenovia; Bapt.; Dem.; owns 80 acres in Iowa, valued at \$1,000; born in Fayette Co., Penn., May 15, 1840; married Rebecca Casey, Aug. 24, 1862; she was born Dec. 31, 1836, in Pennsylvania; have two children—Frances Anna, born July 24, 1863, in Pennsylvania; George Jesse, born Oct. 8, 1866; held office of

School Director three terms. Mr. P. came to this State in March, 1875, and has resided here ever since; he has lived on Mr. Jesse Hammers farm nine years; at the present time, he is working 160 acres of Simeon Mundell's farm; he has been on Mr. Mundell's farm two years.

PINKERTON, OSCAR, manufacturer; P. O. Low Point; Lib.; National; born in this county Nov. 4, 1856. His father, John M., was born in Ohio and came to this State about the year 1845 and settled in Peoria; he at present resides twelve miles west of Peoria; is engaged in the business of farming; his mother is also living; she is also a native of Ohio. Mr. P. has three sisters and four brothers—Zillah, Barbara and Hattie; the brothers' names are: William, Augustus, Herbert and Harrison; also a half brother by the name of John. Mr. P. has lately commenced the manufacture of tile in Low Point; a large amount of money has been expended in putting up extensive buildings, machinery and furnaces; the clay that is used is of very superior quality, and in the future tile will be made in large quantities at his factory. The capacity of the machinery used by him is about 4,000 feet per day, the sizes varying from 2½ inches to 8 inches in diameter.

PIPER, JAMES, farmer; also stock and grain buyer; Sec. 26; P. O. Low Point; United Presbyterian; National; owns 480 acres, valued at \$24,000, also an interest in the Low Point Elevator and store house to the extent of \$4,000; born at Big Spring, Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 1, 1824, and was the first man from that county that settled in this township; married Elizabeth Dodds, Feb. 25, 1851. She was born Sept. 27, 1823, died Aug. 6, 1872; six children were born to them from this union, five of whom are now living—William L., born May 23, 1853; James E., born June 3, 1855; Robert D., born Jan. 30, 1858; Mary E., born March 17, 1860; Joseph L., born June 15, 1864; Clara May, born May 22, 1867, died March 14, 1871. Mr. P. married for his second wife Priscilla Gracey; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn.,

Nov. 14, 1841; have had one child by that union—John Gracey, born June 29, 1876. Mr. P. was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and served from 1868 until 1872 for the 17th District, comprising La Salle, Livingston and Woodford Counties; held office of Supervisor from 1857 until 1866, and two terms since that time; also office of School Trustee for the past 15 years. In connection with the business of farming, Mr. P. is engaged quite extensively in buying stock and grain at Low Point Station, having carried on the latter business for the past ten years.

Piatt, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Pickens, W., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Pinkerton, J. M., tile manufacturer; P. O. Low Point.

PERRY, PAUL J., harness maker; P. O. Cazenovia; Baptist; Republican; was born in Metamora March 3, 1850. His father came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1836. Married Martha E. Todd June 19, 1845, by Wm. Davenport, the first minister in Woodford Co. She was born June 24, 1828; nine children were born to them, only four of whom are living—John F., born July 8, 1846; Mollie J., born April 10, 1848; Paul (given above); Romeo T., born Dec. 31, 1853; Fannie R., born Sept. 19, 1856, died Sept. 11, 1867; Jessie L., born Sept. 10, 1860, died March 15, 1878; Benjamin, born about 1852, died when six weeks old. George and an infant without name died very young. Mr. Paul J. Perry was married to Kitty Heber June 11, 1875. She was born in Philadelphia March 19, 1856. Mr. P. is Postmaster of Cazenovia; was appointed Aug. 16, 1877.

PICKERILL, CHESTER B., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Cazenovia. Christian; Republican; owns 512 acres, one block at Washburn, one house and lot in Eureka, two lots in Cazenovia, valued at \$30,000. Born April 18, 1824, in Brown Co., O. Married to Rachel Draper Oct. 26, 1846. She was born Nov. 4, 1828. Eight children were born to them, six of whom are living—William N., born Aug. 27, 1849; Esther Ann, born April 20,

1851; Lovell Barton, born Sept. 26, 1852; Fancherry, born Sept. 28, 1856, died April 17, 1861; Martha S., born Oct. 10, 1858; Mary Malinda, Dec. 1, 1860; Chester Butler, Jr., born Jan. 22, 1863, died May 22, 1877; John T., May 3, 1865. Mr. P. came to this State from Ohio in 1851. William married Rebecca H. Rhodes Jan. 7, 1872. Esther married the same day to Joseph Posey. William's wife was born April 13, 1854; died March 13, 1874. Esther's husband died March 8, 1874; born in Knox Co., O., in Nov., 1849, aged 25 yrs. 3 mos. 28 days. William has one child—Mattie Aletta, born Feb. 26, 1874. She lives with her grandmother Pickerill. Lovell was educated for the ministry; was ordained the 3d of June, 1876. He graduated at Eureka College Jan. 7, 1876. He married Emma Hodgson Aug. 31, 1876, near Ottawa, Ill. She was born Jan. 1, 1854. She is also a graduate of the same college.

QUINN, JNO., laborer; P. O. Cazenovia.

ROBINSON, S. M., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Robinson, James, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Remley, Henry, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Reiter, Geo., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Rattlemiller, J. G., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Radley, Geo., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Rickets, S. L., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Rulon, C. A., carp.; P. O. Washburn.

Rockhill, C., grocer; P. O. Washburn.

Robinson, I. L. C., grocer; P. O. Washburn.

Rickets, Geo. W., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

RICE, WILLIAM E., farmer; Sec.

28; P. O. Cazenovia; Lib.; Dem.; owns

300 acres; born in Onondaga Co., N.

Y., Aug. 21, 1833; came to this county

with his parents in 1842; his father,

Elisha, was born in N. Y. Oct. 8, 1797,

died Nov. 24, 1863; he was married

twice during his life; his first wife was

Minerva Palmer; she died about seven

years after their marriage; she left three

children; they are now all dead; his

second was Rebecca Marshall about

the year 1824; she was born Feb. 19,

1793; died Nov. 13, 1862; four chil-

dren were born of the second marriage;

Helen Melissa, born Sept. 24, 1828;

Rosanna R., born March 13, 1831;

William (the subject of this sketch), birth given above; Delancey F., May 11, 1835. Mr. R. has resided on the farm where he now lives since 1843; his sister Rosanna, who is single, has resided with him since their parents' death; Mr. R., Sr., was a poor man when he came to this country; he left property to the value of \$5,000 at the time of his death; William was put in charge of his father's business when 16 years old; he owned 120 acres at the time of his father's death, and since that time, he has added 100 acres to the estate; he was never married; Mr. R. says that a great change has taken place in the manners and customs of people since his remembrance; the old social warm hearted customs have given way to those of a cold and formal nature; Mr. Rice has one of the best improved farms in the county; he is a practical farmer, and very systematic in conducting it, and it can be truthfully said that he stands as one of the first in the occupation that he is engaged in.

SIEMS, HENRY, laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Siems, F. C., P. O. Washburn.

Shafer, Bennett, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Seifert, Fred, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Shafer, W. B., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Schall, Jno., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Sims, J. P. retired; P. O. Washburn.

Smith, A. U., laborer; P. O. Washburn.

STEVENSON, THOMAS, far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Washburn; Presb.; Dem.; owns 320 acres; value, \$16,000; born March 28, 1833, in Knox Co., Ohio. His father, George Stevenson, died in 1862; he was about 68 years old; his mother, Hannah Stevenson, was born June 1, 1804, and resides with him. Thomas S. came to this country in 1853; was drafted and furnished a substitute; has one brother and three sisters; a sketch of William is given elsewhere in this book; Martha married Charles McCulloch; Eliza married Richard Norris, and Caroline married D. H. Norris; he was born in Maryland, Nov. 8, 1844; she was born June 21, 1843. Mr. D. H. Norris was in the 77th I. V. I. during the late war; was in Capt. James McCulloch's company; was in all the battles until the 22d of May, 1863,

he was taken prisoner during a charge; was under parole three months and then participated in the fight at Mansfield, Cane River, Siege of Spanish Fort and Whistler Station. He owns 230 acres in Pettis Co., Mo., where he has farmed nine years. The last three years he has resided in this county. Mrs. Stevenson's father came to this State in 1853.

Schroeder, Theo., paint.; P. O. Washburn.

Shafer, B. J. farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Strausbaugh, Geo., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Schleigh, Chas., barber; P. O. Washburn.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Low Point; Presb.; Nat.; owns 320 acres of land; value, \$15,000; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1838; came to this country with his parents in 1854; his father, George Stevenson, resided one year in Tazewell County, and then removed a half mile southeast of Washburn, where he resided until his death, which occurred Aug. 20, 1862, and was caused by a stroke of lightning while he was in the harvest field, assisting to stack some grain. He was born —. Mr. Wm. Stevenson married Ella Dodds Nov. 2, 1870; she was born in Cazenovia Tp., April 26, 1845; have two children living—Carrie Elizabeth, born Nov. 19, 1872; Lena May, born July 1, 1877. Mrs. S.'s parents came from Ohio to Marshall Co., on Crow Creek, in 1836, and from there to this township, where they resided until their death. Her father, Wm. Dodds, was born April 5, 1798, and died Sept. 26, 1872; her mother, Priscilla Dodds, was born June 14, 1799, and died June 22, 1875. William Stevenson was a soldier during the war; enlisted in Co. C, 77th I. V. I., was with the regiment at Vicksburg and in the charge of the 22d of May, his company going in with 44 men and losing 22 of their number on that occasion; was with the regiment in all the battles, marches and skirmishes from that time until the expiration of the term in 1865. After the close of the war he came to this township and has been engaged in farming ever since.

Smith, D. P., carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

Sangbush, H., harness maker; P. O. Washburn.

Schleigh, H., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Sommers, J. C., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Safford, Jno., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Smith, T. B., farmer; P. O. Low Point.
 Schwalba, Charles, farm hand; P. O. Cazenovia.

Sangbush, A., shoemaker; P. O. Washburn.

SEIFERT, HARMON, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Cazenovia; Lib.; Rep.; owns 240 acres land, valued at \$6,000. Born in Germany March 4, 1843. Came with his parents to this country in 1855. Married Ellen, daughter of George Arrowsmith, of this township, Sept. 22, 1865; she was born January 26, 1843; have four children, all living—Frank Ellsworth, born July 2, 1866; James Taylor, May 7, 1868; Alexander, Aug. 19, 1872; George Andrew, April 4, 1877. He enlisted in the 77th I.V. I. Sept. 16, 1862, and served about three years; was in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Black Bayou Expedition; was in the fight at Grand Gulf, Black River fight, Champion Hills, and the famous charge at Vicksburg on the 22d of May, 1863; was taken prisoner at that time; was under parole three months, went to New Orleans; was in the fight at Mansfield; taken prisoner there and marched to Tyler, Texas; held as prisoner over a year; then exchanged, went to Springfield, Ill., and was mustered out. He holds office of School Director.

SHUGART, OSCAR, farmer; P. O. Washburn; Lib.; Rep.; owns eighty acres, valued at \$4,000; was born in Marshall Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1846; he was married May 23, 1872, to Mary E., daughter of M. E. Crawford, Esq., of Cazenovia Tp.; have had two children, only one of whom is living—the oldest, (not named), was born Oct. 17, 1875, and died Oct. 20, 1875; Warren C., born Nov. 8, 1877; was elected to office of School Trustee and served one term; was also elected Assessor the present year, which office he now holds.

TWEDDALE, J., physician; P. O. Washburn.

Tournie, J., laborer; P. O. Washburn.
 Toy, J. M., painter; P. O. Washburn.
 Taylor, Wm., butcher; P. O. Washburn.
 Taunton, Rich., retired; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Taunton, Oscar, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.
 Truckermiller, M., carp.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Tool, C. S., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Tuttle, W. H., laborer; P. O. Washburn.
 Toy, James, carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

TOOL, HANNAH, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Low Point; Liberal; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$5,500; born in Brown Co., O., March 26, 1828 (her maiden name was McCoy); married John B. Tool June 2, 1854; he died Jan. 1, 1873, after several months' illness; have six children—Charles Sumner, born April 17, 1854; Albina Frances, born Oct. 6, 1856; William McCoy, born June 4, 1861; Elizabeth Jane, born May 5, 1863; Sarah Belle, born Aug. 22, 1866; Etta Cora, born Aug. 22, 1869. Mr. Tool was born in Virginia; emigrated to and settled in Woodford Co. about the year 1833; he was highly respected, and left his family a good home and in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. T., with the assistance of her sons Charles and William, is still carrying on the farm with good success; Mrs. T. had two brothers in the army during the war—John P., in the 77th, was wounded May 22, at Vicksburg; a ball passed in the right eye and came out in front of the left ear; James was also slightly wounded.

TANTON, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Cazenovia; Liberal; Democrat; owns 1,140 acres, valued at \$50,000; born in Devonshire, Eng., August, 1803; married Hannah Grove March 31, 1842; she was born June 13, 1818, in Harrison Co., Ind.; three children were born to them—Mary E., born July 5, 1845 (now wife of Jacob Keller, near Panola); John, born Sept. 25, 1847, died May 5, 1853; Thomas Oscar, born on the farm where he now resides, April 10, 1850; married Feb. 27, 1872, to Barbara Gingrich; she was born March 18, 1853; have two children—Hannah Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1873; Josephine, born Sept. 11, 1876. Mary has three children—Sarah Maranda, born Nov. 27, 1870; Mary Hannah, born Nov. 26, 1872; Ella H., born March 15, 1875. Mr. T., Sr., came from England in 1835 or 1836; landed at Quebec; stopped in Canada about one year; returned to England; remained one winter, then came to this State. Mr. T. had about \$2,500 when he first settled; he

has now retired from active life, and Thomas manages the farm and lives on the homestead.

VAUGHAN, R. J., blacksmith; P. O. Washburn.

WAGGONER, S. J., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

WASHBURN NEWS. P. O. Washburn. The above named newspaper is printed in Washburn. S. C. Bruce is the editor and proprietor. It is devoted to local and home news principally, and is a very ably edited and nicely printed sheet, although it has not been established but a few months. It has quite a large and is steadily increasing circulation, and is steadily growing in public favor. A job office is connected with the paper, where the wants of the business and farming community are supplied in matter of that kind in a liberal and satisfactory manner.

White, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Weaver, Jno., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Webber, I. S., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Waggoner, M. J., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

West, J. N., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Wirges, Peter, laborer; P. O. Washburn.

Wilson, Mary J., P. O. Washburn.

Wilson, S. D., retired; P. O. Washburn.

Wilson, Josiah, sew. mach. ag.; P. O. Washburn.

WEST, JAMES, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Washburn; Christian; National; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$6,500; born in Brown Co., O., Nov. 30, 1821; married Melinda Pickerill March 27, 1844; she was born in the same place May 13, 1826; have eleven children, all living—Mary Albertina, born Dec. 27, 1844; John, born Jan. 16, 1846; Abigail, born July 21, 1847;

William M., born Aug. 3, 1849; Joseph N., born July 16, 1851; Lavinia, born Oct. 18, 1853; Sarah E., born Feb. 15, 1855; Susanna, born Oct. 25, 1856; Caroline, born Nov. 8, 1859; Walter S., born Jan. 8, 1862; Lola, born Dec. 4, 1867. Mr. W. came to this county from Ohio Sept. 30, 1857, and has resided here ever since; held office of School Director and Assessor; John served a term of 150 days in the army during the late war; was in Col. Davidson's command, of Peoria.

WHITMER, TOBIAS, brick maker and laborer; P. O. Low Point; born April 5, 1842, in Niagara Co., N. Y.; came to this State with his parents when he was about 10 years of age; married Sarah Poarek Oct. 21, 1869; she was born in Marshall Co., this State, Oct. 6, 1852; have four children—Ida Amelia, born April 14, 1870; Della, April 18, 1872; Emma Lulu, Feb. 1, 1874; Clara May, March 24, 1878; Mr. W. was a soldier during the late war; served in the 47th I. V. I. six months and five months in the 100th I. V. I.; was also in the 1st Miss. Marine Brigade twenty months and took a part in the capture of Vicksburg; Meth.; Ind.; Mr. W. was converted to the Methodist faith in the Winter of 1876; he is an exhorter, and has a license from the church for that purpose.

YOUNGER, LEWIS, carpenter; P. O. Washburn.

Young, James, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Yadoff, Charles, far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

ZEHNDEN, DANIEL, miller; P. O. Washburn.

PARTRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

BOUЛИER, MARY J., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Beckler, Andrew, far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

Bechler, John, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Belsley, Barbara, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Bolander, Bernhart, far.; P. O. Metamora.

Bastian, John, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Barnhart, Paul, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Ball, Wm., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

Burg, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Bienneman, Chas., far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

Blackman, L., farmer. P. O. Washburn.

BLEULL, OTTO, tenant farmer; P. O. Spring Bay; Catholic; Dem.; was born in Germany Dec. 14, 1842; came to this country in 1869; landed in New York, and came from there to Peoria; remained there three days and then came to this town, where he has resided ever since. He married Rosina Seieling, Sept. 8, 1869; have two children living—Katharina and Anna, and two children deceased—Peter and Anna—the youngest being a namesake of the deceased.

BOULIER, ALEXANDER, far.; Sec. 22; P. O. Chillicothe; Lib.; Ind.; owns 62 acres of land, value about \$1,800; he was born Sept. 20, 1845, on the farm where he now resides, and has resided there ever since; was married to Miss Sarah A. Baily, Feb. 14, 1869. She was born Jan. 4, 1850; have four children living and one dead. The eldest, William Henry, was born Oct. 22, 1869; Louis Alexander, Oct. 23, 1871, died Aug. 16, 1872; Carrie Belle, Dec. 25, 1872; Mary Josephine, Feb. 4, 1875; Louella Myrtle, Jan. 29, 1877. Mr. Boulrier's father came from France about the year 1837. The date of his death is given in the personal sketch of Joseph Boulrier. Another son, Mr. Boulrier, Sr., was a poor man when he came to this country. At the time of his death he was worth about \$8,000. There are eight of the children now living.

BOULIER, JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chillicothe; owns 280 acres of land, valued at about \$30 per acre. Religion. Liberal; politics, Democrat; was born in this township March 5, 1849. Married Louisa Hoshor Oct. 12, 1875. She was born Dec. 13, 1849, in this county. They have one child, named Jessie Winifred. She was born July 6, 1877. Mr. Boulrier's father came to this county at an early date, from France, and was one of the first pioneers. He died Nov. 25, 1871, at the age of 57 years. Mrs. Boulrier's father and mother also were among the first settlers of this county. Her father, Jefferson Hoshor, was born in Ohio Oct. 14, 1810, and died Aug. 12, 1872. Her mother was born in Ohio July 22, 1813, and died Sept. 10, 1865. Mr.

Boulrier's mother is at present living in Chillicothe, in this State. She was born May 10, 1825.

BECHLER, BARBARA, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Lacon; Christian; owns 160 acres of land, worth \$4,000; born in France March 1, 1829; came to America in 1846. Married John Bechler in Peoria Co. He was born in France March 4, 1821, and came to this country when about 7 or 8 years old. He died in October, 1871; have had eight children, six of whom are living—John, born March 1, 1847; Rebecca, born Feb. 15, 1849; Barbara, born Jan. 20, 1851; Mary, born Feb. 25, 1853; Anna, born Jan. 13, 1855; Joseph, born Sept. 20, 1858; Christopher, born Dec. 29, 1860; died same day; Kate, born March 10, 1862, died Nov. 5, 1862. John is unmarried and lives with his mother, and has managed the farm for the past nine years. Mrs. Bechler's maiden name was Mour.

CRANK, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Crank, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Chillicothe. Curry, Chas., farmer; P. O. Washburn. Clawson, Allen, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe. Crawford, M., farmer; P. O. Washburn. Clark, Thomas, P. O. Low Point.

CRANK, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe; Sec. 11; religion Bapt.; politics Ind.; owns 280 acres of land, value \$6,000; born in Louisa Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1821; went to Ohio with his parents when 15 years old; married in Ohio, March 29, 1841 to Elizabeth Pritchett; she was born in Ohio, April 11, 1821; she died Dec. 12, 1865; had thirteen children by first wife, nine of whom are living—Mary Adaline, born March 6, 1842; James W., Nov. 20, 1843; Jemima, July 3, 1845; Rebecca Jane, May 19, 1847; George H., Feb. 22, 1849; William, Jan. 31, 1851; Emeline, July 7, 1853, died Oct. 2, 1862; Phebe Ann, Nov. 14, 1855, died Nov. 7, 1856; Abner, Sept. 7, 1857; Erastus, Jan. 11, 1860, died Nov. 15, 1862; Elizabeth Feb. 19, 1862; Clementine, Feb. 24, 1864; an infant son without a name, born and died Dec. 12, 1865; was married to Mary G. Hewitt, July 3, 1866; she was born Jan. 23, 1848; Grace was born

July 31, 1867; Sarah May, Oct. 20, 1868; Dora Belle, April 28, 1870; Charles B., Aug. 5, 1871; Edward J., Sept. 9, 1872; Alice Virginia, Sept. 14, 1875; Julia E., Feb. 10, 1877; held offices of School Trustee and Supervisor, the former office about 20 years, the latter over 10 years, also held office of Road Commissioner.

DUNHAM, EDWARD, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Deford, Chas., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Deford, Henry, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Deford, Green, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Deford, John, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Deibel, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Eichorn, Wm., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Ernthaler, Jno., far.; P. O. Cazenovia.

Ellis, Benj., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

FULTON, FRANK, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

Fagot, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Fagot, Frank, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

GONGLOFF, JNO. J., farmer; P. O. Metamora.

Greis, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

GUIBERT, LOUIS A., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 15; P. O. Chillicothe; Liberal; Democrat; owns 1,300 acres of land in this State and Nebraska; the land in this State is worth about \$12,000. He was born in Woodford Co., Nov. 10, 1838; was married to Miss Lizzie Hoshor May 15, 1859; she was born Jan. 9, 1843; her father came to Woodford Co. in 1833, and her mother came in 1829; she camped with the Indians near where the Richland school house now stands; had nothing to eat but parched corn and venison, the latter full of maggots. The Indians at that time were friendly. Mrs. Guibert owns 400 acres of land in Woodford Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Guibert have had eight children born to them—Louis C., born July 21, 1860; Albert, born Nov. 24, 1862, died Aug. 3, 1865; Eugene, born and died July 8, 1865; Talbot S., born Dec. 28, 1866; Clarence, born April 21, 1869; Sidney J., born Sept. 27, 1872; Guy A., born Jan. 20, 1876; Roselli L., born Jan. 13, 1878. Mr. G. has held the office of Supervisor; his father was born in France Jan. 3, 1782; he

came here from France in 1833, and died Aug. 30, 1866. Mr. Guibert's father first settled on Partridge Creek, and built a saw-mill there; he was a soldier under Napoleon I; was at Austerlitz and Nina; was a Captain, and received the Cross of Honor twice on the battle field for meritorious deeds.

HEGININGER, GEO., Jr., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Heininger, Peter, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Heininger, Geo., Sr., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Hunter, Wm., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Hoshor, Mathias, far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

Hunter, J. S., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Hunter, C. P., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Hoshor, Louisa, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Hoshor, Jemima, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

HOSHOR, TALBOT, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Chillicothe; was born in Worth Township, in this county, Jan. 22, 1837; married Jemima Crank Feb. 19, 1860; she was born July 3, 1845, in the State of Ohio, near Chillicothe; have four children living and four dead—Charles, born Dec. 28, 1860; the one next to Charles died without a name, only living four days; Jennie, born Dec. 19, 1863, died April 5, 1866; Mary, born Nov. 27, 1865, died July 10, 1870; Anna, born April 5, 1867; Jefferson, born March 5, 1869, died Aug. 12, 1872; Nellie, born July 27, 1872; Talbot L., born April 24, 1875; Mr. Hoshor's father came from Fairfield Co., Ohio, April 9, 1833; Mr. Butler and daughter were frozen to death on Mr. Hoshor's farm and were buried on the point of the hill where his residence now stands, an account of that disaster being given in another part of this work. Mr. Hoshor says that Moses Ayres was the first white settler in this township. Owns 1,065 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; religion, Liberal; politics, Dem.

JAMISON, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Johnson, J. C., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Johnson, Lewis, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Johnson, Nancy J., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Jones, Geo. L., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Jones, Isaiah, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Jones, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

JONES, DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Lacon; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1841; resided in Ohio eight years, coming to this county with his parents in 1849; Married Miss Jane Horshor June 14, 1863; have three children, all living—William Addison, born March 16, 1864; Luella, July 14, 1867; Sidney A., March 24, 1876; religion Lib.; politics Ind.; owns 130 acres of land in Marshall Co., and an undivided interest in the homestead; Mrs. Jones was born in Woodford Co., Oct. 14, 1844; Mr. Jones' father, Isaiah Jones, settled on the farm he now lives on in the year 1849; he has five children, all living; Mr. Jones' father was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 21, 1810; was married to Miss Mary Reeder, July 16, 1834; she was born June 6, 1811, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; Absalom was born April 9, 1835; Sarah, April 26, 1837; Jacob R., Sept. 8, 1839; Daniel, given above; George L., Sept. 29, 1843; Mr. Jones, Sr., was Supervisor three years; he owns 140 acres of land, valued at about \$5,000; his wife died Feb. 20, 1876.

KAMP, MOSES, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Koch, Philip, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Kunkel, Peter, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Kunkel, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Klyman, Julius, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Kinney, Charles, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

LEGRAND, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Liney, Edward, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Lorence, Barney, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Lamb, Charles, farmer; P. O. Metamora.

LEE, GEORGE R., ship carpenter;

P. O. Spring Bay; born Sept. 13, 1820,

at St. Thomas, Canada West. Married

Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Nancy

Ruckel, June 28, 1877; he was in the

U. S. navy during the late war; was on

the Star of the West when she ran the

blockade at Vicksburg; was transferred

to the Conestoga, and then to gunboat

Tyler; his mother-in-law, Nancy Ruckel,

was the widow of George Ruckel;

religion Baptist; owns 160 acres of

land, valued at \$2,500; born Feb. 13,

1805; married Aug. 15, 1826. Mr.

Ruckel died Nov. 24, 1862; had ten

children—Lieugenes Wesley, born June 26, 1827; Elizabeth, born June 26, 1829; Mary Ann, born Dec. 25, 1831, died Jan. 17, 1852; Benjamin and David (twins), born March 7, 1834; Benjamin died June 28, 1834, and David June 25, 1834; Emily, born Feb. 27, 1835, died April 10, 1849; Belinda, born April 20, 1837, died June 1, 1870; Barbara, born March 5, 1840; Daniel, born Dec. 22, 1842; George W., born June 30, 1845. Mrs. R. and her husband came to this county in 1837, and were among the first settlers.

MARTIN, JAMES M., P. O. Lacon.

Morse, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Meister, Geo., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Meinger, August, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Meinger, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

May, August, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Motley, Wm., farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

MILLER, LOUIS, farmer; Sec. 34;

P. O. Metamora; Liberal; Independent;

owns 140 acres of land, worth about

\$5,000; born in France July 16, 1820;

came to this country about June 10,

1838; has been in this country ever

since; married Lydia Woodeock May

20, 1847, at Spring Bay; she was born

March 13, 1821; have eleven children

living and one dead—Mary Ann, born

June 8, 1848; Rosanna, born Sept. 29,

1851; Lydia Cordelia, born April 24,

1854; Louis Alexander, born Oct. 19,

1856; Jacob Cornelius, born April 2,

1860; Rachel Ann Angelia, born Oct.

24, 1852; Martha Ann, born March 23,

1864; John Peter, born Jan. 14, 1867;

Joanna and Joseph (twins), born May

7, 1869; Thomas Frederick, born Jan.

30, 1872. Held office of School Direct-

or several terms; holds the office of

School Trustee at the present time.

Mrs. Miller's brother Alexander was in

the 77th I. V. I. during the war, and

died in Kentucky.

NOLL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Wash-

burn.

OWEN, JEFFERSON, farmer;

P. O. Cazenovia; Christian; Dem-

ocrat; born in Wayne Co. July 17,

1836; married Elizabeth Elliot; she was

born Dec. 4, 1844, in Indiana; have

three children living and two dead—

John Asa, born April 27, 1861; Daniel

W., born July 12, 1865, died Oct. 26, 1873; Eliza Ann, born May 31, 1868, died Aug. 4, 1870; David Oscar, born Dec. 29, 1874; George Anthony, born Feb. 11, 1878. Mr. Owen's father came to this State at an early date; removed to Kansas; returned; went to Arkansas, then to Missouri, where he now resides; Mrs. Owen's father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died in Mexico; her mother lives in Marshall; her name is Weaver.

PESNER, JNO., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Painter, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe. Phipps, Geo., farmer; P. O. Low Point.

REISING, ADAM, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Ramsey, Samuel, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Ruckle, Nancy, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Ridenour, Calvin, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Ramsey, Wm., farmer; P. O. Cazenovia.

REDIGER, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Cazenovia; owns 511 acres of land, valued at about \$30 per acre; was born May 22, 1835, in Ohio; he came with his parents to this county when he was 3 years old, and has resided here ever since. He married Ann Eliza Clingman Dec. 28, 1856; she was born in Ohio April 17, 1833; came to this county with her parents when she was 2½ years old. Have six children living—Salina, born June 2, 1857; Almeda, born Nov. 4, 1859; John Henry, born Jan. 7, 1862; Lewis David, born Oct. 17, 1866; George Theodore, born Oct. 18, 1867; Margaret Ann, born Dec. 31, 1869; Joseph Franklin, born Oct. 31, 1864, died Oct. 5, 1865; Mary Elsie, born June 3, 1873, died April 16, 1874. Has held the office of School Director and Tax Collector; he now holds the office of School Trustee, and has for the past twelve years, also Assessor. Salina married John Clark, of Cazenovia. Almeda married N. Calvin Ridenour, of Partridge Tp. Religion, Liberal; politics, Independent.

RAMEY, GEORGE W., merchant; P. O. Chillicothe; religion, Methodist; politics, Republican; was born in Indiana April 13, 1834; lived in Indiana until 3 years of age, and removed with his parents to Peoria Co.;

resided there about forty years. Married Sarah A. Huff March 8, 1857; she was born in Ohio March 20, 1841; have had seven children, only two of whom are living Lona and Alvaretta, the former being married to J. A. White, of La Prairie, in Marshall Co. Alvaretta is 8 years of age. The names of those that died were—George Edwin. Clara, Ann, Nina Bell, Charles W. and Minnie May, the youngest. Alvaretta and Charles were twins. Mr. Ramey was in the 86th Ill. Vol. Inf.; served three years; was in seventeen battles and twenty-two skirmishes, including the ever-memorable Atlanta campaign and march to the sea. Mr. Ramey is keeping a store in what is now familiarly known as Rameyville, and keeps a fine assortment of goods.

STAAB, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Lacon.

SCHWARTZ, HENRY, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Washburn; Presbyterian; Democrat; owns 360 acres, valued at \$7,000; born March 21, 1824; came from Germany in December, 1846, landed in New York City, went to Peoria, remained five or six years, then came to this place, where he has resided ever since. Married in Peoria, Oct. 28, 1848, to Caroline Sandmyer; have six children living, one dead—Henry, born July 15, 1849, died in 1850 or 1851; William, born Jan. 26, 1854; George, born May 24, 1856; Mary, born July 22, 1857; John, born March 18, 1860; Henry, born May 20, 1862; August, born Oct. 7, 1864. There is an Indian burying ground a few rods west from Mr. S.'s house, and quite a number of graves can be plainly seen.

Schickling, K., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Snyder, Peter, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Snyder, J. J., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Snyder, Dan'l, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Schneider, Peter, far.; P. O. Chillicothe.

Schneider, Jno. C., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Shall, Geo., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Schwartz, Wm., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Savage, Jos., farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Sowards, Sarah A., farmer; P. O. Lacon.

Sowards, Farnham, farmer; P. O. Lacon.

Sharp, Louis, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Schreibens, Dan'l, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Sowards, Owen, farmer; P. O. Lacon.

Sowards, Jackson, farmer; P. O. Lacon.
TUNIS, JNO., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Trump, Jno., farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.
 Tunis, James, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

WEAVER, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe.

Waldsmith, Adam, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, Saffierone, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, Henry, Sr., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, Henry, Jr., far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, Dorothea, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, Amel, far.; P. O. Spring Bay.

WAGNER, DANIEL, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Metamora; Presb.; Rep.; born in Germany Nov. 10, 1823; came to this country Aug. 4, 1848; married Eva Chuck March 6, 1855; she was born in Germany Feb. 7, 1835; have nine children living and one dead—Maggie, born Dec. 28, 1855, died Aug. 12, 1856; Mary, born Dec. 30, 1856; Kate, born May 6, 1859; Hannah, born May 24, 1861; Jacob, born Jan. 6, 1863; Louisa, born June 3, 1865; John, born Feb. 21, 1868; Susan, born Sept 21, 1870; Amanda, born Dec. 6, 1873; Wm. Martin, Nov. 11, 1876. Held the office of School Director six years. Carl Lamb, his neighbor, owns 80 acres, worth \$3,000; settled there July, 1835; married Ann Mary Winter; she was born in France, May 15, 1810. Mr. Lamb was born Oct. 9, 1809, in Germany; no children; Meth.; Rep.; P. O. Cazenovia.

WAGNER, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser; Sec.; 33; P. O. Spring Bay; Luth.; Rep.; owns 320 acres of land, worth about \$15.00 per acre; was born in Germany Dec. 13, 1843; came to this county with his parents in Aug. 1848; was

married to Helena Belsley, Aug. 14, 1866; she was born in this county March 29, 1847; have five children living and one dead—the eldest, an infant, died two days after it was born (no name); Joseph, born July 31, 1867; Ellen B., Oct 8, 1869; Katherine, Sept. 24, 1871; Amalie, Feb. 24, 1874; Louise, Feb. 19, 1876. Mr. Wagner's father died in May, 1875; his mother died in March, 1874; has held office of School Director two terms, Assessor two terms, and is now holding the office of Commissioner of Highways.

Weasel, Andrew, farmer; P.O. Chillicothe.

Wagner, M. C., farmer; P.O. Spring Bay.

Weaver, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Wands, Gilbert, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay.

Webber, John, farmer; P. O. Washburn.

Waldsmith, R., P. O. Spring Bay.

Waldsmith, C., P. O. Spring Bay.

YOUNGER, BENJAMIN, farmer; P. O. Chillicothe; Meth.; Rep.; owns 59 acres, valued at \$3,000.

Mr. Younger was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1810; lived in that State until 11 years of age; moved with his father to Ohio; remained there until 1835; he then came to Woodford Co., arriving here Nov. 15, of the same year. He married Sarah Turner, March 2, 1834, in Ohio, who emigrated to Woodford Co., with him; she died Nov. 13, 1838. He married Miss Lodema White, Jan. 14, 1841; have two children living by first wife—William, born Aug. 11, 1836, and John Lewis, February 5, 1838; also four children by second wife—Benjamin F., born Oct. 20, 1841; Charles Leroy, born Feb. 8, 1848; Sarah J., born April 9, 1852; Walter L., born July 6, 1856. All are living in this State, except Franklin, who resides in Iowa. Mr. Y. has held office of School Treasurer fourteen years, and Justice of the Peace twenty-two years, which office he now holds.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP.

AYERS, A. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Amrine, Dexter, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Amrine, F. A. farmer; P. O. Secor.

Armstrong, Mary A., P. O. Eureka.

Arnold, Stephen, blksmith; P. O. Secor.

Arnett, W. H., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Armstrong, Margretta, P. O. Secor.

Ackerman, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Kappa.
Arnett, Simeon, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

ARMSTRONG, GARRETT,
retired farmer ; P. O. Secor ; Dem. ;
Chrst. ; was born in Woodford Co., Ky.,
July 12, 1818, and came with his
father, John A., to Monroe Co., Ind.,
and then to this county in March, 1835,
and remained with his father several
years ; he married Malinda Patrick, of
Greene, Sept., 1844 ; she died May 28,
1863, leaving five children—Matilda,
Marian, Miles, Martin and Lousia ; Mr.
A. married for his second wife Susan
R. White, of Peoria, Feb. 16, 1864 ;
his home has always been in Green,
where he had a farm of 200 acres with
fine improvements ; in 1871, he sold a
part of his place to Mrs. S. Kindig, en-
tering the balance for himself ; he has
a fine place in Secor, where he moved to
in 1871, and now with his excellent
wife, they are enjoying the fruits of their
labor, surrounded by relatives and
friends.

BUCK, D. W., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Burger, J. H., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Burger, Lemuel, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Bariga, John A., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Burger, G. W., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Billinger, F. L., P. O. Secor.

Boyd, R. W., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Berg, Peter, P. O. Secor.

Berg, L. N., farmer ; P. O. Kappa.

Burger, G. M., farmer ; P. O. Kappa.

Baum, Valentine, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Boller, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Burkholder, S. D., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Burger, C. D., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Bear, John, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Binganer, J. C., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Billinger, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Binganer, C., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Bowman, Fanny, P. O. El Paso.

Brauns, Chas., grocer ; P. O. Secor.

Bowman, H. C., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Brown, W. A., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Bunting, J. M., laborer ; P. O. Secor.

Blair, J. Y., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Becker, Gottlieb, boots, etc. ; P. O. Secor.

Blair, A., mason ; P. O. Secor.

Brown, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Baumetz, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Boyd, W. Ramsay, farmer ; P. O. Kappa.

Bullock, W. S., farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

Butler, James, P. O. Secor.

CLINE, GEO., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Cannon, Elizabeth, P. O. Secor.

Cash, John, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Cluts, F. J., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Collins, James, far. and mason ; P. O.
Secor.

Cook, F. A., painter ; P. O. Secor.

Colburn, R. O., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Cribbin, Thomas, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Cogswell, James, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Cummins, Stephen, farmer ; P. O.
Secor.

Cook, Andrew, farmer, P. O. Secor.

Causey, J. L., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Connell, Jas., miller ; P. O. Secor.

Crane, S. C., laborer ; P. O. Secor.

Close, Frank, farmer ; P. O. Eureka.

CHAPMAN, JOSIAH P., farmer ;
P. O. El Paso. Independent. Evan-
gelical. Has 140 acres of land on Sec.
35. He was born in Marion Co., Ind.,
Oct. 31, 1836, and came to Marshall
Co. in 1837, and to Tazewell in 1845,
and to this county in 1863. He mar-
ried Mary Jane Finley April 10, 1873.
She was born in Coshocton Co., O.,
Nov. 12, 1845. They have two inter-
esting children—Maggie Estella and
Della Virginia. Mr. C. has a farm he
cleared up, the most of it from the
grubs, and has fine fences, and I doubt,
(for all purposes) if you can find many
better farms anywhere. He is a first-
class farmer, and a man you can place
confidence in and not be disappointed.
Mrs. C. was formerly a teacher, and is a
very amiable, intelligent lady.

DEINER, MARGARET, P. O. Secor.

Deiner, Louis, P. O. Secor.

Danner, Geo., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dehority, G. W., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dehority, James, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dehority, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Davidson, Elizabeth, P. O. Kappa.

Davis, D. B., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dierking, Henry, merchant ; P. O. Secor.

Davidson, W. T., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dixon, N. D., farmer ; P. O. Kappa.

Dalton, Mary J., P. O. El Paso.

Diener, Christian, Meth. preacher ; P. O.
Secor.

Dehority, A., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Dixon, Joseph, farmer ; P. O. Kappa.

ELLIS, THOS., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Ellenberger, S. F., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Eckhoff, Iddelt, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Evy, John M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Ellis, John, Sr., farmer; P. O. Secor.

English, Amos, wagon mkr.; P. O. Secor.

ELLIS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. El Paso; Rep.; Episcopal; has 200 acres fine land, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Yorkshire Co., Eng., Nov. 6, 1816, and came to this county in 1852, and settled in Somerset Co., N. J., and worked there until he was able to purchase a farm in Illinois, and came here in the Spring of 1857, and settled on this farm. He married Mary Nettleton in England, May, 1824; she was born in England, May 1, 1815; they have seven children living (three died in infancy)—William, John, Mary, Joseph, Jane, Margaret and Thomas S. His son, William, was in the 4th I. V. C.; was wounded, and from it his brain became affected, which resulted in his death by being drowned Sept. 26, 1872. Joseph was in the 47th I. V. I., and was wounded in the arm. Mr. Ellis is a striking example of what a determined poor man can do in this country. He came here poor, but had a will to work. Now, with his energy and good management, he has a very beautiful home and choice farm. His family are industrious, and now, in the evening of his life, he can enjoy the fruits of his labor, and I think he does.

FRY, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Fry, Jos., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Flessner, H., lumber; P. O. Secor.

Faucett, Geo., farmer; P. O. Secor.

GRESHAM, R. H., far.; P. O. Eureka.

Gephart, David, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Grieser, Jos., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Grieser, Chas., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Gassner, Lawrence, miller; P. O. Secor.

Gessilman, F., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Grove, J. H., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Graffleman, T., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Giesselman, Christ.

Gassner, L.

HENRICH, ANDREW, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hogaboom, W. A., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Harper, Hiram, far.; P. O. Kappa.

Hexamer, Jacob, Sr., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hereford, J. O., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Harmon, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hollenback, D., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Heinricks, H. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Huff, David, laborer; P. O. Secor.

Harseim, R. dry goods; P. O. Secor.

Hollenback, G. B., P. M., dry goods, groceries, etc.; P. O. Secor.

Haussler, F. X., cabinet mkr.; P. O. Secor.

Harseim, G., cabinet mkr.; P. O. Secor.

Horn, A., laborer; P. O. Secor.

Hexamer, Jacob, Jr., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hunsinger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Hexamer, Catharine, P. O. Secor.

Hunsinger, John, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Haussler, A. T., builder; P. O. Secor.

HART, ALLEN, farmer; P. O.

El Paso; Rep.; Evangelical Association; has 880 acres of land on Secs. 26, 27, 34 and 35, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1803, and came to Hudson, McLean Co., in 1836, and to this farm in 1837. He married Lucy Ann Willis, daughter of Frank Willis, of this county, for his first wife, July, 1847. She was born in Kentucky, Nov. 15, 1826; she died July 18, 1852, leaving three children—Mary E., Lucy and Joseph. He married for his second wife Mrs. Martha Ann Patterson, whose former name was Miss Baldrige, Oct. 11, 1853. She was the daughter of Wm. and Margaret Baldrige, of Adams Co., Ohio. They have seven children—Harvey W., Sarah M., Wilson A., Clara E., John H., Eddy, Joseph and Estha D. Mrs. Hart had by her first husband one son, Robert W., who is one of the family, and is being educated at Bloomington. Mr. Hart is one of the oldest and best known citizens in the county; has been Supervisor several years, and has been a very enterprising and successful farmer, with one of the finest and best improved farms in the county; he has a large family of intelligent and industrious children to care for and assist him in his old age. Very few men of his age are more active.

HEREFORD, LEVEN P. (deceased), farmer; P. O. Secor; Democrat; Methodist; had 200 acres of land well improved near Secor; he was born

in Loudon Co., Va., Feb. 3, 1818, and came to this place—after living for several years in the counties of Clark and Tazewell—in March, 1852; he married Louise M. Powell, Sept. 9, 1836, in Loudon Co., Va.; she was born in Loudon Co., Jan. 1, 1819; they had nine children—Thomas A., John W., Mary C., James F., Charles A., Sarah E., Oscar J., Edward L. and Arthur L. Mr. H. died Dec. 23, 1876; Thomas A. died Jan. 12, 1844. Mr. H. came into this place among the first settlers, bought a fine farm adjoining the village, and was among the enterprising men of the town and county, some of whom are among the leading business men of Secor. Mrs. H. is very pleasantly situated in town, and is very active for one of her years.

JININGS, H. O., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Johnson, Jabez, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Jinings, T. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Jinings, J. M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Jinings, W. M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

KEARNEY, PATRICK, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Kindig, David, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kime, Jonas, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kyes, P. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Koch, Klas, P. O. Secor.

Keeler, N. O., boots and shoes; P. O. Secor.

Kindig, Martin, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kauffenberger, Peter, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kauffenberger, Adam, P. O. Eureka.

Kippenbrock, Louis, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kuehma, Frederic, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Kauffold, Peter, laborer; P. O. Secor.

LUCAS, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Lewis, P. M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Lape, Jos., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Ludwig, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Lucas, Elizabeth, P. O. Secor.

Liddy, Philip, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Liddy, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Ludwig, Henry, hardware; P. O. Secor.

Luts, Wm., harness maker; P. O. Secor.

Lahr, Jacob, blacksmith; P. O. Secor.

Lyon, A., preacher; P. O. Secor.

Lenhart, Henry, P. O. Secor.

Lemon, Henry, farmer; P. O. Secor.

MORELAND, ADAM, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Moreland, J. W., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Magee, Frank, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Michael, Jacob, Sr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Marony, Thos., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Merritt, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Mohr, W. F., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Mohr, S. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Mohr, William, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Moreland, C. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Mahlstach, C. blacksmith; P. O. Secor.

Murphy, P. T., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Moreland, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Miller, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Secor.

McVey, Jos., farmer; P. O. Secor.

McKee, Richard, farmer; P. O. Secor.

McKee, Sarah, P. O. Secor.

Magee, Mary Jane, P. O. Secor.

Myers, A. M., nurseryman; P. O. Eureka.

MOHR, JOHN G., farmer; P. O. El Paso. Rep. and of the Evangelical Association. Has 200 acres of land on Sec. 3, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 12, 1802, and came to this country in August, 1818, and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., and remained there until Nov. 6, 1836, when he came to this place and made his claim. He married Catharine Wolaber in Lancaster Co., May 30, 1826. She was born in York Co., Pa., Jan. 29, 1806. She died March 18, 1876. They had ten children—Mary, Henry, Magdelain, John G., Jacob W., Elias, Simson W., David, William F. and Josiah. David died in the hospital in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1863. Mr. M. was among the first to settle here. He has one of the many beautiful houses and farms in the county. He has a large family of intelligent, industrious children. Now at the age of 76, he is enjoying good health, and is very active for one of his years.

MOHR, WM. F., farmer; P. O. El Paso. Is the son of John G.; was born in Palestine Jan. 31, 1842. Married Anna Kreitz in this place April 22, 1873. She was born in Ogle Co. Sept. 20, 1852. They have two children—Elmer Ottos and Nettie Vitora. He is a Republican, and of the Evangelical Association, and lives with his father and carries on the home farm.

NOFSINGER, G. W., livery; P. O. Secor.

PATTERSON, W. B., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Poland, Elijah, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, Samuel, Sr., P. O. Secor.

Potter, J. F., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, Elizabeth, P. O. Secor.

Potter, A. R., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, M. B., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, Wm., teamster; P. O. Eureka.

Potter, W. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, Marion, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Potter, J. K., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Parsons, E., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Pinkham, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Pearson, Geo., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Patterson, R. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Patterson, M., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Pearson, John, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Polhemus, Emeline, P. O. Secor.

POTTER, EPHRAIM (deceased), farmer. Democrat and Christian. Had some 600 acres of land, partly on Sec. 21. He was born in North Carolina Aug. 24, 1796, and came to this place and settled in 1837. He married Nancy Overbay in Tennessee. She died in Indiana, leaving eight children. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Hedrick in Harrison Co., Ind., Oct. 15, 1835. She was born June 3, 1817. They had ten children—Syana, Martha, Catharine, Abram, Marian, Candis, Elizabeth, Albert R., Col. T. and Frank G. Col. T. died Aug. 15, 1854, aged 2 years. Catharine Horner died Oct. 31, 1866, aged 29 years. Mr. Potter was one of the first to settle on Palestine Prairie; had one of the grand farms of the county, and was among the best men of the times. He died Jan. 1, 1861. Mourned by all who knew him.

RICHARDSON, W. B., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Ryan, Jno., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Ryan, Fannie, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Robert, Henry, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Richardson, Nancy, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Richards, Wm., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Render, Thomas, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Reel, Philip, butcher; P. O. Secor.

Robeson, J. E., farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Reger, A. A., preacher; P. O. Secor.

Robeson, C. A., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Ross, Nathen, laborer; P. O. Secor.

Reyburn, W. S., lumber; P. O. Secor.

Russell, C. W., farmer; P. O. Secor.

RICHARDSON, AARON A., farmer; P. O. Secor; Independent and Christian; has 540 acres of land on Secs. 7 and 8, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in this township Oct. 23, 1837; he married Martha J. McKee Dec. 17, 1857, in this county; she was born in this township June 3, 1840. They have five children—Francis M., Ida M., Edwin J., Charles A. and Louis R. Mr. R. is one of the old settlers, having been born here and has grown up with the county and its improvements. He has a very large and desirable farm, is a thorough farmer, and knows how to make farming a success; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Town Treasurer for many years, and is one of the very reliable citizens of the community. He has a very intelligent family of children, growing up to habits of industry. His father, Jas. Richardson, was one of the few who came here in 1831.

SPARKS, R. D., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Secley, Francis, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Shaw, Mathew, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stowell, C. N., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Sinclair, G. W., far.; P. O. Secor.

Shoemaker, W., Sr., far.; P. O. Kappa.

Stevens, Austin, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Shoemaker, A. C., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Sutton, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sutton, T. W., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sutton, Thos., Sr., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sinclair, H. M., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Stahl, Geo., farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Shoemaker, W. T., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Sinclair, Hector, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Sparks, J. S., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Sparks, A. E., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Smizer, Adam, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Sutton, Samuel, farmer; P. O. El Paso.

Shepherd, Jno., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Shepherd, B. F., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stitt, Samuel, hedge trimmer; P. O. El Paso.

Seggerman, R., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Shoup, Benj., Jr., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stumbaugh, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stephens, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stephens, C. W., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Shultz, J. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Stewart, Henry, grocery; P. O. Secor.

Slemmer, C. H., carpenter ; P. O. Secor.
 Schaffer, Jno. carpenter ; P. O. Secor.
 Shelton, Geo., P. O. Secor.
 Stanford, A. E., station agt. ; P. O. Secor.
 Shepherd, O., farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Slaughter, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Shuuan, Samuel, farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Schroeder, H., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

SHEPHERD, HENRY, deceased ; he had 160 acres of land on Sec. 28, well improved ; he was born in Marshall Co., Va., March 8, 1811, and came to this place in 1843 ; he married Mrs. Amy Morris (her maiden name being Amy Logdon) Feb. 25, 1838 ; she was born in Marshall Co., Va., Jan. 28, 1813 ; she had four children by her first husband—Mary A., Elizabeth, Caroline and Rebecca J. ; Mary Ann (Mrs. Wm. Mott) died many years ago, leaving six children—Elizabeth, married Fred Hendricks, and was murdered by him in 1877, near Bloomington, after which he shot himself ; whisky was the cause of all his trouble ; they left a family of six children ; she had by Mr. S. nine children (three died in infancy)—Margaret Jane, Sarah E., Charlotte, Amanda M., John, Obadiah M., William H. and Benjamin F. ; Sarah E. (Mrs. Wm. Harmon) died in 1872 ; Amanda (Mrs. L. Chapman) died in 1871 ; William H. died in 1873. Mr. Shepherd died May 4, 1865 ; he settled here at a time when it cost nearly all the comforts of life to live, when corn sold for 6c per bushel, wheat 20c, and Chicago was the market, with no railroads ; he was a good farmer, had a good farm, and was a man universally respected ; Mrs. S. holds the farm during her lifetime, by will ; he was a Republican and member of U. B. Church.

SHEPHERD, B. F., farmer ; P. O. Secor ; Republican ; U. B. Church ; lives on the old homestead with his mother, and carries on the farm ; was born in this place June 19, 1853, and married Alice A. Manning Nov. 9, 1875, in McLean County ; she was born in Gridley, McLean County, Jan. 20, 1859 ; they have one child—Lahan Henry.

THOMPSON, STEPHEN, laborer ; P. O. Secor.

Trunnell, Thos., laborer ; P. O. Secor.
 Trunnell, P., laborer ; P. O. Secor.

Teghtmire, C., carpenter ; P. O. Secor.
 Tribby, D. W., P. O. Secor.
 Tribby, P. L., physician ; P. O. Secor.
 Tjaden, Ludwig, farmer ; P. O. Kappa.
 Tribby, B. E., P. O. Secor.
 Tribby, Martha, P. O. Secor.

UNSIKER, J., farmer ; P. O. Secor.
VARBLE, JOHN B., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Varble, Joel H., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Van Auken, Calvin, far. ; P. O. El Paso.

VAN SCYOC, ANDERSON, farmer ; P. O. Secor ; Ind. ; Methodist ; has 1,000 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre ; was born in Marshall Co., Va., July 12, 1822, and came into Shelby Co., Ind., in 1835, and to this place in 1838. Married Mary L. Carr, Dec. 29, 1857 ; she was born in Floyd Co., Ind. ; they had four children—Margaret M., John A., William A. and Charles E. Charles E. died in infancy. Mrs. V. died Oct. 22, 1865. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Margaret J. Pierce, daughter of Mr. Henry Shepherd, April 17, 1873 ; she was born in Marshall Co., Va., Aug. 26, 1835 ; she was the widow of John Pierce, who died Nov. 29, 1862, leaving two children, Henry W. and Caleb D. Mr. V. has one of the largest and best farms in the county for his specialty of raising grain and grazing for stock, and fattens a large number of hogs and cattle every year for the market. He is a very thorough and practical farmer, and has made it a perfect success ; he feeds all his grain to stock, and buys besides. He has held various town offices, and is now Supervisor for the fourth year. Mr. V. commenced life a poor young man and struggled hard for his start, and his vast estate is the result of strict economy, hard work, good management, and a productive soil. Perhaps it can be safely said that very few men can look back with more satisfaction upon their past life work.

WARNER, J. L., farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Wright, Shelby, farmer ; P. O. El Paso.
 Whitmer, Samuel, farmer ; P. O. Kappa.
 Wurmnest, John, farmer ; P. O. Secor.
 Westcott, G. H., farmer ; P. O. El Paso.
 Walker, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Secor.

Wilson, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Wertzberger, John, farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Wilkin, John, farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Williamson, M., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Williamson, L. C., farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Wilson, A. Q., carpenter; P. O. Secor.
 Wright, James, farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Williamson, Anna, P. O. Secor.

WARD, CHARLES, farmer; P. O. El Paso; Rep.; Christian; has 200 acres on Sec. 10, valued at \$50 per acre. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 30, 1823, and came to this country in 1852, and worked and rented for five years in Eureka, and then came to this place. He married Catharine Banbridge, in England, Aug. 25, 1845; she was born in England, June 2, 1828; they have eleven children—Thomas, George, Susanna, Charles, Caroline,

William, John, Francis, Joseph, Judson and David. Mr. W. has been blessed in worldly matters as well as with a large and interesting family, ten sons of which any parents might feel proud. He has a home and farm, the equal of which few can boast; he has made it all since coming to this county, by hard work and industry. He is a man of strict honesty, and has the good will of all his neighbors. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

YERION, E. C., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Yerion, J. H., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Yerion, Jos., farmer; P. O. Secor.

Yerion, J. C., farmer; P. O. Secor.

ZIMMERMAN, PETER, farmer; P. O. Secor.

KANSAS TOWNSHIP.

ARNETT, J. S., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Allen, Jas. K., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Arnold, J. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Allen, Z. H., farmer; P. O. Normal.

Anderson, E. W., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Anderson, L. W., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Anderson, E., Jr., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

BROWN, ELI S., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Bateman, W. H., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Brown, J. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Brown, J. L., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Baber, F. M., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Byers, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Brown, H. J., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Burnet, Robt., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Bateman, A., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Brown, M. E., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

CARLOCK, A. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Carlock, Winton, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Chaffin, Solomon, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Carlock, J. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Crusinberry, Jno. M., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Carlock, A. H., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Clay, Jno., Jr., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Craig, A. J., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Carlock, Amy, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Craig, S. D., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Campbell, Dan., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Carlock, A. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Crawford, C. D., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Craig, Wm., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Carlock, Margie, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Chism, Jesse, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

DELANO, NATH., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Dearth, S. B., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Dennis, Michael, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Dearth, Ellis, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Dehner, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Denman, M. E., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

ENGLISH, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

FRANKLIN, LOUISA, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Franklin, C. H., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Franklin, Benj. J., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

FRANKLIN, JARED D., farmer;

P. O. Hudson; Rep.; Christian; has

160 acres of land on Sec. 11; was born in Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 28, 1814, and came to Illinois in 1837, and to this township in 1840. He married Cynthia Hinshaw, from Tennessee; they had seven children—Laura, George, Allen,

Annie, Candace and Benjamin; Hattie died at 3 years old. Mrs F. died April 26, 1864. His second wife was Mrs. Louisa Brown, the widow of Mr. Z. Brown, who settled here in 1831, whom he married Sept. 13, 1870; she was the second wife of Mr. Brown, and by him had two children—Arden J. and Mary Elizabeth, both of whom are living with their mother. Mr. F. is among the first settlers; is a good farmer, an esteemed neighbor, and one of the really good men of our time.

G RIM, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Gosnell, W. K., farmer; P. O. Hudson. Gravitt, Clayborn, far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Goggelman, C., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

H OSpELHORN, GEO., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Hinshaw, Jehu, farmer; P. O. Hudson. Harper, Allen, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove. Hospelhorn, Jno. M., far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Harper, F. A., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove. Hieman, Michael, far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Harper, A., Jr., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove. Huff, P. E., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove. Huff, Thos., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

J OHNSON, WM. H., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Johnston, Jas. S., far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Johnson, Richard, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

K UNKLER, J. P., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Kunkler, Henry, far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Kratz, Jos., farmer; P. O. Kappa. Kuhns, Abraham, far.; P. O. Hudson. Kester, Margaret, far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Kunkler, Fred'k, far.; P. O. Oak Grove. Kratz, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Hudson. Kratz, Rebecca, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL C., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove, McLean Co.; Republican; has 300 acres of land, of the old homestead, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born June 26, 1850; married Amanda Johnston Nov. 23, 1871; she was born April 12, 1851, in Stout's Grove, McLean Co.; they have two children—Valleria Bell, Gertrude Ann. Mr. K. had a good farm and home left him by his father, and he uses it as though he earned it all; he is a good farmer, takes good care of what he has, is a kind husband, and has a companion well calculated to make

home desirable. Samuel Kirkpatrick, the father of the above, was born in Virginia, in 1806, and moved to Adams Co., O., and in 1833 came to this place, and was a real pioneer in the Grove and county; he married Ann Hougham, in Adams Co., O., in 1831; they have six children living (one dead)—Margaret, Malissa J., Thomas W., Betsey Ann, Lamon H. and Samuel C. Mr. K. had 600 acres of land, and was very early one of the leading farmers in the county, and a respected citizen; he died May 4, 1873; Mrs. K. died Nov. 4, 1871.

L ONG, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Lollis, E. J., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Laws, Jeremiah, farmer; P. O. Eureka.

Lawless, Michael, farmer; P. O. Secor.

M cNEIL, W. L., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

McNeil, Wm. K., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Miller, Christian, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Mishler, S. A., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Miller, M. R., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

McGraw, Elizabeth, P. O. Bloomington.

Miller, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

McNeil, R. M., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

McGavack, Henry, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Moore, Jno., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Mishler, Henry, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Moore, A. H., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Mishler, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Miller, Eli, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

McGraw, Jno., far.; P. O. Bloomington.

McWilliams, A. J., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Morrison, Elizabeth, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Moore, Jas., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

P HILLIPS, ELI, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Palmer, Henry, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Pfasterer, Fred'k, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Palmer, Absalom, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Pedcord, Jas., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Potter, C. M., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

R EYNOLDS, ADISON, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Roberson, Wm. G., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Robison, G. H., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Russell, Simon, farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Reynolds, Jas. I., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Riley, John J., farmer; P. O. Hudson.

S MITH, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Stephens, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Hudson.

Shope, W. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Snodgrass, Edgar, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Stevens, Richard, farmer; P. O. Secor.
 Stephens, Philip, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.
 Snavely Samuel Y., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM, farmer and dealer in stock; P. O. Oak Grove; Democrat; has 360 acres of land, partly on Sec. 19; was born in Montgomery July 29, 1837, and married Mary Ellen Brown, Dec. 22, 1865; she was born July 25, 1845. They have five children—Rosie E., Elmer Lee, Lillie A., Eddie W., and Minnie F. Mr. S. was a boy when there were but a few settlers here. He was raised to habits of industry and economy, and has practiced them through life. He first bought a farm in McLean Co., and lived on it until 1873, when he bought where he now lives; he is engaged quite extensively in feeding, buying and selling stock; he is one of the enterprising men of the town; has a fine farm, and sees that it is well cared for; he is a capable business man, very popular as a local politician, and is now serving on his second year as Supervisor of the township.

STEPHENS, LEWIS, father of Wm., is one of the historic men of the county; he was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1808, and came to Montgomery Township, this county, in 1832. He married Malinda Hougham, in Ohio; they had eight children—Mary Ann, Samuel, Sarah Jane, Martha and Cary. Mary Ann, Martha and Samuel, are dead. Mr. S. died Aug. 13, 1873. Mrs. S. died in 1852.

THERIO, JNO., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Therio, Edward, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Taylor, O. L., far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

WODRIG, LOUIS, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Woolsey, G. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Wierman, C. F., farmer; P. O. Kappa.

Woosley, Dillard, farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Woolsey, Thomas, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

Williams, Philip, farmer; P. O. Hudson.

Woosley, James, far.; P. O. Oak Grove.

YODER, ABRAHAM Z., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

ZOOK, L. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.

Zook, J. W., farmer; P. O. Oak Grove.



Biographies Received Too Late for Insertion in their Respective Townships.

METAMORA TOWNSHIP.

SCHERTZ, PETER, dealer in lumber, grain, live stock and manufacturer of Nesmith's Champion Grain Register; was born in Worth Tp., Woodford Co., August 8, 1847. His father, Joseph Schertz, was one of the earliest settlers of the county; Mr. S. was raised on the farm until he was 23 years old, when he came to Metamora and purchased the lumber and grain business of J. C. Kimball. He married in Dec., 1874 to Miss Mollie Rich; born in Tazewell Co., 1854; they have one child—Jos. T., born March 17, 1877. Is a Rep. in politics, and Mennonite in religion. He is at present a member of the Town Board.

SCHERTZ, CHRISTIAN H., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Metamora; was born in Woodford Co., Nov. 22, 1844; when 21 years of age, rented 160 acres of land in Linn Tp.; then in 1869, came to Metamora Tp. and bought the 200 acres known as the "Widow Gingerich farm." He married Miss Anna Gingerich in this township, March, 1869, who was born in Partridge Tp., August 22, 1845; have three children—Alima,

born Jan. 6, 1870; Lucinda, Nov. 5, 1872; Lena, Dec. 9, 1875. His father, John Schertz, died in Linn Tp., June 5, 1877.

SMITH, JOHN T., retired farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Metamora; was born in Germany, April 6, 1806; emigrated to America in August, 1830, locating in Laurel Hill, Pa.; remaining three years, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years, coming to Ill. in 1835, and locating in what is now Worth Tp., Woodford Co., in Oct. of same year; married Miss Anna M. Bettilon in Ohio, Sept., 1830, who was born in Germany, May 10, 1810; nine children living—John (married Lousia Dibel), Anna M. (now Mrs. Adam Kiel, of Tazewell Co.), Maria (now Mrs. Jacob Iwig, of Tazewell Co.), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Geo. Romiger of Metamora Tp.), Magdalena (now Mrs. Adam Nuhn of Tazewell Co.), Peter (married Hannah Kraft), Andrew (married Terrise Buck), Isaac (married Barbara Olds), Thomas (married Clara Ricketts); lost one—Philip, died Sept., 1855.

SPRING BAY TOWNSHIP.

ROHMAN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Spring Bay; was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 22, 1823; emigrated to America in 1854, coming direct to Illinois and Worth Township, for six months, then to Spring Bay Township, purchasing first 80 acres. Married for

his first wife Anna Hood, in Germany, April, 1847; she was born in Germany, in 1825, and died in Spring Bay, April, 1862; he married, second wife, Lizzie Nafziger, of Woodford County, in 1865; she was born in Worth Township, April 2, 1843; seven children by first

wife—Peter, Laurence, Anna (now Mrs. John Wombacher, of Peoria); four deceased—Lizzie, John, Valentine and Catherine; four children by second marriage—Eva, Lizzie, John H., Charles. Mr. R. owns 120 acres in Spring Bay Township, 20 acres of timber in Worth and 80 acres in Linn Townships, house and lot of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and twelve town lots in Spring Bay.

TERRY, PETER K., P. O. Spring Bay; born in Texas, June 1, 1848; parents removed to Nashville, Tenn, in 1849, his father dying of cholera on Red River; his mother went from Tennessee to Alabama, and in 1855 came to Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill.; when 12 years of age, Peter came to Spring

Bay, Woodford County, and has ever since made it his home; entered the army Dec. 24, 1863, enlisting in the 64th Ill. Inf., Co. A, at Ottawa, Ill., and was discharged July 18, 1865, at Chicago; since coming out of the service has done farm work principally. Married Miss Achesh Covy in Partridge Tp., Aug. 17, 1871. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1851, and died in Spring Bay June 14, 1877, leaving one child—Nancy, born Sept. 20, 1872. Mr. T.'s father was born in Alabama in 1823. His mother was born in Tennessee in 1821, and now resides at Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill. One brother, Joel F., lives in Cottonwood Springs, Reno Co., Kansas.

EL PASO TOWNSHIP.

CHAPMAN, R. U., M. D., physician; P. O. El Paso; was born in Leesville, Carroll Co., O., July 24, 1837; read medicine with Dr. R. C. Chapman and Dr. J. A. S. Goudy, of New Comerstown, O., from 1857 to 1861; attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1860. Practiced in Bakersville, O., from 1861 to 1867; in New Romley, Harrison Co., O., from 1867 to 1869; and from 1869 to the present time near El Paso, Ill. Dr. C. passed a most thorough examination before the Board of Health at their January meeting in Springfield.

He is a very close student, and has the reputation of being a fine practitioner. He was an officer in the 24th Ohio Vol. Inf. in the rebellion. He commenced his practice here in 1869 with very little means, but he has grown into a fine practice; bought 80 acres of splendid land, has good buildings and improvements, and well located. He married Jane M. Boyd, of Coshocton Co., O., June 8, 1865. They have six children—William B., Campbell M., Richard R., Eugene P., Flora B. and Kittie A.

The following Biography was Inserted in Greene Township; should have been in Panola.

BONER, MARSHALL, farmer; P. O. Panola. Independent. Has 200 acres of very fine land on Sec. 30, valued at \$60 per acre. He was born in Jackson Co., Va., Jan. 10, 1852, and came to this county with his father, J. M. Boner, in 1853. He married Miss Ruah Williams, of Greene, Jan. 28, 1875. She was born in Cazenovia Sept. 19, 1852. They have two chil-

dren—Bertha M., Archie, Earl. Mr. B. purchased the old Arnold farm, situated near Panola, and moved on to it in Feb., 1875. This is one of the most beautiful places in this vicinity, and Mr. B. hopes to put on still more substantial improvements. He is a young man of energy, industry and integrity. With these qualifications he must and will succeed.

War History Received Too Late for Insertion in its Proper Place.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY- NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

On the 2d day of March, 1864, Gen. U. S. Grant was chosen Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States. Congress revived the high rank of Lieutenant General, and this was conferred upon him. A grand army of seven hundred thousand trained men was placed at his command. The line of battle extended from Virginia to Texas. A plan for a vigorous campaign during the coming Summer and Fall was soon decided upon. All the available forces were to be concentrated into two grand divisions. The first, under Gen. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, was to advance against Richmond. The second, under Gen. Sherman, was to start from Chattanooga, Tennessee, and march upon Atlanta, Georgia, and thence to the sea. In order to guarantee the success of these two expeditions, it was found necessary to concentrate all the available forces. Still, many points were to be garrisoned in the rear of these advancing columns. And in order that the veteran soldiers might be released from garrison duty, the President issued a call for volunteers to serve for one hundred days. In response to this call, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was formed. It was mustered into the service at Peoria on the 1st day of June, 1864. Maj. Peter Davison, of Peoria, was unanimously chosen Colonel of the regiment. Only a few days were given to complete the minutiae of organization. And, accordingly, on the 8th of June, the regiment marched aboard the steamer "Schuyler," "bound for Dixie." Arriving at St. Louis on the 10th, we spent the night at Benton Barracks, and the next day marched aboard the steamer Platte Valley, and proceeded on our way to the next point of destination, which was Columbus, Ky. Here we remained about a week, and then moved back to Cairo as a garrison for that place. Here the regiment remained with but

little to disturb the monotony of camp life until the middle of August. About the 1st of August, a guerilla party had captured some steamboats a short distance above Paducah, and took from them several hundred cattle and horses. Gen. Payne, who was commanding the Department of Northern Kentucky, ordered Col. Davison to take four hundred of his men and go and take from the rebel farmers living in the counties adjoining the river where the capture was made as many cattle and horses as had been taken from the boats. Some of the stock was recaptured, and enough others taken as directed to make good the loss. Two or three of the ringleaders of the guerilla party were also captured. After the return from this expedition, the regiment remained at Cairo doing garrison duty until the 25th of September. It was then ordered to Peoria to be mustered out of the service. But the time had not come yet. Gen. Price with a large rebel force was marching toward St. Louis, and there were not enough troops to defend it that could be spared from other places. President Lincoln sent a dispatch to Col. Davison requesting him to take his regiment and go at once to St. Louis. The President was aware the regiment had already served beyond the time for which it was enlisted. As soon as the circumstances were explained to the men, they were ready to go. For this prompt response, the President wrote a letter to the men of the regiment expressing his thanks and commending them for their patriotism.

We soon arrived in St. Louis and pushed out in the direction of Franklin to meet Gen. Price. Whether it was because he heard that the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth was coming, or for some other cause, the writer never learned; but so it was, that the rebel General soon decided it was to his advantage to move to the southern part of the State. We followed as fast as possible, but failed to catch him. Having driven him to a remote part of the State, we were again ordered to Peoria, where we were mustered out of the service on the 25th of October, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry was recruited at Camp Lyon, Peoria, Ill., in the months of September, October and November, 1861, from Peoria, Fulton, Knox and Woodford Counties. Tazewell and Logan Counties furnished one company. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States December 20, 1861; was kept under close discipline until about the 2d of February, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, Missouri, where the regiment continued drill and saber exercise till about the 20th of March, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment ar-

rived one week before the battle at Shiloh, at which battle the Eleventh took part; and after the battle, was on the famous long march on Corinth. After the evacuation of that place, the Eleventh was stationed there for a short time, guarding the lines of railroads leading to that place. From there it was ordered to Jackson, Tenn., and put on same duty, till early in the Spring of 1863, when it was ordered to Grand Junction; in Fall of 1863, was ordered to Vicksburg. The Eleventh was in active service from the time of landing at Pittsburg Landing, in the Spring of 1862, until mustered out of service. The principal battles in which this regiment was engaged were the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Lexington, Tenn.; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., and many small engagements with what were called bushwhackers.

ERRATA.

John L. Atton, page 565, should read "John L. Patton."

George Sommers, from Lorraine, France, settled here in 1836. His place is near the line of Spring Bay, and his history is given in that township.



BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

METAMORA.

Bassett, F. M., County Clerk.

Brown, W. P., Attorney at Law.

Bosworth House, J. P. Bosworth,
Proprietor.

Bailey, S. O., Black and White Smith.

Briggs, F. F., Undertaker and Em-
balmer. Agent for Prof. Rhodes'
Electric Balm.

Cassell, W. J., Loan Agent and Note
Broker.

Chitty, Cassell & Gibson, Attor-
neys at Law. Metamora and El Paso.

Ellwood, W. L., Attorney at Law
and Police Magistrate.

Ellis, Joseph M., Dealer in Hard-
ware, Tinware, Stoves, etc.

Egbert, S. W., Carpenter and Builder.

Feilitzsch, L. F., Attorney and
Counselor at Law and Solicitor in
Chancery.

Garmon, Gish, Constable and Col-
lector.

Kinnear, A. H., Physician and
Surgeon.

Martin, Henry, Carpenter and
Builder.

Mangin, Emile, Saloon.

Noirot Bros., Dealers in Hardware,
Stoves, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, etc.

Portman, Nicholas, Dealer in
General Merchandise.

Page, J. W. & Co., Bankers and
Dealers in Groceries.

Page, Adino, Justice of the Peace and
General Collecting Agent.

Page, S. S., Attorney at Law.

Plank, Elijah, Attorney at Law.

Reeder, Jacob H., Wagon and Car-
riage Maker.

Sommer, Jacob, Dealer in Agricul-
tural Implements.

Schertz, Peter, Dealer in Lumber.
Grain, etc., Manufacturer of Nesmith's
Champion Grain Register.

Tool, M., Proprietor Home Mill.

Thode, Geo., Clerk of the Circuit
Court.

Wernert, Charles Th., Saloon.

Woodford Sentinel, Geo. L. Harl,
Editor and Publisher; J. C. Irving,
Local Editor.

Wikoff, Isaac, Banker, Bookseller,
News Dealer, Druggist, etc.

Walden, T. D., Druggist, Bookseller,
News Dealer and Jeweler.

Whitmire, J. W., & Co., Physicians
and Surgeons.

EUREKA.

Briggs & Meek, Attorneys at Law
and Solicitors in Chancery. Will
practice in all courts in the State, ex-
amine and perfect titles, collect debts,
etc.

Chritton, Robert B., "Eureka Steam Flour Mills;" Merchant and Custom Mills.

Damerell, Henry, The Sign of the Big Red Boot, Boot and Shoe Store. Boots and Shoes of all sizes and qualities for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Slippers in great varieties; assortment of the finest quality of French Calf Boots. A fit guaranteed or no sale. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the old stand, two doors north of Post Office.

Eureka Journal, R. N. Radford, Editor and Proprietor.

Eureka Hotel, A. Blair, Proprietor. The only hotel in Eureka. Accommodations first class. Good Sample Room for commercial men.

Eureka College Messenger, a monthly periodical. Prof. A. S. Fisher, Editor.

King, Omar, Livery Stable. Keeps on hand good and first class Carriages and Buggies and fine Stock. Half block west of Eureka Hotel.

Magarity, J. M., Drug Store. West side of Public Square. The only first class Drug Store in the city where can be found Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, Perfumery, etc., etc. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and physicians from the country will find my stock of Medicines complete. Warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Murray, J. M., Grain Dealer.

Powell, Jerry, Manager Livery Stable. The most elegant Carriages and Buggies and best Horses in the city, assisted by Mr. Henry Barney, who has had 16 years' experience in

the livery business. South side of the Public Square, opposite Eureka Hotel.

Vandike & Gift, Proprietors of the Orient Mills. The best brands, Orient A., Premium and New Process. Merchant and Custom Mills.

EL PASO.

Busch, C., Dealer in Flour and Feed.

Bank of El Paso, Shur, Tompkins & Co.

Chitty, Cassell & Gibson, Attorneys at Law, El Paso and Metamora.

Christ & Brown, Manufacturers of Wagons and Carriages. Repairing of all kinds done promptly on short notice. West Side.

Cable, D. S., Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, &c. Particular attention given to Jobbing in Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper. West Front st., at Burlingim's old stand.

Campbell House, Geo. H. Campbell, Proprietor. Trains stop at this hotel for meals.

Cavan, A. M., Attorney at Law.

Cassell, R. T., Attorney at Law.

Cole, Frederick, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

El Paso Journal, Irving Carrier & H. R. Coleman, Editors.

Ferrell, B. F. & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Gibson, Geo. L., Dealer in Real Estate.

Gingerich, Daniel, Saloon.

Hoagland, C. S., Insurance Agent.

Hoagland, W. K., Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Harper, John T., Attorney at Law.

Harper & Adams, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Farms bought and sold. East Side.

Kurz, Louis, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Jenkins & Evans, Dealers in Grain, Flour and Feed.

McClelan, W. H., & Co., Dealers in Grain.

McKinney, A. S., Dealer in Lumber, Lime, Hair, Cement, &c.

Newton, S. S., Justice of the Peace.

Neifing, Wm., Undertaker, Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles, Harness, &c., Front st.

O'Brien & Co., Dealers in Farm Machinery, &c.

Rogers, S. T., & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Books, Stationery, Notions, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, Newspapers, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

Riedel, Charles, Agent Cincinnati Lager Beer.

Shur, C. P., & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise.

Sweet & Barfoot, Meat Market, East and West Front sts.

Servan, J. H., Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise.

Strathmann, Aug., Dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Latest styles of Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture always on hand. Also a large stock of Trunks and Valises. Undertaking a Specialty. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Rooms on East and West Sides.

Schafer, C., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Woodford County Co-operative Association, Dealers in Groceries, Seeds, Agricultural Machinery. Shippers of Grain, &c. C. J. Hitch, Business Manager.

Willis, W. R., Attorney at Law.

Young, Geo. M., Freight and Ticket Agent Illinois Central R. R., Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., National Line and Star Union Line.

MINONK.

Bell, J. E. P., Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent.

Bell, John A., General Agent Wilson Sewing Machine; also Dealer in Pianos and Organs.

Barnett & Pielstick, Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Groceries, Produce and Flour.

Brown & Wylie, Grain Dealers and Shippers.

Clarke, Thomas P., Proprietor of the City Express and Passenger Transfer Co. Prompt attention given to the transfer of Passengers, Baggage, Freight and Team Work generally. Also Agent of the American Express Company, and Telegraph Agent.

Christians, H. A., Dealer in all kinds of Agriculture Implements, Seeds, etc.

Delmonico Restaurant and Hotel, Hot Meals at all hours; Confectionery, Fresh Oysters, Choice Brands of Cigars kept constantly on hand. John McKeever, Prop. (successor to O. S. Lee).

Dobson, Charles, & Co., Proprietors Minonk Mills and Dealers in Flour, Meal, Buckwheat, Graham, Rye Flour and all kinds of Mill Feed. Cash paid for Wheat.

Dobson, F. P., Civil Engineer, Sioux Falls, Dakota, is prepared to locate Claims, do all kinds of Surveying, Platting and Mapping. Roads, Railroads and Bridges a specialty. Office in Post Office Building.

Ferrin, H. K., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Collection and Fire Insurance Agent. All business intrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

Fort, J. M., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Dealer in Real Estate. Editor and Proprietor of *Minonk Blade*, and Publisher of *Dana Herald*, *Ransom Times*, *Benson Argus*, *Rutland Post* and *Roanoke News*.

Gilbert, J. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Goodrich & Newton, Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Posts, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Hair, Lime, Cement, Stone, Sand, etc. Office, opposite I. C. R. R. Depot. All Dressed Lumber kept constantly covered in good sheds.

Kipp & Gordon, Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Lime, Sand, Cement, Stucco, Plastering Hair and Drain Tile.

Koethen, G., dealer in Books, Newspapers, Stationery, Music and Musical Instruments, Paper Hangings, Paper and Paper Stock. In Opera House.

McCarty, M., Physician and Surgeon.

Morris & Sipple, Carpenters and Builders. Cabinet Work a specialty, Dealers in all kinds of Lumber. Specifications furnished on application. Office shop, west of Smith's livery stable. Dealers in Paints of all kinds.

Newell, M. L., Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Preisinger & Gay, Blacksmithing and Wagon Making. All work, Repairing, etc., done on short notice.

Pope, Benjamin, Meat Market.

Sabin, R. W., Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Simpson, W. C., Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Simpson & Kidder, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Glassware and Groceries. Ladies' Fine Shoes a specialty.

Taylor, William J., Livery and Feed Stable. Also Importer and Breeder of fine Horses.

Van Pelt, C. J., Agent for the Illinois Central R. R. at Minonk.

Von Nordheim, Ed., Dealer in all kinds of Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Webber House, R. L. Hamilton, Proprietor; east side Illinois Central Depot. Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

Webber Bros. & Miller, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Wagons and Carriages.

Warren, G. S., Grain Dealer. Grain and Live Stock at Bennett, Neb.

Wilcox, E. A., Physician and Surgeon.

ROANOKE.

Barney, Hiram, Real Estate; Property for sale and exchange.

Frantz, John, Dealer in General Merchandise. Pays highest prices for all kinds Country Produce.

Hollenback & Ricky, Grain Buyers. Elevator.

Hatcher & Jeter, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Agricultural Implements.

Mock, M. L., Real Estate, Insurance, Justice of the Peace and Notary. Represents New York and Continental Life, Etna, Hartford, Phoenix, etc.; also Negotiates Loans.

Snider, Isaac, Grist and Flouring-mill.

Stoddard, A. D., Carpenter and Builder.

PANOLA.

Hodgson, Edwin, Breeder and Dealer in fine Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Two miles north of El Paso, Ill.

Hodgson, Levi, Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses. Imported and Grade Horses for sale, also Poland-China Hogs. One mile east of Panola, Ill.

Myers, O. P. A., Dealer Feeder and Shipper of Stock and Hogs.

Miller, J. B., Dealer in Cattle and Hogs, with A. H. Brubaker.

Patton, John L., two miles west of Panola, Ill., Breeder and Dealer in as pure Poland-China Hogs as can be found in the State, and also in Short Horned Cattle.

Raymann, Louis, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Harness, Saddles, etc. Repairing of all kinds done in the neatest manner.

Schweizer, John, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Corn and all kinds of Produce.

Saltsman, Henry, has kept Hotel and Boarding House since 1856, and does the Livery business of the town.

Swartz, Joseph B., Breeder and Dealer of Norman Horses and Fine Stock.

Stephenson, C. M., Secretary and Agent of the County Mutual Insurance Association. The farmers' own society. Residence two miles north of Secor. P. O. Secor.

Sheen, Peter, Dealer and Breeder of fine Farm and Carriage Horses.

SPRING BAY.

Eichhorn, Peter, Proprietor Brewery.

Ege, John, Carpenter and Dealer in Lumber.

Friedrich, Ernst, Miller.

Koempel, Jacob, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Repairing neatly done.

Scheerer, Casper, Wagon Maker.

Williams, L., Grain Buyer.

Zeller, J., Physician and Surgeon.

CRUCER.

Harlan, J. N., Grain and Stock Dealer.

Schreiber, F. J., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, etc.

KAPPA.

Jaynes, James, Dealer in Grain.

Lallmann, George, Dealer in General Merchandise.

BENSON.

Abrahams & Zinser, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Farm Implements, Seeds, &c. Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Austman, L. A., Physician and Surgeon.

Avas, John, Breeder of Fine Horses. Norman and Belgian a Specialty. Residence, Section 36, Clayton Township. P. O. Benson.

Brubaker, A. H., Buys, Sells and Ships Corn, Hogs and Cattle.

Cavan, O. A., Proprietor of Hotel and Livery.

Cavan Brothers, Dealers in all kinds of Grain, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Hair, Lime and Cement. Also Vermilion Coal by the Ton or Carload.

Fritze, George & Co., Dealers in Grain, Lumber, Coal and Agricultural Implements.

Heinke, Henry, Jr., Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Billiard Hall and Sample Room. Also Agent for the *Peoria German Demokrat.* Brick Block.

Learned, F. D., Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Groceries, School and Miscellaneous Books, Wall Paper, Notions. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Insurance Agent.

Renne, J. B., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Real Estate, Collecting and General Insurance Agent. Also Dealer in Farm Implements and Stone Coal. Also General Auctioneer.

Slemmons, D. McL., Physician and Surgeon.

Zinser, B. F., Agent for the Continental Fire Insurance Co., of N. Y. Assets over \$3,000,000. Surplus nearly \$1,000,000.

Wineteer, R. F., Live Stock Dealer and Feeder. Flowing Well Farm, three miles west of Minonk, Woodford County, Illinois.

WORTH.

Bauer, Peter, Dealer in Groceries, Notions and Small Wares. Sec. 21.

Alig, Peter, Proprietor of Union House. Sec. 27.

Trapp, P. Frank, Proprietor of the "Germantown House." Sec. 29.

LOW POINT.

Drennen, David, Dealer in Agricultural Implements. All kinds of First Class Farm Machinery for sale.

Pinkerton, Oscar, Tile Manufacturer. The best quality of Assorted Sizes of Tile constantly on hand and for sale. Established in 1878.

Dodds, John E., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Drugs and Medicines. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Marion Patton, Business Manager and Salesman.

Ellsworth, L. H., Wagon Maker and Blacksmith. Machinery, Guns, Pistols and Clocks repaired.

Piper, James, Grain and Live Stock Buyer. Lumber and Coal for sale.

Drennen, Thomas, Notary Public, Insurance and Collection Agent. Collections given prompt and careful attention, and proceeds remitted promptly.

Gardner, Jairus, Brick Manufacturer. Yard four miles west of Low Point, on Chillicothe road. A good quality of Brick constantly on hand and for sale. Residence at Low Point.

CAZENOVIA.

Amsler, Samuel, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Queensware and Drugs. The highest market price paid for Country Produce.

Perry, Paul J. (Postmaster), Harness Maker and Breeder of Fine Poultry.

WASHBURN.

Bruce, S. C., Editor and Proprietor of *Washburn News.* Job Work neatly done.

Aicher, Benedickt, Proprietor of Central House. Also, Dealer in Groceries. The Central House is located a short distance from the depot, with clean, airy rooms, and will be found a pleasant resort for travelers.

Rockhill, C., & Co., Dealers in Groceries and Queensware. Good assortment always on hand.

Pelz, Reinhold, Harness Maker, Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles and Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, Fly Nets, etc.

Jones, S. V., Lawyer, Insurance and Collection Agent.

Hutchison, Joseph A., Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

Iunker, August, Miller. Custom Work done to order. Flour and Meal for sale.

Black, J. M., & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lime and Cement, Builders' Hardware, Nails, etc. Live Stock bought.

Pelz, Herman J., Druggist and Apothecary. Also, Dealer in all kinds of Books and Stationery, Paints, Oils, Brushes, etc., etc. Also, Proprietor of the following Standard Preparations: The American Cough Syrup, The American Standard Stomach Bitters, The American Standard Blood and Liver Pills, The American Standard Liniment, The American Standard Gin.

Washburn Bank of Frank N. Ireland; receives Deposits, makes Collections, loans Money, sells Ocean Passage Tickets, Sight Drafts on the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe. General Insurance Agency.

Black's Hall, in Black's brick block. Seating capacity, 500. Terms reasonable. John M. Black, Proprietor.

Ehringer & Eichhorn, Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture of all kinds. Also, Coffins, Caskets, and everything in the Undertaker's line, including an elegant Hearse for funeral purposes. Established June, 1878.

McCulloch, S. W., Grain Buyer and Dealer in Coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chapman, R. U., Dr., Physician and Surgeon; home and office on his farm, three miles west of Kappa, El Paso Tp.

Cole, Warren, Manufacturer of Creamery, Butter, and full Cream Cheese; Sec. 36; Clayton Township, Woodford, Ill.

Ramey, G. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Hardware, and in fact most articles kept in country stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. Store located at Rameyville, on the river road three miles east of Chillicothe.

Tribbey, P. L., Dr., Physician and Surgeon; Secor.

Wallace, John, Stock Dealer, very extensively for many years. Washburn, Ill.



A TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTALS OF THE FOOTINGS OF THE SEVERAL COLUMNS OF EACH OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOKS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN LOTS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF WOODFORD AND STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND THE GRAND TOTALS OF ALL SAID BOOKS, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

TOWNS.	IMPROVED LANDS.			UNIMPROVED LANDS.			TOTAL LANDS.			IMPROVED LOTS.			UNIMPROVED LOTS.			TOTAL LOTS.			TOTAL VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	
	Acres	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres	Value.	Av. Val.	Acres	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.		
	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.	Value.	Av. Val.		
Minonk	21875	\$ 45445	\$ 20 36	21875	\$ 45445	\$ 20 36	21875	\$ 45445	\$ 20 36	667	\$ 17851	\$ 267 63	195	\$ 4880	\$ 25 03	862	\$183391	\$212 77	\$	628836
Clayton	22576	523270	23 18	22576	523270	23 18	22576	523270	23 18	100	18085		57	732	12 84	157	18817	119 85		542087
Linn	23108	460610	19 93	23108	460610	19 93	23108	460610	19 93											460610
Cazenovia	20666	391790	18 93	20666	391790	18 93	20666	391790	18 93	350	62690	179 12	225	2075	9 22	575	64765	112 63		407057
Parridge	5555	90287	16 81	5555	90287	16 81	5555	90287	16 81											155410
Spring Bay	4374	76751	17 55	4374	76751	17 55	4374	76751	17 55	355	12175	34 29	77	199	2 58	432	12374	28 64		104135
Worth	9033	129492	12 72	9033	129492	12 72	9033	129492	12 72	753	62925	83 03	259	3865	14 92	1012	66380	55 60		175856
Metamora	21831	469965	21 40	21831	469965	21 40	21831	469965	21 40	225	27290	121 28	307	3120	10 16	532	30410	57 16		578545
Rockne	23094	444100	19 31	23094	444100	19 31	23094	444100	19 31											475410
Greene	29097	391960	18 75	29097	391960	18 75	29097	391960	18 75	182	7065	38 81	480	7627	16 30	1905	180074	148 93		374767
Palola	23650	367702	15 95	23650	367702	15 95	23650	367702	15 95	815	178247	218 60	480	7627	16 30	1905	180074	148 93		492474
El Paso	14368	237500	16 53	14368	237500	16 53	14368	237500	16 53											365790
Palestine	15907	270700	17 02	15907	270700	17 02	15907	270700	17 02	124	35915	289 64	569	4115	7 23	693	46360	57 76		407198
Olio	17639	321999	18 25	17639	321999	18 25	17639	321999	18 25	124	35915	289 64	569	4115	7 23	693	46360	57 76		201526
Craig	10756	196883	18 50	10756	196883	18 50	10756	196883	18 50	124	35915	289 64	569	4115	7 23	693	46360	57 76		221263
Montgomery	14117	179455	12 22	14117	179455	12 22	14117	179455	12 22											140099
Kansas	4636	89769	19 36	4636	89769	19 36	4636	89769	19 36											
Total	273789	\$5070618	\$.....	273789	\$5070618	\$.....	273789	\$5070618	\$.....	4102	\$63963	\$159 53	2336	\$29036	\$12 43	6498	\$992999	\$106 65		\$6092582

TOWNS.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.			SHEEP.			HOGS.			STEAM ENGINES, IN- CLUDING BOILERS.			FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.
Minonk ..	894	\$ 26075	\$ 29 16	934	\$ 11339	\$ 12 14	70	\$ 2335	\$ 33 36	14	\$ 19	\$ 1 36	3198	\$ 9384	\$ 2 93				8	\$ 525	\$ 65 62
Clayton ..	652	22996	35 27	1110	13226	11 91	33	1335	40 45	263	263	1 00	3173	5898	1 83				4	120	30 00
Linn	743	25826	34 97	1084	13640	12 61	19	725	38 16	228	372	1 63	3650	8618	2 36						
Cazenovia ..	659	21826	33 12	1260	20542	16 30	26	850	32 69	315	373	1 18	3189	9982	2 90	1	75	75 00	2	115	57 50
Parridge ..	359	19076	33 63	830	9416	11 34	4	160	37 50	64	95	1 48	1364	3451	2 50						
Spring Bay ..	195	7225	37 05	287	4004	13 95	11	320	29 09	320	320	1 00	822	2052	2 40	2	150	75 00	3	75	25 00
Worth	324	13905	42 91	543	9816	18 31	10	350	35 00	135	217	1 60	1411	3588	2 40	1	250	2 50			
Metamora ..	941	33551	35 95	1496	19237	12 89	29	1270	43 80	155	221	1 43	5204	86	2 32				10	890	89 00
Rockne	875	33454	43 95	1319	18619	14 11	32	1555	48 59	216	432	2 00	3752	243	2 98				2	124	62 00
Greene	759	23380	30 82	1278	13952	10 92	37	1360	36 76	351	438	1 25	2677	37	1 73						
Palola	880	29632	33 67	1303	13478	10 34	38	1330	35 00	142	207	1 47	3565	385	1 51						
El Paso	648	19555	30 18	857	10375	11 85	20	735	36 75	153	191	1 25	1576	2681	1 70	2	300	1 50	4	315	78 75
Palestine ..	841	23835	28 34	1300	16010	12 31	51	1735	34 00	419	539	1 28	3569	5208	2 07				3	130	43 33
Olio	770	16774	21 78	1274	11402	8 95	26	804	30 92	415	415	1 00	1788	6014	1 64				12	561	46 75
Craig	1418	12390	29 64	661	7078	10 70	8	330	41 25	196	196	1 00	2889	3173	1 77						
Montgomery ..	728	22804	31 82	1799	22619	12 42	26	740	28 46	412	534	1 30	2889	6026	2 29						
Kansas	323	10559	32 06	967	9379	14 06	10	425	42 50	179	274	1 53	961	2753	2 86						
Total	11009	\$561018	\$32 79	17992	\$224152	\$12 45	450	\$16349	\$36 11	3977	\$5106	\$1 28	45301	\$102739	\$2 24	6	\$775	\$129 16	48	\$2855	\$59 48

[illegible]

TOWNS.	M'n'facturers' Tools and Machinery.	Agricultural Tools and Machinery.	Gold & Silver Plate and Plated Ware.	Diamonds and Jewelry.	Money of Bank, Banker, or Broker or Stock Jobber.	Money other than of B'a'k, Banker, etc.	Credits other than of B'a'k, Banker, etc.	Bonds or Stocks.	Property of Companies or Corporations not herein enumerated.	Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.	Household and Office Furniture.	Investments in Real-Estate and Improvements thereon.	All other Property not otherwise Listed.	Total Value of Personal Property.	Personal of Railroads
M'nonk.....	\$560	\$808	.....	.....	\$6444	\$4315	\$450	.....	.....	\$4595	\$11925	\$6235	\$11395	\$177054	\$.....
Clayton.....	130	730	10	.....	.....	.....	8923	1000	.....	380	4095	.....	12146	8970	.....
Linn.....	7030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5180	.....	.....	3200	.....
Cazenovia.....	4460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130613	10
Partridge.....	3844	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	33134	.....	40	6187	5066	3652	94002	.....
Spring Bay.....	440	1035	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240	.....	1865	.....	.....
Worth.....	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	3687	.....
Metamora.....	802	8442	40	10	.....	1100	200	57434	.....	185	2286	.....	1969	55017	.....
Roanoke.....	339	12984	.....	.....	.....	.....	37123	7921	.....	192	10999	.....	16901	133381	30
Greene.....	4269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9750	.....	.....	3852	.....	6586	76890	.....
Canal.....	115	3631	.....	.....	.....	60	3514	240	.....	50	3231	80	8763	77892	.....
El Paso.....	250	2945	65	100	4186	300	3825	27963	390	150	17131	.....	11025	174335	30
Palatine.....	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6200	6200	.....	.....	5855	.....	3925	92319	50
Olio.....	257	9378	200	1400	.....	1372	52977	4431	100	.....	20013	.....	10839	170294	30
Cruger.....	4471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18885	.....	.....	.....	3972	.....	6835	62567	20
Montgomery.....	100	2764	.....	.....	.....	.....	18660	.....	.....	.....	2092	.....	2820	85587	.....
Kansas.....	20	2894	.....	.....	.....	300	9910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	43324	.....
Total.....	\$3033	\$48238	\$335	\$110	\$12030	\$9147	\$15934	\$222350	\$100	\$2907	\$110695	\$11381	\$131734	\$1808378	\$230

GRAND SUMMARY.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ITEMS.	No.	Av. Val.	Assessed Val.
Horses of all ages.....	11009	\$32 79	\$361018
Cattle of all ages.....	17992	12 45	224152
Mules and Asses of all ages.....	450	36 11	16349
Sheep of all ages.....	3977	1 28	5106
Hogs of all ages.....	45301	2 24	102739
Steam Engines, including Boilers.....	6	129 16	775
Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes.....	48	59 48	2855
Billiard, Pigeon Hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables.....	21	33 00	693
Carriages and Wagons of whatsoever kind.....	4457	19 57	87238
Watches and Clocks.....	3764	2 48	9342
Sewing or Knitting Machines.....	2059	13 78	28379
Piano Fortes.....	102	60 62	6184
Melodeons and Organs.....	315	35 13	11067
Annuities and Royalties.....			512
Merchandise on hand.....			196823
Material and Manufactured Articles on hand.....			3302
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements and Machinery (other than Engines and Boilers).....			3033
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery.....			88238
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....			335
Diamonds and Jewelry.....			110
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			12030
Credits of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			9147
Moneys of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			159594
Credits of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			222350
Bonds and Stocks.....			100
Property of Companies and Corporations other than hereinbefore enumerated.....			390
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....			2907
Household or Office Furniture and Property.....			110695
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon.....			11381
All other Personal Property required to be listed.....			131734
Total value of Personal Property.....			\$1808578

LANDS.	No. of Acres.	Av. Val. Per Acre.	
Improved Lands.....	273789	\$18 52	5070618
Unimproved Lands.....	62786	5 24	328965
Total Value of Lands.....			\$5399583

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.	No. of Lots.	Average Value.	
Improved Town and City Lots.....	4162	\$159 53	\$663963
Unimproved Town and City Lots.....	2336	12 43	29036
Total Value of Town and City Lots.....			\$692999

PROPERTY BELONGING TO RAILROADS.	
Lands other than "Railroad Track" 17.17 acres.....	\$155
Personal Property other than "Rolling Stock".....	230
Total Value of all Property as assessed.....	\$7901545

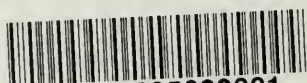
Acres of Wheat.....	9301	Acres of other Field Products.....	7374
Acres of Corn.....	125429	Acres of Inclosed Pasture.....	40369
Acres of Oats.....	32739	Acres of Orchard.....	2970
Acres of Meadow.....	25705	Acres of Wood Land.....	63243

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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THE PAST AND PRESENT OF WOODFORD COUNTY.



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